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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 59

April 16, 1921

Number 16





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Tractors Speed Up Farming

More Settled Weather is Needed for Cultivation

BY HARLEY HATCH

TRACTORS speed up all spring work and have fully demonstrated their usefulness on the farm and when the owners experience trouble in operating them the fault is often with the operator rather than with the machine. We have received a letter this week from a farmer at Clifton, Kan., asking for information in regard to tractor buying based on our experience of almost two years of use of a two-plow tractor. The advice that comes first into our mind is, that if a tractor is bought, the maker's directions in regard to the kind of oil to use should be followed regardless of what the operator may think at the time. We made the mistake of using too light an oil during the cold weather of the first year's operation of the tractor. We started with the oil advised by the tractor maker but as cold weather came on it seemed too heavy and made the tractor very hard to manage. Thinking that a lighter grade of oil would be all right in cold weather we procured some and used it with apparent good results. However the final results were not good but we discovered our mistake before much damage was done. After the tractor became warmed up, the heavy oil was none too heavy altho it seemed so while it was cold. The oil should also be changed often as it tends to thin down rapidly in use. In such matters the safe plan always is to follow the advice of the maker of the tractor, no matter what your personal views may be at the time.

Ground too Wet to Plow

Considerable moisture came last week and little or no plowing has been done in this county since that time. We now have plenty of moisture to last until April is about gone and we, as well as most other Coffey county farmers would be glad to see dry weather for two weeks so plowing could be finished. During the wet spell we finished sawing up the last of the hedge wood. The 80-rod strip of hedge which we cut this winter made us fully 800 good posts beside a lot of wood. This wood saws very hard and to handle it over and select the posts and measure them for the saw takes considerable time.

Post Hole Digger Lightens Work

A fence had to be made where the hedge was cut and we have been working at this for the last two days. The field had hedge on all sides and about 15 years ago we had trimmed up the sides and put hog fence on it to make the field hog tight. The sprouts had grown up thru the fence, which made much work in getting it off in a usable condition. We are setting posts one rod apart and are putting the hog fence on at the bottom. Above this 26-inch fence we will stretch two new barbed wires which ought to make a fence good enough to stop almost any farm animal. As the posts were of good size we decided that we could dig holes for them quicker and easier than we could sharpen the posts. A hedge post of small or medium size drives fairly well when the ground is wet but a big post goes down hard and there is always an inclination to quit too soon. We bought a new adjustable posthole digger which is a mighty good thing, for with it one can make a hole large enough for a corner post and then can close it down for those of ordinary size. If we were buying a new post hole digger I would not consider any other than the adjustable kind.

Grain Prices are Too Low

Grain prices are going lower every day. The first of March found prices for corn, oats, kafir and hay far below the 10-year average and much below those being paid when the war broke out. Well, when the first of March arrived everyone said that business was at the bottom and everything would shortly take the upgrade. No one dreamed of a further decline in grain prices but it is here and no one knows when it will end. Nothing which we buy has declined in any degree to be compared with farm produce; in fact, virtually everything is now priced to us by all classes of merchants at 100 per cent above pre-war prices. All of

us knew that such a condition cannot last but most of us are wishing that the evening-up process would speed up a little. There can be no revival of prosperity in any line of business when values of farm produce are falling every day; farmers cannot be expected to buy under present conditions; in fact most of them could not buy if they desired to for they have not the money, with small chance of getting more than enough to pay interest and taxes during the next year.

Big Decline in Land Values

Now that the explosion has occurred it is easy to see what damage has been done by the great raise in price of farm lands. The man who is carrying a valuation of from \$300 to \$400 an acre, having bought land at that figure during the last two years, is not likely to pay out. The chances are that sooner or later his entire equity will be lost. A farmer in that condition is never a good customer. It takes everything he can scrape together to pay interest and taxes and he has nothing for any of the little luxuries of life and is fortunate if he can provide necessities. This part of Kansas was most fortunate in not falling under the speculative blight. Our lands advanced in value, to be sure, but the advance was very, very small as compared with localities to the North and East. Probably the farm valued at \$50 an acre before the war advanced to \$75 which is fully as high as can be justified by present prices for farm products. Farmers cannot expect to carry their land at the inflated value of one year ago; in fact, if they make day wages and pay necessary expenses at present prices they are fortunate, to say nothing of adding a single cent for land value, whether it be \$10 or \$200 an acre.

Country Doctor Fills Important Place

The country doctor, of all men living in town, comes in closest contact with the farm folks and of all men exerts the most influence over them. In most cases he is "guide, philosopher and friend" and no night is too dark or no storm too severe to keep him from going to any farm home where he is needed. And when such a doctor has for 35 years served the people of one locality he holds to those people a closer relationship than can be formed by any tie closer than that of the actual family. Such a doctor is leaving our neighborhood after a service of 35 years. He is taking a needed rest and all of us know he should take it yet we can scarcely let him go. His going seems to take away one-half the little town where he has lived so long. His idea has always been service to the people and never profit to himself. When this country entered the war he at once volunteered and served two years with the rank of captain, coming back to Gridley at the close to take up the strenuous life as doctor to the country community again. City folks cannot imagine how much such a man will be missed by a country community, every man, woman and child of which was his friend. It is hard to part with Dr. M. L. Stockton, physician, soldier, legislator and friend and should he return to this community at some future time no one will receive a heartier welcome.

The evils of the short time lease are many but probably the most serious of these is the ruinous effect on the soil. The renter cannot be expected to have any interest in the farm beyond the period covered by his lease. He is not to be blamed, therefore, if he desires to grow the crop of highest money value and eliminate the grass crop from which the immediate return is low.

Limestone may be applied at any time when men and teams are available but this usually is done to best advantage in late summer, fall or early winter. It will seldom if ever pay to put on less than a ton to the acre, and more should be used if the soil is very sour. Applications usually are not made more frequently than once in four to six years. The usual application varies from 1 to 2½ tons an acre.

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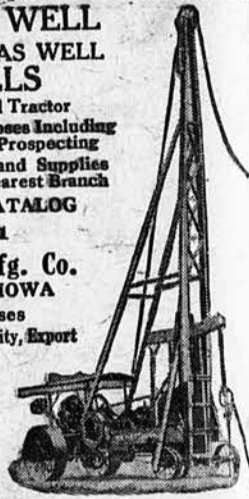
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April 16, 1921

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 16

The Sun-up for Farming

Grain Marketing Will be Placed on a More Profitable Basis and Controlled by the American Producers in the Near Future

By F. B. Nichols

THIS morning of April 6, 1921, marks the sun-up for American agriculture." With these words James R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, opened the meeting last week at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago of the delegates called to ratify the grain marketing plan of the Committee of Seventeen. After a three-day session, the most important ever held by American farmers, it was approved. The representatives of all of the principal farmers' associations of the United States got together for a united effort which will in time place the marketing of grain entirely in the hands of the growers.

Naturally there was much discussion concerning the plan of the committee. There was some difference of opinion on certain points. The plan was ratified, however, much the same as it had been proposed by the Committee of Seventeen and explained at the state meetings; the changes made were all of a minor nature. The greatest debate was over the question of compulsory pooling of one-third of the wheat.

Advocates of pooling said that it was necessary to form a pool in order to provide for a proper flow of wheat to market. Naturally this idea was supported by the delegates representing the National Wheat Growers' association and the Northwest Wheat Growers' association, whose members have pooled all of their wheat, and others. The representatives of these associations contended that the one-third pool really indicated a long offer of a compromise on their part, that they were going two-thirds of the way and that they were only asking the delegates representing optional pooling to go one-third the way.

An Option is Necessary

The opponents of compulsory pooling said that it would be much more difficult to get farmers signed up on the new plan than if a farmer were given the option as to whether he must pool. It also was believed that there were some legal dangers in compulsory pooling which could be avoided if an option were given, as with more than one plan it will be possible to go ahead with the association even if one plan is tied up in the courts. On the final vote 61 delegates voted against compulsory pooling, and 38 for it.

Seven of the eight Kansas delegates voted with the majority, these men being T. M. Jones, Garden City; F. O. Peterson, Burdick; B. Needham, Lane; R. C. Obrecht, Topeka; J. B. Brown, Larned; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; and Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa. A. C. Bailey of Kinsley, a member of the National Wheat Growers' association, voted in favor of compulsory pooling, and was a leader in the fight to get this plan adopted. After the vote was taken all of the leaders of the majority said that they would support the plan approved by the majority.

A board of 21 farmer directors was provided for in the plan. Kansas has two directors; R. C. Obrecht of Topeka, of the Farmers' Union; and H. W. Avery of Wakefield, a member of the state board of agriculture and the Kansas Farm Bureau. Other directors chosen were:

Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California—George C. Jewett, Spokane; Victor Smith, Wasco, Oregon.
Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin—J. M. Anderson, St. Paul; U. L. Burdick, Williston, N. D.; W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minn.
South Dakota, Colorado and Nebraska—C. H. Gustafson, Lincoln, Neb.; John T. Belk, Henry, S. D.; J. D. Panake, Loveland, Colo.

Iowa—A. L. Middleton, Eagle Grove; Frank Meyers, Ft. Dodge.

Illinois—F. A. Mudge, Peru; W. G. Eckhardt, De Kalb; R. N. Clarke, Stronghurst.

Oklahoma—C. H. Hyde, Alva.

Ohio—H. W. Robinson, Cleveland.

Indiana—James K. Mason, Milton.

Michigan, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland—James Nichol, South Haven, Mich.

Missouri—P. E. Donnell, Waco.

