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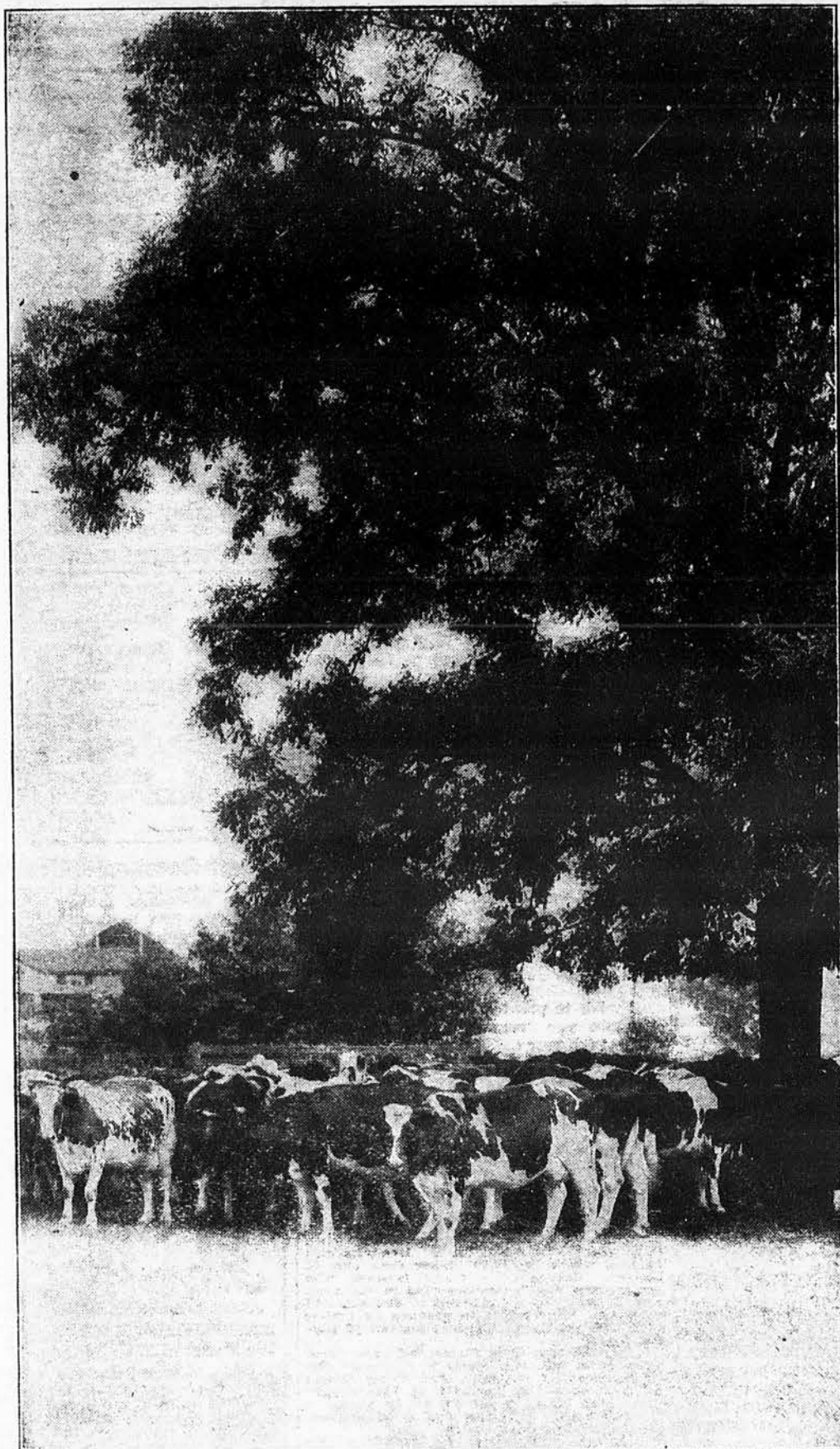
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



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In This Issue

Reprieve for Gamblers
Senator Capper

The Holsteins Have Won
G. C. Wheeler

Grain Producers Will Meet
F. B. Nichols

The American Farmer
Tom McNeal

Soybeans on Kansas Farms
Ralph Kenney

Bath Tubs and Tonics
Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

Dairy Activities and Problems
J. H. Frandsen

Farm Engineering
Frank A. Meckel

Jayhawker Notes
Harley Hatch

Capper Pig Club News
E. H. Whitman

Busy Times for Farmers
John W. Wilkinson

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Our Washington Comment By Senator Capper

PRESIDENT HARDING is on the job. I don't believe the story of the inauguration could be more accurately described if I took a column to do it; it was just that simple, a big and very serious man, chosen by the people for a tremendous task, taking the oath, talking for just a few minutes to the multitude, and then hastening down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, and his work. It is very generally admitted in Washington that no President within the memory of the present generation went into office so unostentatiously. If the police had not made special preparations for the protection of the outgoing and incoming Presidents in their drive along Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the National capitol there would have been nothing to indicate that an inauguration was about to take place. Not a drum, not a bugle, not the jingle of a bell; no pomp, no display, no extravagant decorations—a ceremony so extremely simple that it was unforgettably impressive. Surely, in these harassing times the new President's determination to go straight to work without a band or any of the expensive demonstrations common to inaugurations, must have been a comfort to millions. To bring it down to simplest terms, President Harding's conduct was a reminder of the way a trained newspaper reporter carries himself: Getting an important assignment he goes to work on it immediately. No standing around, gossiping for him.

Ends One-Man Government

One very hopeful feature of the new Administration, I believe, is reflected in the popular expression, so frequently heard on the street or in gatherings, "Let's see what they do, now." For eight years we have heard only "What's Wilson going to do?" The new deal is with a family sitting around the table. Experience has shown that where family decisions are made always by father or mother, without votes from the others, trouble ensues, harmony is lacking, and the children leave home. I am of the opinion that in the Harding official family the members will find the head of the table eager to hear what anyone wishes to say.

It should not be supposed for a moment that President Harding is vacillating or weak or easily led. He is not. But his long training in public life, and a natural disposition to consider others, have given him a mental equipment difficult to surpass in its value for the whole country. He knows that all, or nearly all legislation is the result of compromise. He knows that no one can have his own way all the time—not in Congress. He has seen stubborn men riding to a fall who might have avoided disaster by yielding their will in part to the judgment of others.

The new Administration faces appalling perplexities, and President Harding knows it. He knows, too, that the very best brains to be found in America must be called to the front to help in smoothing out the many rough spots. President Harding will work hard for all of us. He is a party man first and last, but I have faith that he belongs to no interest. He is essentially a plain American citizen, and he has had experiences common to all of us, from the ink rollers of a print shop to the harrowing tribulations of a political campaign. Which is another way of saying he is, after all, one of us, and that he understands us. His feet are firmly rooted in the soil of America, and he will prove it, I believe, while he leads his party as President.

Harding Knows Farm Needs

The "sympathetic concern" for agriculture expressed by President Harding in his earnest inaugural address, I have reason to believe is very genuine. Concern is the word which expresses what everyone must feel who knows and realizes that our greatest industry is declining for reasons far more serious in their consequences than is the collapse from which agriculture now suffers, disastrous as that is. We have permitted our greatest industry to be

comè isolated economically, thereby making it the football of the market manipulator, the market gambler and the legitimate good-thing of the shark speculator.

I discussed these matters with the President at Marion. The agricultural plank in the Republican National platform was largely put there by his wish. In his careful selection of Henry C. Wallace, Iowa editor and farmer, a strong, forceful man, for Secretary of Agriculture, I find further proof of the President's solicitude. Furthermore, we should remember that President Harding has lived most of his life in an agricultural state—Ohio ranks as one of the first 10 in agriculture—and that he has first-hand, personal knowledge of the last 40 years of our agricultural history. Therefore, I believe I am justified in saying that this Administration knows and understands the needs of America's agricultural industry.

The New Cabinet Strong

I believe President Harding will begin his work with most practicable ideas, and that he will accomplish things. But it cannot be done at once. No party conceived by the brains of man could lift the burdens immediately off the shoulders now carrying it. No political platform can instantly pay the billions the American people are obligated to pay as a result, in part, of their participation in the World War. We may as well dismiss that hope now. All President Harding can do, with the help of the best obtainable advisers, is to lighten that burden, and perhaps to initiate forms of economy for the future which should have been pursued in the past. I believe it will be the President's aim to serve the whole people, and I shall do my level best to aid him as long as that is his program.

In the stupendous job he has, President Harding will be aided by a carefully selected cabinet. I believe that with scarcely an exception the official family is made up of exceptionally strong, intelligent men who will do well the tasks assigned them. We all know, I suppose, that the business of selecting a cabinet is almost as delicate and uncertain as selecting a wife. Some one said a few days ago it was much like carefully choosing the persons to sit down to dinner; or, better still, making up a list for a week-end party. If every guest is not perfectly agreeable to the others the whole party may be unhappy. Every member of the President's family is chosen for some special faculty, his ability to do some certain thing. He may know the precise persons needed, and may invite them to join the circle. Within a few hours he hears from the country. Probably no cabinet member ever was selected who was agreeable to all interests. So the best the President can do is steer straight, use all the good sense he has, listen and learn, and finally form his judgments as circumstances seem to indicate best and wisest. It's a ticklish job.

When Ends Don't Meet

I wish to print here a letter received a while ago from a farmer friend of mine in Kansas. It is typical of hundreds that come and describes a common situation:

I am writing at request of a number of friends, in the interest of farmers in this section. It is not necessary to go into detail about the financial embarrassment brought upon us by the extraordinary drop in prices of all farm products, and by the rise in prices of farm machinery above anything ever encountered before. It is enough to say, tho, that our corn crop, produced at a war-time price, is worth only about 35 per cent of that price, while the cost of a corn lister for 1921 is \$8 more than last year. Cultivators are \$10 higher. Headers cost \$447.50, which is \$97.50 higher than ever in history. Consequently many farmers who are renters, and have succeeded in the past, are throwing up their hands in despair, and quitting. They refuse to produce an article that will put them into debt instead of paying debts.

Men who own their farms and have them paid for in full, can barely live. Many who were managing carefully, and living almost entirely from the products of the poultry and dairy industry are forced to accept a price for these products that is a disgrace, compared with other prices. You can understand the condition this situation will create sooner or later. Already there is land to rent, but no one to rent it. We know you have done and are doing much to aid farmers, which we appreciate very much, and now we are de-

(Continued on Page 23.)

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

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And the Holsteins Have Won

Excellent Progress Has Been Made by the Breeders in the Last Five Years
Thru Co-operative Effort in Their State Association

By G. C. Wheeler

A GROUP of Kansas Holstein breeders inspired with a desire to promote a more rapid development of the dairy resources of the state and to make the Holstein breed preeminent, met in Herington five years ago as the guests of the Herington Commercial Club and organized the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. This organization meeting was held March 1, 1916, at the call of W. H. Mott, who from the beginning has been a leader in advancing the cause of the Holsteins.

The Holstein breed boosters present at the organization meeting were full of enthusiasm but the most optimistic of them would not have dared to predict that within four years an association sale would be made at which \$50,000 worth of cattle would be sold at prices ranging from \$600 to \$1,000 a head, or that a state show herd would sweep the circuit of Mid West fairs, winning all the championships and grand championships, and finally competing in the National Dairy Show at Chicago with herds from Wisconsin, Minnesota and other old dairy states for a \$1,000 stake and keeping the backers of these state herds in suspense until the very last moment as to which state would have the honor of showing the first prize herd. These things and many others have come to pass, and from a charter membership of 40 this aggressive breed association has grown until it now has more than 350 members and is looking forward to even greater accomplishments.

After adopting a constitution affiliating the organization with the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Schuyler Nichols of Herington was elected president, Ben Schneider of Nortonville vice-president, W. H. Mott of Herington, secretary-treasurer, and, as additional directors to make up the executive board, Charles Stevens of Columbus, H. N. Holdeman of Meade, Herman Regier of Whitewater, Harry Mollhagen of Bushton and J. P. Mast of Scranton. The initiation fee was fixed at \$5 and annual dues at \$2. The constitution provided for spring and fall meetings, the place for holding these meetings being left to the executive board. The fall meeting that year was held in Manhattan and there was a full attendance.

Making Holstein History

Following a busy and prosperous year in which the new association fully justified its right to existence, the first annual meeting was held in Newton, where a banquet was given to those in attendance by Dr. J. T. Axtell and P. W. Enns, charter members. At this meeting many important subjects were discussed and there came about a crystallization of the idea that only as the whole membership centered on a general program of progress could the greatest good come from the organization. To demonstrate the feasibility of holding a sale of Holstein cattle, Dr. J. T. Axtell and W. H. Mott put on a sale at Newton the day following the meeting, consigning all the cattle themselves and successfully disposed of the offering. From this came the adoption of the association sale program. Ben Schneider became president at the Newton meeting and Mr. Mott was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The fall meeting was held in Mr. Schneider's home town, the visiting breeders being entertained at a banquet by the Nortonville Commercial Club.

Holstein history was made in Kansas at the first association sale held in Topeka March 26, 1918, when 82 Holstein cattle, the cream of the herds from which they came, passed thru the sale ring at an average price of \$326.76, the top being \$910. The men who had the nerve to consign their best animals and risk the chance of there being buyers present willing to pay what the cattle were worth deserve special mention. The consignors to this first association sale were Dr. J. T. Axtell of Newton, H. D. Berger of Seneca, D. M. Cahill of Coffeyville, David Coleman and Sons of Denison, Ira F. Collins of Sabetha, L. F. Cory and Son of Belleville, T. W. Ewing of Independence, Lee Brothers and Cook of Harveyville, J. P. Mast of Scranton, Harry Mollhagen of Bushton, W. H. Mott of Herington, Robinson and Schultz



The Sales Pavilion at Topeka Where the Holstein Sale Will be Held March 26.

of Independence, Ben Schneider of Nortonville, F. J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Segrist and Stephenson of Holton and Otto Steuwe of Alma.

At the business meeting Ben Schneider was re-elected president, A. B. Wilcox of Topeka vice-president, and A. S. Neale of Manhattan secretary-treasurer. By a vote of the association the executive committee was authorized to name a sales committee of three members, the secretary-treasurer and the president to act as advisory members. George Appleman of Mulvane, W. H. Mott of Herington and C. W. Dingman of Clay Center were appointed. Business men of Topeka entertained the visitors at a banquet following the annual meeting, and this event has become a regular affair at the spring meetings now held in Topeka. The sale in connection is held in a well arranged and heated sales pavilion built on the fair grounds by the Kansas Free Fair Association.

The association sale program so successfully begun at Topeka has been carried on as one of the important activities of the organization. The first fall sale was conducted on the Robinson and Schultz farm near Independence in the fall of 1918. In 1919 an even better offering was consigned to the Topeka sale than the first, and a higher average was made. While a sales committee has been appointed at every annual meeting, to W. H. Mott must go most of the credit for successfully handling, as sales manager, the large amount of work necessary in distributing cattle under association management by this method.

At the third annual meeting the association was honored with a visit from Senator J. M. Hackney, a Holstein breeder of Wisconsin, as a representative of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. Hackney urged the Kansas association to send representatives to the National meeting in Philadelphia, and he deplored the fact that the affairs of this association should be directed almost exclusively by a few men. He insisted that sending proxies did not constitute real representation. This vigorous address led the Kansas men to realize their responsibility in the larger affairs of the breed, and six delegates able to promise in advance to attend the Philadelphia meeting were elected and given authority to name their own alternates in case they found later that they themselves could not go. George Appleman of Mulvane was the unanimous choice for president. P. W. Enns of Newton was elected vice president and A. S. Neale was re-elected secretary-treasurer. W. H. Mott was continued as sales manager with Walter Smith of Topeka and F. J. Searle of Law-

rence on the sale committee of the association.

The next event of importance was the semi-annual meeting in Wichita and the two-day sale in the Forum. By this time the membership was more than 250 and the organization was recognized as the most active breed association west of the Missouri River. This was the most successful Holstein sale that had been made in the state, and the get-together meeting and banquet served to promote good will and fellowship among the breeders present.

At the fourth annual meeting held in Topeka March 25, 1920, the association took a decided stand on the matter of tuberculosis control in the state. Before starting the sale it was voted to extend the period for re-test from 60 days to 90 days, this rule to apply at all future sales. Thru the year past officers of the association have urged breeders to use every possible effort to prevent tuberculosis from gaining a foothold in the state. As a result Dr. H. M. Graefe, Federal Inspector in charge of tuberculosis eradication work in Kansas, has been getting excellent co-operation from breeders of Holstein cattle in the state. There are no healthier Holstein cattle anywhere in the United States than in Kansas, says Dr. Graefe. At the two-day sale following the business meeting buyers from six states purchased the 120 cattle offered at prices ranging from \$600 to \$1,000, the top being \$1,600, the highest price ever paid at an association sale. Walter Smith was elected president, Harry Mollhagen vice-president, and Mark Abildgaard of Mulvane secretary-treasurer. Mr. Mott was continued as manager for the coming year.

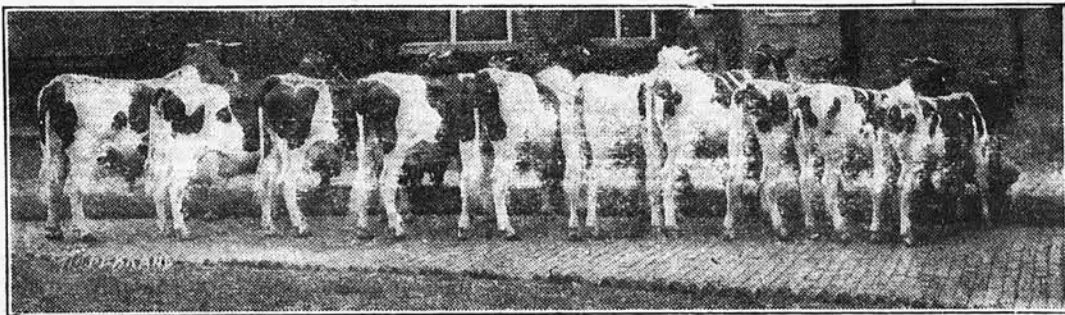
A Year of Achievement

Assembling and showing the state herd at the various state fairs of the Mid West, at the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa, and at the National Dairy Show in Chicago were the outstanding achievement of the year just passed. Animals from eight or nine herds were selected by Prof. J. B. Fitch of the Kansas State Agricultural college, "Pat" Chestnut was employed to fit and show the herd and they started with the Iowa State Fair, and went thru the whole circuit, winning 10 grand championships, 14 championships, and 19 firsts. At all the state fairs the animals had to be entered in the names of their individual owners but the breeders had agreed that in announcing the awards winnings should be credited to the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. At Chicago where a state herd prize was offered the Kansas herd fought thru to third place, the aged bull and aged cow standing second in their respective classes and nearly all the entries being inside the money. It was a proud moment for the Holstein men from Kansas for they felt that Kansas was but an infant in the Holstein business as compared to Wisconsin and Minnesota, but thru the enterprise of the Holstein association of the state these older states had been given some real competition and Kansas had acquired a place on the Holstein map of the Middle West.

There are 700 Holstein breeders in the state owning 7,500 registered cattle, more than are owned in Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma combined. Mr. Abildgaard reports 350 as members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. The members of the association are strongly opposed to the decision of the United States Treasury Department to place a tax on butter made from neutralized cream, and a demand made that dairy products be included in the emergency tariff bill now before Congress. Definite rules have been adopted fixing the standards to apply in accepting bulls for association sales and raising the standards of indi-

viduality on all animals offered, and requiring all to be guaranteed breeders.

This active breed association will round out the fifth year of its career by holding another association sale in Topeka March 26 following the annual meeting. Kansas now ranks twelfth among the states in number of purebred Holsteins and eighth in number of breeders. To the activities of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas must be given much credit for the high rank we have in dairy development.



The Kansas State Holstein Herd at Chicago: These Animals Made an Excellent Record Last Fall at the Livestock Fairs, and Did Much to Advertise the Progress of the State in Dairying.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

ONE of our subscribers asks me to print the Esch-Cummins Railroad law in full. Lack of space prevents this but, perhaps, I can make a condensed statement of the main features of this law which will give this subscriber and others the information desired. This act passed Congress and took effect February 28, 1920. It was called an amendment to the Interstate Commerce law, but so radically changed the provisions of that law that it may be regarded in effect as an entirely new law.

The original act to regulate interstate commerce became a law on February 4, 1887, and provided for a commission of five members. The powers of the original Interstate Commerce Commission were largely advisory but from time to time the law was amended in every case conferring additional powers and wider jurisdiction on that body. The Elkins law, which took effect February 19, 1903, was followed by the Hepburn act of June 29, 1906, and that by the Mann-Elkins act of June 18, 1910. The law was further amended in 1912 and 1917. The number of Interstate Commerce Commissioners has been increased gradually from five to 11 members.

The act requires that rates shall be just and reasonable. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix interstate rates and if the contention of the Commission is upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States it also will give that Commission control over intra-state rates as well as interstate rates and virtually take away from the states all authority to fix rates even within the state. While the old law forbade pooling, the new law authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit pooling of freight rates and to divide the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings among the roads entering into the pooling arrangements.

It authorizes and requires the Commission as soon as possible to prepare and adopt a plan for the consolidation of railroad properties of the Continental United States into a limited number of systems. It authorizes a consolidation of the four great express companies and relieves carriers when such consolidation is granted, from the restraints of the anti-trust laws.

The Commission is required to make rates which will yield the carriers as a whole in every group or territory designated by the Commission, a fair return upon the value of the aggregate property used by them in serving the public. This rate is so fixed that it is supposed to yield a return of 5 1/2 per cent on the aggregate value of the railroad property, to which may be added at the discretion of the Commission, not exceeding 1/2 of 1 per cent for improvements, betterment and equipment. In case the earnings exceed that amount, the excess is divided between the roads earning the same and the Government. The half going to the Government is to be placed in a contingent fund from which loans may be made to weaker roads.

The Commission has jurisdiction either on complaint or on its own motion to fix rates, and award reparation to injured shippers. The act also provided for guaranteed compensation to the railroads for six months from March 1, 1920, at the same rate guaranteed by the Government when it took over the control of the roads as a war measure.

The Esch-Cummins act prohibits a railroad from issuing securities or assuming obligations unless authorized to do so by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is expressly provided, however, that the securities thus authorized and approved by the Commission are not guaranteed by the United States.

The act also requires every carrier by water engaged in foreign commerce, whose vessels are registered under the laws of the United States to file with the Commission a schedule for every one of its vessels the dates on which the vessels will begin to receive freight and the ports of call for which cargo will be carried and the specific rates at which such cargo will be carried.

The act also provides a plan for the settlement of controversies between carriers and their employes, and subordinate officials, thru the medium of railroad boards of labor adjustment and a railroad labor board. This board consists of nine members, three of whom represent the labor group to be chosen from not less than six nominees designated by the employes; three representing the employers to be chosen from not less than six nominees designated by the carriers and three representing the public, selected directly by the Pres-

ident. This arbitration board does not, however, have any means of enforcing any award that it may make but its findings would be prima facie evidence of what would be a just award in case further dispute arises over wages or rates.

The greatest objection I have heard raised against this act is that provision which authorizes and requires the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates which will yield to the railroads 5 1/2 per cent on the value of the property of the companies. Assuming that this is a reasonable rate of interest on the investment, I do not see that this is an unjust provision. It must be remembered that under the terms of this act the Interstate Commerce Commission has full power to fix rates. It would seem to be nothing more than fair that rates should be fixed which will insure a reasonable return on the investment.

A great deal of complaint comes to my ears also about the rates that have been fixed in many cases. It is said that these rates are so high that freight will not move. If that is true they must come down. Rates may be made so high as to damage not only the shipper but also ruin the railroads, for it is far better for the railroad to have a big business at a reasonable rate than to have little or no business at an excessively high rate.

Thinks We Don't Know Much

RECENTLY R. L. Greer of Trull, Colo., wrote me the following: "It is evident that neither Mr. Fern nor yourself have any surplus knowledge on the subject of Socialism. Any intelligent person understands that a capitalist is one who invests his money for the purpose of bringing him a profit. Money lenders, landlords and factory and mine owners are of this class. The wage worker and the average farmer are of the working class. It takes no trained mind to tell them apart.

"You assert that the abolishment of rent, interest and profit would result finally in the abolishment of private property; for example, if you had to pay no rent, no interest and no parasite was permitted to make a profit from your labor, sooner or later your kitchen stove would become public property. The same kind of logic leads you to assert that 'the statement that every man is entitled to the full product of his toil is inconsistent with the statement that no man is entitled to rent, interest and profit,' and you try to prove it by making another assertion that 'a man has a right to earn upon his stored earnings,' which is the same as to say that he has the right to rent, interest and profit. It makes me think of the school girl's reason, 'because.'

"If I raise 10 bushels of potatoes that is my full product. If you take half of them for rent I have 5 bushels left which is not my full product. Now if I get the full product of my toil or 10 bushels of potatoes how in hell are you going to get any rent? It makes no difference whether one has a right to 'earn upon his stored earnings' or not, if every man receives the full product of his labor no one can possibly receive any rent, interest or profit. If I eat all of an apple there won't be any core left for you.

"Now I hope you will not take my word for anything I have written, but for heaven's sake get hold of some Socialist literature and study it and then if you wish to criticize Socialism you will know where you are."

I have no right, of course, to speak for Mr. Fern, but will frankly and meekly confess my own ignorance. I have read a good deal of Socialist literature and have tried to understand the theory, but it was my misfortune, no doubt, that I did not have the assistance of a clear, forceful reasoner like Mr. Greer, of Trull, to guide my feeble and wavering intellectual processes. I often have envied the man who not only knows all about a subject but who also has the great satisfaction of knowing that he knows it all, like Mr. Greer. It must be so soul-satisfying to be able to solve right off hand the economic problems which have puzzled students of political economy during all the ages since civilization began.

But notwithstanding the absolute conclusiveness of Mr. Greer's argument my stupid, ignorant mind cannot understand or follow his logic without reaching the conclusion that Socialism, put into universal operation would necessarily destroy all private ownership of property.

I am also so utterly stupid that his distinction

between the capitalist and the man who is not a capitalist appears to me to be utterly nonsensical. Of course I know it must be my fault. When a man confesses his ability and complete mastery of the subject, as Mr. Greer does, he must be right—or else he must be misinformed concerning himself.

For example he says, "Any intelligent person understands that a capitalist is one who invests his money for the purpose of bringing him a profit." There are in the United States, according to the World Almanac, 11,434,881 depositors in savings banks and these nearly 11 1/2 millions had on deposit in these savings banks in the year 1919 \$5,906,682,000. All of this money was drawing interest and every one of the depositors was getting a profit out of his or her deposit.

According to the definition of this Colorado master of political science every one was a capitalist. It is safe to say that 11 million out of the 11,434,881 are wage workers, but a wage worker, according to this clear and conclusive thinker is not a capitalist, but every person who invests his money for profit is. Maybe if I were not so ignorant I might be able to reconcile the two statements. What a blessing it would be if we could all be endowed with brains like Mr. Greer.

"You assert," says Mr. Greer with fine scorn, "that the abolishment of rent, interest and profit would result finally in the abolishment of private property, for example, if you had to pay no rent, interest and no parasite was permitted to make a profit from your labor, sooner or later your kitchen stove would become public property." Strange as it may seem, in my ignorance I cannot escape the conclusion that that would be just what would finally come about.