Texas—Henry W. Coit, Renner.

The directors will have absolute control of the National Sales Agency, and will select their own officers, and the experts who will handle the grain.

These directors will organize: (a) Terminal sales agencies. (b) Warehousing facilities at terminal markets. (c) Finance corporation. (d) An export corporation. (e) Marketing news service.

Membership in the National Sales Agency will consist of grain producers. Contracts for the handling of grain will run from the grain grower or producer to the local co-operative elevator or to a local grain growers' association; and contracts will run from these local elevators or associations to the National Sales Agency.

Organization work will be started at

land suffered economic opposition and tyranny of over-lords who ruled them without regard to price of that which was produced or the tax which they enacted. Finally at Runnymede the Magna Charta was evolved recognizing the fundamental rights of the people themselves.

"For years the American farmer has suffered from and objected to un-economic and speculative marketing systems which have held him powerless. After days and nights—yes, weeks and months—of careful thought and devoted study, the Committee of Seventeen, assisted by the keenest experts, bring to us this new Bill of Fundamental Rights, for the orderly marketing of our products. Today, again, we are at Runnymede. Countless thousands of farmers stand with upturned faces, buoyed by only one hope—that this meeting will evolve their Magna Charta.

"This right to follow our products to the manufacturer, processor, or consumer in no essential differs from the universally accepted right on the part of all classes of industry to consolidate capital and effort. We are seeking no class privileges. We are seeking a stabilization of market wherein the farmer gets the benefit of the economic

and the purpose of the committee to prepare for a large and increasing production.

"Let no man say the farmers of America wish to lower their production output. That would be contrary to the natural courses of our calling. The farmer desires to produce. He must produce. He insists that unnatural barriers to production be removed. The time has come in our National life when the consumer interest is only safeguarded by the adequate and economical distribution of things produced, so the farmer may not only maintain but expand his operations. The most potent cause of our present social unrest and commercial stagnation today lies in the fact that there is no farm market. The farmer's purchasing power is limited. His prices are far below par. His costs of production are deep in red. His markets are gone.

"Do you want to know what will start again the hum of the mills and the song of the laborer thruout the land? I'll tell you. A prosperous agriculture. It is the foundation of all permanent prosperity and contentment.

"Let no one consider this meeting as a 'pink tea' party. Rather it is a Boston Tea Party. It is the manifest expression on the part of the American farmer of the necessity of co-operative development. This is our right—not merely our privilege. It is the first National step in sending to the rear the impediments of distribution adjusted for private benefit. Co-operation brings the producer individually face to face with the consumer. It profits both. More than profit, it makes contacts which result in the better understanding each of the other. It increases vision. It removes the farmer from the narrow path of the individual worker and gives him the realization that he is not an underling, but a world character. It does not seek selfish economic advantages; it does, in a very broad sense, stimulate character, promote citizenship. I am for it. And let me repeat, the combining of time and of effort, of capital and of commodity—co-operatively—in Co-o-p-e-r-a-t-i-o-n, not corporation, is not alone our privilege—it is our right."

And Mr. Wallace Said

Great attention was given to the address of Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wallace said:

"There are some good people who seem to think that the farmer should not concern himself with matters of marketing. They look upon him as a man whose sole business it is to produce. They think he should grow the largest possible crops and the largest possible numbers of livestock without seeking either as to the demand for what he grows or as to the price he is going to get. And they seem to think, further, that having produced abundantly he should turn his crops and his livestock over to the nearest buyer and be thankful for whatever he may receive. This is a short sighted view. The obligation to get our food products to the consumer with the least possible waste and at the least possible cost consistent with fairness to all who handle them is just as sacred as the obligation to produce these crops in the first place.

"I can see no more reason why the farmer should be expected to confine his efforts solely to the production of his crops than why the manufacturer should be expected to confine his attention solely to the mechanical process of manufacturing his goods. No one

(Continued on Page 26.)

Now It's "Action Front"

DO THE farmers of America want strong National commodity associations, under control of the producers, which will return all of the profits to the producers? Have we been sincere in all of the talking we have done in regard to the need for co-operation among the producers? Are we willing to support a National marketing plan in which the grain growers will run their own business, instead of the present system in which other men do the selling and take the cream of the profits?

I believe the answer to all of these questions is yes. However, we shall find out definitely in the next few months. For the first time in the history of American agriculture, the farmers have a practicable National marketing system presented to them. It is the final product of months of work by the keenest marketing specialists of the country, and finally has been approved by the delegates from the various surplus grain producing states selected by the farmers themselves. We have now passed the stage of talk and are in the era of organization. It is up to the farmers. The future of farming is at stake. A crisis is at hand. This plan must win or National co-operation will be put back a generation. If the producers will firmly support the idea of a united effort they can place, in these next few months, the business of farming on the great plane it should occupy in American business.

once among the farmers of the United States. Any grower of grain, or any land owner who rents on a crop share basis may join. The membership fee is \$10. The present board of directors will conduct the affairs of the association until the first regular meeting of delegates called to elect the board of directors some months from now. At this meeting 21 directors will be elected on a basis of membership secured, either 10 or 11 for one year, and the others for two years. After the second meeting all the directors will be elected for two years.

If Kansas wishes to keep its two members on the board of directors it will be necessary to secure a large membership in this state.

The directors will conduct the business of the association under the name of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and it is chartered under the laws of Delaware. Offices will be maintained in Chicago and on other principal markets.

Much interest was taken in the masterful address of President Howard, who said in part:

"For years the people of Eng-

working, not the effect of the manipulated working, of the law of supply and demand.

"A century ago our streams of commerce were but rivulets. Fed by unstinted fertility of virgin fields the rivulets have become mighty streams. Strong men have guided the processes of their development who sometimes, for selfish ends, have not only failed to straighten the currents and shorten the courses, but have actually forgotten the dikes and interposed dams to natural flow and development. The time has come to shorten the current's course, remove unnatural obstructions, conserve energy, prevent overflows.

"If selfish ends only were sought by the Seventeen committeemen they would not have blazed the trail for a new marketing organization, but rather would have planned for the organized limitation of production, thereby increasing prices with small output; or by some means of monopolistic control would have endeavored to accomplish this same end. The fact that the plan itself is large in scope and comprehensive in detail indicates the desire



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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

ONE of our readers at Denton, Kan., writes: "I see where you say 'Let's speed up readjustment' and you ask how to do it at once. It can't be done at once. People will have to suffer more to put them in a condition to see other people as themselves, before they can live the Golden Rule. Only by living according to the Golden Rule can we ever get where we should be. There are so many money loving, selfish people these days, it will require considerable more suffering and affliction to open their eyes.

"Our political leaders are greatly to blame, as they do not represent conditions as they are. They are a double-dealing gang and mislead the people to a great extent; but let me say to you, keep on advising people to live according to the Golden Rule; it is the only remedy that will bring relief to humanity." A few hours after receiving this letter from Mr. Denton I received another from Mosquero, New Mexico, from a former Kansan, Charley V. Woods, in which he says: "Your comment on the Golden Rule in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze of April 1 is all right and for which I wish to thank you. Physical improvements have outdistanced our moral progress. Our religion is 2,000 years behind our application of steam and electricity. We are unable to give comprehensible reasons for the faith that is within us. We believe too much and know too little. We are believing lies that damn us and are ignorant of the truths by which we live. We cannot comprehend that 'No man liveth unto himself alone' and that an 'injury to one is the concern of all.' Our selfishness is only the perverted desire to live and we have not developed our consciousness to the extent that we can understand that we cannot promote life by consuming one another. No, there is no instant relief. Nature requires time to heal the wounds caused by our folly and we must pay the price. The sun shines and we are improving, but slowly."

From time to time I get a great many letters something like those quoted, which indicates that a great many people are thinking and that is encouraging. I agree with both these readers. Only by the application of the Golden Rule can the world be redeemed and the Golden Rule can only become widespread in its operation by the right kind of education and development.

At the present time the readjustment of the world is retarded by ignorance, selfishness and fear. Of course all of these are closely allied to one another. The world today is ruled by fear. War itself is the child of fear. Men and nations cannot trade together because they fear one another. This is so evident that the wayfaring man tho a fool ought to be able to see it. Nations are after all but aggregations of individuals and what applies to the constituent parts applies to the whole. You cannot do much business with your neighbor if you are afraid of him and if both of you are afraid of each other, it is certain that you will do no business that can be avoided.

Unless the nations of the world can come to a friendly understanding and cease to fear one another, trade will continue to be hampered and readjustment if it progresses at all, will progress slowly. Mr. Wood also is right in my opinion in saying that our progress in religion has nowhere kept pace with our progress in mere material things. This is unfortunate, because the world cannot possibly reach an ideal plane unless the material things of life are directed by right moral standards.

It may be a dangerous statement to make, but I am sure that 90 per cent of our so-called religious instructors do not dare to say what they honestly believe. If they are men of intellect, as many of them are, they know that many of the religious tenets and dogmas are no longer believed by any considerable number of intelligent men. Preachers avoid talking about them because they do not believe in them, altho they still remain a part of their church creeds.

If some honest doubter objects to joining the church because he cannot conscientiously subscribe to the creed, he is told to believe what he can and reject what he cannot believe and join anyway. To many an honest person that seems to be insincere and hypocritical and because of that increasing belief the influence of the church is waning.

The Golden Rule, as I interpret it, means to be fair with all men, to be honest with all men, to respect the truth and hate hypocrisy; to assume that your neighbor will do by you as you do by him.

So long as fear rules the world the general application of the Golden Rule is impossible and wars are inevitable.

Unfortunately many of the political leaders of the world are influenced by fear and they are therefore hypocritical and morally dishonest. They are likely to prate a good deal about religion and many of them maintain a connection with some church altho at heart they are skeptics. They observe some of the outward forms and when in positions of authority issue religious proclamations calling on the people to observe certain religious forms and celebrate certain days, while as a matter of fact they at heart believe little or nothing in the religion they profess. Their administration of public affairs gives the lie to their professions.

In world diplomacy immorality governs; the assumption of every nation is that the other nations will take advantage if they can and the most accomplished diplomat is the one who can most successfully say what he does not mean. The Golden Rule has no place apparently in world diplomacy. Fear and selfishness are the moving sentiments and armed force is of course the logical accompaniment.

But let us remember this. There has been greater progress in a material way within a century than was made in all the centuries preceding it from the beginning of recorded time.

In spite of the fear, selfishness and ignorance that still prevails and retards progress, men and women are doing more independent thinking than they ever did before. One hundred years ago for writing or saying the things I have just said, I would have been arrested as a heretic and imprisoned. We have advanced far enough so that one does not need in this country to fear prosecution for criticizing religious dogmas.

We have not gotten far enough along to wipe out the causes of war and poverty and disease, but there is at least more effective and intelligent effort being made in that direction than ever before. We are coming more and more to recognize the fact that crime is largely the result of social conditions, a disease that cannot be eradicated by punishment. The time was not more than a century ago when in supposedly civilized countries insanity was supposed to be the work of a demon and the mentally deranged were chained like wild beasts.

Progress has seemed slow and has been slow because the force of custom is tremendously powerful. Our laws are based on the theory that men can be made good by fear of punishment and that no distinction is to be made by imposing penalties for offenses, between the offender whose whole life has been spent amid environments calculated to make him a criminal and the one who has had the opportunity to know the difference between right and wrong. Indeed the heaviest penalties as a rule are visited upon those who have had the least opportunity and then we wonder because the submerged class, comes to look upon the state as an enemy.

But reason and justice are slowly taking the place of brutal precedent and the idea that the business of the state is to save rather than destroy, to reform rather than punish is gradually growing. That of course is just the practical application of the Golden Rule. When the leaders of the nations come to see this self-evident truth I think the moral progress will be so rapid as to be astonishing. So I am not altogether discouraged.

Legislative Review

THE grand total of appropriations made by the last legislature, as given me by the state auditor's department, is \$18,573,233.85. While I have given in the previous article the appropriations made to the executive department and educational institutions it may be convenient for reference to recapitulate the items which go to make up this grand total. They comprise the following: State accountant, \$36,280; adjutant general, \$298,600; aid to school districts, \$40,000; American Legion, \$2,000; state architect, \$45,600; attorney general, \$63,400; auditor of state, \$41,637.23; bank commissioner, \$141,300; board of administration, \$97,000; fuel and freight, \$350,000; board of agriculture, \$56,600; board of education, \$144,494.42; board of health, \$128,400; board of managers of Soldiers' Home, \$5,400; board of managers of Medical Registration, \$7,000; conveying prisoners, \$14,000; court of industrial relations, \$282,799.99; district judges, \$314,113.60; dormitory buildings, 1/2 million dollars; Entomological commission, \$8,000;

executive council, \$204,786; publishing general statutes, \$25,000; governor's department, \$47,200; Grand Army of the Republic, \$3,000; highway commission, \$100,000; historical society, \$34,000; horticultural society, \$8,800; hospitals and homes, \$20,000; industrial training, \$120,000; insurance department, \$91,000; John Brown Memorial Park, \$8,200; Kansas Free Fair Association, \$30,000; legislative expenses, \$120,450; state library, \$33,200; traveling library, \$13,600; legislative reference library, \$12,500; lieutenant governor, \$1,800; livestock sanitary commissioner, \$58,300; memorial building, \$12,600; miscellaneous, \$36,927; normal training, \$150,000; official state paper, \$7,000; Pawnee Rock Park, \$500; pensions, \$5,700; printing proposed amendments to Constitution, \$10,000; public utilities commission, \$187,933.32; school book commission, \$40,000; school code commission, \$5,000; school district 75, Lansing, \$2,000; secretary of state, \$44,987.25; State Fair, Hutchinson, \$60,000; state printer, \$447,500; state superintendent public instruction, \$57,000; state treasurer, \$61,465; stenographers district courts, \$189,241.94; support of county institutes, \$10,500; supreme court, \$149,646.70; tax commission, \$54,527.15; United Spanish War Veterans, \$2,000; water commission, \$8,000; University of Kansas, \$3,101,000; Kansas State Agricultural college, \$2,655,289; Fort Hays Experiment station, \$45,500; Garden City Experiment station, \$14,000; Colby Experiment station, \$5,000; Tribune Experiment station, \$4,000; Kansas State Normal school, Emporia, \$595,000; Kansas State Normal school, Fort Hays, \$290,500; Pittsburg Manual Training school, \$592,300; School for the Blind, \$115,000; School for the Deaf, \$190,500; Industrial and Educational Institute, \$119,000; Western University, Quindaro, \$159,500; Topeka State hospital, \$823,154; Osawatimie State hospital, \$752,000; Parsons State hospital, \$395,500; State Training school, \$336,000; State Orphans' Home, \$180,700; Larned State hospital, \$156,400; State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, \$213,500; penitentiary, \$968,400; Industrial Farm for Women, \$115,000; Industrial Reformatory, \$447,500; Industrial School for Boys, \$446,200; Industrial School for Girls, \$208,000; Mother Bickerdyke Home, \$65,400; State Soldiers' Home, \$529,300; grand total, \$18,573,233.85.

If you will take the trouble to divide these appropriations among the departments, educational, charitable and penal institutions, you will find that the various departments, boards and commissions cost for the biennial period \$4,995,550.95. The various educational institutions cost \$7,892,580. The charitable institutions cost \$2,857,254. The penal institutions cost \$2,185,100. The patriotic institutions, that is the State Soldiers' Home and Mother Bickerdyke home cost \$594,700.

That seems like a great deal of money, and it is. The appropriations are greater by a little more than \$1,100,000 than the appropriations made by any previous legislature. Approximately \$984,000 of this increase goes to the higher educational institutions. While the appropriations seem large and are large they are not greater than those made by other legislatures in states somewhat similar to Kansas in wealth and population. In fact many of these states are spending more money than Kansas. The important question however is not whether other states are spending more money than Kansas, but can Kansas get along with less appropriations, spend less money and not cripple our institutions.

I believe that very decided savings can be effected and no harm be done to any of the institutions. The legislature appropriated approximately 8 million dollars for the higher educational institutions. At the same time there are a great many young men and women who feel that they cannot attend any one of them because they do not have the money. If the state would appropriate one-half of the amount appropriated to the higher educational institutions the amount appropriated to be placed in a revolving fund to be lent to young men and women wishing to attend any one of the higher educational institutions, on their own notes bearing a very nominal rate of interest and payable in installments reaching over a period of 15 or 20 years, the young man or young woman in turn being required to pay one-half of the cost of instruction, it would not only reduce the aggregate appropriations for the biennial period by 4 million dollars, but it would also open the doors of our higher educational institutions to every boy and girl who is possessed

of energy and ambition. It would be better for them to pay a part of the cost of their education and better for the taxpayers of the state.

The cost of state printing it will be noted is \$447,500. A saving might be effected here to the amount of perhaps \$100,000 for the biennial period. The state printing plant should be made a great state job printing office which does the printing for the various institutions, boards and commissions. Every institution should be given a definite appropriation for printing. When it desired printing it should issue a requisition on the state printer and when the job was completed and delivered to the institution, board or commission, a warrant should be drawn on the printing fund of that institution of department. The state printer would cash this warrant and put the money into his own printing fund just as any other job printer does.

If care was exercised by the various institutions and departments the cost of their printing could be reduced by 25 per cent. They will not exercise that care however unless they are compelled to do so. The legislature should ascertain how much their printing has cost during the past few years, and give them appropriations aggregating about 25 per cent less than that and then require that they cut their printing bill to that figure.

We spend during the biennial period approximately \$300,000 for the Kansas National Guard. If the right sort of an arrangement were made with the Federal Government practically all of this expense might be saved the state.

The regular army of the United States should be distributed thru the various states and made subject to the orders of the governor of the state in the matter of suppressing riots and maintaining order. In the state of Kansas two or three companies would be ample for that purpose, and if that were done there would be no need for a national guard. While some of the district judges are busy nearly all the time others have not work enough to keep them busy half of the time. The number of judges could be reduced perhaps one half and the number of court stenographers in the same proportion. A saving of \$200,000 during the biennial period could be effected in this way.

The work of the state accountant might be done in office of the state auditor I believe at a very considerable saving to the state. The board of administration should be abolished and the work taken over by the executive council. This would effect a saving of perhaps \$30,000 a year. I am of the opinion that an annual saving of 2 1/2 million dollars might be made in the expenses of the state and without detriment to the public service.