I bought my kitchen stove from a dealer who made a profit on the transaction. He bought it either from a factory where it was manufactured or from a jobbing house which bought it from the manufacturer. The manufacturer made it for a profit. Suppose that he were prohibited from making a profit, do you really suppose that he would continue making stoves? I do not think so for a minute, but then I am a poor ignorant man who cannot believe that the manufacturer would go right along making kitchen stoves and delivering them to me without getting any profit out of the business. Well, suppose he does quit, how then will stoves be manufactured? There is only one way and that is by the state.

As long as my old kitchen stove holds out to burn it would be my private property but when it is gone under the Socialistic theory every stove manufactured would be a state stove. That would mean that all the stove-makers would have to work for the state. What would be true of stoves would be equally true of every other article used by men, furniture, clothing, machines and automobiles, and in the course of time everybody would be working for the Government. But, it may be said, even supposing that everybody worked for the state that would not hinder them from buying the machines and other things they use from the state and then the machines would become their private property. Possibly in this very limited sense there might be private ownership, but unless all experience proves nothing, in proportion as the incentive for individual saving was taken away, the tendency toward state ownership would increase, state owned and furnished houses, state owned machinery and state owned vehicles. I believe that Lenine, the brainiest of the bolshevist leaders, very frankly argues that the ultimate end of his theory, which he claims is the real Marxonian doctrine, will be the abolition of private property.

But let us examine another illustration of this lucid thinker, Mr. Greer. "If I raise 10 bushels of potatoes that is my full product. If you take half of them for rent, I have 5 bushels left which is not my full product. Now if I get the full product of my toil or 10 bushels of potatoes how in hell are you going to get any rent?"

I must admit in my ignorance that I don't know. I might also say in passing that while I do not know anything about the capacity of Mr. Greer for toil, I have known men who talk like he writes whose full product for a season would be just about 10 bushels of potatoes and usually it is mighty hard to get anything out of such a person in the way of rent.

But let's take a potato illustration. I happen to know a tradesman, a printer, who until the recent raise in wages probably never received more than

\$16 or \$18 a week for his toil and yet in the course of a few years by saving what he could out of his earnings and investing it in building and loan stock he accumulated \$10,000. Was there anything wrong about that? Somehow or other I think he was entitled to great credit. He was a sober and efficient workman and a quiet, orderly citizen. But what does that have to do with potatoes? Not necessarily anything at all, but I was just thinking that supposing some energetic young farmer in the Kaw Valley who understood how to raise potatoes and who was honest and industrious but who lacked capital had come to this printer and said to him: "I know where I can get a fine tract of potato land here in the Kaw Valley. I know that if I had the capital necessary to get the land and buy the necessary machinery and seed to plant it I could make money, but without the capital all I can do is to work for such wages as I can get."

Then suppose our printer friend, who had saved and accumulated \$10,000, had said to the young man: "I do not know anything about raising potatoes. I am a printer and that is all, I do know, but I have confidence in you and I have \$10,000 and if you say so we will go in together. You provide the labor and the brains to manage the business and I will invest my savings."

So the bargain is made. The young farmer by his skill and industry makes a success and when the crop is gathered there are 10,000 bushels of potatoes worth in the field at digging time \$15,000. And then suppose the young farmer had come to the printer and said to him in the language of this Colorado Socialist, "The 10,000 bushels of potatoes are the full product of my toil. I am entitled to all of them. Where the hell do you get any rent?"

What would you honestly think of that young farmer? I do not know what you think but I in my ignorance and stupidity would say that he was an infernal scoundrel. If that is what Socialism means then I will say to Mr. Greer that while I may not have read as many works on it as he, I know all I care to know about it.

The American Farmer

THIS is the third article on the development of the American farmer and the part he has played in American history by W. F. Ramsey of Beloit:

"Today the most cherished institution of the churches is the Sunday school. The first Sunday schools were organized only a little over a hundred years ago and merely aimed at teaching the alphabet to poor children who had no other opportunity. The free public schools changed all that. Rural Sunday schools were created by the rural free public school system and rural school houses were used almost at once for that purpose.

"Today the rural Sunday schools are developing into the most efficient agency ever devised for the real advancement of culture and devotion in the churches. This movement, as yet only in its infancy, takes the moral training of the children out of the hands of the theologians and places it in the hands of the common people. It was to the common people that Christ made his entire appeal. Our children are not being drilled in church government or theology; they are not required to memorize a catechism; the constant appeal is to intelligent morality.

"The United States with one-seventeenth of the world's population has one-half of the world's Sunday schools. One of the results of this is that the United States is the missionary nation of the world and the schoolmaster of the world. The people of the United States are more open to the moral appeal than those of Europe. The history of Europe is mostly a history of conquest, but no one of the conquests affords a parallel to the conquest of the Filipino people by the American school teachers.

"It was these new forces, both economic and moral, working under virgin conditions that brought on the struggle for the abolition of slavery in the sixties. It was really a rural struggle. In 1860 only 16 of every hundred lived in cities; the South was almost entirely rural in population. The strength of the Republican party was almost entirely in the farming districts. Nearly all the large cities were Democratic. All the early Republican leaders, Greeley, Lincoln, the Washburns, John Brown, the Lovejoys, Chandler, Whittier, Burlingame, Grant, the Shermans, Wade, Thad Stevens, Giddings and others, were country born and bred.

"This was also true of the Southern leaders. The South had a population of 8 million whites and only 318,000 slave holders, of whom less than 2,500 owned as many as 100 slaves apiece. This little aristocratic minority ruled the South because the South never had adopted the free public school system. The power of this slaveholding aristocracy was founded on the poverty and ignorance of the masses. Fortunately the South was not able to repeal the laws of evolution. The Northern farmers, dealing with constantly changing conditions were open to the new appeal. It was the wealth, resulting from the widespread general intelligence applied to common things that enabled the North to win the irrepressible conflict.

"Lincoln, born and bred among farmers, had their simplicity and directness with an intellect that could reason things back to first principles so that he could pen these immortal words:

"This Nation cannot exist half slave and half free. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I do

not expect the house to fall. I do not expect this Union to be dissolved, but I do expect that it will cease to be divided.

"In this speech, delivered in 1858, we have one of the outcomes of the Ordinance of 1787. That entire speech was an appeal to the descendants of those who had framed that measure. The farmers even then were as a body almost entirely devoid of class feeling or hatred. They were open to conviction as no other men of any race ever had been.

"By 1860 fairly efficient farm machinery had been devised and was being manufactured, but it had slow sale because of the high prices of the machines compared with 8 cent corn and 40 cent wheat, but when nearly all the boys enlisted for the Civil War and the price of wheat jumped to \$2.50 a bushel and corn to \$1.25, these machines came rapidly into use. Invention and improvement became the National program. It was the rural population that put the finishing touch to the district school system by establishing in 1862 48 rural colleges.

"It would require columns of space to name merely the measures instituted for human welfare by that rural element, such as manhood, suffrage, the free homestead, the homestead exemption, the abolition of the lottery, the income and inheritance taxes, the Interstate Commerce Commission and other things."

Questions and Answers

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who desire to have legal advice or who wish to make inquiries on general matters may receive whatever service we can render in this way free of charge, but the limited size of our paper at present will not make it possible to publish all of the replies.

A owns property in this city, and on May 10 died and left a daughter who lives in Missouri. Before his death he willed his property to C, a grandson, and provided in the will that C was to give B, the daughter, \$25. C does not do this and does not have the will probated. Can B contest the will and have it broken?
A. R.

B can contest the will, but as to breaking it, I do not know. The facts, as you have stated, do not constitute sufficient grounds for setting aside the will.

I am the only child of my mother by her first marriage. My father died, leaving 80 acres. Mother married again and had four children by my stepfather. Will my half-brothers and sisters get any of my father's land?
J. M. H.

At the death of your father, if he died leaving no will, one-half of the 80 acres would go to your mother and the other half to you. Your half-brothers and sisters have no share in your 40 acres.

1. Are certificates of deposit guaranteed by the state bank guaranty law? If so, why did they turn down those at Salina?

2. Is a person eligible to take the Civil Service examination for rural mail carrier when he has lived out of the state for years with his family—returning two months before the examination was held? How long should he be in the county before the examination?
D. J.

1. Section 600 of Chapter 11 relating to the guaranty law says the guaranty as provided for in this act shall not apply to a bank's obligations as indorser upon bills rediscounted nor to bills payable nor to money borrowed from its correspondents or others. Each guaranteed bank shall certify under oath to the bank commissioner at the date of each called statement, the amount of money it has on deposit not eligible to guaranty under the provisions of this act, and in assessing such risk, this amount shall be deducted from the total deposits.

It will be observed that this does not except certificates of deposit and it would, therefore, seem that certificates of deposit are protected just as other deposits are protected. I have not followed the testimony in the case now pending against the bank commissioner, and do not know exactly upon what ground certain certificates of deposit are questioned. My understanding is, however, that these particular certificates of deposit were not properly received by the bank.

2. The superintendent of the Civil Service examinations in our post office informs me that the only qualification that is necessary in the case of one taking an examination to become a rural mail carrier is that he be a resident of the United States and a resident of the county. The fact that a person had left the state and been gone for three years, tho he might have lost his residence in the state, would not bar him—provided he had again established a residence.

I married a widower with two children. I had \$3,000; he had \$2,000. I bought a farm on which I paid \$3,000, and he gave me \$1,000. This completed the payment for the farm. If I sell the farm I have to give him \$1,000 back, without interest, but if I get more for the farm than I paid for it, then I have to give him some of that profit. He says that he will get one-half. The deed is in my name. I pay the tax. He gives me a third share of the oats and wheat, but I have a hard time to get it. I get nothing from the corn, from the alfalfa, and nothing from the pasture. He has stock. What rights has he? Can he claim one-half of my farm?
MRS. O. M.

So long as you live you have the right to handle this farm as if it was your independent property. In case of your death before the death of your husband, he would inherit one-half of this property, but not until that time.

Gambling Gets A Reprieve

NO ONE need be long in Washington, as a member of Congress, to realize the difference that exists between business as business and the business of Government. This republic was planned by men who had great reason for hating kings and all their works. These men sat up nights devising a scheme that should make it impossible for any ambitious American to seize upon enough power to found and perpetuate a dynasty. Our Government with its system of checks and balances was the result.

In effect this system makes it almost impossible to get things done promptly, so many obstacles may be raised to obstruct or delay action. We have all recently seen, and some of us have repented, that in a time of war when speed and action mean everything, it is necessary to confer extraordinary powers on the President to get things done quickly. Congress too, is big and unwieldy.

This Government has no board of directors. As a result the Congressional Disbursing Committee does not know until the last moment what will be needed, and then the numerous demands must be reconciled with the temperamental peculiarities of many men. So it is that much important legislation, delayed by discussion—and discussion is necessary—clogs the legislative hopper at the last moment, and finally must be held over to avoid the danger of too hasty and unwise action.

Each side must have its chance to be heard. In the case of the Anti-Gambling bill the House Committee on Agriculture gave everyone a chance. The grain dealers, the Chicago Board of Trade, and others were here, and put up an energetic and forceful fight on the bill. However I have an understanding with the House Committee on Agriculture that this bill forbidding gambling in grain options shall have the earliest attention when the new Congress organizes. So market gambling merely gets a reprieve.

The Co-operative Marketing bill I introduced, went thru both houses of Congress, but as it progressed it gathered a number of amendments, added by unfriendly interests—amendments which, I believe, weakened its effectiveness. It has been in the hands of a Congressional Conference Committee for more than a month, and probably will stay there. Certainly there is scarcely a chance of its becoming a law at this session. This bill will again be introduced when the new Congress meets in April. I believe it will get thru then. All the big farm organizations supported it. They will again line up in its favor at the right time.

Those who had hoped for regulatory legislation at this session affecting the packers have resigned themselves to disappointment, but with the knowledge that it is only a temporary set-back. The delay for which the packers wished was created thru substituting a House bill for the original measure, but this delay has merely postponed the inevitable. The subject will come up again in the next session. This is as certain as anything can be, and the demand of the country that it be enacted is so overwhelming that I believe favorable action is virtually assured.

Disappointment is keen, this week, among members who have been making particular efforts in behalf of the farmers of America. I suppose there is no doubt that the farmer's cause, and his many problems, have had more consideration at the short session than at any other period. But even granting this, the final summing up of results, as far as the present session of Congress is concerned, is far from satisfactory. Everyone familiar with conditions in Washington knows that a general feeling existed that the time had come when the Government must give farmers real and generous thought.

I have long been convinced that sooner or later we must reform our entire Governmental System. Probably it will be done piecemeal as the years come and go because, altho the people freely and frequently condemn this plan for its shortcomings, they consider almost anyone who would lay vigorous hands upon it impious, and anyone so bold is made to repent of his temerity very quickly. Meanwhile the press of the country is spreading broadcast in the cities much genuine information about the farming industry and its serious handicaps.

When such publications as the Wall Street Journal say in print, as it recently did, that the great debt we piled up in the war could be wiped out almost in one year by the output of American farms; that in the four crop seasons since Congress declared a state of war existed, these farms have created 88½ billion dollars of wealth, and that from 1914 to the end of the calendar year 1919, our agricultural exports have amounted to the colossal sum of 13¼ billion dollars—business everywhere must see how vitally concerned it is with the welfare of what is the greatest and also the poorest paid industry. This sentiment is going to strengthen our hands in the next Congress. Washington, D. C.

Arthur Capper

State Farm Bureau Items

Contributed by County Agents

THE membership drive of the Rooks County Farm Bureau resulted in 500 members on the \$10 membership basis. With aid of 15 state solicitors the drive was completed in one week. Several farmers have signified their intention of joining and a clean up campaign will be put on in the near future.

The Farm Bureau in co-operation with the township trustees are putting on a county prairie dog poisoning campaign with the idea of cleaning out every dog town in the county. The poisoned oats is kept in the Farm Bureau office at all times. Enough oats for 1,500 acres of dog towns has been purchased.

Pure Sorghums for Rooks

The Rooks County Farm Bureau is trying to interest more farmers in growing pure sorghums. The county farm agent has arranged for a big supply of Pink and Red Amber cane seed from the Hays Experiment station. This seed is being sold at 3 cents a pound which is fairly reasonable and it is the intention of the county agent to place a small amount of this seed with a large number of farmers throuout the county. This is a good move which no doubt will be followed by many of the county agents in the state.

Big Demand for Sudan Grass

There is a large amount of Sudan grass seed for sale in Osage county, according to H. S. Wise, county agent. Mr. Wise says there are a large number of seed houses that are in the market for seed in carload lots. He is asking communities, having seed, to see if they cannot get a carload, to be disposed of thru the Farm Bureau office.

Grapes Bring \$500 an Acre

At one time there were a great many large vineyards in the vicinity of Wichita and now only a few remain in bearing, one of these is the 10-acre orchard on the farm of F. J. Oliver 5 miles south of Wichita. This vineyard has made a return to the owner, Mr. Oliver, of \$500 an acre.

In 1913 F. J. Oliver planted 10 acres to Concord and today considers them his best paying proposition on his 160-acre farm. These vines were trained on trellises running north and south and are from 8 to 10 feet apart, at least wide enough so that cultivation can be carried on with a team of mules instead of the ordinary one-horse implement.

Mr. Oliver thought that his 1919 crop was very good, as the returns that season amounted to \$1,200, or \$120 an acre; however this season was his record year with a yield of more than 35,000 pounds of grapes, which sold for an amount in excess of \$5,000.

Rice County Gets Busy

Rice County has organized a Farm Bureau with 320 members with annual dues of \$5 apiece. The following are the members of the executive board, C. F. Kiser, Geneseo, president; George Worth, Pollard, vice president; Charles M. Hodgson, Little River, secretary-treasurer; N. F. Troy, Little River; W. P. Jennings, Little

River; E. E. Monroe, Lyons; W. A. Conner, Mitchell; D. W. Grady, Alden; Dan Keeley, Sterling; Willis Edger, Sterling. The county commissioners have appropriated \$500 for the remaining 10 months of 1921. They also will provide for the Farm Bureau an office in the court house with heat, light and some furniture.

At a meeting of the executive board February 24, Walter B. Adair was hired as county agent and Miss Virgie Hunter as stenographer. A committee was instructed to purchase a Ford car, a typewriter and other equipment for the Farm Bureau.

Jackson County Cow Tests

Very satisfactory results were reported from a number of cows in Jackson county in the January tests. About 93 cows were registered for the tests and 62 of these were purebreds. Twenty-nine of the 93 are on semi-official test. The highest cow showed a record of 1,719 pounds of milk and 67.04 pounds of butterfat. A grade Holstein made the second highest average with a record of 1,058 pounds of milk and 42.8 pounds of butterfat. E. H. Leker, the county farm agent, says every owner is using a purebred sire.

To Employ Farm Agent

A county agent is to be employed by the Butler County Farm-Bureau at once. This decision was made at the first regular meeting of the County Farm Bureau held recently at El Dorado, Kan. There was not a dissenting vote on the project, while on the other hand every member of the Farm Bureau at the meeting voiced his opinion that the best agent obtainable should be employed. A committee has been appointed to receive applications.

The matter of installing a vocational agricultural course in El Dorado high school was discussed, but it was decided not to undertake the project at this time as the Farm Bureau is just beginning to function. It also was decided to push the membership campaign this month.

Allen County Strong for Purebreds

The Allen County Shorthorn Breeders met in Fussman Hall, Humboldt, recently for the purpose of electing officers, and to decide whether or not to hold a sale and show this coming fall. J. Holcomb, Humboldt, Kan., was elected president, and S. M. Knox, Humboldt, was elected secretary and treasurer. For board of directors the following were chosen: Oral Wedel, Savonburg, Kan.; R. O. Furneaux, Moran, Kan.; L. E. Horville, Iola, Kan.; J. L. Jackson, Rose, Kan. G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kan., was appointed sales manager.

It was also decided to hold a show and sale at Humboldt this fall at the time of the Humboldt Community fair. Wesley Jewell, G. A. Laude and Oral Wedel were appointed a committee of three to pass on the cattle to be con-

signed to the sale. Resolutions were also passed "to back the Purebred Sires campaign to the limit." J. A. Milham, the county farm agent in Allen county, is enthusiastic about the Purebred Sires campaign.

Cows Make Good Records

With more than one-third of the cows testing more than 30 pounds of butterfat during January, the Lyon county cow testing association believes that it has a better report than any other association in the state. Of the 196 cows tested in January 67 produced more than 30 pounds, and 27 more than 40 pounds of butterfat. "Jewel," a purebred Holstein owned by R. S. Griffith, was the high cow. She produced 2,135 pounds of milk containing 72.6 pounds of fat. Six herds averaged more than a pound of fat a day to the cow.

Who Needs a Pressure Cooker?

A pressure cooker will be given as a prize to the junior member in the canning club in Montgomery county who makes the best record for the year, according to Hayes M. Coe, county agent. Mr. Coe has the cooker in his office and is inviting the club boys and girls to come in and see it.

Good Chance for Farm Hands

Dean F. D. Farrell, head of the department of agriculture at Kansas State Agricultural college, has sent a letter to all county agents in the state, saying that several of the students, who will graduate next spring, have inquired as to the possibility of getting in touch with farmers for whom they might work as farm laborers for a year, or more, and later, and if mutually agreeable, with whom they might go into partnership on the stock-share basis. Mr. Farrell is asking the county agents to learn whether farmers in their counties are interested in such a proposition.

Money in Poultry

A large number of Cloud county poultry raisers have sold from \$500 to \$1,000 and a few have sold as much as \$2,000 worth of poultry products during the past year, according to C. J. Boyle, county agent. Mr. Boyle says these farmers at the same time have carried on their farm operations and have handled poultry as a side line.

Acre Orchards in Jackson

Eight 1-acre orchards, consisting of 30 apple trees, 11 cherry trees, 6 peach trees, 4 plum trees, and 20 grape vines, have been put out in Jackson county, according to E. H. Leker, county agent. Those who have put out such orchards are: L. B. Askren, Earl Askren, John Fisher, Charles E. Taylor, H. E. Maynard, F. M. Graham, Claude Miller, and Antone Zlatnfc. The cost of the orchards put out was a little less than \$30 each. Mr. Leker says it is about time to begin setting out orchards this

spring and is asking those who desire one to call at the County Farm Bureau office soon. Mr. Leker says that one reliable nursery has offered the trees for such an orchard at \$32.

Farmers Interested in Dairying

Dairymen of Marshall county are looking forward to the formation of a cow testing association, according to O. T. Bonnett, county agent. Mr. Bonnett says interested dairymen are working on the organization now, and that a meeting will be held in Marysville soon to complete it. Mr. Bonnett says that it is an interesting fact that in no county where an association has been formed has it ever been disorganized. Counties which have become dairy centers can point to the cow testing association as the organization which started them on the road to success.

Reno Orchardists Get Busy

The orchardists of Reno county are finding the Farm Bureau a valuable asset. L. C. Williams, extension horticulturist, has been in the county assisting Sam J. Smith, county agent, in putting on spraying and pruning demonstrations. An attempt will be made to show the farmers how to prune their trees properly and how to spray so as to avoid insects and diseases.

Kansas Fair Dates

The Kansas state board of agriculture is arranging to issue a list of fairs which will be held in Kansas during the year 1921, and up to this time has received notice of the following dates: Kansas State Fair, A. L. Sponser, secretary, Hutchinson, September 19-24. Kansas Free Fair, Phil Eastman, secretary, Topeka, September 12-17. Barber County fair, Wm. C. Ritchie, secretary, Hardtner, September 5-10. Clark County fair, Ashland; September 24-October 1. Cowley County fair, W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden, September 7-9, 1921. Comanche County Agricultural fair, A. L. Beeley, secretary, Coldwater, September 12-17, 1921. Ford County fair, Dodge City, October 10-15. Gray County fair, H. J. Adams, Cimarron, October 17-22. Meade County fair, Meade, August 31-September 2. Rooks County fair, F. W. Hagenmeister, secretary, Stockton, September 6-9. Russell County fair, H. A. Dawson, secretary, Russell, October 4-7, 1921. Smith County fair, J. M. Davis, secretary, Smith Center, August 30-September 2, 1921. Meade County fair, C. V. Maloney, secretary, Meade, August 31-September 2.

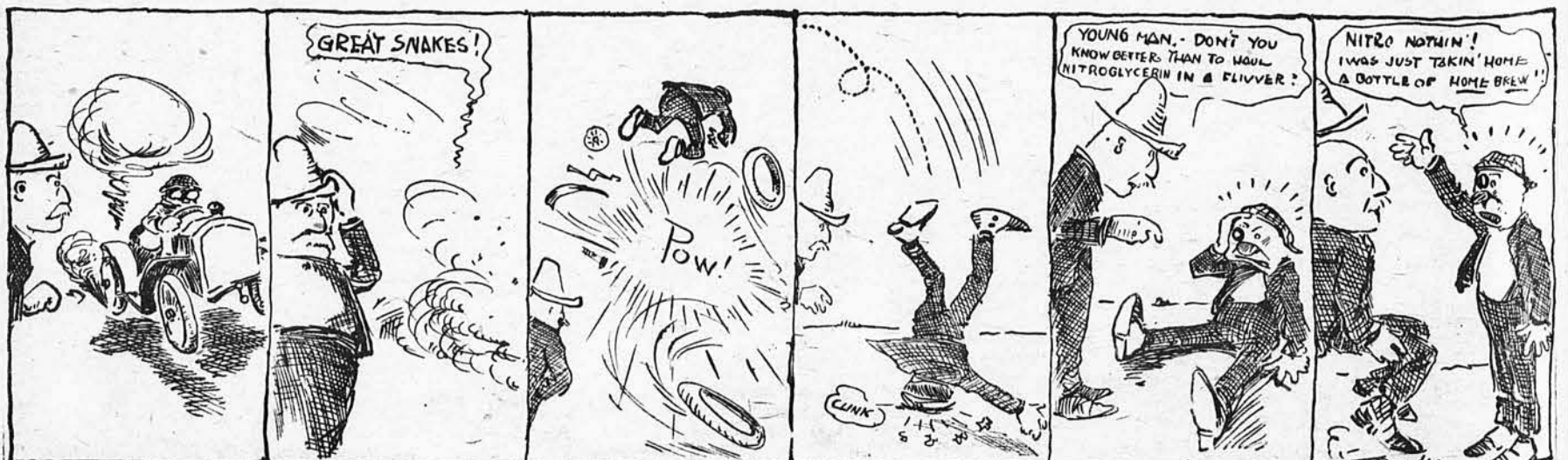
Wide Rows the Best

According to A. B. Kimball, Harvey county agent, C. A. Regier, a farmer living in Alta township, planted part of his corn, last summer, in the usual way, and part of it in rows 7 feet apart. At husking time he gathered the corn, weighed it, and found that the corn planted in rows 7 feet apart made 4 bushels to the acre more than the corn planted in rows 3 1/2 feet apart.

For Better Seed

Questionnaires are being sent out by V. S. Crippen, Pratt county agent, asking all farmers who have seed for sale to list it with the County Farm Bureau. This, Mr. Crippen says, will enable the Farm Bureau to put farmers who desire seed in touch with those who have seed for sale.

THE HOOVERS—Hi Finds That Some Home Brews are Not Safe in a Flivver



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Suppose these buildings are worth \$5,000. Unpainted (at the end of 25 years) you have suffered a total loss. Your average annual loss is therefore \$200 a year, whether you know it or not, besides costly repairs.

Your Yearly Cost of Painting

A house 40x40x20 costs \$125.00 to paint (labor, paint and all material), and under normal conditions you would not need to repaint again for a least five years, perhaps longer. That means \$25.00 a year for painting upkeep. \$25.00 a year to save \$200.00 is a 700% investment—for you—working day and night—like money out at interest.

An Investment For Protection—and More

Heath & Milligan Dependable Paint is an unusual investment for protection as shown by the figures opposite—but it is more. It is a rich heavy bodied paint that beautifies—it hides better and goes farther. Two coats are the equal of three coats of cheaper paints. That means it takes fewer hours of labor to apply it. It wears evenly and leaves the surface in perfect condition when it comes time to repaint—a big factor.

Dependable for 70 Years

There are 100 distinct Dependable Paint and Varnish products for you to use—one for every purpose about the farm and home—inside and outside—all time tested since 1851. They are cheapest in the end. To find these paints in the town where you trade—look for our trade-mark, the emblem of highest paint quality. It's on every package. Remember this when you need paint if you want durable, lasting results.

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Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Co.

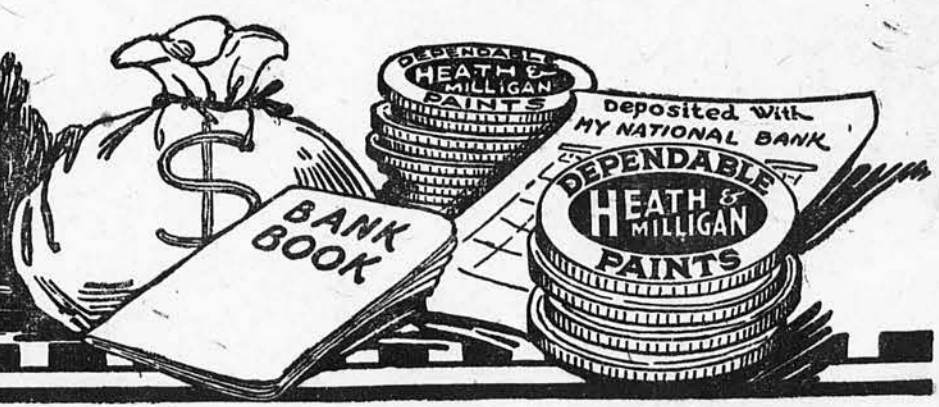
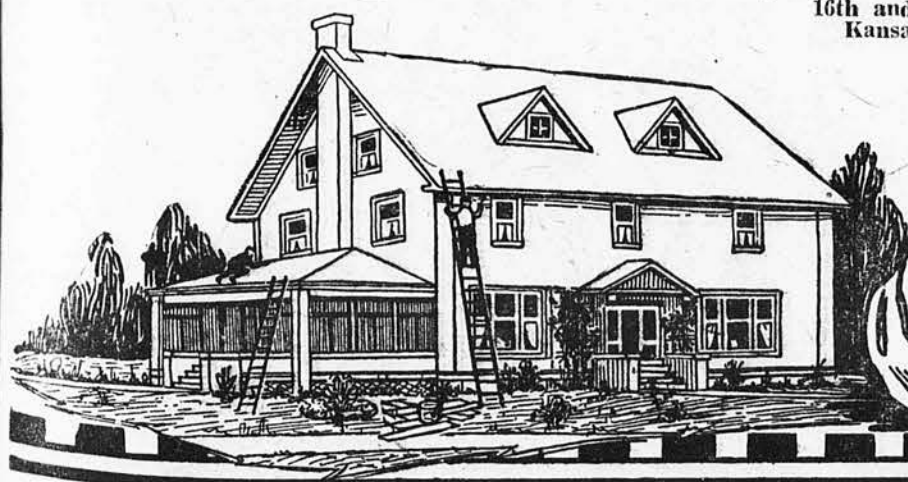
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It's wonderful what a touch of good varnish here and there—on floors, woodwork or furniture—will accomplish in beautifying the home. And good varnish not only beautifies; it *preserves*. The surfaces to which it is applied not only look better; they last longer.

For over sixty years Berry Brothers have been making varnish products of quality. They are used in millions of homes. They give best results and stand the hardest service.

There are four Berry Brothers products in which the farmer is especially interested:

Liquid Granite, the world-famous varnish for floors and all surfaces exposed to direct wear. Water-proof, of course, but *durable* as well.

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Luxeberry White Enamel, for bedroom, bathroom, wherever an especially cheerful effect is desired.

You can get any of these at your dealer's—but look for Berry Brothers label. We'll be glad to send you a little booklet telling about these four products, FREE.

Ask the women folks—they will tell you what a difference good varnish makes in the home.

BERRY BROTHERS
World's Largest Makers
Varnishes and Paint Specialties
Detroit, Michigan Walkerville, Ontario



The Luxeberry Painter Says:

"In my granddad's day he used Berry Brothers varnishes for all his customers. Today I am recommending the same thing to mine, and with the same satisfaction."

Soybeans on Kansas Farms

Good Legumes Improve the Fertility of the Soil

BY RALPH KENNEY

FARMERS in 15 counties in Eastern Kansas last spring planted soybeans to give them a trial. They were used as a cash crop, as a hay crop rich in protein for dairy cattle or other livestock, for hogging off with corn and always as a clear gain, the increased fertility caused by decay of the roots no matter how the crop was used. They are well pleased with results and there will be a large demand in that section for good seed of medium early maturing varieties next spring. All thru last winter and spring the Kansas State Agricultural college was busy answering inquiries in regard to how to grow the crop and where to get seed. The success of soybeans on Missouri corn land has convinced Kansas farmers that they can grow just as good soybeans on Kansas corn land and they are right in this conclusion.

The extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college encouraged farmers in 30 eastern counties of the state to try soybeans on a small scale. County agents were approached by farmers who had been considering the crop and on locating seed there was no difficulty in finding plenty of men to try them.

There was a greater demand among Kansas farmers for a quick growing annual legume than ever before. In Eastern Kansas where the wheat acreage during the war was in most cases doubled and often trebled, soil depletion was becoming a perplexing problem on many farms. On other farms where alfalfa and clover will not grow without considerable expense in properly liming, draining and fertilizing the land, an annual legume forage is badly needed. On others the soybean promises to be a valuable cash crop, thru growing the seed for sale for planting purposes.

An almost insurmountable obstacle cropped up in the absence of enough seed of early maturing varieties. Many men, therefore, bought seed of the late maturing Mammoth Yellow variety. There have all grown well with the abundant moisture but naturally the late sort fails to produce seed in any quantity in Kansas if it ripens at all. Farmers who see crops of the late soybeans growing this year should not dislike the crop because these failed to mature. There are half a dozen medium early sorts that are well adapted to that section. Haverland, Medium Yellow and Medium Green are among the good varieties.

In Bourbon county a great deal of interest developed because the large dairy interests are ever on the lookout for a feed as good as alfalfa hay if it can be found. Soybean hay is just as good as alfalfa for dairy cattle.

When Chinch Bugs Made Trouble

On the farm of Huddleston and Garret, west of Garland in Bourbon county, there is a 25-acre field of soybeans that was planted to get ahead of the chinch bugs. This field had been planted in wheat last year but winter killed and was so badly infested with chinch bugs that last spring it was decided to plow the wheat up and plant the field in corn. The corn did not get very much of a start before the bugs took this crop. So about the middle of June, what was left of the corn was disked up and the field planted to soybeans. An excellent stand of beans was obtained and they grew

vigorously. Mammoth Yellow soybean seed was used and of course the crop did not mature much seed but a very palatable crop of hay resulted.

Charles Johnson in Allen county exhibited samples of soybean plants from his crop at the fair in Iola that were 3½ feet high and were well filled with pods. Mr. Johnson has 7 acres that were planted a little earlier which made about 25 bushels an acre. Soybean seed was selling from 10 cents a pound for late sorts to 20 and 25 cents a pound for early sorts last spring. A 25 bushel crop is unusual but is a good cash crop at ordinary prices for soybean seed. There are several of the medium early sorts that for an eight-year average have yielded more than 20 bushels an acre on upland soil at the Kansas Experiment station in Manhattan. Mr. Johnson uses the Sable variety.

A Miami Farmer's Experience

One of the Miami county farmers has been using soybeans as a regular part of his cropping system for 20 years. When he started the practice his farm and the one adjoining were said to be worn out. The rotation used is the following one: Corn with soybeans hogged down, oats two years, and then wheat. The place produces well now. Hogging down this crop saves expense of harvesting. Who can harvest corn now for less than 15 cents a bushel? About 80 per cent of the fertility in the corn and soybeans eaten by the hogs is left evenly scattered on the ground in the droppings from the animals. Soybeans are of equal value to linseed meal as a protein concentrate to balance a corn ration.

With the start that has been made in growing the crop in Kansas this year it should be but a few years until soybeans are included as a standard part of the crop rotation in Eastern Kansas. They, of course, must be inoculated to make the largest growth. Aside from this they will grow as well as corn and usually better on any corn soil in that section. Late varieties cannot be successfully grown here and are worth while only for silage or for hay. The seed of late sorts is usually cheaper and this frequently leads to their purchase. There is no crop now known that can be made a more profitable cash crop on many poor soils than soybeans in that section.

The manufacture of several types of small harvesters in North Carolina has made this true. Were it not for these the hazards of harvesting soybeans for seed would be very discouraging. Many pods are left on the stubble when cut with the ordinary mower for they grow pods close to the ground. They shatter if it rains on them while curing. They crack from 20 to 30 per cent in threshing with an ordinary grain thresher. The special harvesters mentioned are pulled by two horses and one man drives while the other adjusts sacks if they are sacked. They straddle a row and thresh out the beans from the standing stalks. There is no cracking. There is no shattering. There is a little dirt to be removed by a fanning mill or screen and they are dried at once in the sack or on a floor. The machine handles 12 to 15 bushels an hour.

Every farm in Kansas should have an ample supply of pure water.



Soybeans Make a Good Feed Crop and Improve the Fertility of the Land. Kansas Farmers Next Year Should Plant a Few Acres of This Legume.

Feeding Hay to Chickens

Grain Rations Should be Well Balanced

BY WALTER J. WILLIAMS

I HAVE just returned from feeding hay to the chickens. While I was in the chicken yards, a neighbor stopped me and asked what I was doing. I told him I was feeding some hay to the chickens, to which he said, "I have read in a story book about a man who sowed salt in his field instead of grain, but that man was trying to make the people believe he was crazy. Now, I don't understand that you are trying to make anyone believe you are crazy, but if you were they wouldn't need any more evidence. The very idea! Feeding hay to chickens! Whoever heard of such a thing?"

"Well," I responded, "that might be true with a great many people who permit some chickens to live around their barn yard, yet never have given any thought to a poultry feed ration. The hen is a wonderful machine and does work which has never been duplicated by man. She takes raw material and puts it together in such a way as to make a complete egg, which contains all the 12 elements necessary to support man and in about the proper proportion to be used. It even contains liquid bone. This, you see, makes it one of the most valuable foods for the human system."

Elements That are Essential

"Now, the point I wish to make is that the hen can't make something out of nothing, therefore it is necessary to supply all the elements in the feed ration or she can't make the egg, for Nature will not permit the hen to make an egg and leave any element out."

"She can, however, make the egg when some elements are deficient; that is, the hen is given a little variation in quantity of the elements, but under close restrictions, so that one egg resembles another very closely."

"Then," he interrupted, "you mean to tell me that when I eat an egg that I eat hay?"

"Yes, in a way. I will give you one illustration. Nature tells the hen she must place some iron in each egg, for a drop of red blood is the first thing to be made in an egg, and red blood cannot be made without iron in the red blood corpuscles. Nature also tells the hen that the best iron for this purpose is found in the green chlorophyll of plants. You see, the hen then wants and needs in her factory the leaves of plants as well as grain food, so if you wish to express it that way you may say that I run my chickens on pasture during the summer and feed them hay in winter, both being done for the same purpose. The leaves of clover and alfalfa hay in winter serve the same purpose as green feed during the summer. If I had a good supply of green food during the winter, then I would not feed the hay, but during very cold weather the green food will freeze while distributing it and the birds would be compelled to consume it in a short time, but the clover or alfalfa hay they can pick at all day."

"Well," said he, "I have heard of feeding ground alfalfa to fowls. How about that?"

"Yes, ground alfalfa is used extensively in poultry rations, but I prefer the hay for two reasons. First, I notice that where the fowls have access to the green plants they do not eat the entire plant, but pick the leaves and tender parts, leaving the hard, woody stems, and second, where the ground alfalfa is used in the feed it is often used so 'heavy' that it is repulsive to the fowl. A good plan is to use a little in the ration, then let the fowls get the remainder of what they need from the hay."

The next question was a double headed one which indicated that more interest was being taken. It was, "How do you feed the hay and what kind do you like best?"

"I would at all times take one of the legumes and would take them in the order named: Red clover, alfalfa and cowpeas. And would feed it in the litter by tearing the block to pieces if baled and permitting the fowls to eat all they want any time they want it."

"Will all fowls eat hay? I don't believe mine would eat a bite."

"That depends somewhat on conditions. It is a rule of Nature that all animals which are in a reproducing condition should consume more leaves of plants than when they are not reproducing. I didn't know this when I was a boy plowing corn and 'old Fan,' whose colt was fastened in the barn, was so determined to eat the corn. Now, you see if a hen is not reproducing or laying eggs she will not consume very much hay, but if she is laying heavily she will consume a great quantity, for the elements she puts into the eggs are taken out of her body, so she needs some of this food each day."

Hatching Chicks for Breeders

"My business goes still further than producing eggs. I hatch chicks to sell as breeders and I sell a great many eggs for hatching, so I feel I would not be performing my whole duty and fulfilling my obligation to the industry if I did not do all I can to cause every egg to hatch and produce a strong, vigorous chick which will be both a pleasure and profit to the one who hatched it."

"Where did you get that hay you are feeding?" and after giving him the information, the neighbor remarked, "I believe I will get some for our chickens, for I see now that before we penned our chickens they ranged around the barn where they could get all the hay, corn fodder and the like they needed, but now they are in pens and when the weather is bad they are kept in the house for a week at a time and don't get any plants or leaves to eat unless it is wheat straw which is put there for a different purpose. I wish to thank you for the information and will say you are not quite as crazy as I thought you were a few minutes ago."

The Best Poultry Breed

This question is often asked us. In answer we have to say that there is no best breed. You can find good and poor layers, large and small birds comparatively in every breed. It is the strain more than the breed that is really the more important thing to consider.

There are three recognized general classes of poultry, the small birds or the so-called egg producing class, the medium large bird or the so-called dual purpose class, and the extremely large or the meat class. There is no great distinction between the egg class or the dual so far as the egg production is concerned for many of the medium meat breeds are good egg layers, and in the small birds which are considered for egg laying only there are often found individuals that will weigh from 5 to 5½ pounds and these will make a fairly good meat bird.

Now in regard to the breed you would like to have, first decide upon whether you desire eggs primarily or whether you wish general purpose breeds. When you have made this decision pick out the breed which you like best because this is the breed with which you will get the best results. After you have picked the breed that you like best buy your stock or eggs from a breeder which you know has bred for the things that you desire. This may be egg production or it may be show purposes or it may be a combination. You can find many breeders who have bred for egg production, but their stock may not be worth very much for show purposes. You can find breeders which have bred for show purposes and their stock, in turn, may not be worth very much for egg production. You can find a small per cent of breeders which have combined these two qualities and of course their stock naturally would be worth more because of having this combination.

Just as a parting caution—be sure you know the breeder from whom you are buying your stock and be sure that he has the strain of birds which have the qualities that you desire.

—There is an encouraging interest in increasing the acreage of alfalfa on the well adapted soils in the Middle West.

What Better Drink for Table Use than POSTUM CEREAL

When well boiled—twenty minutes or more—it has a rich color and a particularly delightful flavor.

In these respects, Postum Cereal is the equal of fine coffee; and much better for health.

"There's a Reason"

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

Made by
Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
Battle Creek, Mich.



Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

THE FORD Manual says, "There is nothing to be gained by experimenting with different makes of plugs."

"The make of plugs with which the Ford engines are equipped when they leave the factory are best adapted to the requirements of our motor."

Champion "X" Spark Plugs are standard equipment on Ford Cars and have been since 1911.

1921 Price 75c.

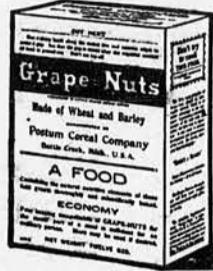


Champion Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio

Youngsters grow husky on Grape-Nuts

The great body-building values which Nature stores in wheat and barley, are retained in this easily digestible food.

The unique, sweet flavor of Grape-Nuts makes it a big favorite with both children and adults.



"There's a Reason"

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR

A Real Self-Oiling Windmill

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction, buy the Aermotor.

Write today for Circular.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Oakland, Kansas City



"You may be Sure" says the Good Judge



That you are getting full value for your money when you use this class of tobacco.

The good, rich, real tobacco taste lasts so long, you don't need a fresh chew nearly as often—nor do you need so big a chew as you did with the ordinary kind.

Any man who has used the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco
RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruter Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

"Saves Enough Grain To Pay the Threshing Bill"

"Since putting on The Grain-Saving Wind Stacker we have threshed 125,000 bu. of grain. We made many tests and think it safe to say that it saved from one to six per cent of the grain. Some farmers say it will save their entire threshing bill."—H. T. & Q. R. Bornemann, Sioux Falls, Idaho.

THE Grain-Saving Wind Stacker is used by threshermen, farmers and agricultural experiment stations throughout North America. It is NOT the ordinary stacker but the improved Wind Stacker with the grain trap which catches the grain and unthreshed heads that otherwise are wasted by the threshing machine—blown to the stack—due to faulty adjustments of sieves, improper regulation of blast, excessive speed variations, careless

feeding, unfavorable weather, etc. Leading manufacturers of threshing machines in the United States and Canada have adopted this stacker. Many supply it exclusively. Others can supply it if you demand it, and insist upon having it. Specify The Grain-Saving Wind Stacker on the machine you buy or hire this year. Accept no other! Ask your dealer, or any of the well-known threshing machine manufacturers or their agents.

The Grain-Saving Wind Stacker originated with the Indiana Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, U. S. A.

The **GRAIN-SAVING** Wind Stacker

Capper Pig Club News

Old Friends and New Work for "Our" Club

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

AT THE end of a contest year, when the reports of the boys reach the club manager's desk, raising good hogs profitably seems to be the biggest achievement possible in club work. That's right, to a great extent, too. But when enrollment time comes for a new club and I see the many old members getting back into the game again, and the boys who are enrolling for the first time eagerly getting acquainted with one another and with the club manager, all working for "our" club, friendship stands out as one of the big things about the work.

"Is this Mr. Whitman?" came a voice over the telephone the other day. "Well, this is Ivan Robinette of Shawnee county. Can you give me the names and addresses of the boys who have enrolled for this county so far? I want to write to the boys and get acquainted." And you may be sure Ivan got the information he wanted.

One of the pleasant surprises coming the club manager's way recently was a letter from Philip Ackerman of Lincoln county. Not many boys in this year's club remember the fight for the pep trophy in 1917. Philip Ackerman was leader of his county club, and the rest of Kansas knew about the big five out there in Central Kansas. Now Philip is in the Capper Pig club once more and out to do his usual good work. Hustling Lewis Schmidt of Lincoln county has the credit for getting this old veteran back into the game.

"I don't believe in getting out of anything so long as the pickin's are good," said Bob Montee of Labette county, when asked about his plans for 1921. "Just enroll me for my fourth year in Capper Pig club work." Bob has a real herd of Polands on his place and promises to have a position of his own among Kansas breeders. Just a few days ago he surprised me with a neatly printed business card which he said he was distributing as widely as possible.

Another "old faithful" among the members of the club for 1921 is Ray Jones, now of Kearny county. As the Reno county member of the club, back in 1916 when one member to a county was the limit, Ray upheld the honor of the Hampshire hogs and his county by winning third cash prize. "We feel this is a good year to raise some hogs as hogs are very scarce out here," writes Ray. And then, just to tantalize the club manager, I suppose, he goes on to tell about the fine fishing and duck hunting they enjoy on Lake McKinney. Ray's a member of a crack basketball team, too. Believe me, Capper Pig club boys get in on all the fun available.

Two or three weeks ago I asked whether Kansas "dads" are game. We'll say they are! The Father-Son department is going to be the scene of a mighty hot contest this year for the \$150 Arthur Capper is offering the winners. Linn county ranks first in the number of entries, but a fine lot of other counties are represented. Talking about old friends, this department has them, too. For the third time, J.

C. Stewart of Lyon county and W. A. Andrew of Johnson county are back in the game. That the work of this department is well worth while surely is proved by the re-enrollment of such men as these. Keeping records on the Stewart farm herd is no small task, either, for it numbered 85 head when it was entered in the contest this year. Many new faces are in the Father-Son department, too. Reno county "dads" rank next to Linn county in number and promise to give the Eastern Kansas men a run for their money. Out in Thomas county Will Sauer and his two boys, Donald and Harold, have a bunch of white hogs in the contest. J. J. Smith of Osage county is another new member.

I doubt whether any club year has shown such a tremendously increasing amount of interest on the part of Kansas boys. Market conditions were rather discouraging last fall when the club for 1921 was announced, but with such a plentiful supply of cheap feed, with excellent breeding stock selling for reasonable prices, and with the market showing signs of stabilization, the boys are realizing that this is a fine time to get into the game, especially under such favorable circumstances as the Capper Pig club offers. Then, too, as boys have been enrolled thru the winter, they have become so interested in the work that their next step was to try to get some of their friends to join. Some mighty fine work has been done along this line, and in many counties there is no doubt in the club manager's mind as to the boys for county leaders. And keep in mind, fellows, that all thru this year's contest we're going to remember that while the contest for the pep trophy makes the work much more interesting, and every county should take part in it, the big thing is to raise good hogs profitably. The boy who does that is pretty sure to make good in the display of pep.

Been studying the club rules recently, have you? Better get them out for another review, for you never know too much about them. Don't forget that sows are to be entered in the contest before they farrow. If you haven't an entry blank, write to the club manager for one. The safest plan to follow, if you're buying a sow that is to farrow soon, is to get her weight and begin to keep a record of all the feed she consumes, as soon as you get her home. Doing that saved Warren Constable of Ottawa county from trouble, even if his sow did farrow sooner than he anticipated. Don't become discouraged if things don't start out just right, but ask the club manager for directions. Owen Watson of Reno county didn't give up when his sow farrowed before he had filled out and sent in his entry blank. Instead, he wrote to the manager and learned how he could go right along with the game.

They say opportunity knocks but once, but with the Capper Pig club opportunity has been knocking all winter at the doors of Kansas boys. This is (Continued on Page 27.)

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Managers: Earle H. Whitman, Pig Club. Mrs. Lucile A. Ellis, Poultry Club.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper _____ Club. (Write pig or poultry club)

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R. F. D. _____ Date _____

Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Will you have to borrow money to buy a contest entry? _____

The Kansas Weather Man

One of the best known men in the United States Weather Service is S. D. Flora of Topeka, Kan. He entered the service 18 years ago at Washington, D. C. where he received special training along this line. More than 15 years ago he was assigned to the Weather Bureau at Topeka and now has charge of all weather observations in Kansas that are taken in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau. These include 133 stations—at least one in every county—where daily observations are made with instruments provided by the Government. He also has supervision of the distribution of weather forecasts to all points in Kansas. Almost every postoffice in the state gets the forecast card every day thru arrangements he has made, and 180 Kansas telephone exchanges receive it thru the same arrangement and distribute it to their subscribers free of charge, reaching in this way half of the state's population within 4 hours of the time the forecasts are telegraphed by the United States District Forecaster at Chicago.



S. D. Flora

Mr. Flora has put into effect a system of gathering telegraphic reports of heavy rains and high water in the upper tributaries of the Kansas River that makes it possible for the United States Weather Bureau Office at Topeka to keep in touch with any flood conditions that may develop and to issue warnings to points below long before the high water reaches them. He collects reports on the condition of roads along the principal highways of the state so that automobilists starting on a long drive can know the kind of roads they will find. Not long ago he had printed a report on the climate of Kansas which is the most complete ever issued and gives rainfall records of past years at about 100 places in the state where official records have been made, besides many other facts about Kansas weather that are not generally known.

Mr. Flora is a booster of Kansas weather and climate and believes that if it were advertised as widely and well as the climate of California, for instance, it would be one of the biggest assets of the state. He was the first person to point out that official records show there is no state in the country that, taken as a whole, gets as much rain in the six crop growing months, April to September, inclusive, as the eastern third of Kansas, and that the middle third comes within 2 inches of having as much summer rain as states like Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and the New England states, while the western third—the short grass country—has almost as much rain during that season as Michigan and Wisconsin. He also has shown that Kansas does not deserve its reputation as a "cyclone state" since official records indicate it is no more likely to have tornadoes than Iowa, for instance, and that Illinois has very little to crow over Kansas in that respect. He also has shown that the climate of Kansas is not changing in any way and that the state's eminence in agriculture is secure so far as climate is concerned.

To Control the Insects

These Farmers' Bulletins may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. If you have been troubled with any of these insects to past years, this is a good time to get the information necessary to control them.

- 656. San Jose Scale and Its Control.
- 658. The Squash-Vine Borer.
- 671. Harvest Mites, or Chiggers.
- 691. Grasshoppers and their Control on Sugar Beets and Truck Crops.
- 699. Hydrocyanic-Acid Gas Against Household Insects.
- 701. Bagworm: An Injurious Shade Tree Insect.
- 705. Catalpa Sphinx.
- 708. Leopard Moth: A Dangerous Imported Insect Enemy of Shade Trees.
- 722. Leaf Blister Mites.
- 723. Oyster Shell Scale and the Scurfy Scale.
- 731. True Army Worm and Its Control.
- 732. Corn and Cotton Wireworm in Its Relation to Cereal and Forage Crops, with Control Measures.
- 737. The Clover Leafhopper and Its Control.