Some Opinions of C. G. Bray

MY DEMOCRATIC reader C. G. Bray of Bowie, Ariz., with some gentle complaints and also some opinions, writes me concerning the problems confronting a troubled world. You may be interested in what this somewhat disgusted and politically discouraged Democrat has to say. He has just written me the following letter:

You never have corrected that statement about my approving of the judgment of the voters in electing Wilson in 1916. I approved of the result but not of the judgment of the voters. No judgment there, just fear and other feeling. And the same is true with the last election. If the voters really did use judgment I would approve even if my choice were defeated by it. Choosing public officials should be as cold-blooded and deliberate a business as buying farm machinery. All feeling should be omitted. This turning out and putting back of political parties, giving neither time enough to finish its program and test it out, has done more harm than all the graft and inefficiency since the Civil War. In private matters we try things thoroughly to find out all about them, but in public matters most persons insist on what they believe must be all right and that no trial is necessary. If surgeons could somehow remove our belief organs, so to speak, the race would advance several times as fast as it does. We consider our beliefs as sacred while what we know is common, everyday stuff, to be kicked out of the way of our sacred belief. I am not referring to religious beliefs.

I enjoy the way the Socialists are hitting at you. You are right in thinking Socialism would result in the state owning even the kitchen stove. That may not be in the Socialist plan but it is in human nature and could not even be cut out.

Socialism is an organized effort to throw one's burden on society. A neighbor says it is only an organized squeal for help. There is some justification for Socialism, and I would think more kindly of it if it provided some means of reducing the population to the number actually needed by the Nation and keeping within that limit. Neither Socialism nor any other "ism" can maintain permanent prosperity and contentment with an increasing population or a too large non-increasing population. As our numbers increased we would have to work harder and harder, which no one cares to do, or continually reduce our standard of living, which is one thing we are growling about so much now.

If we should stop all increase in population in this country most of the evils we complain of would disappear. Increasing demand due to increasing number of people is what makes the rich man richer and poor man still poorer. In proof of this I refer you to France, a country in which population has decreased several millions in the last few decades. The speculative value of land vanished—no increasing demand for it—so it became easier and easier to buy the land. The result is that more than 80 per cent of the land belongs to those who actually use it. The people there have done all the work they ever did as well or better than they ever did, and being fewer and fewer to divide the profits the per capita wealth has increased constantly, discontent subsided, radicalism is fast dying out, and from being a Nation about to blow up all the time France has become the steadiest of all. And in the war the French fought with all their old-time gallantry backed with a stubbornness and tenacity and come-back they did not show in former wars. It had something to come back for this time.

Increasing population cheapens men and enhances everything else. Men become of no value. Just encumber the earth. Some think the pyramids were built in order to work a lot of the surplus

people to death so the rest could live better. And the people of Europe are not complaining of their human losses but of loss of livestock and so forth. Whenever they get fixed up to work again they will be better off than before because there will be more resources per capita than before. The true reason why increasing knowledge does not make a living easier to get is because its benefits are offset by increasing population.

Let the Socialists demand stoppage of immigration, delayed marriage and marriage restrictions of a eugenic nature, discourage large families as much as possible then I will have more respect for them.

Socialism makes me think of ants. These industrious insects have Socialism in a highly developed form. Everybody works in "antdom." They have worked till their bones came thru their skins and now wear them on the outside. All they make is equally divided, yet no one has any more than it needs and often not enough. And nearly all are females, and old maids at that. That is what it did for them. C. G. BRAY.

Some of the foregoing in my judgment is sensible and some is not. For example, restricting population would do little good unless the system of distribution is greatly improved.

Kansas Farms Show Decrease

THE reports from the United States Census Bureau indicate that the number of farmers in Kansas has grown smaller during the past 10 years and also that the number of tenant farmers has decreased in many counties somewhat to my surprise. In the county of Chautauqua in 1910 there were 1,640 farms, of which 948 were worked by owners while in 1920 there were only 754 operated by owners, a decrease of 20.5 per cent. In 1910 the number of tenant farmers in the county was 692 and in 1920 only 537, a decrease of 22.4 per cent.

In 1910 there were 3,167 farms in Cowley county, 1,887 operated by owners and managers and 1,280 by tenants. In 1920 the number operated by owners and managers had declined to 1,701 and the number operated by tenants to 1,195. In Elk county the number of farms operated by owners and managers declined in 10 years from 968 to 785, while the number of tenant farmers declined from 638 to 504.

In Greenwood county the number of farms operated by owners and managers fell from 1,380 to 1,114 and the number of tenant farmers from 882 to 769. In Harvey county the number of farms operated by owners and managers declined from 1,955 to 852 while the number of tenant farmers increased from 779 to 867.

In Mitchell county the number of farms operated by owners and managers in 1910 was 1,998 and in 1920 only 954. In the 10 years the number of tenant farmers had increased from 813 to 868.

In Ottawa county the number of farms operated by owners and managers in 1910 was 977, and in 1920 it decreased to 827. In 1910 the number of tenant farmers in the county was 716 and in 1920 it was 767.

In Osborne county in 1910 there were 1,195 farms operated by owners and managers while in 1920 there were 1,062. In 1910 there were 722 tenant farmers in the county and in 1920 just 719. In Republic county there were 1,588 farms operated by owners and managers in 1910 and in 1920 only 1,389. The number of tenant farmers in the county in 1910 was 1,106 and in 1920 it dropped to 1,100.

In Washington county in 1910 there were 1,929 farms operated by owners and managers while in 1920 there were but 1,628. The number of tenant farmers in the county in 1910 was 1,193 while in 1920 the number had declined to 1,162.

It will be observed that in every county there was a marked decline in the number of farms operated by owners while in some counties the number of tenant farmers has increased and in about an equal number there are fewer tenant farmers than in 1910. The significant fact is that there are several thousand fewer farms in the state than there were 10 years ago.

Taking the state over there are fewer acres in cultivation now than in 1910 and a smaller number of farmers, which means that the trend of population has been away from the farms toward the cities and towns.

Who Will Pay the Fiddler's Fee?

HOW to raise from 2 to 5 billions more revenue a year to meet accumulating obligations, is the big worry at Washington with National revenues slipping.

"That's easy," says the taxation expert, "collect your taxes from those who have the money."

Big business, which wishes to eat its cake and have it too, says: "Get it out of the little taxpayer, don't hamper or interfere with me, get it from him; in the end he pays all the taxes anyway." A sweeping statement and untrue.

The little taxpayer—the great consuming American public that works for wages, or for small gains or earnings—says: "How you goin' to do this while wages decline—and keep up the standard of living? And if you don't keep that up, how do you expect we're going to consume enough to have business go on as usual?"

Big business comes back with the argument with which we are all so familiar: "I cannot borrow money; I am short of capital; I need every cent to go after more business, foreign and domestic, in order to keep the wheels going around and all hands employed," and so down thru the list.

When war, income and excess profits taxes

reached their high tide in the fiscal year 1919-1920, the Government collected from big business about 1 1/2 billion dollars in excess profits taxes. This table shows how and where Uncle Sam's Treasury obtained nearly 5 1/2 billions of revenue that year:

General Sources	Amount Collected	Per Cent of Total
Income and profits taxes	\$3,957,699,870.70	73.2
Estates	103,628,104.69	1.9
Transportation, insurance	307,808,095.38	5.7
Beverages	197,353,438.99	3.6
Cigars and tobacco	294,813,072.87	5.5
Admissions and dues	81,931,780.64	1.5
Excise taxes, manufacturers	268,480,355.03	5.0
Special taxes, corporation stock tax	105,508,052.20	1.9
Stamp taxes (documentary, and playing cards)	84,349,627.47	1.6
Child-labor tax	2,380.20	.0
Miscellaneous	6,501,289.83	.1
Total	\$5,408,075,468.00	100.0

It should be more generally known that the largest share of the burden of the income tax is borne by people with taxable incomes of from \$1,000 to \$2,000. These figures published by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue indicate the need of a scheme of taxation which shall bear less heavily on family purses and will take a proper share from unearned incomes and from war beneficiaries—"from those who have the money" and who can better spare it. This principle is thoroughly approved by the American people. Also there are other sources of revenue, as well as economies we can practice. Chairman Good has pointed out some of them.

Instead of having recourse to these, widespread influence and publicity is now being brought to bear to relieve big business from the necessity of paying to the Government a billion or more a year in excess profits taxes, also to relieve it of some of the surtaxes it has to pay on large incomes, which stock dividends and low rate non-taxable securities have not fully protected from the revenue collector.

To make up this loss in revenue, and at the same time to get a few more billions for Uncle Sam's needs, these advocates generously point to the defenseless small taxpayer and say, "Get it from him!"

One of the proposed methods for collecting this increase of revenue from the public is by a 1 per cent gross sales or turnover tax. This, it is estimated, would raise 5 billion dollars a year.

The other, or alternative proposition, is a 1 per cent retail sales tax or tax paid at the counter, which it is estimated would bring in about 2 billion dollars a year.

Still another scheme is the Ralston-Nolan bill's proposal to substitute a billion-dollar land tax for the excess profits tax. The great extent to which American farmers have been "deflated" has somewhat affected the former popularity of this measure.

A gross sales tax is a tax passed on down the line to the consumer. Every time the product changes hands a tax is added. Statistician Babson calculates a gross sales tax would add 15 cents to a \$5 pair of shoes. It might easily do more as it probably would lead to pyramiding, a form of profiteering.

A retail sales or counter tax, would require the consumer to pay an extra cent for every dollar's worth of merchandise bought at a store, except for the few goods or articles which might be exempted from the tax. A retail sales tax would add 5 instead of 15 cents to the price of a pair of \$5 shoes.

After 6 months of study and numerous conferences, the Tax Committee of the National Industrial Conference Board recently devoted 20 printed pages to giving 10 or more reasons for disapproving of a tax on sales as "economically unsound and socially unjust." The chief reason it is unjust and unsound is that it affects the great mass of people whose income is sufficient only for absolute necessities.