- 739. Cutworms and Their Control in Corn and Other Cereal Crops.
- 747. Grasshoppers and Their Control in Relation to Cereal and Forage Crops.
- 752. The Army Worm or Grass Worm and Its Control.
- 762. The False Chinch Bug and Measures for Controlling It.
- 763. Orchard Barkbeetles and Pinhole Borers and How to Control Them.
- 766. The Common Cabbage Worm.
- 778. The Powder-Post Beetle.
- 789. Mushroom Pests and How to Control Them.
- 798. The Sheep Tick and Its Eradication by Dipping.
- 799. Carbon Disulphid as an Insecticide.
- 801. Mites and Lice on Poultry.
- 804. Aphids Injurious to Orchard Fruits, Currants, Gooseberries and Grapes.
- 819. The Tobacco Budworm and Its Control.
- 837. The Asparagus Beetles and Their Control.
- 843. Important Pecan Insects and Their Control.
- 845. The Gypsy Moth and Brown Tail Moth and Their Control.
- 846. The Tobacco Beetle and How to Prevent Loss from It.
- 856. Control of Diseases and Insect Enemies of Home Vegetable Garden.
- 857. Screw Worms and Other Maggots Affecting Animals.
- 867. Tobacco Hornworm Insecticide (Powdered Arsenate of Lead).
- 872. The Bollworm or Corn Earworm.
- 875. The Rough-Headed Corn Stalk Beetle and Its Control.
- 880. Fumigation of Ornamental Greenhouse Plants with Hydrocyanic-Acid Gas.
- 891. The Corn Root-Aphis and Methods of Controlling It.
- 897. Fleas and Their Control.
- 908. Information for Fruit Growers about Insecticides, Spraying Apparatus, and Important Insect Pests.
- 909. Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them.
- 914. Control of the Melon Aphis.
- 926. Some Common Disinfectants.
- 940. Common White Grubs.
- 950. The Southern Corn Rootworm and Farm Practices to Control It.
- 971. The Control of the Clover Flower Midge.
- 980. The Spinose Ear Tick and Methods of Treating Infested Animals.
- 994. Commercial Bordeaux Mixtures: How to Calculate Their Values.
- 1003. How to Control Billbugs.
- 1007. Control of Onion Thrips.
- 1025. Larger Corn Stalk Borer.
- 1037. White Ants as Pests in the United States.
- 1038. Striped Cucumber Beetle and Its Control.
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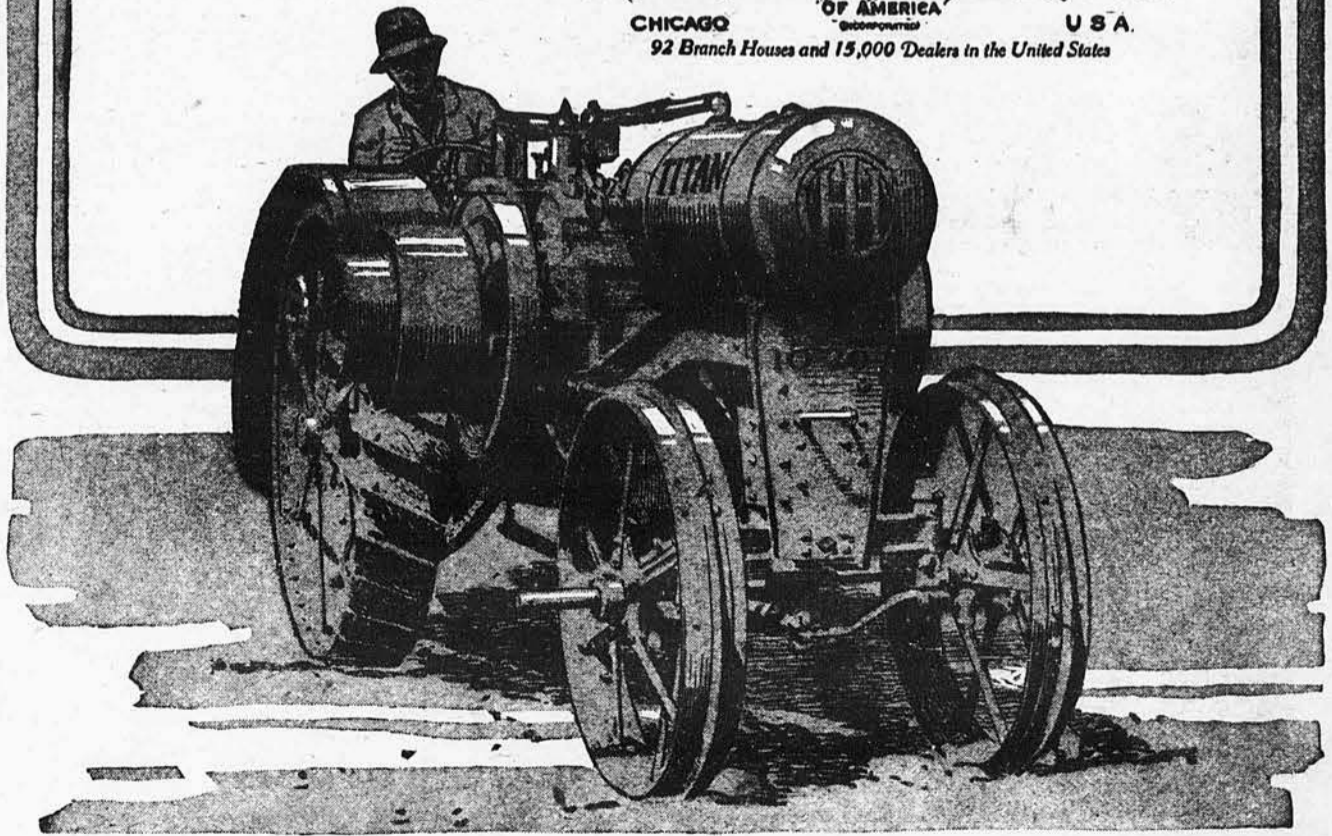
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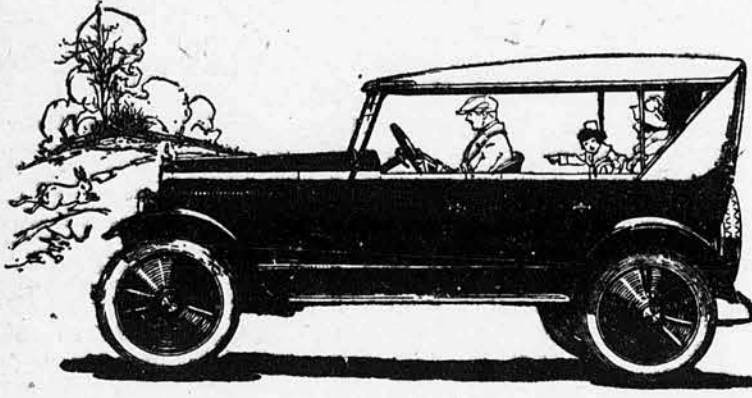
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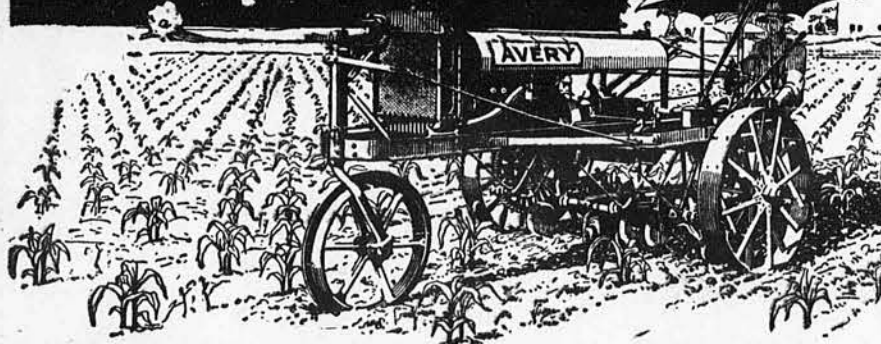
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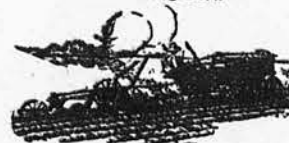
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Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

DURING 1919, there were 164,590 tractors manufactured in the United States according to the figures obtained by the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture.

The survey covered 80 tractor manufacturers, and it is significant to note that the figure represents only a little more than one-half of the total production estimate which was reported to the Department in January and February of 1919. The reasons now being given for this difference between the estimate and the actual number of tractors manufactured are labor troubles, shortage of materials, and the fact that several companies have discontinued the manufacture of tractors.

Yankee Farmers Lead

It is of interest to note that American farmers lead the world in production. The American farmer produces over twice as much as the British farmer, and over six times as much as the Italian farmer. There is only one reason for this and that is the fact that American farmers do more of their work with power farming machines and implements. American farms use more tractors and the machines drawn by the tractors than the farms of any other nation, and hence they produce more to the man employed.

It is remarkable to reflect upon the wonderful achievements of Americans along just such lines. Think of the numerous inventions which have been made by Americans: the steamboat, the cotton gin, the sewing machine, the telephone, the airplane, the self binder, the steel plow, and many others. No wonder we always find the Yanks on top of the heap when it comes to progress. Many farmers still protest against the power farming machines which are finding their way to American farms, but just the same, they are just what help to keep the American farmer on top. The implement industry has kept pace with the needs of the farmer very well indeed, and when one stops to consider the prices of tractors as compared with the prices of automobiles, he will find that the tractors are priced much lower. There may be cause for discontent at the price of farm machinery, but it isn't as high as many other things.

Let Gasoline Do It

This is the season of the year when we begin looking around and making a brief survey of the new equipment we will need for the coming year. Nothing will prove of greater benefit on the livestock farm than a good gasoline engine for pumping water or doing various odd jobs around the place. A good engine can be bought for a small sum, and it will give very dependable service.

Whether the engine burns gasoline or kerosene is a matter of small importance, the main thing being to get the engine. There are some things in favor of the one and some things in favor of the other type. Either a gas or kerosene engine, if properly cared for and handled will return many a good dollar on the investment.

More About Tractor Service

Occasionally letters are received which discuss the item of machinery service as manufacturers dispense it to actual farmers. Some of these letters complain of the treatment given to farmers, while others praise certain companies for the brand of service they put out. A recent letter from a Montana farmer gives his experience with a large implement company and may be of interest to readers.

My experience was in Montana. I used a tractor out there that had a chain drive, and at that time the manufacturers equipped these tractors with a drain pipe from the breather which permitted waste oil to drip on the chain and keep it well lubricated. It worked well until some sand got on the chain and then it began to cut badly. You know that when you wish to make a grinding compound, you mix

up some grit with oil or grease. It grinds much faster than grit alone. So it was with my tractor chain. It ground out pretty fast.

One day an expert called on me. He happened to be in the county and just dropped in to see how I was getting along. I told him that my chain kept loosening faster than I thought it should, and he looked at it. He saw too that it was badly cut out, in fact that some of the rollers were almost cut away. I had taken off the oiling device myself some time before, believing that it was the cause of the trouble, and he told me that I had done just right; that they had had orders from the factory to advise owners to remove these oilers for the chain. He said that he would report the incident to the factory too. At that time I had run the tractor about four months. I never heard from the factory, and my guarantee only ran a year according to the signed contract. The year passed, and I thought that they would certainly not do anything about it now, but I wrote to the factory in Chicago, and gave them the particulars of the case. They told me that the expert had taken a new job with another company about a week after he had seen me, and never had reported my case to them. They incidentally informed me that they were shipping me free of all cost, a new chain to replace the one which had worn excessively. All this happened practically six months after my guarantee had expired too. My chain came, and all that it cost me was a trip to town. They even sent it prepaid express. Now perhaps you think that didn't make me feel good. I have had a warm spot in my heart for that company ever since. I never did think much of that tractor that I had. I had to take it or nothing tho, for it was the only one for sale in the county when I went to buy one, and I was badly rushed. But even if I did not think much of the tractor, I thought a great deal of the company that made it; and I still think a great deal of those folks. You never go wrong when you deal with a good company.

M. L. M.

Let's Paint Up

With all of this premature spring weather coming on us, it is time that we all gave a thought to beautifying as well as protecting the buildings and fences on the farm with a fresh coat of paint. When you save the surface you save about all of a barn or house, for it is only thru the outer surface that the ravaging elements get in their work. A coat of paint will add many years to the life of any building, and paint is cheaper by far than lumber. The farm with neatly painted buildings is well worth \$25 an acre more than just as good a farm with unpainted buildings. Looks count for a great deal after all, and when you get protection along with the looks, there is no good reason for holding off that job of painting.

That Buyer's Strike

We are hearing a great deal lately about farmers who have called a strike. It is a strike against buying any machinery until the price comes down.

No doubt this is one method of bringing down the price, but it will pay every striking farmer to safeguard himself to the extent of having the old machinery all fixed up and serviceable before time for work comes, or it may be that either he will be forced to buy a new machine whether he desires to do so or not, or he will have no decent machine with which to work. If you hold off buying, do not neglect to have the old machines all fixed up, for you are going to need machinery, new or old, and incidentally, many a farmer may be "penny wise" and "pound foolish" in the long run if he tries to do his work with an old machine and does an inferior job, when he really needs a new one. However, if the machine is serviceable, fix it up and use it. Get the good out of it, but only see that it is repaired in time.

Jayhawkers Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

SHOULD we concede that early sowing means a good oat crop, and the experience of the last 10 years seems to indicate that it does, we are assured of another good crop in 1921. A large part of the acreage in Eastern Kansas was sown the last of February. Many oats in 1920 were sown the last of February and in most cases they did well but I know of a few fields which were thinned out by the Easter freeze. On the other hand, one farmer in this county who sowed oats on February 14 said that those oats yielded 20 bushels more to the acre than oats sown in March. Many other things than this extreme early sowing may have made the increase but, at any rate, early sowing always makes us feel surer of a crop of oats in Kansas.

The Slump in Prices

We note that a newspaper in a neighboring county is feeling elated because it feels that the slump in prices is over and that we are now on the upgrade again. The business men of the town like to assure themselves that there will be no further drop in prices and that business will be good for the coming summer. I hope this paper is right and that we are indeed on the upgrade but in order to make the average farmer believe it they will have to show us prices for farm produce that are on the upgrade, too. All we ask is that we be placed on the same level with what we have to buy, whether prices go up or down. It would please those of us who are in debt to see prices rise but if they do not we expect to see the prices of what we buy fall to the pre-war level, just as the prices for our products have done. Until that happens I do not expect to see much of a revival of farm buying.

Small Profits on Farm Products

We have heard it questioned of late in several instances whether the price of farm products has really fallen to the pre-war level. With the single exception of wheat, it has. The average price of wheat in pre-war times averaged around 90 cents a bushel in the local Kansas markets. In those markets today it is selling for about \$1.40. We sold corn at different times in the five years preceding the war and the price in every instance was more than 50 cents a bushel. We sold hogs right on the farm in 1909 for \$8 a hundred and received \$10 a hundred for them in 1910 delivered in Gridley. Just before the war began we sold stock steers, coming 2 years old, right on the farm for \$52.50 a head. In 1913 we sold four carloads of prairie hay for \$13.50 a ton and the next year sold the same amount for \$9.75 a ton, both lots delivered at the railroad. Today corn at all local elevators brings no more than 45 cents. The price of hogs varies a little from week to week but the average price at the local stockyards is about \$8 a hundred. Steers of the size and quality which brought us \$52.50 would not bring \$50 today while hay is virtually unsalable and would not net us \$2.50 a ton. It will be seen from this that not only have prices of our main farm products fallen to pre-war levels but they have fallen below it. In addition to that it has cost us twice as much to produce the 1920 crop as it did the crops before the war, not taking any account of the value of the land which produced them.

Crop Acreage Will Be Normal

While farmers as a rule object strongly to the present scale of prices for farm products we have not heard of any reduction of crop acreage for the coming year unless we except a somewhat larger acreage than usual to be sown to grass. But this is what might be expected, whether prices are high or low. The farmer has his land, stock and machinery which he must use whether or not he makes a profit from it. The fact that he is assured of plenty to eat and a place to live keeps men on the land that would not handle it under any consideration for the money that accrues. We have had a number of calls from persons out-

side of the state desiring to find farms for rent here and were obliged to answer that, so far as we knew, not a single farm could be found for rent in the county. We do not know of a farmer who will voluntarily cut down production but necessity may oblige many to do so soon if they cannot make production costs but it will be because they are compelled to do this, not because they desire to do so.

A Scale of Wages Adopted

A meeting of the township officials of Coffey county together with the county commissioners and the county engineer was held at Burlington recently to discuss road matters and to agree upon a uniform wage to be paid for road work during the coming season. All the townships in the county but two were represented and most of them had full delegations. A reduction in wages for the coming year was agreed upon and two wage scales were presented to be voted on. One scale set wages for men and teams at \$5 a day and men without teams at \$3 while the other scale fixed the wage at 60 cents an hour for men with teams and 40 cents for single hands. A vote taken disclosed all but one township in favor

of the \$5 a day scale. With an 8-hour day there is really but little difference between the two scales, the 60 and 40 cents an hour being slightly in favor of the men without teams. The \$5 a day scale is the one which has been established by the county and it was thought best to have both county and township wages uniform.

Road Funds Insufficient

The tax levy for road purposes in this township has averaged \$7,000 for the last three years and that is the amount we will have to work with this year. This week the township board made a trip over the township roads noting the places where bridges and culverts should be built. We found 10 places where it seemed imperative that bridges or large culverts must be built and many others where they are badly needed. The county engineer took notes and measures of the 10 locations selected and will make blue prints and estimates for the structures needed. A fair estimate places the bridge and culvert costs for the township for the next year at \$4,500, leaving but \$2,500 for grading and dragging the roads. Of course, more should be spent but everything cannot be done in one year. In the township business the wise course to follow is the same that would be followed in private business—do the best you can with the income you may reasonably expect.

Windbreaks for crop protection should be located to protect the crop from the most damaging winds, usually summer winds.



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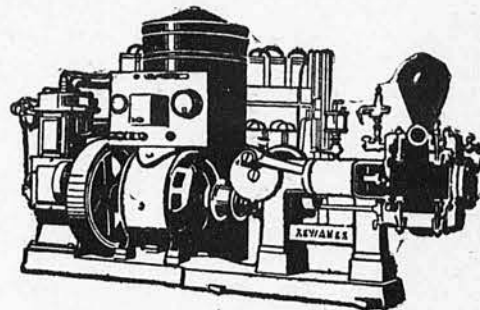
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SOMETIMES he cut wood in the forest; first the felling of some tall pine, then the trimming and hewing into two-foot lengths. The blisters came on his hands, broke and bled, but finally hardened into callouses. He learned the most effective stroke to hurl a shower of chips from beneath the blade. His back and limbs hardened from the handling of heavy wood—and the cough was practically gone.

Sometimes he mended fences and did other manual labor about the ranch; but not all his exercise was taken out in work. He didn't forget his friends in the forest, creatures of talon and paw and wing. He spent long days roaming the ridges and fighting thru the buckbrush, and the forest yielded up its secrets, one by one. But he knew that no mortal span of years was long enough to absorb them all. Sometimes he shot ducks over the marshes; and there was no greater sport for him in the wilds than the first sight of a fine, black-pencil line on the distant sky, the leap thru the air that it made until, in an instant's flash, it evolved into a flock of mallard passing with the wind; and then the test of eye and nerve as he saw them over the sights.

His frame filled out. His face became swarthy from constant exposure. He gained in weight. A month glided by, and he began to see the first movement of the largest forest creatures down to the foothills. For not even the animals, with the exception of the hardy wolf pack, can survive if unprotected from the winter snow and cold of the high levels. The first snow sifted from the gray sky and quickly melted on the wet pine needles. And then the migration of the deer began in earnest. Before another week was done, Whisperfoot had cause to marvel where they had all gone.

One cloudy afternoon in early November found Silas Lennox cutting wood on the ridge behind his house. It was still an open question with him whether he and his daughter would attempt to winter on the Divide. Dan, of course, wanted to remain, yet there were certain reasons, some very definite and others extremely vague, why the prospect of the winter in the snow fields did not appeal to the mountaineer. In the first place, all signs pointed to a hard season. Altho the fall had come late, the snows were exceptionally early. The duck flight was completed two weeks before its usual time, and the rodents had dug their burrows unusually deep. Besides, too many months of snow weigh heavily upon the spirit. The wolf packs sing endlessly on the ridges, and many unpleasant things may happen. On previous years, some of the cabins on the ridges below had human occupants; this winter the whole region, for nearly seventy miles across the mountains to the foothills, would be wholly deserted by human beings. Even the ranger station, twelve miles across a steep ridge, would soon be empty. Of course a few ranchers had homes a few miles beyond the river, but the wild cataracts did not freeze in the coldest of seasons, and there were no bridges. Besides, most of the more prosperous farmers wintered in the valleys. Only a few more days would the road be passable for his car; and no time must be lost in making his decision.

Once the snows came in reality, there was nothing to do but stay. Seventy miles across the uncharted ridges on snowshoes is an undertaking for which even a mountaineer has no fondness. It might be the wisest thing, after all, to load Snowbird and Dan into his car and drive down to the valleys. The fall round-up would soon be completed, Bill would return for a few days from the valleys with new equipment to replace the broken lighting system on the car, and they could avoid the bitter cold and snow that Lennox had known so long. Of course he would miss it somewhat. He had a strong man's love for the endless drifts, the crackling dawns and the hushed, winter forest wherein not even Wolf or Whisperfoot dares to go abroad. He chopped at a great log and wondered what would suit him better—the comfort and safety of the valleys or the rugged glory of the ridges.

But at that instant, the question of whether he would winter on the Divide was decided for him. And an instant was all that was needed. For the period of one breath he forgot to be watchful—and a certain dread spirit that

abides much in the forest saw its chance. Perhaps he had lived too long in the mountains and grown careless of them: an attitude that is usually punished with death. He had just felled a tree, and the trunk was still attached to the stump by a strip of bark to which a little of the wood adhered. He struck a furious blow at it with his axe.

He hadn't considered that the tree lay on a steep slope. As the blade fell, the great trunk simply seemed to leap. Lennox leaped, too, in a frenzied effort to save his life; but already the leafy boughs, like the tendrils of some great amphibian, had whipped around his legs. He fell, struggling; and then a curious darkness, streaked with flame, dropped down upon him.

He Remembered

An hour later he found himself lying on the still hillside, knowing only a great wonderment. At first his only impulse was to go back to sleep. He didn't understand the grayness that had come upon the mountain world, his own strange feeling of numbness, of endless soaring thru infinite spaces. But he was a mountain man, and that meant he was schooled, beyond all things, to keep his self-control. He made himself remember. It was the cruellest work he had ever done, and it seemed to him that his brain would shiver to pieces from the effort. Yes—he had been cutting wood on the hillside, and the shadows had been long. He had been wondering whether they should go down to the valleys.

He remembered now; the last blow and the rolling log. He tried to turn his head to look up to the hill.

He found himself wholly unable to do it. Something wracked him in his neck when he tried to move. But he did glance down. And yes, he could turn in this direction. And he saw the great tree trunk lying twenty feet below him, wedged in between the young pines.

He was surrounded by broken fragments of limbs, and it was evident that the tree had not struck him a full blow. The limbs had protected him to some extent. No man is of such mold as to be crushed under the solid weight of the trunk and live to remember it. He wondered if this were the frontier of death—the grayness that lingered over him. He seemed to be soaring.

He brought himself back to earth and tried again to remember. Of course, the twilight had fallen. It had been late afternoon when he had cut the tree. His hand stole along his body; and then, for the first time, a hideous sickness came upon him. His hand was warm and wet when he brought it up. The other hand he couldn't stretch at all.

The forest was silent around him, except a bird calling somewhere near the house—a full voice, rich and clear, and it seemed to him that it had a quality of distress. Then he recognized it. It was the voice of his own daughter, Snowbird, calling for him. He tried to answer her.

It was only a whisper, at first. Yet she was coming nearer; and her own voice sounded louder. "Here, Snowbird," he called again. She heard him then: he could tell by the startled tone of her reply. The next instant she was at his side, her tears dropping on his face.

With a tremendous effort of will, he recalled his speeding faculties. "I don't think I'm badly hurt," he told her quietly. "A few ribs broken—and a leg. But we'll have to winter here on the Divide, Snowbird mine."

"What does it matter, if you live," she cried. She crawled along the pine needles beside him, and tore his shirt from his breast. He was rapidly sinking into unconsciousness. The thing she dreaded most—that his back might be broken—was evidently not true. There were, as he said, broken ribs and evidently one severe fracture of the leg bone. Whether he had sustained internal injuries that would

end his life before the morning, she had no way of knowing.

At that point, the problem of saving her father's life fell wholly into her hands. It was perfectly plain that he could not aid himself in the slightest way. It was evident, also, he could not be moved, except possibly for the distance to the house. She banished all impulse toward hysteria and at once began to consider all phases of the case.

His broken body could not be carried over the mountain road to physicians in the valleys. They must be transported to the ranch. It would take them a full day to make the trip, even if she could get word to them at once; and twenty-four hours without medical attention probably would cost her father his life. The nearest telephone was at the ranger station, twelve miles distant over a mountain trail. The telephone line to Bald Mountain, four miles off, had been disconnected when the rains had ended the peril of the forest fire.

It all depended on her. Bill was driving cattle into the valleys, and he and his men had in use all the horses on the ranch with one exception. The remaining horse had been ridden by Dan to some distant marshes, and as Dan would shoot until sunset, that meant he would not return until 10 o'clock. There was no road for a car to the ranger station, only a rough steep trail, and she remembered, with a sinking heart, that one of Bill's missions in the valley was to procure a new lighting system. By no conceivable possibility could she drive down that mountain road in the darkness. But she was somewhat relieved by the thought that in all probability she could walk twelve miles across the mountains to the ranger station in much less time than she could drive, by automobile, seventy miles down to the ranches at the foothills about the valley.

Besides, she remembered with a gladdening heart that Richards, one of the rangers, had been a student at a medical college and had taken a position with the Forest Service to regain his health. She would cross the ridge to the station, phone for a doctor in the valleys, and would return on horseback with Richards for such first aid as he could give. The only problem that remained was that of getting her father into the house.

He was stirring a little now. Evidently consciousness was returning to him. And then she thanked Heaven for the few simple lessons in first aid that her father had taught her in the days before his carelessness had come upon him. He had been wise enough to know that rare would be her fortune if sometime she did not have need of such knowledge.

Carrying Wounded

One of his lessons had been that of carrying an unconscious human form—a method by which even a woman may carry, for a short distance, a heavy man. It was approximately the method used in carrying wounded in No Man's Land: the body thrown over the shoulders, one arm thru the fork of the legs to the wounded man's hand. Her father was not a particularly heavy man, and she was an exceptionally strong young woman. She knew at once that this problem was solved.

The hardest part was lifting him to her shoulders. Only by calling upon her last ounce of strength, and tugging upward with her arms, was she able to do it. But it was fairly easy, in her desperation, to carry him down the hill. What rest she got she took by leaning against a tree, the limp body still across her shoulders.

It was a distance of one hundred yards. No muscles but those trained by the outdoors, no lungs except those made strong by the mountain air, could have stood that test. She laid him on his own bed, on the lower floor, and set his broken limbs the best she could. She covered him up with thick, fleecy

blankets, and set a bottle of whisky beside the bed. Then she wrote a note to Dan and fastened it on one of the interior doors.

She had learned, long ago, the value of frequent rests. She did not fly at once to her long tramp. For three minutes she lay perfectly limp on the fireplace divan, resting from the exertion of carrying her father down the hill. Then she drew on her hob-nailed boots—needed sorely for the steep climb—and pocketed her pistol. She thrust a handful of jerked venison into the pockets of her coat and lighted the lantern. The forest night had fallen, soft and vibrant and tremulous, over the heads of the dark trees when she started out.

Far away on a distant hillside, Whisperfoot the cougar howled and complained because he could find no deer.

A Knowledge of Trails

Snowbird felt glad of her intimate, accurate knowledge of the whole region of the Divide. In her infancy the winding trails had been her playground, and long ago she had acquired the mountaineer's sixth sense for traversing them at night. She had need of that knowledge now. The moon was dim beneath thin clouds, and the lantern she carried did not promise much aid. The glass was rather smoked from previous burnings, and its flame glowed dully and threatened to go out altogether. It cast a few lame beams on the trail beneath her feet; but they perished quickly in the expanse of darkness.

She slipped into her free, swinging stride; and the last beams from the windows of the house were soon lost in the pines behind her. It was one of those silent, breathless nights with which no mountaineer is entirely unacquainted, and for a long time the only sound she could hear was her own soft tramp in the pine needles. The trees themselves were motionless. That peculiar sound, not greatly different from that of running water which the wind often makes in the pine tops, was entirely lacking. Not that she could be deceived by it—as stories tell that certain tenderfeet, dying of thirst in the barren hills, have been. But she always liked the sound; and she missed it especially tonight.

She felt that if she would stop to listen, there would be many faint sounds in the thickets—those little hushed noises the wild things make to remind night-wanderers of their presence. But she did not in the least care to hear these sounds. They do not tend toward peace of mind on a long walk over the ridges.

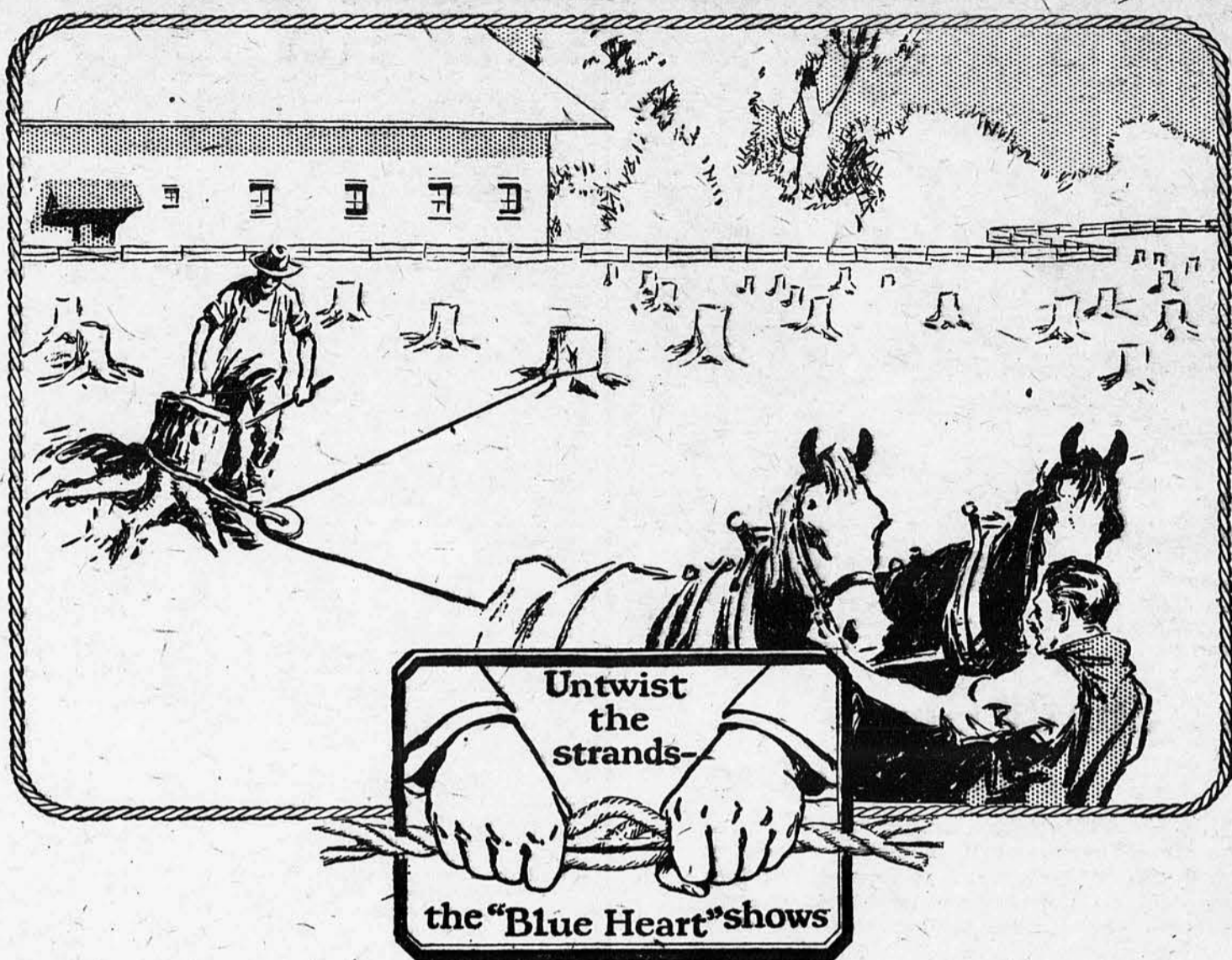
The wilderness began at once. Whatever influence toward civilization her father's house had brought to the wilds chopped off as beneath a blade in the first fringe of pines. This is altogether characteristic of the Oregon forests. They are much too big and too old to be tamed in any large degree by the presence of one house. No one knew this fact better than Lennox himself who, in a hard winter of four years before, had looked out of his window to find the wolf pack ranged in a hungry circle about his house. Within two hundred yards after she had passed thru her father's door, she was perfectly aware that the wild was stirring and throbbing with life about her. At first she tried hard to think of other things. But the attempt wasn't entirely a success. And before she had covered the first of the twelve miles, the sounds that from the first had been knocking at the door of her consciousness began to make an entrance.

If a person lies still long enough, he usually can hear his heart beating and the flow of his blood in his arteries. Any sound, no matter how faint, will make itself heard at last. It was this way with a very peculiar noise that crept up thru the silence from the trail behind her. She wouldn't give it any heed at first. But in a little while it grew so insistent that she could no longer disregard it.

Some living creature was trotting along on the trail behind, keeping approximately the same distance between them.

Foregoing any attempt to ignore it, she set her cool young mind to thinking what manner of beast it might be. Its step was not greatly different from that of a large dog—except possibly

(Continued on Page 16.)



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The Voice of the Pack

(Continued from Page 14.)

a dog would have made slightly more noise. Yet she couldn't even be sure of this basic premise, because this animal, whatever it might be, had at first seemingly moved with utmost caution, but now took less care with its step than is customary with the wild denizens of the woods. A wolf, for instance, can simply drift when it wishes, and the silence of a cougar is a name. Yet unless her pursuer were a dog, which seemed entirely unlikely, it was certainly one of these two. She would have liked very much to believe the step was that of Old Woof, the bear, suddenly curious as to what this dim light of hers might be; but she couldn't bring herself to accept the lie. Woof, except when wounded or cornered, is the most amiable creature in the Oregon woods, and it would give her almost a sense of security to have him waddling along behind her. The wolves and cougar, remembering the arms of Woof, would not be nearly so curious. But, unfortunately, the black bear had never done such a thing in the memory of man, and if he had, he would have made six times as much noise. He can go fairly softly when he is stalking, but when he is obliged to trot—as he would be obliged to do to keep up with a swift-walking human figure—he cracks twigs like a rolling log. She had the impression that the animal behind had been passing like smoke at first, but wasn't taking the trouble to do it now.

On the Trail

The sound was a soft pat-pat on the trail—sometimes entirely obliterated but always recurring when she began to believe that she had only fancied its presence. Sometimes a twig, rain-soaked tho it was, cracked beneath a heavy foot, and again and again she heard the brush crushing and rustling as something passed thru. Behind it all, a weird motif, remained the pat-pat of cushioned feet. Sometimes, when the trail was covered with soft pine needles, it was practically indistinguishable. She had to strain to hear it—and it is not pleasing to the spirit to have to strain to hear any sound. On the bare, rain-packed earth, even untrained plainsmen's ears could not possibly doubt the reality of the sound.

The animal was approximately one hundred feet behind. It wasn't a wolf, she thought. The wolves ran in packs this season, and except in winter were more afraid of human beings than any other living creature. It wasn't a lynx—one of those curiosity-devoured little felines that will mew all day on a trail and never dare come near. It was much too large for a lynx. The feet fell too solidly. She had already given up the idea that it could be Woof. There were no dogs in the mountains to follow at heel; and she had no desire whatever to meet Shag, the faithful hybrid that used to be her guardian in the hills. For Shag had gone to his well-deserved rest several seasons before. Two other possibilities remained. One was that this follower was a human being, the other that it was a cougar.

Ordinarily a human being is much more potentially dangerous to a woman in the hills at night than a cougar. A cougar is an abject coward and some men are not. But Snowbird felt herself entirely capable of handling any human foes. They would have no advantage over her; they would have no purpose in killing from ambush; and she trusted to her own marksmanship implicitly. While it is an extremely difficult thing to shoot at a cougar leaping from the thicket, a tall man standing on a trail presents an easy target. Besides, she had a vague sense of discomfort that if this animal were a cougar, he wasn't acting true to form. He was altogether too bold.

She knew perfectly that many times since men came to live in the pine-clad mountains they have been followed by the great, tawny cats. Curiosity had something to do with it, and perhaps less pleasing reasons. But any dreadful instincts that such a cat may have, he utterly lacks courage to obey. He has an inborn fear of men, a fear that goes down to the roots of the world, and he simply doesn't dare make an attack. It was always a rather distressing experience, but nothing ever came of it except a good tale

around a fireside. But most of these episodes, Snowbird remembered, occurred either in daylight or in the dry season. The reason was obviously that in the damp woods or at night a stalking cougar cannot be perceived by human senses. Her own senses could perceive this animal all too plainly—and the fact suggested unpleasant possibilities.

The animal on the trail behind her was taking no care at all to go silently. He was simply pat-patting along, wholly at his ease. He acted as if the fear that men have instilled in his breed was somehow missing. And that is why she instinctively tried to hurry on the trail.

The step kept pace. For a long mile, up a barren ridge, she heard every step it made. Then, as the brush closed deeper around her, she couldn't hear it at all.

She hurried on, straining to the silence. No, the sound was stopped. Could it be that the animal, fearful at last, had turned from her trail? And then for the first time a gasp that was not greatly different from a despairing sob caught at her throat. She heard the steps again, and they were in the thickets just beside her.

Dan Started Home

Two hours before Snowbird had left the house, on her long tramp to the ranger station, Dan had started home. He hadn't shot until sunset, as he had planned. The rear guard of the waterfowl—hardy birds which spent most of the winter in the Lake region and which had come south in the great flight that had been completed some weeks before—had passed in hundreds over his blind, and he had obtained the limit he had set upon himself—ten drake mallards—by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If he had stayed to shoot longer, his birds would have been wasted. So he started back along a certain winding trail that led thru the thickets and which would, if followed long enough, carry him to the road that led to the valleys.

He rode one of Lennox's cattle ponies, the only piece of horse-flesh that Bill had not taken to the valleys when he had driven down the livestock. She was a pretty bay, a spirited, high-bred mare that could whip about on her hind legs at the touch of the rein on her neck. She made good time along the trail. And an hour before sunset he passed the only human habitation between the marsh and Lennox's house—the cabin that had been recently occupied by Landy Hildreth.

He glanced at the place as he passed and saw that it was deserted. No smell of wood smoke remained in the air. Evidently Landy had gone down to the settlements with his precious testimony in regard to the arson ring. Yet it was curious that no word had been heard of him. As far as Dan knew, neither the courts nor the Forest Service had taken action.

He hurried on, four miles farther. The trail entered the heavy thickets, and he had to ride slowly. It was as wild a section as could be found on the whole Divide. Once a deer leaped from the trail, and once he heard Woof grunting in the thickets. And just as he came to a little cleared space, three strange, dark birds flung up on wide-spreading wings.

Buzzards in the Sky

He knew them at once. All mountaineers come to know them before their days are done. They were buzzards, the followers of the dead. And what they were doing in the thicket just beside the trail, Dan did not dare to think.

Of course they might be feeding on the body of a deer, mortally wounded by some hunter. He resolved to ride by without investigating. He glanced up. The buzzards were hovering in the sky, evidently waiting for him to pass. Then, mostly to relieve a curious sense of discomfort in his own mind, he stopped his horse and dismounted.

The twilight had started to fall, and already its first grayness had begun to soften the harder lines of forest and hill. And after his first glance at the curious white heap beside the trail, he was extremely glad that it had. But there was no chance to mistake the thing. The elements and much more terrible agents had each wrought their change, yet there was grisly evidence in plenty to show what had occurred. Dan didn't doubt for an instant but

that it was the skeleton of Landy Hildreth.

He forced himself to go nearer. The buzzards were almost done, and one white bone from the shoulder gave unmistakable evidence of the passage of a bullet. What had happened thereafter, he could only guess.

He got back quickly on his horse. He understood, now, why nothing had been heard of the evidence that Landy Hildreth was to turn over to the courts as to the activities of the arson ring. Some one—probably Bert Cranston himself—had been waiting on the trail. Others had come thereafter. And his lips set in his resolve to let this murder measure in the debt he had to pay Cranston.

The Lennox house seemed very silent when, almost an hour later, he turned his horse into the corral. He had rather hoped that Snowbird would be at the door to meet him. The darkness had just fallen, and all the lamps were lighted. He strode into the living room, warming his hands an instant beside the fireplace. The fire needed fuel. It had evidently been neglected for nearly an hour.

Then he called Snowbird. His voice echoed in the silent room, unanswered. He called again, then went to look for her. At the door of the dining room he found the note that she had left for him.

It told, simply and plainly, that her father lay injured in his bed, and he was to remain and do what he could for him. She had gone for help to the ranger station.

Real Spirit

He leaped thru the rooms to Lennox's door, then went in on tiptoe. And the first thing he saw when he opened the door was the grizzled man's gray face on the pillow.

"You're home early, Dan," he said. "How many did you get?"

It was entirely characteristic. Shaggy old Woof is too proud to howl over the wounds that lay him low, and this gray old bear on the bed had partaken of his spirit.

"Good Lord," Dan answered. "How badly are you hurt?"

"Not so bad but that I'm sorry that Snowbird has gone drifting twelve miles over the hills for help. It's dark as pitch."

And it was. Dan could scarcely make out the outline of the somber ridges against the sky.

They talked on, and their subject was whether Dan should remain to take care of Lennox, or whether he should attempt to overtake Snowbird with the horse. Of course the girl had ordered him to stay. Lennox, on the other hand, said that Dan could not help him in the least, and desired him to follow the girl.

"I'm not often anxious about her," he said slowly. "But it is a long walk thru the wildest part of the Divide. She's got nothing but a pistol and a lantern that won't shine. Besides—I've had bad dreams."

"You don't mean—" Dan's words came hard—"that she's in any danger from the animals—the cougars—or the wolves?"

"Barring accidents, no. But, Dan—I want you to go. I'm resting fairly easily, and there's whisky on the table in case of a pinch. Someway—I can't bar accidents tonight. I don't like to think of her on those mountains alone."

And remembering what had lain beside the trail, Dan felt the same. He had heard, long ago, that any animal that has once tasted human flesh loses its fear of men and is never to be trusted again. Some wild animal that still hunted the ridges had, in the last month, done just that thing. He left the room and walked softly to the door.

The night lay silent and mysterious over the Divide. He stood listening. The girl had started only an hour before, and it was unlikely that she could have traversed more than two miles of the steep trail in that time. He could fancy her toiling ever upward, somewhere on the dark ridge that lay beyond. Altho the horse ordinarily did not climb a hill more swiftly than a human being, he didn't doubt but that he could overtake her before she went three miles farther. But where lay his duty—with the injured man in the house or with the daughter on her errand of mercy in the darkness?

Then the matter was decided for him. So faint that it only whispered at the dim, outer frontiers of hearing, a sound came pricking thru the darkness. Only

his months of listening to the faint sounds of the forest, and the incredible silence of the night enabled him to hear it at all. But he knew what it was, the report of a pistol: Snowbird had met an enemy in the darkness.

He called once to Lennox, snatched the shotgun that still stood where he had placed it in the corner of the room, and hastened to the corral. The mare whickered plaintively when he took her from her food.

Two Green Circles

Even in the darkest night, there is one light that never brings hope or cannot lead. It is not a twinkling, joyous light like that mysterious will-o'-the-wisp that now and again has lured travelers into the marshes to their death. Nor can any one ever mistake it, or be soothed and cheered by it. It always appears the same way—two green circles, close together, in the darkness.

When Snowbird first heard the step in the thickets beside her, she halted bravely and held her lantern high. She

understood at last. The very extremity of the beams found a reflection in two very curious circles of greenish fire: a fire that was old upon the world before man ever rubbed two sticks together to strike a flame. Of course the dim rays had simply been reflected on the eyes of some great beast of prey.

She identified it at once. Only the eyes of the felines, with vertical pupils, have this identical greenish glare. The eyes of the wolves glow in the darkness, but the circles are usually just bright points. Of course it was a cougar.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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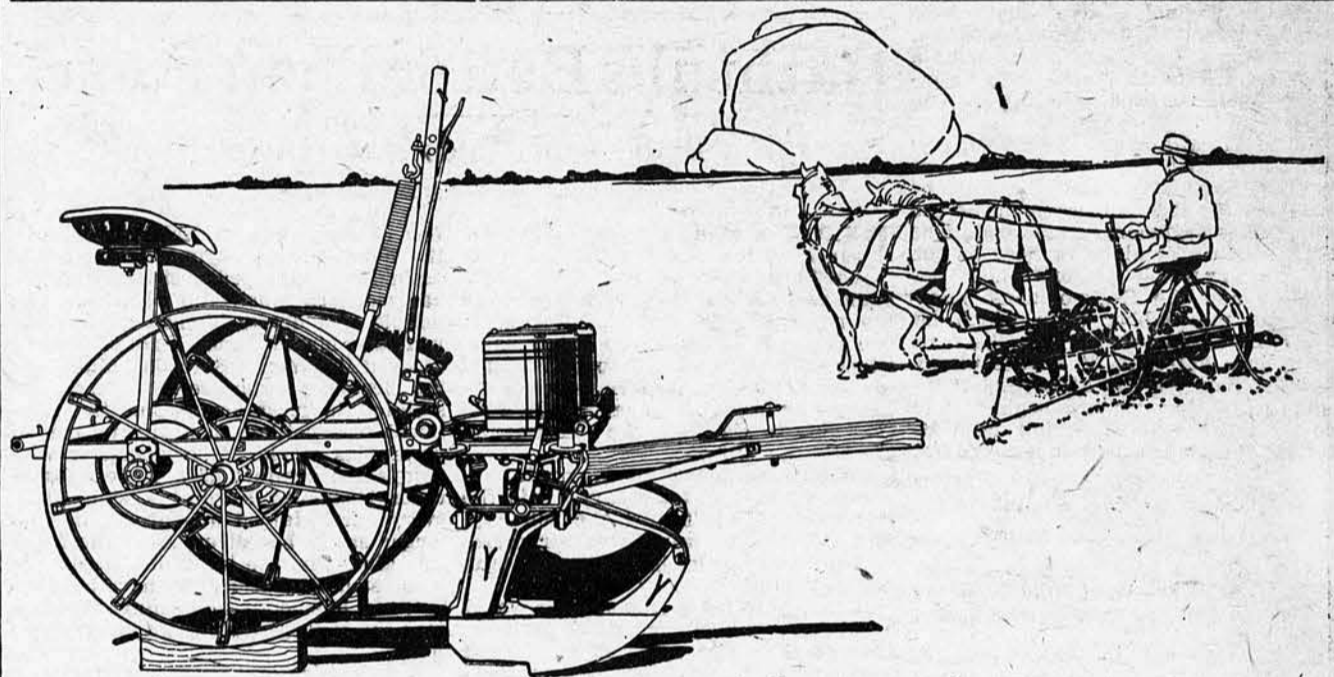
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Food Affects the Disposition

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

Not only does the diet you give your child affect his general health, but it affects his teeth also. And I do not mean in this instance, that certain foods cause decay of the teeth. A dentist told me that the reason so many children's teeth were bad was because they were not fed the foods containing elements most beneficial for the growth of sound, healthy teeth. People who eat a great deal of dairy products and vegetables seldom have that most dreaded of tooth troubles, pyorrhea. Only recently has the effect of certain foods on the parts of the body, especially the teeth, been given much publicity.

Certain localities are famous for certain foods, and a writer in a recent magazine article blamed the diet of countries for the temperaments of the people. His arguments were good. The Mexicans are certainly as fiery as the red pepper which seasons their hot tamales, and the Eskimo is as phlegmatic as the blubber upon which he lives. But, without carrying the matter to such extremes, it is safe to say that the food we eat affects us in so many ways that we are beginning to see the importance of paying more attention to it and to how it is prepared.

Have You a Wall Problem?

BY MRS. NELL E. NICHOLS

Wall papering time brings many perplexing questions—what kind of paper to buy, red or blue, light or dark, plain or figured.

A knowledge of the room in which the wall covering is to be used solves all these problems. If it is dark, for instance, a light wall covering which will reflect the sun's rays, making the room lighter, will be in order. If there are an abundance of windows, it will be safe to use a darker shade.

The matter of color depends somewhat on the furnishings of the room with which it should harmonize, but there are a few general rules. Red is rather dangerous. It has a habit of fading unless the highest grades of paper are used, and it is likely to be too bright, thereby failing to provide a quiet background for the room.

Cool blues are refreshing, buffs and yellows lovely, particularly with white woodwork and brown furniture, grays wear well, but greens, unless very pale, eat up the light.

For the living and dining rooms tans and grays are in excellent taste, while bedrooms call for the daintier shades, such as delicate blues, pinks, yellows and greens.

The location of the room also influences the color of paper needed. North rooms are more attractive with tints of pink on the walls, if they are bedrooms, and a reddish brown or tan for living and dining rooms. Greens and blues seem to make the south and southwest rooms appear cooler.

The paper for the ceiling is always lighter than that on the walls. If a room is to have balance the floor must be the darkest part, the walls medium and the ceiling the lightest. It's that way outdoors. The sky is much lighter than the ground.

Another puzzling problem in the selection of wall paper is to decide between plain and figured pieces. Plain paper is the safest. If its color isn't out of harmony with the furnishings of the room, it can't help but be appropriate. More than that, plain paper or that having small invisible checks, plaids and stripes, forms a suitable background for pictures, colored window draperies and bright cushions.

If figured papers are used, the pictures on the wall should be few. The paper provides sufficient decoration. Plain curtains and cushions should be used so there will be no possibility of having so many designs and figures in

the rooms that the effect will be un-restful.

Plain papers retain their popularity longer than figured ones, so if both kinds are used in a house, it is wise to have the figured ones in the rooms which aren't used so much as the living room and kitchen.

Figured papers vary so greatly that it is difficult to know what type will suit the room without holding up a roll to get the effect. Of course, the designs which are so regular that one cannot help noticing their tiresome

repetition are seldom pleasing. Huge floral designs do not make a restful design as a rule. The walls must have a flat surface to appear attractive and huge bunches of roses in the paper have a tendency to destroy this flatness. The small sprigs of flowers and vine effects usually are pretty.

Adapting Paper to the Room

Wall paper can work wonders in improving the appearance of a room. For instance, if the ceiling is low, a striped paper without a border makes the walls

seem higher. An extremely high ceiling can be lowered by using a wall paper without stripes and having a wide border. In some instances the ceiling paper can be extended down on the walls to make a border. A picture molding is used where the side and ceiling papers meet.

In many homes some member of the family hangs the paper. This can be done with success if only a few precautions are followed. One is not to let the paste sour before using.

I find that a satisfactory paste can be made by mixing 1 quart of flour with enough cold water to make a stiff batter and then adding 1½ gallons of boiling water. The mixture is stirred after the boiling water is added until the flour is cooked. When this has stood a few hours, but not over night, it is ready for use.

This paste may be too thick to use in hanging paper on walls which have been painted, but it can be made thinner by the addition of ½ cup of molasses. When extremely heavy paper is being hung, the addition of 2 teaspoonfuls of Venetian turpentine will help make the paper stick.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty in putting on paper without the aid of a professional hanger is to avoid spilling paste on the outside surface. If these spots are rubbed before they dry with a soft cloth or sponge which has been dampened in cool water, they will come off.

Of course, it takes considerable time to remove the old paper from the walls before adding new, but it frequently pays. The new paper sticks so much better. Usually the paper can be scraped off quickly. After the old paper is removed, if one wishes to get the best results, the walls can be sandpapered and sized. A solution for sizing is made by dissolving 1 pound of white glue in a little hot water and then adding 1 gallon of cold water.

Meditations of Evening Time

There's a feeling come a creeping,
When the dusk begins to fall,
When the twilight shadows gather,
Weaving silence over all,
It's a lonesome kind of feeling,
That comes stealing with the gloam,
A longing for a cottage,
In that distant land of home.

I do not mind the mornings,
With their soft and dewy light,
I do not dread the noontide,
Where the foreign sun shines bright,
But when Night-time draws her mantle
From the mists of heaven's dome,
And wraps the earth in silence—
Give me then my own sweet home.
—Rachel A. Garrett.

"Baking in the Home"

Wheat flour substitutes for baking aren't a necessity now, but the housewife who learned about them in time of wheat famine finds them a help in her varied menu in this time of plenty. Almost every section of the country produces abundant crops other than wheat, and many good recipes can be made from corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, rice, potatoes and sorghum grains. To enable the housewife to make a great variety of breads and pastry from such substances, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin, "Baking in the Home," which contains recipes and directions for the use of wheat and its substitutes.

Some of the practicable discussions taken up by the booklet are yeast breads, their general consideration, methods for making bread, light rolls, sweet or fancy rolls, scoring bread; quick or hot breads, such as biscuits, muffins and gems, griddle cakes and the like; pastry with recipes for left-overs, and cookies; and other suggestions of help to the housewife.

If you are interested in bread making, and if you wish a variety of tried recipes to add to your "baking" collection, write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for farmers' bulletin 1136, "Baking in the Home."

Bathtubs Better Than Tonics

Clean Bodies and Minds Make Higher Ideals

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

I KNOW a man who owns a large ranch which is so profitable that he built upon it a fine, modern home and decided that he would spend his remaining days there. But he is one of those persons who never know when they are well off, so he changed his mind, and the modern house is inhabited by his farm manager. On a recent visit to his ranch the owner found the bathtub full of bulbs.

"What's the idea?" he inquired.
"Oh, that's just temporary," said the manager. "Twon't hurt the tub any. Just as soon as warm weather comes an' we begin takin' baths again I aim to clean it up."

If this were not a true story it would be absurd. Being true, it is pathetic. It tells of a life spent in such hard work and such restricted circumstances that the liver knows nothing of charm or pleasure, and is dead to anything but the stern necessities.

Last week a friend who has spent much of his life as a missionary to the Indians made a short stay at my home. He had with him a Navajo Indian, who spoke no word of English, and until two years ago had never seen a modern house.

Before they left my friend asked to show the Indian to my bathroom. "He wants to wash," he said. "Every place we visit where there is a bathroom, he wants to wash, if not bathe." He is not a dirty Indian. He always has enjoyed bathing, even under difficulties. But to see water run from a pipe, and have nothing to do but splash it on is such rare good fortune that he cannot resist it. Bathing every day would be a delight to him."

Bathing every day would be a delight to every person who has the opportunity and gets the habit. There is a feeling of freshness and vigor, of youthful elasticity that comes from nothing else so readily.

All children enjoy bathing if they can do it in their own way, but very

few of them like to "take a bath" in the old-fashioned style, which entails assuming a cramped position in a galvanized iron wash tub placed in the middle of a drafty kitchen floor. And you can't blame them. None of us ever enjoyed it, either. Saturday night and the cleansing scrub are still closely associated in most homes, but the relationship is neither so arbitrary nor so painful as of old. The youngster who enjoys the comfort of a modern bathroom learns to scrub his skin after every earth-stained adventure. He no longer has to be driven, since the function gives him the luxurious possibility of stretching full length in a bathtub with such smooth and shiny surfaces that the tenderest skin can enjoy their contact.

A youngster brought up in this way never loses his appreciation of the bath. Cleanliness becomes a habit with him. It influences all phases of his life. It makes him love a clean skin, clean clothes, clean houses, clean people and clean habits. It makes for better health and better ideals.

While you are waiting for the days of sanitary plumbing try a substitute. Select one room in the house that can be quickly warmed. Install therein a tank of water, or at least a pitcher, a basin and a receptacle for waste. Make this do for a bathroom. Use it every day if you can; once a week is not sufficient. If you have the room warm, the temperature of the water is not so important; better cool than warm. Sponge the body quickly and then take a brisk rub with a heavy towel. It is the best tonic in the world. Very young or very old persons should take the chill off the water before applying, but cold water is excellent for the young and vigorous.

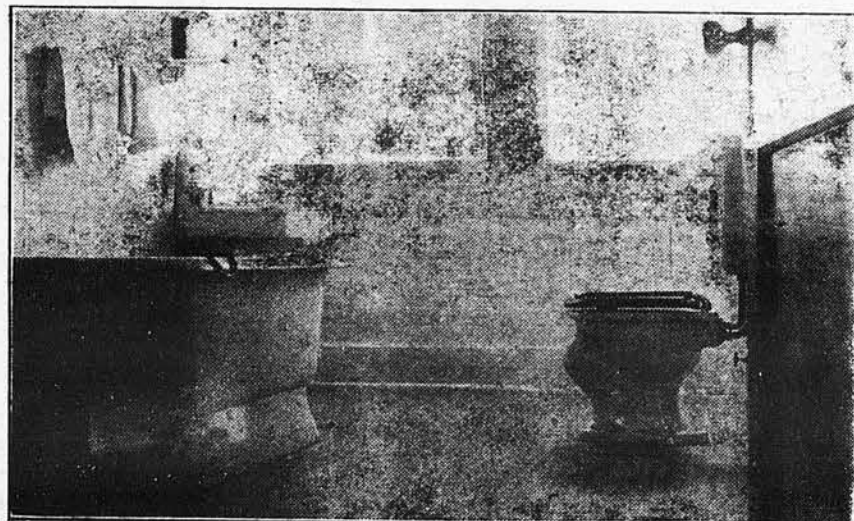
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Plant Pansy Seed Early

BY RACHEL RAE

Pansy seeds should be planted early in the house in boxes, as they grow slowly when small. They are so hardy they can be set out in the flowering beds very early. If we do not plant them early we do not get the finest flowers from them, as pansies do not produce nearly so large flowers in hot weather as they do earlier when the weather is cool.

Good, loose soil is best. The rows in the box should be 2 or 3 inches apart and the seeds sown rather thinly. The plants should be thinned to 1/2 inch

An "Erin" Party

The "wishing-well" of Ireland may be brought to mind by playing the following games at your Saint Patrick's party: Build a high circular wall of cardboard, drawing squares on it to represent the stones. This is Erin's well. Give each guest a number. Taking turns, by numbers, the guests go to the well and lower a toy bucket into it and draw up slips of paper on which are written Irish jokes. (Some one in charge of the well places the slips in the bucket.) Then the jokes are read aloud.