Italy and England have discarded the sale tax idea. France is trying it but with unsatisfactory results.

The plea that big business is being ruined by excess profits taxes is not borne out by the record. In 1918 big business invested 2 1/2 billion dollars in various enterprises; in 1919, 12 1/2 billions; in 1920, almost 14 billions.

If big business doesn't wish to pay any more excess profits taxes, let it cease to exact excess profits. Let it give the customer the benefit. This will do much to end "buyers' strikes," it will encourage more business and more business is what this country needs and what big business wants. We are not very likely to increase general business by putting a sales tax on meat, coffee, sugar, flour, potatoes and shoes and clothing.

Let the 150 per cent Lehigh coal companies and the 100-plus per cent Standard Oil companies do the worrying about excess profits. Put as few obstacles as possible in the way of the small buyer and the family provider, and they will give you all they get anyway; then it won't so much matter who hands a part of it to the tax-gatherer and Uncle Sam.

Sales taxes increase the cost of living. The home market is after all our best customer and standby; it is the greatest consuming market in all the world. All it ever asks to function is a fair chance at its money's worth and the wherewithal to buy. If we leave enough change in small pocketbooks to nurture the home market, we shall come nearer solving our tax problems rightly than by demanding and exacting more toll from the average American already paying more than his share of taxes. Haven't we done enough goose-killing?

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

News From the State Farm Bureau

Progressive Farmers in Every County of Kansas are Very Busy Now Making Preparations for Growing and Marketing This Year's Crops

By Rural Contributing Editors

THE annual Round-Up of the Fort Hays Experiment station will be held April 30, according to H. L. Kent, superintendent. A number of experienced speakers have been selected. These men will discuss various phases of the cattle problem. At the Round-Up this spring results of sheep feeding experiments will be announced for the first time. The station has had on experimental feeding this winter two lots of 30 each of ewe lambs and two lots of breeding ewes, 89 head in the two lots. There has been on experiment 10 lots of mature cows, 10 head to the lot; four lots have been fed on cane silage, cane fodder and cane stover. Six lots have been fed on straw alone, silage and cake. Two lots of steer calves have been fed on straw and cake and silage and cake. Other lots have been carried thru on a maintenance ration because they are in a breeding experiment. Some announcements of the results of cropping plans will be made.

Holstein Cow Brings \$3,100

It is better to raise a good cow than to buy one raised a thousand miles away. E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent, says George B. Appleman, of Mulvane, has raised a Holstein cow that is as good as most of those that are bought at high prices in other states. This cow, Segis Ladoga De Kol 452434, is a 2-year-old that made a record for seven days of 23.5 pounds of butter and 624 pounds of milk. Her record for 14 days was 46.85 pounds of butter and 1,223.5 pounds of milk. Mr. Appleman started his herd in 1912 when he bought two purebred cows at a sale in Montgomery county. From these two cows he has built up one of the two best Holstein herds in Kansas. A cow from Mr. Appleman's farm last summer was grand champion female at five state fairs and was one of the prize winners at the National Dairy Show and the Dairy Cattle Congress. She sold at public auction for \$3,100.

To Control Sorghum Smuts

A series of 12 meetings was held in Comanche county from April 12-15, at which demonstrations were given in controlling smut in grain and forage sorghums. Three meetings were held a day by E. L. Garrett, county agent. The first meeting at every place was held at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the other two at 1:30 and 3:30 in the afternoon.

Let's Plant Some Strawberries

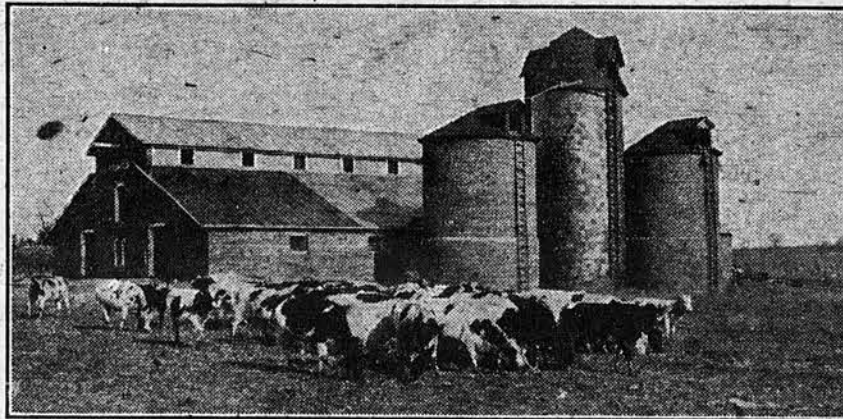
"Why not plant a patch of strawberries this spring," says C. J. Boyle, Cloud county agent. "There is no other fruit that will produce as much for the amount of ground as a patch of strawberries. A patch no larger than your house will yield all that one family can use. If it is located near the windmill so that it can be watered once or twice during the summer and given a little cultivation and care, the plants will live indefinitely. In many places it will not be necessary to water them. The cost of the new plants is not much, and the returns in fruit are great."

To Test Kafir and Corn

An attempt will be made in Franklin county to determine which is the most profitable crop to grow, kafir or corn. In order to determine this accurately, F. Joe Robbins, county agent, is asking that a number of farmers agree to plant a few rows of good kafir beside their corn, trying to place the test rows where the soil is quite uniform.

Washington Dairy Farmers Organize

Twenty-five farmers from the Linn community in Washington county took a trip to Miltonvale in Cloud county recently for the purpose of looking over the Holstein cattle in that community. A considerable interest was shown and much information regarding the importation of dairy stock was obtained, according to John V. Hepler, Washington county agent. The dairy



Good Silos, Well Arranged Barns and Livestock Have Proved a Profitable Investment on Every Farm and Excellent Insurance Against Drouths.

interest of the Linn community centers around the Linn-Palmer Creamery Company, a co-operative concern with 230 farmers as stockholders. A Holstein calf club and a registered sow and litter club have been organized with N. L. Harris as local leader. The farmers of the community are interested in getting Holstein cows and heifers, and are contemplating a trip to Fairbury, Neb., to look over the Holstein cattle in that community, Mr. Hepler says.

Chickens Net Owner \$110.20

To show that poultry pays, James A. Milham, Allen county agent, says that R. E. Baird, of Iola, kept records on his flock of 80 Rhode Island Reds on a monthly expense blank provided by the county agent. He began keeping records March 1, at which time he invoiced his poultry pens and feed, and then kept account of all receipts and expenditures. At the end of the month his net profits for the 30 days totaled \$110.20. Expenses were \$63.50. The expenses included a setting of eggs at \$1 a setting, which amounted to \$25.

Proper Basis for Harvest Wages

Meetings have been held in several counties to discuss wages to be paid for harvest labor. W. A. Boys, Sumner county agent, reports that a meeting of the executive board of the Farm Bureau in that county was held and it was decided to pay \$2.50 a day for harvest wages. At a farmers meeting in Mitchell county it was decided to pay the equivalent of 3 bushels of wheat. Men attending the meeting pointed out that the wages last year were \$7. At that time wheat was selling at about \$2.50 a bushel. Harvest wages before the war, when wheat was 65 cents a bushel, were about \$2 a day. Harvest wages have always been about the equivalent of 3 bushels of wheat,

Mitchell county farmers say, and they prefer to let the price of wheat at harvest time set the harvest wage.

Summer Feeding for Egg Production

Summer feeding of the farm flock is advisable and brings good returns, E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent believes. He cites the egg record of the poultry flock of Mrs. J. W. Costin, Route 6, Wichita. On account of a reduced grain supply, Mr. Macy says, the flock was fed very little grain in June. As a result, egg production which had been 1,916 in March, 1,868 in April, and 1,305 in May, dropped to 180 in June. During that month however, an oats field near the farm buildings was harvested and the grain which the flocks stole from this field brought the egg production up to 1,004 in July, and 1,258 in August. Records show that the flock returned about \$2 a hen after expenses were paid, Mr. Macy says.

To Make a Wage Survey

Pratt County Farm Bureau, at its last monthly meeting decided to make a survey of the wages paid in other industries and determine what would be a fair wage for farm labor during the coming summer. No effort will be made to fix wages. The information will be obtained and given to farmers who may pay whatever wages they choose after learning what other industries are paying.

Pratt county now has a home demonstration agent. However, the agent, Miss Edith Holmberg, was not able to take up her duties for some time after being appointed on account of sickness. She is now on the job, however, and has an office with the county agent.

Good Profits from Chickens

Chickens in Hodgeman county have shown themselves to be a good source

of income instead of merely a side line, according to Theodore F. Yost, county agent. Mr. Yost says that Mrs. Lee Hoagland, east of Jetmore, sold \$47 worth of eggs from 85 pullets during the month of January. During the same month P. M. Witman sold more than \$100 worth of eggs from 185 hens, half of which were pullets. Other good records were made by Mrs. George D. Martin, Jetmore, and Mrs. R. G. Bell, Spearville. Mr. Yost states that all of the flocks are purebred. He is urging all poultry raisers to get purebred flocks as early as possible.

Sedgwick Cow Makes Good Record

A purebred Holstein cow, belonging to Charles High, Derby, Kan., has completed a yearly record of 20,951.8 pounds of milk, and 826.6 pounds of butter, according to E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent. The record is all the more remarkable, Mr. Macy says, since the cow carried twin bull calves 202 days of the lactation period. In addition, the cow changed owners during the time she was making the record, and 15 different persons milked her at different periods.

Fulghum Oats for Cloud County

The new variety of oats, which is being recommended by Kansas State Agricultural college will be tried out in Cloud county by Frank Carlson, who lives southwest of Concordia, according to C. J. Boyle, county agent. Mr. Carlson sowed 5 bushels of the Kansas Fulghum oats this spring. These are the only oats of this variety being sown in the county. Mr. Boyle is asking other farmers to watch the experiment.

Easter Freeze Damages Fruit

The Easter freeze did \$10,000 worth of damage to Walter Chappel, of Neosho county, according to C. D. Thompson, county agent. Mr. Chappel, who lives in Tioga township, is the biggest fruit grower and truck gardener in Neosho county, if not in Southeastern Kansas. Mr. Thompson says. Mr. Chappel has several acres of peach, apricot, plum, and pear trees and had prospects for a wonderful crop. He also had a field of rhubarb, which was the most excellent field of its kind in Kansas. He had estimated that the crop would be worth between \$8,000 and \$10,000. After the freeze came it was practically worthless.

Washington Sheep Men Organize

A county sheep and wool growers' association was recently formed in Washington county, according to John V. Hepler, county agent. This association will affiliate with the Kansas Sheep and Wool Growers Co-operative association, every member of the county association becoming a member of the state association by taking out one share of stock. The main object of the association is to co-operate on a state-wide basis in handling wool. An effort will be made to establish community shearing circuits and obtain a shearer to work until the entire circuit is completed. The officers of the county association are as follows: J. H. Van Kirk, Greenleaf, president; Anton Peterson, Greenleaf, vice president; and A. J. Ostlund, Washington, secretary-treasurer.

Aggie College Plans Marketing Course

Courses in co-operative marketing will be established at Kansas State Agricultural college, beginning with the summer session of 1921, according to William M. Jardine, president. These courses were installed at the request of Kansas State Farm Bureau, which is backing the co-operative marketing plan recently announced by the "Committee of Seventeen." These courses are intended to provide training for co-operative managers, who will be needed in large numbers when the plan of the Committee of Seventeen is put into effect. Short courses, as well as courses in the regular curriculum, will be offered. State Farm Bureaus in other states are asking that such courses be established in institutions in their respective states.

This Isn't a Kid Glove or An Afternoon Tea Affair

BY RAY YARNELL

NO PLAN, originated by man is perfect. The grain marketing program of the Committee of Seventeen without question has faults. Perhaps some of them are serious. The plan is not being presented as a patent cure-all. Some evils it will not immediately correct.

But after all that is not the issue. The thing farmers are interested in is whether the plan will aid them in any way. Study indicates that it will. The important thing is to give it a chance.

Co-operative effort has been urged for years as the farmer's one method of getting some measure of control over the marketing of his products. Farmers today are offered the chance to act co-operatively in handling grain. It is an opportunity that cannot consistently be ignored.

Every farmer who has his own interest at heart, should insist that the grain marketing plan be tried out, not half-heartedly but thoroly and for a sufficient time so there can be no doubt regarding its merit or weakness.

Creating a new system of marketing is no job of a month or a year. Farmers must remember that aligned against the enterprise will be the power of those it will replace or seriously affect. Success for the plan of the Committee of Seventeen means failure for certain interests that have had their own way in the grain marketing field for years.

There will be a scrap before this proposition is settled and the gloves used won't be padded. The fellows whose muscles are quickest, whose endurance is greatest, whose courage lasts longest and whose punches are hardest, will win. Dissension on either side may prove fatal. Safety makes its home behind a united front.

Douglas Fir
Northern White Pine
Idaho White Pine
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Western Hemlock
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EVERYONE admires the fine old wood structures that have come down from Colonial times.

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Use the *right wood* in its *proper place*—and, granted that your construction is right, you will get as sound and durable a building as any built in Colonial days!



There is today available in most markets a greater variety of structural woods than ever—with the possible exception of hardwoods, which are now seldom used for building purposes.

This same thing is true of woods for industrial uses.

Many woods formerly sold only in local markets are seeking wider outlets of distribution. For instance, Douglas Fir, probably the greatest wood in the country for structural timbers, has only recently come into common use in the great markets on the Atlantic Seaboard.

There is available a great body of detailed and scientific knowledge about the qualities of these woods, their strengths, their proper treatment and application, and how they will act under given conditions of service.

Getting this knowledge and acting on it may easily double the service you get from lumber.

You cannot judge the service of lumber by its appearance. The "nice clear board" that looks so attractive may not be the right species for your purpose. A sound board of another species, even though knotted, may give you much greater value and service.

It all depends on the natural characteristics of the wood, and on the careful selection of the lumber for the service it is to perform.

Which is the most practical wood for a given purpose, and what grade will do the work most economically, can all be told by the scientific knowledge about woods which has accumulated through years of observation and experience.

The user of lumber is today in position to fill his requirements more efficiently and economically than ever before.



What we advocate is conservation and economy through the use of the right wood in its proper place.

To this end we will supply to lumber dealers and to the public, any desired information as to the qualities of the different species and the best wood for a given purpose.

This service will be as broad and impartial as we know how to make it. We are not partisans of any particular species of wood. We advise the best lumber for the purpose, whether we handle it or not.

From now on the Weyerhaeuser Forest Products trade-mark will be plainly stamped on our product.

When you buy lumber for any purpose, no matter how much or how little, you can look at the mark and know that you are getting a standard article of known merit.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices and representatives throughout the country.

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OVERTAKING Cranston?"

"Of course. And it sounds like a crazy dream. But listen, both of you. If we have got to die, up here in the snow—and it looks like we had—what is the thing you want done worst before we go?"

Lennox's hands clasped, and he leaned forward on the sled. "Pay Cranston!" he said.

"Yes!" Dan's voice rang. "Cranston's never going to be paid unless we do it. There will be no signs of incendiarism at the house, and no proofs. They'll find our bodies in the snow, and we'll just be a mystery, with no one made to pay. The evidence in my pocket will be taken by Cranston, sometime this winter. If I don't make him pay, he never will pay. And that's one reason why I'm going to try to carry out this plan I've got."

"The second reason is that it's the one hope we have left. I take it that none of us are deceived on that point. And no man can die tamely—if he is a man—while there's a chance. I mean a young man, like me—not one who is old and tired. It sounds perfectly silly to talk about finding Cranston's winter quarters, and then, with my bare hands, conquering him, taking his food and his blankets and his snowshoes and his rifle to fight away these wolves, and bringing 'em back here."

"You wouldn't be barehanded," the girl reminded him. "You could have the pistol."

He didn't even seem to hear her. "I've been thinking about it. It's a long, long chance—much worse than the chance we had of getting out by straight walking. I think we could have made it, if the wolves had kept off and the snowshoe hadn't broken. It would have nearly killed us, but I believe we could have got out. That's why I didn't try this other way first. A man with his bare hands hasn't much of a chance against another with a rifle, and I don't want you to be too hopeful. And of course, the hardest problem is finding his camp."

"But I do feel sure of one thing; that he is back to his old trapping line on the North Fork—somewhere south of here—and his camp is somewhere on the river. I think he would have gone there so that he could cut off any attempt I might make to get thru with those letters. My plan is to start back at an angle that will carry me between the North Fork and our old house. Somewhere in there I'll find his tracks, the tracks he made when he first came over to burn up the house. I suppose he was careful to mix 'em up after once he arrived there, but the first part of the way he likely walked straight toward the house from his camp. Somewhere, if I go that way, I'll cross his trail—within ten miles at least. Then I'll back-track him to his camp!"

"And never come back!" the girl cried.

"Maybe not. But at least everything that can be done will be done. Nothing will be left. No regrets. We will have made the last trial. I'm not going to waste any time, Snowbird. The sooner we get your fire built the better."

"Father and I are to stay here—?"

"What else can you do?" He went back to his traces and drew the sled one hundred yards farther. He didn't seem to see the gaunt wolf that backed off into the shadows as he approached. He refused to notice that the pack seemed to be steadily growing bolder. Human hunters usually had guns that could blast and destroy from a distance; but even an animal intelligence could perceive that these three seemed to be without this means of inflicting death. A wolf is ever so much more intelligent than a crow—yet a crow shows little fear of an unarmed man and is wholly unapproachable by a boy with a gun. The ugly truth was simply that in their increasing madness and excitement and hunger, they were becoming less and less fearful of these three strange humans with the sled.

The Camp

It was not a good place for a camp. They worked a long time before they cleared a little patch of ground of its snow mantle. Dan cut a number of saplings—laboriously with his ax—and built a fire with the comparatively dry core of a dead tree. True, it was feeble and flickering, but as good as could be hoped for, considering the difficulties under which he worked. The dead logs under the snow were soaked with water from the rains and the thaws. The green wood that he cut smoked without blazing.

"No more time to be lost," Dan told Snowbird. "It lies in your hands to

THE VOICE OF THE PACK

A Story of the Western Forests

BY EDISON MARSHALL

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keep the fire burning. And don't leave the circle of the firelight without that pistol in your hand."

"You don't mean," she asked, unbelieving, "that you are going to go out there to fight Cranston—unarmed?"

"Of course, Snowbird. You must keep the pistol."

"But it means death; that's all it means. What chance would you have against a man with a rifle? And as soon as you get away from this fire, the wolves will tear you to pieces."

"And what would you and your father do, if I took it? You can't get him into a tree. You can't build a big enough fire to frighten them. Please don't even talk about this matter, Snowbird. My mind's made up. I think the pack will stay here. They usually—God knows how—know who is helpless and who isn't. Maybe with the gun, you will be able to save your lives."