Another game that will prove entertaining is: Give each guest a slip of paper and a pencil. Ask them to see who can make the most words out of the phrase, "Erin Go Bragh," in 5 or 10 minutes. A prize may be given the winner if you so desire.

If you are planning parties, entertainments or any kind of social affairs and need games we will send you our set of 31 games, suitable for all occasions, upon receipt of 15 cents in stamps or silver. Address all orders for games to the Amusement Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

apart in the row. This will give them space to make strong plants and will save transplanting when small. Usually they will be better if transplanted into flats later, and set double the distance apart. The transplanting causes them to make better roots and to become more compact and sturdy as well as to provide them with more room.

I would suggest buying a good strain of large flowering pansies as the small bedding sorts are not so large of bloom, and I think the colors of the better grade are richer also. Harden the plants by setting the box outside more and more, and gradually exposing them to the weather conditions but avoiding the extremes until the weather is fairly well settled. If well hardened a little frost does not kill them, and the cool weather is just what they like.

If the plants are put in loose, fairly rich soil, you will have a pretty display of pansies, and they will bloom all summer if not allowed to form seeds.

Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Blood Stains on Messaline

Is there any method of removing blood stains from a messaline dress without leaving a ring on the fabric?—Mrs. G. B. R.

Alcohol is useful to remove stains in silk, woolen and other delicate fabrics. Use alcohol mixed with aqua ammonia and put a clean white blotter under the stain to absorb the liquid.

Raised Doughnuts

I would appreciate it if you would print the recipe for raised doughnuts in your paper?—Miss G. C. C.

Following is the recipe for raised doughnuts: Scald and cool 1 cup of milk; when lukewarm, add 1/4 cake of yeast dissolved in 1/4 cup of lukewarm water; then add 1 teaspoon of salt and flour enough to make a stiff batter, and let rise over night. In the morning add 1/2 cup of butter and lard mixed and melted, 1 cup of light brown

sugar, 2 eggs well beaten, 1/2 of a grated nutmeg and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Let rise again, and if too soft to handle, add more flour. Toss on a floured board, pat, and roll to 1/4-inch thickness. Shape with a cutter, and work between the hands until round. Place on a floured board, let rise 1 hour, turn, and let rise again; fry in deep fat, and drain on brown paper. Cool and roll in powdered sugar.

Accordion Plaiting Machines

I should like to obtain the address of a company that sells machines for accordion plaiting.—Miss L. T.

Because of their high price, accordion plaiting machines usually are sold only to firms for commercial purposes. It is best for the individual who has some plaiting to be done to send it to a firm that does this kind of work.

To Remove Tar

Will you please tell me how I can remove tar stains from clothing?—A Reader.

Put soft grease on the spots and rub the cloth between the hands until it becomes soft and limber. Put a teaspoon of soda into a basin of water and wash the stains.

Mothers' Pension Law

Please explain the mothers' pension law of Kansas, and to whom should application be made for pension?—Mrs. J. N. K.

The pension law requires that the applicant live in the county one year and the maximum amount that is paid is \$25 a month. Application should be made to your county commissioner.

If N. M. will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, we will make a personal reply.

That New Spring Frock

9944—Women's Dress. This charming dress may be made of printed satin or printed pussy willow and will make a serviceable as well as practical addition to the spring wardrobe. It is fashioned with a tunic, a sash and a vestee. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9926—Women's and Misses' Combination. This new envelope chemise is cut on princess lines with lace insertion forming the shoulder straps. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

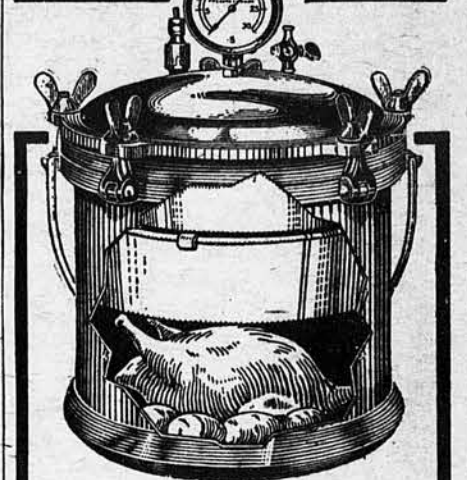


9925—Girls' Dress. A deep collar that is laced at the neck with colored tape is a special feature of this one-piece dress. It is made with short sleeves and patch pockets. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9948—Women's Skirt. This two-piece skirt will make up well of the new materials, Repcloth or-Gloveskin checks. The front section of the belt is part of the front gore and buttons to the back at each side.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. State number and size of pattern desired.

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For Our Young Readers

The Little Thrush Reaches the Tree Top

BY KATHRINE DAVIES

ONCE upon a time a tall, straight tree grew on the edge of a beautiful wood. The tree was so tall that its top branches reached out over the heads of all its neighbors. One morning three friends were talking together under the tree; a fat green frog, a frisky gray squirrel, and a little thrush whose wings were not strong enough to fly.

"Oh, my!" said the little thrush looking up into the green branches, "wouldn't it be fine if we could all live up among those shiny green leaves?"

"Well, yes it might," said the gray squirrel, "but I'm pretty well contented where I

am. I can gather plenty of nuts down here and store them away without much trouble. If I lived in one of those high branches it would take me twice as long to get to my nest and it would mean a great deal more work. I think I'd just as soon stay where I am."

"Well, for my part," croaked the frog, "I don't believe in doing any more than you have to do. I can get enough bugs and insects down here. I really can't see any sense in going higher."

"Oh, but think how many lovely things you could see up there, and how much more you could hear," said the little thrush, "and I shouldn't wonder a bit if you could do more when you were up higher. I'm going to try to get up just as high as I can."

"Oh, ho!" laughed the squirrel, "how do you expect to get up? You can't fly yet and you can't climb the way I can. What's the sense in going to all that work? I say it's foolish."

"And so do I," croaked the frog. "Can't you see enough and hear enough and do enough down here in the grass? You don't find me over-working and doing any more than I absolutely have to do." And with that the frog settled himself in the grass at the roots of the tree; and there he stayed.

But the little thrush began right away to learn to fly. It was hard at first, and she had to try many times before she was able to reach even the first branch. But one day she did reach it. It was more beautiful than she had dreamed, and when she had found out all the lovely things about it she called down to her two friends and begged them to come up and share her pleasure. The green frog flatly refused to leave his grassy home, but the gray squirrel, after thinking it over, decided to go. He climbed up the tall trunk to the first branch and found it every bit as

Just Irish

I ASKED Dad why he wore Shamrock, And a tie of green today, And why he talked of Saint Patrick, Who—somewhere—chased snakes away; And do you know that he answered, As if all my questions were one? He smiled as he picked up his old cob pipe, And said, "I am Irish, son."
—Rachel A. Garrett.

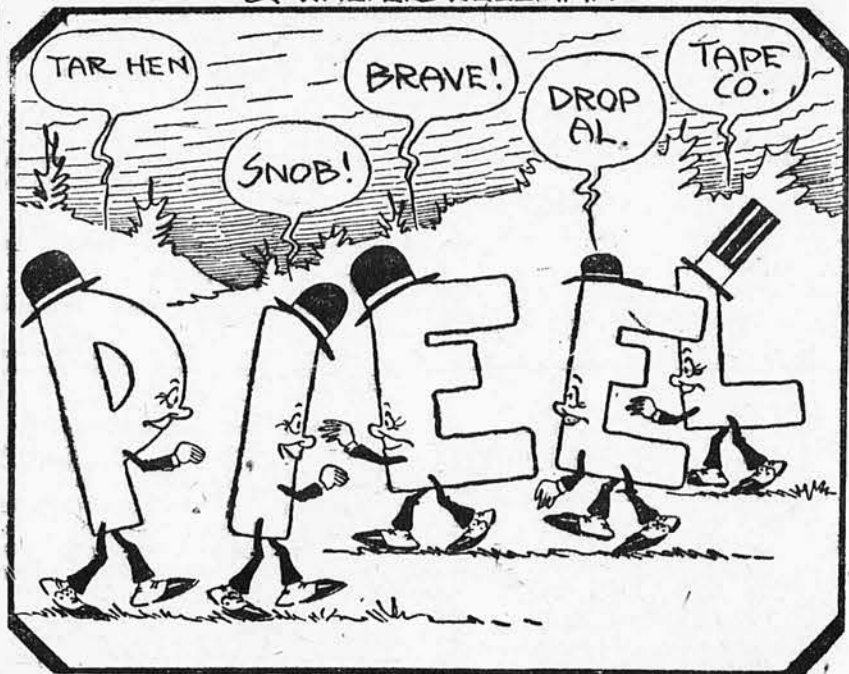
lightful as the little thrush had said; so then and there he decided to stay. As soon as he had rested, he went to work to make his nest. But the little thrush didn't stop at the first branch. Every day she kept going a little higher and every day she kept growing a little stronger, and every day she kept finding something new and beautiful that the higher branches had to offer, and every day she begged the squirrel to follow her. "Oh, if you would only come up here," she would say, "I'm sure you would be happier; why, I am getting stronger every day; I feel as if something wonderful were going to happen to me."

"Oh, I don't think anything very wonderful can happen to you," called back the squirrel. "You are only a little bird and about all you'll ever do will be to fly and chirp a little. Please don't bother me any more with your coaxing. I'm getting quite tired of it, and besides I've fully made up my mind to stay right here!" After that the little thrush stopped coaxing the squirrel and spent all her time and strength in trying to reach the top of the tree.

One spring morning she reached it—
(Continued on Page 21.)

JUMBLED ANIMALS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



When you have solved this puzzle you will find the names of five animals. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

Solution February 26 Puzzle: A Farm Product: Pumpkin. Prize winners are: Edward Stoppel, John McClure, Elmer Buster, Emma Wholgemuth, John Hamon and Glenn Shepard.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

SERVICE in this department is rendered to all our readers free of charge. Address all inquiries to Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo, Health Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Concerning Obesity

The human body has many uses for fat. When properly distributed it serves to relieve the sharpness of our bony angles and make us more beautiful. It is an extremely helpful agent in keeping our heat in our bodies, serving as insulation in that way. It acts as padding in our "insides" and helps to keep the kidneys, spleen, stomach and intestines in their proper locations. It fills in the chinks, generally.

But as we reach middle life the danger comes that we shall accumulate more fat than is good for our health. Without giving a long table of weights and measures I will just say that the average weight for a man of 60 inches is 159 pounds and for a woman of 60 inches is 137 pounds. You can judge how far you are from standard. If you are more than 10 per cent overweight give the matter careful consideration.

The chief item in reducing weight is to reduce food. If you are only trying to cut down some 10 or 15 pounds you can do it by restricting the fats in your diet, such as butter, oil, and fat meat, and by severely limiting the sweet stuff that you eat.

But it is the folks in the 200 pounds and better class that are chiefly in need of reducing weight. Many a man and woman with no definite symptoms of ill health, yet a general feeling of wretchedness, would clear up wonderfully by a reduction of 30 to 50 pounds in weight.

There is only one definite way to do it. Reduce your intake. Don't try to do it too rapidly. Be content to take off 3 or 4 pounds a week. Cut the amount of your food 10 per cent. When you have become accustomed to that cut it another 10 per cent. If that does not do the business the fat person is generally pretty safe in cutting it yet 10 per cent more a few weeks later. After you have reduced the weight 30 or 40 pounds you will be glad to discover that you have regained your old efficiency.

Questions and Answers

What can I do to get thin and what remedy can I use besides exercising, and what kind of exercise, if any? G. L. C.

The important thing to reduce fat is to restrict the intake. Enough exercise to keep your circulation active is desirable, but dieting is the all important thing. Take the exercise that you enjoy most. Medicines to reduce fat are usually dangerous and should only be taken under the strict supervision of a doctor.

To Overcome Fatigue

What makes me get so awful tired even when doing nothing? I am 32 years old, the mother of four children under 9 years old. I weigh around 230 pounds and am 5 feet 7 inches tall. MRS. R. M. G.

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 reduce your weight to 180 pounds as soon as possible and see how much better you feel. Do not try too sudden a reduction. Take six months to do it.

Removing Tonsils

Some time ago a reliable specialist advised me to have tonsils removed. I did not do so then, and have put it off until I feel sure my heart and general health is not just as it should be. Maybe you don't know how easy it is to put off things like that when living on a farm. I am not losing flesh but don't seem to have the energy I should have, and when lying on either side my heart pounds so, or when climbing stairs, I am so short of breath. Sometimes I have not exactly pain but uneasiness in chest. This may not be serious, but what I wish to know is, have I put the operation off too long? Would the pounding of heart cause the heart to become weak during operation? Do you think in time my heart would be normal again? A. B.

"It is never too late to mend" is not always a true saying in medicine. In this case I think that regardless of the

heart disturbance that seems to have developed, the diseased tonsils should be removed. I think that as soon as the focus of poison is cleared away there will be a marked improvement in heart action, energy and general well being. Two days to a week is the usual time of rest needed in an operation for removal of tonsils. Have it done without further delay.

Ether and Pneumonia

What is ether pneumonia? Does it always trouble folks who have to take ether? G. J. C.

Once in a great while the administration of ether produces enough irritation of the lungs to cause an attack of pneumonia. Considering the vast number of operations under ether it is surprising that so few cases of irritation or pneumonia develop from it. It is quite rare. Sometimes doctors prefer to use some other anesthetic than ether in working with patients who are unusually sensitive in the respiratory tract.

By far the greater number of farm woods are in need of improvement. Poorer species are in the majority and are crowding out the better ones, many

of the trees are overmature, some show evidence of attack by insects or disease, some are dead, young trees are entirely wanting in the open places, and grazing is allowed to the extent of damaging the older trees and preventing reproduction. Improvement of these conditions can be secured thru the judicious use of the axe, by assisting natural reproduction, by the exclusion of stock from at least portions of the woods, and where necessary, thru planting or sowing.

For Our Young Readers

(Continued from Page 20.)

the very tip-top of the big tree—and oh, what a glorious moment! Her little heart almost burst with the joy of it all as she looked out over the sunlit tree tops and up into the blue sky. Oh, if she could only tell someone about it,—and then, the wonderful thing happened, for just as she opened her mouth out poured one of the sweetest bird-songs the world has ever heard!

Grace and Charlie on their way to school stopped to listen. "Oh, look!" cried Charlie, "the bird is on the very tip-top of the big tree!" "Oh, I see it!" called Grace. "Doesn't it sound as if it were telling us how beautiful it is away up there?"

National Kindergarten Association.

Great care must be taken in drying wet boots and shoes, for they often burn before it seems possible. Moreover, if dried too fast and without proper attention, they shrink, becoming hard and misshapen.

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Carbola is a paint and disinfectant combined, in powder form. To mix it you put some in a pail and stir in water—that's all. Without waiting or straining you have, in less than five minutes, a snow-white, smooth-flowing paint you can apply with brush or a spray-pump to wood, brick, stone, plaster-board, cement, tar-paper and over whitewash. It will not blister, flake, or peel off nor clog the sprayer. It does not spoil by standing—can be kept in powder form or mixed and left ready to use when wanted. One gallon (a pound of powder) will cover 200 square feet. The disinfectant used in Carbola is twenty times stronger than pure carbolic acid, but is neither poisonous nor caustic—harmless to the smallest chick or to stock that licks a painted surface.

As a Louse Powder

Carbola is unexcelled for use on poultry, cattle, horses, hogs, dogs, etc. Separate the hair or feathers and apply the dry powder directly on the flesh. Sprinkle in the nests, in the straw on the floor, and in the dust bath and wallow. It costs only 10c a pound and means comfort and better health for your stock. Order it now so you will have it on hand when you need it.

Your hardware, seed, drug or paint dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct. Prompt shipment by parcel post or express.

10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage. 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered.
50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered.

Trial package and interesting booklet 30c post-paid. Also in barrels, about 300 lbs., at 9c a pound. Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States.

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
299 Ely Ave., Dept. Y, Long Island City, N. Y.

Dairy-Activities-Problems

By J. H. Frandsen



The Leading Silo

THE Indiana Silo led in introducing the silo principle to American farmers.

It leads in the number of farmers who own and use it—more than 60,000. It has always led in silo value—in material, workmanship, most years of perfect silo service for the price.

Indiana factories throughout the country are located near the great corn growing and cattle raising sections. They operate economically on a large scale and savings are passed on to the farmers.

Write for the Indiana catalog, easy payment plan, and early buyers' proposition.

THE INDIANA SILO & TRACTOR CO.
30 Union Bldg. Anderson, Indiana
30 Silo Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
30 Indiana Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa
30 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Fort Worth, Texas

INDIANA SILO

Do Away With the Profit-Destroying Cow Diseases

To be profitable cows must be healthy; and there is no need of having cows sick or "off color" when it is so simple to treat them yourself with the aid of Kow-Kare (formerly called Kow-Kure).

Nearly all the common cow diseases are the result of run-down digestive and genital organs. Kow-Kare rebuilds these organs and restores healthy action. It reaches the seat of the trouble quickly.

Be sure to keep Kow-Kare on hand; sold by feed dealers, general stores and druggists.

Dairy Association Company
LYNDONVILLE, VT.



Use Dandelion Butter Color Now

Add a half teaspoonful to each gallon of winter cream and out of your churn comes butter of golden June shade to bring you top prices.

All stores sell 35-cent bottles of Dandelion Butter Color, each sufficient to keep that rich, "Golden Shade" in your butter all the year round. Standard Butter Color for fifty years. Purely vegetable. Meets all food laws, State and National. Used by all large creameries. Will not color the buttermilk. Tasteless. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

Annual White Sweet Clover
Guaranteed Seed of Hughes Variety
Makes the growth in one season that ordinary clovers do in two. Write at once before limited supply is exhausted. The DeGraff Food Co., DeGraff, O.

THE National Dairy Show of 1921 goes to Minnesota. The dates are October 8 to 15, inclusive.

A delegation of business men representing St. Paul and Minneapolis interests, came to Chicago to convey an invitation to the executive committee of the National Dairy Association to hold the 1921 show in the Minnesota State Fair buildings, and the heartiness of the invitation delivered by the men of the Twin Cities, coming as they said, with the indorsement of the whole Northwest, and the enthusiastic picture of dairy progress in the Northwest, left no alternative to the committee other than to accept the invitation.

So it is now, and we join with the National Dairy Association in saying, "Let all interested in dairying get together now for a big dairy inspiration meeting for 1921 in that wonderful dairy country."

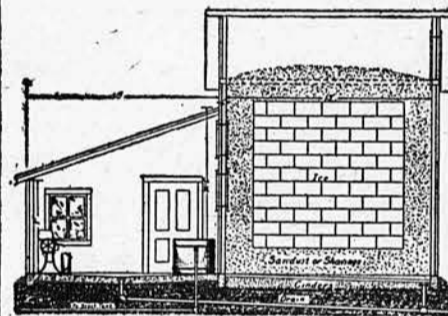
Eight Year Old Silage

In a recent article A. L. Haecker, states that a silo filled in the fall of 1911 with nearly matured corn cut fine and well trampled, was not needed until 1919 when the owner purchased a bunch of feeding cattle and began to use the 8-year old silage. It was noticed that only the top layer was spoiled and the feeder reports that the cattle soon learned to eat it, and really showed a preference for it to most feeds.

The fact that silage can be kept so well should emphasize the desirability of carrying over one well filled silo as insurance against possible drouth or high priced forage.

Combined Ice and Milk House

In recent years but few people have taken advantage of the demand and the better prices offered for good sweet cream. The steady increase in the popularity of ice cream and the many new demands for sweet cream in



Combination Milk and Storage House.

the diet of our city residents, has developed a special market to which a certain number of dairy people should cater. About the only additional equipment needed on the farm to take advantage of this trade is that the dairyman be provided with some means of cooling and preserving milk and cream so that the product may be placed on the market in first class condition. Since milk and cream readily absorb odors which result in undesirable flavors, a damp musty cellar or place in which fruit and vegetables are stored is not desirable for a milk house.

The cooling tank may be made a more satisfactory means of caring for milk provided it is possible to have plenty of running water. But even then the lowest temperature to which the cream and milk may be brought is limited by the temperature of the well or running water. Besides this, the operation of the windmill or engine in providing this water is a factor which must be taken into account. Since the lowest temperature possible under these conditions is still high enough to permit a considerable amount of bacterial action, this system does not prove to be an altogether satisfactory means of caring for milk and cream that is to be sold sweet.

In view of these facts, ice is the most satisfactory means of getting the desired low temperature. This, then, naturally raises the discussion of such questions as arrangements, initial cost, size and kind of house to construct, as well as location and distance from the supply of ice.

Almost an unlimited number of plans

for milk houses and ice houses may be had, but that which seems to give the greatest degree of satisfaction from the point of convenience and utility is the combined milk and ice house.

The exact size and arrangement will depend largely on the size of the herd. If the whole milk is to be cooled it will require from 1 1/2 to 2 tons of ice a year for every cow. If only the cream is to be cooled, about 1,000 pounds will be sufficient. Upon this basis for a herd of 10 cows, 5 tons of ice would be used in cooling the cream and 15 to 20 tons for the whole milk. These estimates are made to permit of a reasonable amount of ice for general use in the home, a factor which should not be overlooked when building the ice house.

A ton of ice will occupy about 50 cubic feet of space. However, in planning the ice house, at least twice this space should be provided giving sufficient room for the packing and ventilation. Drainage as well as ventilation is an important factor that should not be minimized in a well-constructed ice house. The loss of ice by shrinkage will be from 15 to 50 per cent, depending upon the preserving efficiency of the building.

A cooling tank with ice water surrounding the cans will provide an economical yet efficient means of cooling and preserving the milk, and cream, and should enable the dairyman to command the highest market price for his dairy products.

Some Farm Chores

The stock-keeper can no more avoid chores than he can death or taxes. The work of caring for livestock on the average American farm is known as "chores"; and for some reason this term is not popular with the hired men and boys. Much of this unpopularity is due to the crude and hard way in which we go about the work. Modern farm buildings and improvements are comparatively new, but even today are sadly lacking in proper equipment. It has been said that humanity is prone to run in ruts, and is always slow to adopt new ideas.

The chores, and caring for the livestock on the average farm, often fall to the boy and the hired man. While this is important work, it often is neglected because of its disagreeable features. If the proprietor were obliged to perform the task himself, he would probably be more inclined to put in improvements which would lighten the labor.

A great number of inventions have appeared recently which not only save labor but also add comfort and safety to the stock. The old barn door can be replaced by a splendid roller track system, so that a small child can operate it; strong and easily operated carriers are manufactured which lighten the task, and make it possible for one man to do the work of three men. These carriers convey the manure out of the barn and drop it into the manure spreader, no heavy lifting being required. Feed carriers, running on a track down the long rows, make the work of feeding real play for the farm boy; stalls for animals are made which are comfortable, easy to operate and built to last a life time. With such appliances it is a pleasure to drive the stock into or out of the barn. Milking machines of several makes and kinds are now being operated successfully in many of our large dairies, and with modern equipment they are easily installed. Feed grinders, elevators and carriers convey the grains and mill feeds rapidly and easily to their places of use; in fact every detail of the work in caring for animals has been looked after with great skill and ingenuity. Self feeders and hog pens are provided for the swine, and the mortality in this great industry has thereby been lessened greatly.

The good results which come from better equipment too often are overlooked. Much disease among livestock, especially tuberculosis, is spread and developed thru poorly ventilated and insanitary barns and equipment. The product, especially that of the dairy, brings a higher price when produced in a clean and well equipped barn. Time and expense of labor can be



Sure Germ Killer

Scientifically correct for prevention and treatment of:

- Contagious Abortion
 - Barrenness
 - Retained Afterbirth
 - White Scours
- or anywhere a Disinfectant is used

Powerful
Harmless
Clear and
Clean



B-K is a concentrated pure Sodium hypochlorite — such as is endorsed and used by leading veterinarians, physicians and breeders.

GENERAL LABORATORIES
MADISON, WIS. Gal. and 5 Gal. Pkgs.

The "Viking" saves



practically every particle of butterfat, because of the marvelous "straight disc" that is in the "Viking." Without any question, this "straight disc" is the greatest invention of the separator age, for no tests have ever even approached the almost 100% skimming that every "Viking" produces. You buy a separator to save ALL your butterfat. And any separator that does not do that is a waste of money. Send for our latest book on Cream Separation, No. 152.

SWEDISH SEPARATOR COMPANY
509 So. Wells St. Chicago, Ill.

95 American Upward CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. New, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Our guarantee protects you. Get our plan of easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today. Western orders from Western points. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 6092 Bainbridge, N. Y.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 215 Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed to give you a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2177 Marshall St. Chicago

Kills prairie dogs, ground hogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers. Saves alfalfa. Experimental stations approve. 1000 tablets P. P. \$1.50. Warranted. Ask your druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. Address FT. DODGE CHEMICAL CO., Ft. Dodge, Iowa

Fill it Only Once a Week

No daily cleaning necessary. No wicks to trim. No chimneys to wash. Lights with matches. Makes and burns its own gas. Can't pop or explode, even if tipped over. Use it around barns, cow sheds, chicken houses, cellars, granaries, garages—everywhere. Coleman Quick-Lite Gives 200 Candle Power of strong steady light. Brighter than 20 old style oil lanterns. Can't blow out. Your dealer sells it or will get one for you on approval. Free Book. Write to Department R. P. THE COLEMAN LAMP CO. Wichita, Kansas St. Paul, Minn. Los Angeles, Cal. Dallas, Texas Chicago, Ill.

saved when things are handy; live-stock do better, look better and sell better when properly cared for in good quarters, and the term "chores" has a new and far better meaning under this new order of things.

A. L. Haecker.

Washington Comment

(Continued from Page 2.)

pending upon you to do all you can to bring about a radical change in our behalf in the near future.

A. J. BINFORD.

Haviland, Kan.

The resumption of business by the Federal Farm Loan Board will do much to relieve the situation created by restricted credit. Men who never have borrowed money will be borrowers this year. Borrowed money, used wisely, is a good investment. A combination of wisdom, economy and hard work will bring the country back to its normal condition eventually. It is a time for continued patience and consideration. Every man or every set of men is likely to believe his or their troubles the worst.

An Unpopular Decision

The Supreme Court's decision declaring unconstitutional the so-called profiteering law must be a very grave disappointment to the people everywhere. It seems based more on purely technical points of law than upon either common sense or justice. Certainly it will not increase the people's confidence in courts, and this attitude will be excusable when it is discovered that the opinion virtually gives the profiteer his full liberty to do as he may wish. The Supreme Court's decision was given, specifically, in a case against a firm charged with profiteering in sugar. Its effect will be to end all prosecutions of this kind. The Supreme Court having knocked out this law, I hope to see the next Congress enact at the earliest moment a law that the courts cannot kill. The people have been victimized long enough by the profiteers and grafters.

Federal Farm Loan Decision

Next to the decision in the profiteering case, no opinion has come down in recent years filled with more importance than that by which the Federal Farm Loan Board is authorized to resume operations. Of course, it means more to the farmers than any decision from the Supreme Court in many years. No litigation in our times has stirred up so much trouble. Letters have been coming to me by the dozen for months from farmers in many states asking that something be done to hasten the settlement of the case. But, of course, nothing could be done. When a case gets into the Supreme Court it stays there until it comes out again, and what happens in the meanwhile is a mystery. It may help some to say, however, that the Supreme Court has hundreds of cases to decide; that these are distributed among the members of the court for study and decision, and that finally when the justices have discussed them thoroly they reappear. No one would dare approach the Supreme Court to urge haste or to suggest that several million people are waiting for the help the Court's action will give. That would be contempt of court.