"What's the chance of that?"

"You might—with one cartridge—kill one of the devils; and the others—but you know how they devour their own dead. That might break their famine enough so that they'd hold off until I can get back. That's the prize I'm playing for."

"And what if you don't get back?"

Love in His Eyes

He took her hand in one of his, and with the other he caressed, for a single moment, the lovely flesh of her throat. The love he had for her spoke from his eyes—such speech as no human vision could possibly mistake. Both of them were tingling and breathless with a great, sweet wonder.

"Never let those fangs tear that softness, while you live," he told her gently. "Never let that brave old man on the sled go to his death with the pack tearing at him. Cheat 'em, Snowbird! Beat 'em the last minute, if no other way remains! Show 'em who's boss, after all—of all this forest!"

"You mean—?" Her eyes widened. "I mean that you must only spend one of those three shells in fighting off the wolves. Save that till the moment you need it most. The other two must be saved—for something else."

She nodded, shuddering an instant at a menacing shadow that moved within sixty feet of the fire. The firelight half-blinded them, dim as it was, and they couldn't see into the darkness as well as they had before. Except for strange, blue-yellow lights, close together and two and two about the fire, they might have thought that the pack was gone.

"Then good-by Dan!" she told him. And she stretched up her arms. "The thing I said—that day on the hillside—doesn't hold any more."

His own arms encircled her, but he made no effort to claim her lips. Lennox watched them quietly; in this moment of crisis not even pretending to look away. Dan shook his head to her entreating eyes. "It isn't just a kiss, darling," he told her soberly. "It goes deeper than that. It's a symbol. It was your word too, and mine; and words can't be broken, things being as they are. Can't I make you understand?"

She nodded. His eyes burned. Perhaps she didn't understand, as far as actual functioning of the brain was concerned. But she reached up to him, as women—knowing life in the concrete rather than the abstract—have always reached up to men; and she dimly caught the gleam of some eternal principle and right behind his words. This strong man of the mountains had given his word, had been witness to her own promise to him and to herself, and a law that goes down to the roots of life prevented him from claiming the kiss.

Many times, since the world was new, comfort—happiness—life itself have been contingent on the breaking of a law. Yet despite what seemed common sense, even tho no punishment would forthcome if it were broken, the law has been kept. It was this way now. It wouldn't have been just a kiss such as boys and girls have always had in the moonlight. It meant the symbolic renunciation of the debt that

Dan owed Cranston—a debt that in his mind might possibly go unpaid, but which no weight of circumstance could make him renounce.

His longing for her lips pulled at the roots of him. But by the laws of his being he couldn't claim them until the debt incurred on the hillside, months ago, had been paid; to take them now meant to dull the fine edge of his resolve to carry the issue thru to the end, to dim the star that led him, to weaken him, by bending now, for the test to come. He didn't know why. It had its font in the deep wells of the spirit. Common sense can't reveal how the holy man keeps strong the spirit by denying the flesh. It goes too deep for that. Dan kept to his consecration.

He did, however, kiss her hands, and he kissed the tears out of her eyes. Then he turned into the darkness and broke thru the ring of the wolves.

A Sense of Direction

Dan Failing was never more thankful for his unerring sense of direction. He struck off at a forty-five degree angle between their late course and a direct road to the river, and he kept it as if by a surveyor's line. All the old devices of the wilderness—the ridge on ridge that looked just alike, inclines that to the casual eye looked like downward slopes, streams that vanished beneath the snow, and the snow-mist blowing across the face of the landmarks—could not avail against him.

A half dozen of the wolves followed him at first. But perhaps their fierce eyes marked his long stride and his powerful body, and decided that their better chance was with the helpless man and the girl beside the flickering fire. They turned back, one by one. Dan kept straight on and in two hours crossed Cranston's trail.

It was perfectly plain in the moonlit snow. He began to back-track. He headed down a long slope and in an hour more struck the North Fork. He didn't doubt but that he would find Cranston in his camp, if he found the camp at all. The man had certainly returned to it immediately after setting fire to the buildings, if for no other reason than for food. It isn't well to be abroad on the wintry mountains without a supply of food; and Cranston would certainly know this fact.

Dan didn't know when a rifle bullet from some camp in the thickets would put an abrupt end to his advance. The brush grew high by the river, the elevation was considerably lower, and there might be one hundred camps out of the sight of the casual wayfarer. If Cranston should see him, musing across the moonlit snow, it would give him the most savage joy to open fire upon him with his rifle.

Real Caution

Dan's advance became more cautious. He was in a notable trapping region, and he might encounter Cranston's camp at any moment. His keen eyes searched the thickets, and particularly they watched the sky line for a faint glare that might mean a camp fire. He tried to walk silently. It wasn't an easy thing to do with awkward snowshoes; but the river drowned the little noise that he made. He tried to take advantage of the shelter of the thickets and the trees. Then, at the base of a little ridge, he came to a sudden halt.

He had estimated just right. Not two hundred yards distant, a camp fire flickered and glowed in the shelter of a great log. He saw it, by the most astounding good fortune, thru a little rift in the trees. Ten feet on either side, and it was obscured.

He lost no time. He did not know when the wolves about Snowbird's camp would lose the last of their cowardice. Yet he knew he must keep a tight grip on his self-control and not let the necessity of haste cost him his victory. He crept forward, step by step, placing his snowshoes with consummate care. When he was one hundred yards distant he saw that Cranston's camp was situated beside a little stream that flowed into the river

and that—like the mountaineer he was—he had built a large lean-to reinforced with snowbanks. The fire burned at its opening. Cranston was not in sight; either he was absent from camp or asleep in his lean-to. The latter seemed the more likely.

Dan made a wide detour, coming in about thirty yards behind the construction. Still he moved with incredible caution. Never in his life had he possessed a greater mastery over his own nerves. His heart leaped somewhat fast in his breast; but this was the only wasted motion. It isn't easy to advance thru such thickets without ever a misstep, without the rustle of a branch or the crack of a twig. Certain of the wild creatures find it easy; but men have forgotten how in too many centuries of cities and farms. It is hardly a human quality; and a spectator would have found a rather ghastly fascination in watching the lithe motions, the passionless face, the hands that didn't shake at all. But there were no spectators—unless the little band of wolves, stragglers from the pack that had gathered on the hills behind—watched with lighted eyes.

Dan went down at full length on the snow and softly removed his snowshoes. They would be only an impediment in the close work that was sure to follow. He slid along the snow crust, clear to the mouth of the lean-to.

The moonlight poured thru and showed the interior with rather remarkable plainness. Cranston was sprawled, half-sitting, half-lying on a tree-bough pallet near the rear wall. There was not the slightest doubt of the man's wakefulness. Dan heard him stir, and once—as if at the memory of his deed of the day before—he cursed in a savage whisper. Altho he was facing the opening of the lean-to, he was wholly unaware of Dan's presence. The latter had thrust his head at the side of the opening, and it was in shadow. Cranston seemed to be watching the great, white snow fields that lay in front, and for a moment Dan was at loss to explain this seeming vigil. Then he understood. The white field before him was part of the long ridge that the three of them would pass on their way to the valleys. Cranston had evidently anticipated that the girl and the man would attempt to march out—even if he hadn't guessed they would try to take the helpless Lennox with them—and he wished to be prepared for emergencies. There might be sport to have with Dan, unarmed as he was. And his eyes were full of strange conjectures in regard to Snowbird. Both would be exhausted now and helpless—

The Rifle

Dan's eyes encompassed the room; the piles of provisions heaped against the wall, the snowshoes beside the pallet, but most of all he wished to locate Cranston's rifle. Success or failure hung on that. He couldn't find it at first. Then he saw the glitter of its barrel in the moonlight—leaning against a grub-box possibly six feet from Cranston and ten from himself.

His heart leaped. The best he had hoped for—for the sake of Snowbird, not himself—was that he would be nearer to the gun than Cranston and would be able to seize it first. But conditions could be greatly worse than they were. If Cranston had actually had the weapon in his hands, the odds of battle would have been frightfully against Dan. It takes a certain length of time to seize, swing, and aim a rifle; and Dan felt that while he would be unable to reach it himself, Cranston could not procure it either, without giving Dan an opportunity to leap upon him. In all his dreams, thru the months of preparation, he had pictured it thus. It was the test at last.

The gun might be loaded, and still—in these days of safety devices—unready to fire; and the loss of a fraction of a second might enable Cranston to reach his knife. Thus Dan felt justified in ignoring the gun altogether and trusting—as he had most desired—to a battle of hands. And he wanted both hands free when he made his attack.

If Dan had been erect upon his feet, his course would have been an immediate leap on the shoulders of his adversary, running the risk of Cranston reaching his hunting knife in time. But the second that he would require to get to his feet would entirely offset this advantage. Cranston could spring up too. So he did the next most disarming thing.

He sprang up and strode into the lean-to.

"Good evening, Cranston," he said pleasantly.

Cranston was also upon his feet the same instant. His instincts were entirely true. He knew if he leaped for his rifle, Dan would be upon his back in an instant, and he would have no chance to use it. His training, also, had been that of the hills, and his reflexes flung him erect upon his feet at the same instant that he saw the leap of his enemy's shadow. They brought up face to face. The rifle was now out of the running, as they were at about equal distances from it, and neither would have time to swing or aim it.