Hoover and the Cabinet

I believe we may expect a very remarkable shaking up in the Department of Commerce when Herbert Hoover takes charge. Like most men who do important things, Mr. Hoover attracted to himself a whirlwind of criticism and abuse along with much praise. He is big and strong and self-reliant, and can stand hard work as well as hard words. I always thought Mr. Hoover gave the farmers the worst of it. He thought it wise for him to do certain things during the World War which did not please all men, but we should remember that the man pleases us most who does things as we think they should be done, and that the man who agrees with us is always a wise one. I think Hoover has a big grasp of the international market situation and that he will render great service to the farmers.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Hogs Make Profit

G. C. WHEELER

Even the rapid price slump of pork last summer and fall did not force a loss on the pork factory operated by Robert Fraser of Washington county. In the special article telling of his methods which appeared in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze the results of his feeding out the 1920 spring crop of pigs did not appear. This carload of hogs was ready for market before the price had reached the bottom and sold in St. Joseph October 13 for \$15 a hundred pounds. Mr. Fraser reports that after charging them with all the production costs they made him some money.

His fall pigs, big, stretchy, heavy boned shotes are on the self feeder getting all the corn and tankage and alfalfa hay they will eat and will be ready for the April market. Success in putting hogs on the market at a profit is not all in the feeding, however, says Mr. Fraser. "You must start right by using the best boar you can buy. The trouble with a good many farmers is that they are satisfied with a cheap boar. A good boar is half of the herd and a poor one all the herd. Many of our breeders of purebred hogs do not use the knife enough in making barrows of the inferior boars."

Road Money Now Ready

A fund of approximately 622 million dollars is now known to be available for road and bridge construction and

maintenance for all states during the year 1921, according to information sent to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, by the several state highway departments. Should pending legislation be passed by Congress and additional appropriations be made for Federal aid, this sum would be increased by the amount of the Federal appropriation.

The amounts available for the states named—from local, state, and Federal sources for road and bridge expenditures are: Kansas, 20 million dollars; Nebraska, 6 million dollars; Missouri, 15 million dollars; Oklahoma, 8 million dollars; Colorado, 7 million dollars; Texas, 60 million dollars; Iowa, 37 million dollars.

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.

Harness made of good leather and heavy enough for the work required of it will last for many years if cared for properly. It is more economical to buy harness that is too heavy than to buy that which is too light for the work. With good care, harness of the proper weight and quality will last at least 15 years, and in many cases harness used on the farm has been in service for 25 years or longer.

Haying Time Cut in Half

Save time, labor and money by putting up this year's hay crop easily and quickly with



Stacker and Sweep Rakes

"Two boys and myself can put up more hay with the Jayhawk Stacker than 40 Mexicans," says A. Barter, Mercedes, Texas.

Light—easy to operate—a boy can run it. No ropes or pulleys—entirely automatic. Wood or steel. Elevates full load of sweep rake 20 to 25 feet and puts it exactly where wanted. Saves hay, teams and days. Prevents loss of crop after cutting.

Direct From Maker To You! No middlemen's profits. Write for catalogue and prices TODAY.



F. WYATT MFG. CO. 902 N. 5th St. Salina, Kan.

Grain Saved Is Money Earned

Get 100% returns from your grain. Hold it for top price—keep every bushel perfectly in the

MARTIN GRAIN BIN

SAVER
Corrugated steel walls, approximately 22 times as strong as plain. 1-piece floor, scientific ventilation. Fire, weather, vermin and burglar proof. Quickly pays for itself. FREE FOLDER, how to increase grain profits. Write for one TODAY. MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 406 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



THE ALLOVER OVERALL

An innovation that's made good



MEN everywhere who want complete protection with entire freedom, welcome the *Allover Overall*. It is the newer, better development of the old idea of covering everything. So it buttons up clear under the arms, fits extra-high in front and back, protecting completely yet leaving the arms absolutely free. Of course it's got the regular Oshkosh B'Gosh man's size pockets and broad suspenders, the same roominess and extra comfort, the same iron-grip stitching and toughest denim. Thus, "It must make good or we will!"

OSHKOSH OVERALL CO.
Oshkosh, Wis.

OSHKOSH B'GOSH

UNION MADE OVERALLS

"They Must Make Good Or We Will"



QUALITY KEPT UP—
at prices you like to pay
HALLMARK
SHIRTS
 Your Dealer is showing the new models.
HALL, HARTWELL & CO., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

Grow Hogs and Poultry on Buttermilk

Feeders are ever on the lookout for ways of growing better hogs and poultry, and growing them more quickly and economically. Experienced feeders will tell you that nothing has ever been found any better than good, rich buttermilk, but it has been almost impossible to get enough buttermilk to make it a regular part of the ration. This objection has been overcome and a process worked out by the Consolidated Product Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, of successfully condensing buttermilk without losing its valuable feeding elements. This condensed product, called Semi-Solid Buttermilk, is shipped to hog and poultry growers all over the country from factories located in different sections. By simply adding water to Semi-Solid Buttermilk you get a real buttermilk which hogs relish and eagerly consume, and which is a tonic and conditioner as well as a feed. Readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze interested in reducing feed costs and at the same time getting rapid growth and keeping their stock healthy should get some of this product. Write to John P. Moore, Dept. 3511, Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or the Consolidated Products Company, Dept. 3511, Lincoln, Nebraska, for free sample and booklet containing valuable information about Semi-Solid Buttermilk and feeding for profit.

Easy Now to Saw Logs and Cut Down Trees

Only one man, or even a boy, with the improved Ottawa Engine Log Saw can easily cut twenty-five to forty cords a day, and at a cost of less than 2c per cord. This machine, which outdoes all others, has a heavy, cross cut saw driven by a powerful especially designed 4-cycle gasoline engine. It's a fast money-maker for those using it and now with coal at high prices and wood in great demand, users are making splendid profit. It does more than ten men could do, either cutting down trees or sawing logs and branches. When not sawing, the engine is used for other work requiring dependable power.



Farmers everywhere are using this One-Man Power Log Saw. It's a fast worker and a splendid profit maker.

The machine is mounted on truck wheels to make it easy to move to the trees or logs, and from cut to cut on a log without stopping the engine. This is a patented feature. A friction clutch starts and stops saw without stopping the engine. An automatic clutch stops the saw in case of undue resistance.

The Ottawa is also fitted for sawing down trees. It cuts level with the ground, leaving no stumps sticking up. Two men can easily fall forty to fifty trees a day in ordinary timber. A branch saw attachment cuts up branches and poles.

The outfit is compact, simple, easy to handle and durable against a lifetime of hard wear. Guaranteed for reliable operation in the hands of every one who has trees to cut down and logs to saw up.

Full information, low factory price, cash or easy payments, and thirty days trial offer can be had simply by addressing the Ottawa Mfg. Co., 146 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas.

Grain Producers Will Meet

BY F. B. NICHOLS

A STATE wide meeting of farmers will be held at Topeka Tuesday, March 15, to consider the grain marketing plan of the Committee of Seventeen of the American Farm Bureau Federation. This plan was explained in detail in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze of last week. In brief it provides for the control of the grain by a National association of farmers until it is sold to the trade, or is exported.

Three members of the committee, John L. Boles, C. H. Hyde and Ralph Snyder, will be present to explain the plan. Delegates will be present from the Kansas State Farm Bureau and other farmers' organizations of the state, and every farmer interested is invited to attend. If this meeting approves of the plan it will select delegates to the National meeting April 6 at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago, where it will be definitely ratified or rejected. Kansas will be entitled to eight delegates, the representation of a state depending on the value of grain raised.

As the story in last week's issue showed, the plan in brief is based on the idea of the local associations, which may be the local co-operative elevator or an association of grain growers in case there is no local elevator, forming a National association, the contracts to last five years. The National Sales Association will sell all of the grain produced by these farmers, with certain minor exemptions of that sold to neighbors for seed, for local milling and the like. The plan has been formed after eight months of work by the Committee of Seventeen—a majority of whom, by the way, are representing associations other than the American Farm Bureau Federation, so it is in every sense a National plan worked out with all of the help available. Contracts and plans have been made which seem to be air-tight from the legal standpoint, and even if they are not, at least two forms of contract will be used, so if the courts eliminate one the other will be available.

The National Sales Agency, which will handle the grain, will have terminal agencies, warehouse facilities, a finance corporation, an export corporation and a service organization. In other words, it will control the storage and sale of grain and have its own news gathering service, on which the experts who will be placed in charge will base their sales plans. Fortunately there already is an example of where a plan somewhat similar has been successful in California with the fruit producers; the success of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange is perhaps the most encouraging thing in the economic development of American agriculture. It is believed by most men who have studied the matter that the same thing can be done with grain, and it probably will be easier than was the case with the fruit growers, for grain is not so complicated a thing to handle as fruit, and the country has made considerable progress in co-operative thinking since that association was formed.

Anyhow, why not attend the meeting at Topeka and learn in detail of the plan from the members of the Committee of Seventeen who will be present? You are invited.

Away With Sheep Parasites

Sheep probably suffer more than any other kind of livestock from parasites. They are practically immune to tuberculosis, which is one of the serious ailments of cattle and swine, and among sheep there is nothing comparable to the devastating outbreaks of cholera among swine. Sheep have comparatively few bacterial diseases. Nevertheless, there is a steady loss of sheep in all parts of the country and this loss is mostly due to parasites. To inform sheep raisers how to combat these parasites and prevent their appearance in the flock, Farmers' Bulletin 1150, Parasites and Parasitic Diseases of Sheep, has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. It describes the most common of these diseases, giving the symptoms, treatment and preventive measures. Copies of the bulletin can be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Study of Economics

A book of real value to every student of economics has just been published by The MacMillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This is Our Economic Organization, of 503 pages, by Leon C. Marshall and Leverett S. Lyon, of the University of Chicago. It is written in simple language, and it should be in the library of every person interested in the complex organization of the modern economic world.

Feeding for Egg Production

The following is a balanced ration that will insure good egg production: 200 pounds kafir, 100 pounds wheat or cracked corn, 100 pounds oats.

This is to be mixed together and fed as a scratch feed:

300 pounds of bran, millrun or shorts, 100 pounds cornmeal, 70 pounds high grade tankage or meat scrap, 25 pounds alfalfa meal, 10 pounds bone meal, 2 pounds charcoal, 1 pound salt.

The above to be mixed together in a dry state and fed in a box or self-feeding hopper. This dry mash should be kept before the birds at all times. It is also well to moisten this mash with warm water and feed this to the fowls once a day, preferably in the afternoon.

Grit and oyster shell should be kept

before the fowls at all times. They should also have access to green feed in some form. If your birds come from egg producing stock and have been properly selected for egg production the above ration will give you good results.

Help in Raising Poultry

These Farmers' Bulletins may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 237. Poultry Management.
- 523. Hints to Poultry Raisers.
- 574. Poultry House Construction.
- 585. Natural and Artificial Incubation of Eggs.
- 624. Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens.
- 682. Simple Trap Nest for Poultry.
- 684. Squab Raising.
- 697. Duck Raising.
- 767. Goose Raising.
- 791. Turkey Raising.
- 801. Mites and Lice on Poultry.
- 806. Standard Varieties of Chickens: I, The American Class.
- 849. Capons and Caponizing.
- 858. The Guinea Fowl.
- 889. Back-Yard Poultry Keeping.
- 898. Standard Varieties of Chickens: II, The Mediterranean and Continental Classes.
- 957. Important Poultry Diseases.
- 1040. An Illustrated Poultry Primer.
- 1052. Standard Varieties of Chickens: III, The Asiatic, English and French Classes.
- 1067. Feeding Hens for Egg Production.
- 1070. The Fowl Tick and How Premises May Be Freed from It.

Early Chicks Make Best Layers

BY HARRY M. LAMON
 U. S. Department of Agriculture

When the time of hatching is early, the period before cold weather sets in is longer than if the chicks were late hatched. It is during the period of spring, summer and fall weather that the chicks should make their growth and the pullets mature and get ready to lay eggs. The earlier the hatching, therefore, the longer the growing season for the young stock, and the better chance they have to make a full growth and reach maturity before cold weather sets in. A long growing season is especially important with the heavier breeds which commonly are kept on general farms, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, and Orpington. Pullets of these breeds will require at least six or seven months in which to mature and begin laying, and some individuals will require longer. If the pullets are to make their growth and begin to lay in the fall, they must be hatched early.

You Take No RISK With An **Ironclad** 150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER. Both \$19.75. 30 Days Trial Freight Paid. 10 Yr. Guarantee.

Think of it! You can now get this famous Iron Covered Incubator and California Redwood Brooder on 30 days trial, with a 10-year guarantee, freight paid east of the Rockies.

Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple walls, copper tanks, nursery, egg tray. Set up ready to run. Brooder is roomy and well made. Order direct from this advertisement—money back if not satisfied or send for free catalog.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO. Box 75, Racine, Wis. Made of Redwood cov'd with Galv. Iron.

New Way of Hatching Makes More Money!

A small Porter Incubator earned \$225 in 8 hatches for Mrs. K. Pfaffenberger, Gillette, Ark., an experienced operator. Hundreds tell of similar profits. YOU, too, can make easy money with a Porter SOFT-HEAT INCUBATOR.

Gets a plump, healthy, perfect chick Double from every good egg. Moist warmth keeps shells brittle and moisture tender. No top suffocation, no crickets. Center heat. Round round egg chamber. No tubes or pipes. ALL CONTROLS AUTOMATIC.

Saves 300% in money time and labor. One filling—8 to 4 qts. of oil—to a hatch. Only 2 minutes' daily care needed. Children amused with Soft-Heat. We pay express.

Free Book Tells all about Soft-Heat and how it will make money for you. Send name for free copy today. PORTER INCUBATOR CO. 314 Porter Bldg., Blair, Nebr. Egg Sizes

"The Early Bird"

If you have a hatch of chicks coming off, better be an "Early Bird" and order some Brooks buttermilk chick-starter right away. It is a pure buttermilk starting food that contains the lactic acid which eliminates bowel trouble and diarrhoea, and makes them grow twice as fast as ordinary grain chick feeds.

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THE BROOKS CO. MFGS. FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

The Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum transmitted through the yolk. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives. Intestinal Antiseptics to kill the germs should be given as soon as the chicks are out of the shell. It is much easier to prevent than it is to cure.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 63c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 43, Waterloo, Ia., for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 63c for box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 43, Waterloo, Ia.

Trees for the Home Orchard

BY O. F. WHITNEY

The home orchard is a valuable improvement which pays interest on the investment in dollars and cents as well as in comfort and luxury. Properly ripened fruit, well matured is one of the most wholesome foods that nature bestows on mankind. Freight rates are such that there is an added cost for which the consumer must pay. Buy nursery stock from some reliable nursery as near your orchard as possible.

The Ideal Soil

The ideal land for fruit trees is one with an open, porous subsoil, permitting the roots to penetrate deeply into the earth which will enable the tree to obtain fertility and moisture during a time when the surface of the soil is affected by drouth. All fruit trees should be planted far enough apart to permit, when the trees are fully matured, an open space for the movement of hay-wagons, mowing machines and spraying outfits. A very logical distance is 40 feet by 40 feet; this will enable the trees to gather some moisture in the very dry years, and will prevent one tree from contending with another for this moisture. Trees suffering for a lack of moisture, and this also means a lack of fertility, will be in a weakened condition and susceptible to the attacks of fungous diseases. It should be the aim of all orchardists and tree growers to keep fruit trees in a thrifty condition at all times.

In this locality 20 trees in normal years provide sufficient fruit for the family's use, and more than likely a surplus for other purposes. One should plant the varieties of apple trees to supply the very earliest, as well as the best winter varieties which will provide the home with apples thru the winter and late into spring. At the present time the Yellow Transparent is the best early apple that we have. This should be followed by a midsummer variety, such as Early Cooper, then by a late summer variety, such as the Wealthy, and these should be followed by those two wonderful standards of fall apples, Grimes Golden and Jonathan, and the Winesap for your late fruit. In addition to these varieties it is well enough to plant a Ben Davis, and a Delicious. These varieties will supply you with apples from the latter part of July to some time in May the following year, depending much upon how carefully you have gathered, handled and stored your winter varieties. The Winesap has been known to keep in home storage until June 15. The following is a list that should be planted in a home orchard: Two Yellow Transparent, two Cooper's Early, two Wealthy, three Grimes Golden, three Jonathan, four Winesap, one Ben Davis, one Delicious, one York Imperial and one Ingram.

Small Fruits are Essential

The home orchard should also contain about 10 cherry trees, of which six should be Early Richmond, and four should be Montmorency. There should be five pear trees two of which should be the Douglas, two Kiefer and one Garber.

Peach trees should receive some attention even if we have not been favored of late years with conditions that produce peaches. Climatic conditions repeat themselves in a general way, and that cycle of years which is favorable to the production of peaches will arrive some of these days and when it does we should have some peach trees, on which this fruit may be produced. The surest producer of peaches is the seedling peach tree. It is well to plant peach trees on an elevation which will carry the trees safely thru some years when a lower level would have a killing frost. The seedling peach tree will produce fruit sometimes when budded fruit peach trees fail to produce, yet it is well to have some budded trees on which to grow some of the better fruit.

Grapes Should Have a Place

No home orchard is complete without some grape vines, and as we have had no variety which exceeds the Concord in hardiness and production, it is well to make the planting mostly Concord with a small number of Moore's Early, and if you care for a white grape, plant a few of the Niagara. The grape vines may be planted between the apple rows in a single row, with a

heavy wire about 3 1/2 feet from the ground stretched on posts which are set 12 feet apart. This will permit the circulation of air under the vines, which in a measure helps to control the fungous diseases. The space between the other rows may be utilized by planting the strawberry, and for home use the Senator Dunlap is still the favorite, with the Aroma and Gandy for later fruit. These varieties make a very satisfactory combination.

The raspberry is a fruit that needs some protection from the direct rays of the sun and sometimes the winds of July. If you plant Cumberland raspberries in this orchard, you will have a delight and pleasure. Gooseberries, currants and blackberries also may be planted to an advantage. There is no better heritage one can leave than a good serviceable orchard. There is nothing more acceptable, nor more healthful for the farmers' table than plenty of fresh fruit in season and plenty of preserved fruits at other times.

The fruit plantation will be a source of pleasure and profit, and will receive much admiration from those who appreciate beauty and utility. The trees, shrubs, vines and plants will perform their part and the owner must give aid and support in the way of efficient spraying, proper cultivation and intelligent pruning. Horticultural reports, periodicals and bulletins containing detailed instructions are available to all.

A New Threshermen's Club

Threshermen and farmers interested in threshing and tractor operation met at Wichita the night of February 24 and organized the Threshermen and Farmers' Association of Kansas. It is said that the new organization will have the backing of the National Brotherhood of Threshermen, and will also be aided by the Wichita Thresher and Tractor club.

There are 35 charter members, but the association expects to have a membership of 500 by the date of the first annual meeting. The object of the association is to promote power farming. Jerry Dunkeberger of Newton was elected president; O. L. Siler of Garden City, vice president, and Clarence Hatton of Wichita, secretary and treasurer.

Weather, and Better Crops

A book on Agricultural Meteorology has just been issued by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. It was written by J. Warren Smith, a specialist in the relation of crops to the weather. It is of real value to every person interested in this subject.

Many farmers spread their operations out farther than the available capital will cover properly. There is real need for more men escaping from under the thumb of the money lenders.

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The well-known name **CLOSE-TO-NATURE** is a guarantee of a safe, sound, sensible incubator—a machine without a fad or frill—solid, substantial, dependable.

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AD-54



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The Livestock Markets

BY WALTER M. EVANS

EVERY year the farmers and livestock men of the United States lose, it is said, more than 200 million dollars directly thru diseases of farm animals and it is estimated that at least 75 per cent of this loss is easily preventable. This is certainly a large toll when divided on a per capita basis and it is to be hoped that the present Congress as well as the new Congress that will come into power March 4 will appropriate sufficient funds to enable the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to extend its efforts in checking some of these losses. There are five principal causes of the disease and death of farm animals: Contagious diseases, sporadic disease, parasitic troubles, accidents, and neglect. If farmers will try to co-operate more closely with the United States Department of Agriculture and the various state livestock and sanitary authorities, much of this loss can be eliminated. Dr. H. M. Graefe and his assistants of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry are doing excellent work in Kansas, but more funds are needed to carry out their plans properly.

Losses are Heavy

Coupled with these heavy losses from diseases livestock men this year have had to face heavy market losses. Past records for the last 11 years, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, show the extreme severity of last year's break in cattle prices. The precipitous decline marked by a drop in the monthly average price of beef steers in Chicago from approximately \$15 in September last year to approximately \$10 in December shows a decline of 33 1/2 per cent within four months. Cattle prices now are not much higher than pre-war levels. Thruout the 11-year period from 1910 to 1920, prices in September usually have been the highest of the year, tho in some years the high month has been either August or October. Taking the period as a whole, September shows an average definitely above that of any other month. Almost without a single exception cattle prices have been the lowest during the midwinter months.

Receipts of cattle for the 11-year period average highest for the month of October and the heavy autumn run usually extends from September to December or January. However, last year the greatest monthly run occurred in November instead of October. Monthly receipts for the 11-year period averaged lowest in February and the late winter months are the usual time for small receipts. The highest monthly average price a hundredweight for beef steers at Chicago was \$16.45, which was reached in August, 1919. The lowest monthly price was for May, 1911, when the record low price of \$5.95 was reached. The highest pre-war monthly price in the period considered is \$9.35, and it was not until November, 1916, that \$10 was reached.

September the Turning Point

After reaching the high point in September, cattle prices declined on the average by monthly steps from 30 cents to 40 cents a hundredweight to December, and then less rapidly to February, which is the low month of the year in the period considered. From February the average price moves up by monthly increases until September, when the downward course sets in again. These records, of course, are for the Chicago market. For the four central markets combined of Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, and East St. Louis for the same 11-year period the heaviest run was in October, 1919. The fall runs of these four combined markets were heavier during 1918 and 1919 than in 1917. The year 1920 was decidedly unusual in that the run for November not only at Chicago, but at the four markets combined, greatly exceeded the October receipts. Of course, this shifting of the time of the marketing of cattle last fall is recent history to feeders and has not been forgotten.

In connection with these records, it will be well to remember that exports of beef and beef products from the United States during 1919 decreased approximately 363 million pounds as

compared with those in 1918 and also in considering the 12 leading meat exporting countries, the United States supplied 45.7 per cent of the total exports in 1918 and 45.8 per cent in 1919. Men who are studying our relations with foreign nations say that in order to stabilize, protect and develop the Nation's domestic and foreign commerce, means must be devised soon for financing a large part of our export business with long-term credits and for extending foreign nations better rates of exchange.

Better Prices This Week

In the early part of the week prices for all classes of livestock were sharply higher, but the full advance was not maintained. The net gain in fat cattle was 25 to 40 cents, in hogs 50 to 60 cents, and sheep showed a net decline of 25 to 40 cents. The late decline here was caused by lower prices elsewhere. The top price for steers was \$10.25, for sheep was \$10.60 and for lambs \$10.75.

Receipts for the week were 28,150 cattle, 4,400 calves, 46,100 hogs, and 33,500 sheep, compared with 28,100 cattle, 3,700 calves, 40,700 hogs, and 29,250 sheep the previous week, and 27,950 cattle, 3,600 calves, 52,000 hogs, and 36,200 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Advance

Prices for cattle advanced 50 to 65 cents in the first four days of the week, but on Thursday fell back 25 cents, and closed the week with a 25 to 40 cent net advance. Choice steers sold up to \$10.25, the highest price since early January. A number of sales were made at \$9.75 to \$10, and the bulk of all the steers sold at \$8.50 to \$9.75. Twenty-five cars of South Texas steers brought \$8.50, some Northern Texas steers brought \$8.60 to \$9.35, and Colorado pulp fed steers sold at \$8.50 to \$9.75. Cows sold up to \$8, heifers up to \$9, yearlings \$10, and steers and heifers mixed up to \$9.75. Veal calves were 50 cents higher, top \$12.

Prices for stockers and feeders were 25 to 50 cents higher. Selected heavy feeders from Colorado sold up to \$9.60 and Panhandle stockers up to \$9.00. The bulk of the thin steers brought \$7.75 to \$8.75. There was active demand for stock cows and heifers.

Other Livestock

Hog prices Thursday were about 75 cents higher than the close last week, and in the highest position of the winter packing season. The top price was \$10.60. Today prices were down 25 cents from the high level and 50 to 60 cents net higher for the week. On the close the top price was \$10.40, and bulk of sales \$9.35 to \$10.25. There was an active demand from both shippers and packers all week.

The full advance of last week in sheep and lambs was maintained early this week, but at the close of the week sheep declined 25 cents and lambs 50 to 75 cents. On the close fat lambs were quoted at \$8.50 to \$10, ewes \$5.25 to \$6, wethers \$6 to \$7, and yearlings \$7.50 to \$8.25. Feeding lambs brought \$7.50 to \$9.

With receipts moderate there was a slight improvement in the demand for horses and mules.

Dairy and Poultry Products

No big changes for the week took place in dairy and poultry products. On account of Eastern markets being weak eggs were quoted a cent lower. The continued pleasant weather has increased the supply and has had a depressing effect on the egg market.

The following prices on eggs are quoted at Kansas City: Eggs—Firsts, 30c a dozen; seconds, 26c; selected case-lots, 35c. The following quotations are given on poultry: Live Poultry—Hens, 26c; broilers, 36c; springs, 30 to 32c; stagg young cocks and old roosters, 14c; young roosters, 20c; turkey hens and young toms, 40c; old toms, 37c; ducks, 27c; fat geese in full feathers, 15c; pigeons, \$1 a dozen.

The following quotations are given on dairy products: Butter—Creamery butter, extra quality in cartons, 53c a pound; bulk butter, 51 1/2 cents a pound; packing butter, 16c; butterfat, 48c.



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The Grain Market Report

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

MANY estimates have been made as to the probable amount of wheat still remaining in the hands of farmers, but I feel absolutely safe in saying that not less than two-thirds of the crop in Kansas has already left the farm. I feel equally sure that not less than one-fourth of the crop is still in the hands of the wheat growers. It is not at all unlikely that we may yet learn that we haven't as much wheat as we thought we had and that fact will be emphasized to us when we have to buy our flour at a big advance in price. Since we know that we must have flour we should buy a barrel or two now while it can be had at a fairly reasonable price. There is small hope of getting it any cheaper but there is a big chance that we will have to pay more a little later in the season. In many milling points I am told that there is not wheat enough for a longer run than about seven days. Merchants have let their stocks of flour run low because they have been waiting to get their flour at the lowest figure possible. When they begin buying as they will be forced to do so very soon the stocks at the mill will be rapidly depleted and the mills will find it somewhat difficult to get the additional wheat needed to tide them over until the new crop of wheat is available. In the light of these facts I look for a sharp advance in flour at an early date.

The Visible Wheat Supply

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on February 26 was 28,159,000 bushels of wheat as compared with 50,875,000 for the same date last year. The supply at Kansas City this year for February 26 was 1,988,000 bushels. The visible supply of corn for the United States last month was 22,333,000 bushels as compared with 4,951,000 bushels in 1920; the visible supply of oats last month was 34,142,000 bushels as against 10,401,000 bushels of the previous year for same date; the visible supply of rye now is 1,978,000 bushels as compared with 20,389,000 bushels of the preceding year; and the visible supply of barley now is 2,507,000 bushels as against 3,073,000 bushels last year.

Considerable interest has been shown by millers and others in regard to the possible action of the Kansas court of industrial relations which now assumes supervision of the operation of all the flour mills in the state. The new rules just announced by the court make the following provisions:

1. All mills must make reports to the court of industrial relations at such times as may be specified by the court.
2. Every company compelled to reduce for a period of 15 days or longer the production capacity of any flour mill below 75 per cent of its 24-hour capacity shall make application to the court and shall set forth its reasons for such reduction and shall supply the court with any additional deemed necessary for properly passing upon the application.
3. Every company shall familiarize itself with the demand for flour in Kansas and shall co-operate at all times with the industrial court in preserving the flour supply in the state.
4. All head millers, chief engineers, and all other skilled workmen shall either be paid on a monthly basis or be given employment during the period of reduced or suspended production, so that efficient production may promptly be resumed when conditions will permit.
5. All employes of flour mills should be given reasonable notice, when possible, before any cessation or limitation of production takes place, in order that they may provide themselves with other employment.

Depressing and unfavorable reports in regard to the present condition of the new wheat crop coupled with the activity in export business and the optimism aroused by President Harding's inaugural speech caused firmness and steadiness in the wheat market.

At first the wheat market appeared to be in a hesitating mood with some traders inclined to the selling side as

a result of the failure of the emergency tariff bill, for the most part, however, the pit regarded the tariff situation as having been discounted in advance.

Selling was not pressed, and with the receipt of green bug advices backed with buying orders, the market soon turned upwards especially as exporters seemed to be renewing their activity at Kansas City. Moderate further gains were scored after the substance of President Harding's address became known. Reactions which took place later were apparently of a transient sort due to profit taking.

Corn and oats sympathized with wheat strength. Lower quotations on hogs weakened provisions.

The wheat market closed firm 1/2 to 3c net higher with March \$1.73 to \$1.73 1/4 and May \$1.63 1/2 to \$1.63 3/4.

Corn gained 1/8 cent to 1/4 to 1/2 and oats 1/2 to 5/8.

In provisions there was a setback of 7 cents to 15 cents.

Kansas City Cash Sales

Hard and dark wheat were 2 to 3 cents higher at Kansas City this week. Red wheat advanced from 1 to 3 cents a bushel with fair demand. The following quotations were given: No. 1 dark hard, \$1.60 to \$1.72; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.63 to \$1.67; No. 1 Red, \$1.75 to \$1.77; No. 2 Red, \$1.75; No. 1 mixed, \$1.64 to \$1.68; No. 2 mixed, \$1.65 to \$1.70; mixed grain, \$1.53.

Corn was in fair demand and showed advances of 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents, and offerings were liberal. The following sales are reported: No. 2 White, 61 to 62 1/2c; No. 3 White, 60 to 61c; No. 2 Yellow, 61 to 61 1/2c; No. 3 Yellow, 61 to 61 1/2c; No. 3 Yellow, 60c; No. 2 mixed, 60 to 61c; No. 3 mixed, 58 1/2 to 59 1/4c.

Demand for oats continues fair. White oats declined 1/4 cent, but other grades were unchanged. The following quotations are reported: No. 2 White, 46c; No. 3 White, 45 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 42 1/2 to 43c; No. 3 mixed, 42c; No. 2 Red, 43c; No. 3 Red, 42c.

Demand for grain sorghums was fair. Kafir declined 2 cents, but milo was unchanged to 1 cent lower. The following quotations are given: No. 2 White kafir, 92 to 94c; No. 3 White kafir, 86c; No. 2 milo, \$1.03; No. 3 milo, \$1 to \$1.01.

No. 2 rye is quoted nominally \$1.40 to \$1.41 and No. 3 barley at 62c.

The Millfeed Situation

The market for millfeeds shows improvement. Demand has been poor and the offerings have been light compared with this season in other years. Bran is quoted at \$20 to \$21 a ton; brown shorts \$21 to \$22; gray shorts, \$22.50 to \$23.50; cottonseed meal, \$37 to \$39 a ton on Milwaukee basis; linseed meal \$41 same basis.

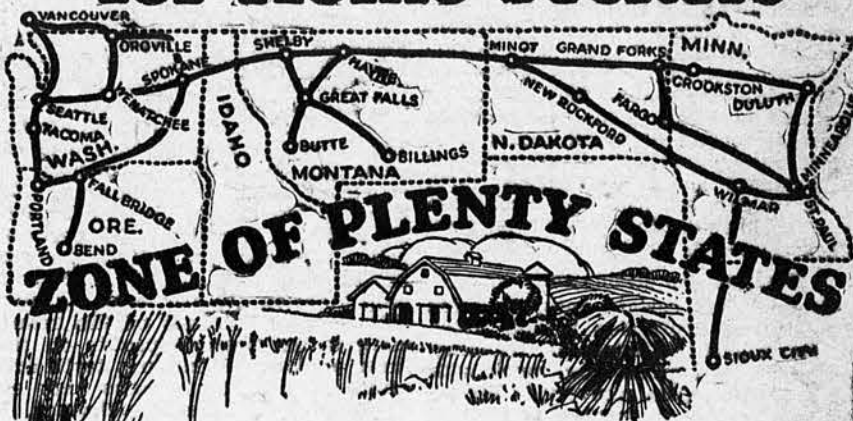
Upper grades of hay at Kansas City moved readily, but lower grades moved slowly. The following sales were reported: Choice alfalfa, \$21 to \$22 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$19.50 to \$20.50; standard alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$19; No. 1 prairie hay, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 prairie hay, \$10 to \$12.50; No. 1 midland prairie hay, \$8 to \$9; No. 1 lowland prairie hay, \$7 to \$8; No. 1 timothy, \$19 to \$21; standard timothy, \$17.50 to \$18.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14.50 to \$17; No. 1 clover hay, \$16 to \$17; No. 2 clover hay, \$10 to \$15.50; packing hay, \$5 to \$5.50; straw, \$6 to \$6.50.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 10.)

the last time it will knock for the contest of 1921, for enrollment closes March 15. Applications mailed as late as March 15 will be accepted. Time will be given in which to get contest sows, but all sows must be entered in the contest by April 15. Now is the time for members already enrolled to make a final effort to fill their county teams. Boys who have been holding back should take advantage of this last opportunity. Why wait until next year "to see how the other boys come out," as some fellows say. Get into the game now and be that much ahead. Clip out and send in the application coupon today. Rules and instructions will be sent you by return mail.

Low Round-Trip Tickets for Home-Seekers



Low round-trip home-seekers' tickets to the Zone of Plenty States on sale first and third Tuesday of each month, April to October. This is your opportunity to look over some real country, abounding in fertility and adapted to every phase of farming and stock raising. Middle Western renters, especially, will find in the Zone of Plenty States the home-farm so long desired.

Minnesota

Farming in Minnesota means good crops and low-priced lands. The cut-over lands in Central and Northeastern Minnesota offer great opportunities in diversified farming, grain growing, potatoes and dairying. Clover and cows will support the family while the land is being cleared. The prairie section of the Red River Valley of Western Minnesota contains vast areas of rich, black soil where all kinds of grain, corn, alfalfa, clover and live stock are produced successfully.

Washington

Washington and Northern Idaho offer a wide range of farming activities. Good crops of grain, forage, vegetables on low-priced land. Also adapted to dairying and mixed farming. Building material and fuel cheap. Water abundant. Climate delightful. Commercial fruit production highly developed under irrigation.

Oregon

Oregon offers vast farming possibilities combined with attractive climate. Low-priced irrigated land east of mountains. Diversified farms, west of mountains, produce fruits, berries, mixed crops and dairy products.

North Dakota

North Dakota has the largest body of rich, black, low-priced lands in the country. Smooth fields, easily farmed, well adapted to working tractors. Stock growing has opened a new era in North Dakota. Wheat, small grains, alfalfa, red and sweet clover all are money-making crops.

Montana

Montana has millions of acres of grain-growing lands at low prices on favorable terms. This state has exceptional stock-raising advantages combined with grain farming. Irrigated valleys insure big production. Dairying, diversified farming and fruit growing on cut-over Western Montana land. A substantial start can be made here on small capital.

Investigate Zone of Plenty States Without Delay

Good farm lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and other Middle Western States have advanced so high in price that today it is practically impossible for a man of small means to get started or the small farmer to insure a home and good income to his family.

To help you to a new home in the land of proved opportunity, the Great Northern Railway maintains an Agricultural Department. Complete information furnished FREE. All you need to do is to ask and details of the Zone of Plenty States will be promptly forwarded without charge. Send for state bulletins.

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"Pick a Pickering"

Grand Champion
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For Profit and Satisfaction

Knowing that you are buying the best Herefords the breed affords. Disturber strains have made good and we have a number of these bulls and heifers, for sale.

Write today for our new illustrated farm story circular and prices, just off the press, better still, tell us what you want in Herefords and we will give you particulars and prices on just what you want.

The most Elaborate, Extensive, and Scientific Breeding Establishment in the World.

PICKERING FARM

Major Harlo J. Fiske, Mgr.,
Box J, Belton, Missouri



Hereford Bulls for Sale

10 2-year-olds; 14 yearlings; 12 9 months old; well grown; heavy boned; in good condition; priced to sell.
L. COWMAN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



POLLED SHORTHORNS

"Roan Orange," "Sultan's Pride," "Scottish Orange," and "Grand Sultan." Weight 4 tons. Heads herd of nearly 200 reds, whites and roans. 20 males and females, \$100 upward. Tuberculin test, registration, and transfers free. Will meet trains. Phone 2803 at our expense.
J. C. Banbury & Son, 1 mile west of Plevna, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Big husky bulls. A few females. Forest Suttana, a 5-year-old Scotch bull, is for sale.
C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kansas

HORNLESS SHORTHORN SALE APRIL 12

Baldwin Red Farm, Conway, Kansas
McPherson County, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Several good ones, 9 to 20 months old.
R. T. Vandevanter & Son, Mankato, Kansas

TWO POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Dark red, good individuals.
Easter Bros., Abilene, Kansas

FOUR POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. D. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORNS, PRIVATE SALE

Bulls bred, yearling heifers and bulls from seven to 12 months old. Priced right and sold in lots to suit purchasers. The blood of Choice Goods, Cumberland's Red and Red Knight predominates. Parties met at Wamego, Six trains each way daily. Phone 3218 Wamego.
W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kansas

Scotch and Scotch Tops

A splendid lot of young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for descriptions and prices.
E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Scotch and Scotch Tops

Some dandy Scotch bulls and Scotch topped from 6 to 16 months old. Roans, white and red. Some females for sale. Address
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Bulls Priced Right

A nice lot of Shorthorn bulls from yearlings up to 20 months. Close prices to move them quick.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

BROUGHT THE INQUIRIES

Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze: Find enclosed a check for the ad I had in your paper. The paper sure brought me lots of inquiries about my hogs. Yours truly, Mark D. Lewis, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Conway Springs, Kan. Feb. 22, '21.

in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon.—Advertisement.

J. H. Walton's Poland China Sale

J. H. Walton, Cuba, Kan., Republic County, breeds Poland Chinas of the larger type and has been in the business for a good while. He has lots of satisfied customers all over Republic county and out over Kansas and adjoining states where he has shipped stock. At his farm near Cuba, Tuesday, March 15, he is going to sell at auction 15 tried sows and fall yearlings and 15 spring gilts, all bred for spring farrow. Also two herd boars. Also some farm horses. You are invited to write for the catalog at once. This will prove one of the real Poland China offerings of the winter.—Advertisement.

Klaus Bros. Hereford Sale

Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan., are breeders and exhibitors of Hereford cattle and are well known because of their winnings in the big fairs. Recently they and some of the Doniphan county breeders living near Bendena have erected a splendid modern sale pavilion and April 12 Klaus Bros. will hold their first sale of Herefords at that place. They plan in the future to hold many of these public sales. In this sale they are selling 35 head and of the kind that any breeder in the land would be glad to put in his herd. Practically all of them are of their own raising. The catalog is ready soon and early requests of it will be appreciated by the Klaus Bros. Write them today for it and you will get it as soon as it is ready to mail.—Advertisement.

Rawlins County Hereford Sale

The Rawlins county Hereford breeders association spring sale will be held in the big modern sale pavilion at Atwood, Kan., Thursday, April 14. The day following, R. W. Taylor will sell at the same place. This is the annual spring "round up" for Hereford breeders in northwest Kansas and everyone interested in Herefords should write for the catalog at once and commence planning on this sale. 10 breeders from that section are consigning to the sale and all of them are anxious to help the sale by consigning something that will strengthen the offering. H. A. Rogers, Atwood, a breeder himself, is sale manager and will be pleased to get your name and address at once and also the address of any of your neighbors that are interested in the sale. Atwood will take good care of Hereford visitors on those dates and you should get the catalog at once and plan to attend.—Advertisement.

O. R. Strauss Has Good Poland

O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., a small station on the Bellville-Junction City line of the Union Pacific and about 15 miles north of Junction City and about the same distance south of Clay Center, Kan., is the home of O. R. Strauss, breeder for years of big, prolific Poland Chinas and always of the popular blood lines. All along he has been planning on a bred sow sale because of the great line up of sows and gilts he had for such a sale as he always likes to make. But recently he has decided to hold no sale but will sell these sows and gilts at private sale. They are a grand lot and you must be sure and investigate them if you want the kind that will put you in the Poland China business. Besides you can buy this kind from Mr. Strauss, now that he is not going to make a bred sow sale at prices that are about what you have been asked for sows and gilts that were not in a class with these. Write today for descriptions and prices. Look up his advertisement in the Poland China section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Smith Center Shorthorn Sale

T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan., S. A. Hill and G. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan., are the sales committee who are getting things ready for the big western Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders association sale at Smith Center, Kan., April 6. Anyone wanting to consign Shorthorns to this sale should write to T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan., chairman of the sales committee. At the annual meeting of the association last spring at Concordia it was decided that other sales in the association's territory should be encouraged and the Smith County breeders commenced planning their sale at once. The good breeders in that section will welcome consignments from the members of the association anywhere and anyone wanting to sell in this sale should write to T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan., at once as the time

Another High Class Fieldman

The employment of Ellis Rail to have charge of its work in Eastern Missouri, Eastern Iowa and Illinois, is announced by the Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press. This addition to the force is one of the most important changes of the year. Men like Ellis Rail not only are valuable to their own publications, but they raise the standard of the work they engage in and thus benefit all publishers as well as all breeders who are vitally concerned in the integrity and efficiency of field work. Altho Mr. Rail's farm and livestock interests took him out of the livestock advertising field a few years ago, he has kept closely in touch with the advertising and merchandising features of the business, as well as with the producing end, and his hundreds of friends and former customers will find him an even better help than before in working out the problems of profitably selling their surplus.

Mr. Rail is perhaps the most thoroughly and broadly capable and practical farmer, stockman and breeder now doing field work. He grew up in it. After he had mastered the "methods of his fathers" he went to the Iowa State College, from which he graduated as one of the best livestock judges and highest ranking students in animal husbandry that school had put out. During the few years following graduation, his experience as instructor and extension worker in animal husbandry gave him a valuable familiarity with livestock conditions over a big territory. Breeders in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, as well as in Iowa, have sought Mr. Rail's advice and have profited by his help in building up their herds. He will be welcomed on every farm he visits as a conservative, constructive worker who truly represents the ideal of the Capper Farm Press Livestock Service.

He can be reached at any time by addressing him in care of the director of livestock service, of this paper.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dispersion Sale

My entire herd of 35 fine

Registered Shorthorn Cattle
Tuesday, March 15, 1921

Herd headed by Scotch Lord No. 431069 and all Scotch No. 470628. Three good Scotch bulls in Succession.

Entire Herd Tuberculin Tested

Individuals are nearly all roan, and in fine hardy farm condition.

L. S. Estes, Manhattan, Kansas

Catalog free upon request by addressing
Manhattan Nationalist, Manhattan, Kansas.

Central Shorthorn Breeder's Association Show and Sale

75
Bulls

March 29, 30, 31, 1921

125
Females

Fine Stock Pavilion

Kansas City, Missouri

BULLS—The best opportunity of the year to secure the sort of bulls needed in the Better Sires Campaign carried on in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. There will be a few outstanding individuals of the breeding, type and quality necessary to work improvement in the purebred herds.

FEMALES—Ten heifers imported as suckling calves or in dam. Sixty Scotch cows and heifers of breeding age bred to the best herd bulls in the Missouri Valley. A large number of Scotch topped females suitable to go on to farms where purebred cattle will profitably replace grades in the production of beef and milk.

The consignments to this sale come from some of the best herds in Missouri and Kansas. Almost all of them were bred by consignors. They will sell within the reach of beginners and of farmers.

March 29, Show, Judging of All Classes. March 30-31, Sale, 75 Bulls, 125 Females

W. A. Cochel, Sales Manager, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. Auctioneers: Gross, Milne and Burgess.

Shorthorn Sale, Beverly, Kan., March 16

at the Phillips Farm, one mile east and three miles north of Beverly
37 Scotch and Scotch Topped Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Including 20 highly useful money making females, 17 thick fleshed easy feeding bulls ready for service. Well bred close descendants of the following famous grand champion bulls: Lavender Viscount, Avondale, The Lad For Me, Whitehall Sultan, Roan Hero, The Professor, etc. This is a splendid lot of well bred and well grown cattle. As the sale is not extensively advertised it will be a good opportunity to secure high class Shorthorns at reasonable prices. Make sure that you get a few of the good ones. Catalogue mailed free on request to either

E. M. Phillips & Sons, Beverly, Kan., or V. A. Plymott, Barnard, Kan., Owners.
F. S. KIRK, Sales Manager, WICHITA, KANSAS

1886 Tomson Bros. Shorthorns 1921

200 head in the herd representing the most popular Scotch families. Just now we are offering a nice lot of Scotch bulls by Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. Prices moderate and within the reach of all. Address

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kansas or Dover, Kansas

Annual Spring Sale Northwest Kansas Short-horn Breeders Association

50 hand picked females, half pure Scotch. 15 Scotch bulls.

Concordia, Kansas, Wednesday, April 27, 1921

Sale pavilion,

More than 20 members with selections from their herds. Concordia business men's annual banquet and entertainment. All are invited. An early request for our sale catalog will be appreciated. Address
ED. CORY, SALE MANAGER, TALMO, KANSAS

Shorthorns, Size, Quality
Bulls—Heifers

A number of choice bulls and heifers by Soberletics Clipper, and White Dale. My prices are very reasonable. Write your wants.

C. F. Sandohl, Wakefield, Neb.

MONDAMIN SHORTHORNS

Scotch Bulls

Size—Quality—Individuality—Breeding

15 yearling and 2-year-old bulls by Golden Sultan, Royal Butterfly and Cumberland Crest; also a number of range bulls for sale. All are priced to sell.
HELD BROS., HINTON, IOWA

Genuine Herd Bulls
by Master of the Dales

and out of
Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

they will have an auction sale of a number of their nice ones. Look thru the February 26 and March 5 issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for advertisements of the sale.—Advertisement.

Overstake Bros. Offer Durocs for Sale

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan., change their advertisement. It includes now about anything one needs in Durocs. And Overstake Bros. have just about got anything in Durocs that one would want. They offer bred gilts, fall bears, and weanling spring pigs by Intense Orion Sensation, Pathfinder Chief 2d, I Am Great Wonder, and Great Pathrion. These are all immuned, recorded and shipped express prepaid. Here is how a few of their Durocs are bred. Sister of Great Pathrion bred to Intense Orion Sensation by Great Orion Sensation, daughter of Uneeda High Orion out of a Pathfinder Chief 2d dam and bred to Great Pathrion, daughter of Pathfinder Jr. out of Kansas Queen bred to I Am Great Wonder by Great Wonder I Am. There will be some nice fall gilts offered for sale. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Replogle's Duroc Boars

Good individuals from popular bred hogs advertised by a reputable party is the combination that a prospective buyer is looking for. If you are looking for a Duroc boar for a herd sire you will find the combination that you want when you read Sid Replogle's advertisement that starts in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Mr. Replogle lives just south of Cottonwood Falls, Kan., and for a few years has been raising Durocs. His dams are popularly bred and his main herd sire is Jack's Great Orion by Jack's Orion King 2d that was the world's junior champion in 1917. From litters produced by this boar out of these well bred dams Mr. Replogle has selected for sale a toppy bunch of boars and will sell them at reasonable prices as long as they last. Among the good ones are some out of a granddaughter of Joe Orion 2d on the sire side and Defender bred on the dam side. Mr. Replogle ships on approval and guarantees satisfaction. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when writing. Address Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Nebraska-Kansas Shorthorn Sale

On April 4, 1921, the Nebraska-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association will sell 85 head of high class Shorthorn cattle—they will be selected from twelve of the leading herds. Thirty-seven cows and heifers, 18 bulls, about 20 bred cows and heifers, some with calves at side, 17 open heifers, lots of good breeding, a number pure Scotch. There will be six head sired by Golden King, nine white by Cumberland Marshall, all Scots, some by Village Knight, some by Idlewild Rex, some by Village King, a white Villager bull, some by Bridegroom, Royd Archer, Onward, Gainsford Marshall Jr., Ahsbound Romance, Kings Marshall and others of note. A very strong lot of females, cows and heifers bred to these bulls and good enough to go anywhere, reds, whites and roans. The bulls are a strong lot, some good enough to head Scotch herds as well as farmer bulls. A roan two-year-old by Village Knight dam by Imp. Strowan Star, some roans, two reds by Golden King, Idlewild Rex, Onward and others ranging in age from 10 months up to two years old. The cows are all young, none over six years. The cattle will all be shown morning of sale for prizes, sale to be held in Franklin, Neb., April 4, 1921, the day before the Red Cloud Breeders' association sale. There never was a time when you could buy cattle sired by such bulls and bred to them for so little money as at the present time.—Advertisement.

Frank J. Rist Has Good Polands

Frank J. Rist of Humboldt, Neb., proprietor of Plainview Hog & Seed Farm, has one of the largest as well as one of the best herds of Poland Chinas in Nebraska. He has won more prizes at state, district and county fairs than any breeder in the state during the past three years and has the largest Poland China mail order business in Nebraska which is due to the high quality and guarantee of his hogs and his continued advertising which is the conservative way to sell livestock and seed. He won first prize at the State fair two years in succession. Last year he was barred from the show owing to the fact that his entries were not made in the time specified. However his herd was shown at district and county fairs and they won a larger per cent of the ribbons. One of his pigs, Director by name, under six months of age was made grand champion over every boar shown against him regardless of size or age in the four northeast counties of Nebraska; also winner over a pig that had been made grand champion in Brown county, Kansas, and which had won first prize at the Nemaha county, Kansas, fair. This pig is sired by Cornhusker Bos, one of the old herd boars. He is a grandson of Nebraska Bob. The dam of this pig was sired by Rist's Long Model, the boar that won first at the state fair as a senior yearling. Several judges declared Director to be the best pig of his age that they had ever seen and he is displaying wonderfully and will be at the next State fair, where Mr. Rist expects him to be a real contender for the high honors. There are 75 spring gilts on Plainview Hog & Seed Farm, most of them carrying about the same breeding as Director and most of them are bred to grandsons of Liberator and Big Bob. Numbers considered it is doubtful if there is a better lot of gilts in the state. Mr. Rist sells at private sale only. Everything is sold on an absolute guarantee. He also guarantees safe delivery of all animals and will ship on approval if you prefer. Reasonable prices and high quality is his ideal. A new catalog has just been issued and a copy will be mailed to anyone interested in smooth, big type Poland Chinas.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

The Moore Sophian Poland China farm at Butler, Mo., have on hand a select lot of bred cows and gilts that they will sell at farmers' prices to move them quick. Also a few choice boars sired by such boars as Liberator, Liberator, Emancipator, and Big Fan. Any farmer interested in improving his herd or breeding better hogs that when fed out for the market will mean more for the price of corn should write Moore & Sophian Farms at once, either at Butler, Mo., or 400 East Armour, Kansas City, Mo., and get their prices. Look up their ad in this issue and kindly mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

The Mulvane Holstein Breeders First Annual Sale at

Mulvane, Kansas, Thursday, March 24, 1921

These breeders are digging down deep into their good herds and picking cattle for this sale that they do not want to sell.

60 Registered Cattle, 25 High Grade Cows

Eighteen of the good herds are consigning their show cattle, cattle with wonderful individuality and A. R. O. records; cattle with size, quality and productive ability. Every herd represented in this sale under

FEDERAL SUPERVISION.

Come to this sale for foundation cattle and buy females bred to their long-distance, high-record bulls, the best that money will buy.

Oklahoma breeders are especially invited to attend this sale and the following day at Topeka, Kan., the State Holstein Association sale.

Write today for catalogs of both sales to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

C. L. GOODIN, President of the Mulvane Breeders' Association.

THE KANSAS STATE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN SALE

At the Fair Grounds at

Topeka, Kansas, Friday, March 25, 1921

80—Registered Holsteins—80

Twenty-two of the leading breeders of the state have consigned hand-picked cattle to this sale.

Among the attractions are, 10 females selected from the well known herd of the Collins Farm Co., at Sabetha, Kan., and bred to their great herd sire, VANDERKAMP SEGIS PONTIAC, whose two nearest dams average 40.88 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

There are more large well developed young cows in this sale than any held this year. A lot of handsome heifers bred to Kansas' Best Bulls. More high record bulls than in any sale we have ever held. Nearly all consignors have their herds under FEDERAL SUPERVISION. Remember the State sale admits only the best. Every animal sold with positive guarantee to be as represented. Write today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas

Attend the Mulvane Breeders sale the 24th and come to the State sale the next day. Association State Meeting Friday evening after the Sale.

Registered Holstein Bulls For Sale

Johanna and Pontiac breeding. Price \$75 and up. S. B. Hockman, Beattie, Kansas.

WAUKESHA COUNTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

\$25 each; registered bulls \$40. Schley & Johnson, North View Stock Farm, Waukesha, Wis.

HOLSTEINS, SHORTHORNS, GUERNSEYS

Fancy high grade calves, \$14.00. Write Ed Howey, So. St. Paul, Minnesota

High Grade Holstein Heifer Calves

4 to 6 weeks, well marked, \$20 each. See them before you pay for them. A. L. Rasche, Lake Mills, Wis.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32nds pure, 7 weeks old, \$25.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

For Sale Holstein Bull Calf

Born Dec. 1, 1920. Color mostly white, dam a Junior 4 year old with an A. R. O. record of 516.7 lbs. milk, 21.45 lbs. butter in 7 days. Every dam on sire's pedigree has an A. R. O. record. Every sire a proven sire. A bargain for quick sale.

R. S. GRIFFITH, EMPORIA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment. Reg. bulls crated \$50. We ship C.O.D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis., R. 1

“BALL TRADE MARK BAND”

Look for the RED BALL

If you want real foot comfort, see that your next pair of Rubber Boots has the Red Ball Trade Mark.

This round red ball is on the knee and heel of every “Ball-Band” Boot, on the sole or arch of every Arctic and Light-Weight Rubber. It stands for satisfying fit, highest quality, longest wear.

Ten million people look for the Red Ball when they buy. Sixty thousand dealers sell “Ball-Band.”

Ask your dealer for free illustrated booklet, “More Days Wear.” It will show you many of our different styles of Rubber and Woolen Footwear.

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441 Water Street Mishawaka, Ind.

“The House That Pays Millions for Quality”