Dan's sudden appearance had been so utterly unlooked-for, that for a moment Cranston could find no answer. His eyes moved to the rifle, then to his belt where hung his hunting knife, that still lay on the pallet. "Good evening, Failling," he replied, trying his hardest to fall into that strange spirit of nonchalance with which brave men have so often met their adversaries, and which Dan had now. "I'm surprised to see you here. What do you want?"

Dan's voice when he replied was no more warm than the snow banks that reinforced the lean-to. "I want your rifle—also your snowshoes and your supplies of food. And I think I'll take your blankets, too."

"And I suppose you mean to fight for them?" Cranston asked. His lips drew up in a smile, but there was no smile in the tone of his words.

"You're right," Dan told him, and he stepped nearer. "Not only for that, Cranston. We're face to face at last—hands to hands. I've got a knife in my pocket, but I'm not even going to bring it out. It's hands to hands—you and I—until everything's square between us."

"Perhaps you've forgotten that day on the ridge?" Cranston asked. "You haven't any woman to save you this time."

"I remember the day, and that's part of the debt. The thing you did yesterday is part of it, too. It's all to be settled at last, Cranston, and I don't believe I could spare you if you went to your knees before me. You've got a clearing out by the fire—big as a prize ring. We'll go out there—side by side. And hands to hands we'll settle all these debts we have between us—with no rules of fighting and no mercy in the end!"

The Payment

They measured each other with their eyes. Once more Cranston's gaze stole to his rifle, but lunging out, Dan kicked it three feet farther into the shadows of the lean-to. Dan saw the dark face drawn with passion, the hands clenching, the shoulder muscles growing into hard knots. And Cranston looked and knew that merciless vengeance—that age-old sin and Christless creed by which he lived—had followed him down and was clutching him at last.

He saw it in the position of the stalwart form before him, the clear level eyes that the moonlight made bright as steel, the hard lines, the slim, powerful hands. He could read it in the tones of the voice—tones that he himself could not imitate or pretend. The hour had come for the settling of old debts.

He tried to curse his adversary as a weakling and a degenerate, but the obscene words he sought for would not come to his lips. Here was his fate, and because the darkness always fades before the light, and the courage of wickedness always breaks before the courage of righteousness, Cranston was afraid to look it in the face. The fear of defeat, of death, of Heaven knows what remorselessness with which this grave giant would administer justice was upon him, and his heart seemed to freeze in his breast. Cravenly he leaped for his knife on the blankets below him.

Dan was upon him before he ever touched it. He sprang as a cougar springs, incredibly fast and with shattering power. Both went down, and for a long time they writhed and struggled in each other's arms. The pine boughs rustled strangely.

The dark, gaunt hand reached in vain for the knife. Some resistless power seemed to be holding his wrist and was bending its bone as an Indian bends a bow. Pain lashed thru him. And then this dark-hearted man, who had never known the meaning of mercy, opened his lips to scream that this terrible enemy be merciful to him.

But the words wouldn't come. A ghastly weight had come at his throat, and his tortured lungs sobbed for breath. Then, for a long time, there was a curious pounding, lashing sound in the evergreen boughs. It seemed merciless and endless.

But Dan got up at last, in a strange, heavy silence, and swiftly went to work. He took the rifle and filled it with cartridges from Cranston's belt. Then he put the remaining two boxes of shells into his shirt pocket. The supplies of food—the sack of nutritious jerked venison like dried bark, the little package of cheese, the boxes ofhardtack and one of the small sacks of prepared flour—he tied, with a single kettle, into his heavy blankets and flung them with the rifle upon his back. Finally he took the pair of snowshoes from the floor. He worked coldly, swiftly, all the time munching at a piece of jerked venison. When he had finished he walked to the door of the lean-to.

It seemed to Dan that Cranston whispered faintly, from his unconsciousness, as he passed; but the victor did not turn to look. The snowshoes crunched away into the darkness. On the hill behind a half-dozen wolves—stragglers from the pack—frisked and leaped about in a curious way. A strange smell had reached them on the wind, and when the loud, fearful steps were out of hearing, it might pay them to creep down, one by one, and investigate its cause.

The gray circle about the fire was growing impatient. Snowbird waited to the last instant before she admitted this fact. But it is possible only so long to deny the truth of a thing that all the senses verify, and that moment for her was past.

At first the wolves had lingered in the deepest shadow and were only vis-

ible in profile against the gray snow. But as the night wore on, they became increasingly careless. They crept up to the edge of the little circle of firelight; and when a high-leaping flame threw a gleam over them, they didn't shrink. She had only to look up to see that age-old circle of fire—bright dots, two and two—at every side.

It is an instinct in the hunting creatures to remain silent before the attack. The triumph cries come afterward. But they seemed no longer anxious about this, either. Sometimes she would hear their footfall as they leaped in the snow, and what excitement stirred them she didn't dare to think. Quite often one of them would snarl softly—a strange sound in the darkness.

She noticed that when she went to her hands and knees, laboriously to cut a piece of the drier wood from the rain-soaked, rotted snag that was her principal supply of fuel, every wolf would leap forward, only to draw back when she stood straight again. At such times she saw them perfectly plainly—their gaunt bodies, their eyes lighted with the insanity of famine, their ivory fangs that glistened in the firelight. She worked desperately to keep the fire burning bright. She dared not neglect it for a moment. Except for the single pistol ball that she could afford to expend on the wolves—of the three she had—the fire was her last defense.

But it was a losing fight. The rain-soaked wood smoked without flame, the comparatively dry core with which Dan had started the fire had burned down, and the green wood, hacked with such heart-breaking difficulty from the saplings that Dan had cut, needed the most tireless attention to burn at all.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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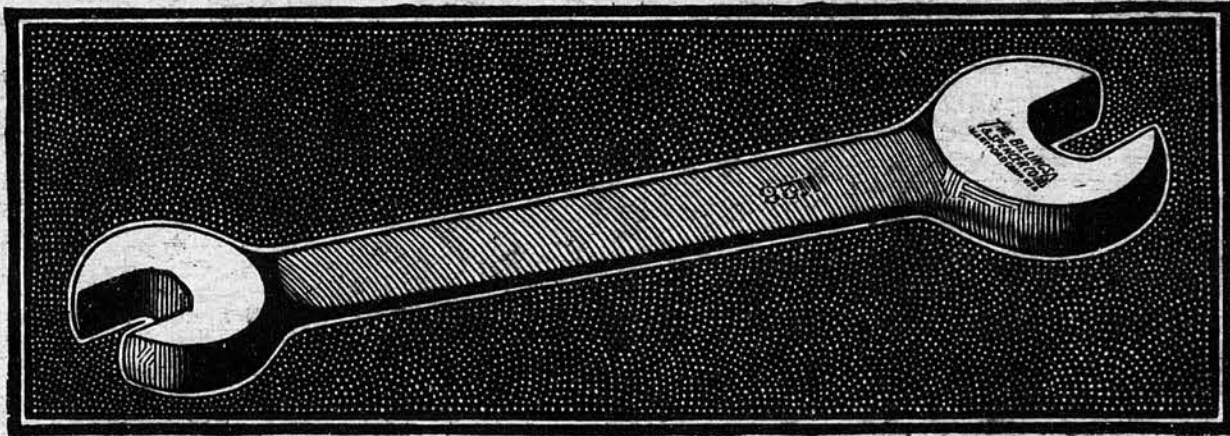
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It is the last few bushels you get from an acre that give you a profit. You can easily lose those profit-making bushels by shelling out or sprouting after the grain is ripe.

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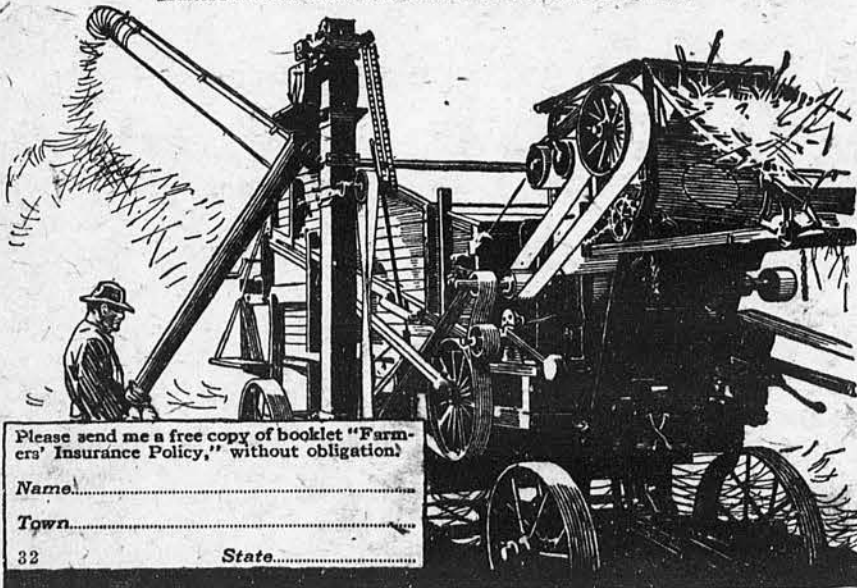
will protect you. You can thresh when your grain is just right and save and sell all of it. Your tractor supplies the power. Your own help does the work. You need not exchange labor at inconvenient times. Your wife has no big threshing crew to feed.

The grain you save—and the threshing bills—soon pay for your Huber Jr., if you thresh for a few of your neighbors the machine should pay for itself the first year.

The Prices are attractive. Terms if desired.

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Name.....
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32

Sell Blankets, Not Raw Wool

Michigan Growers Solve a Marketing Problem

BY RAY YARNELL

PROFITABLY to dispose of the 1920 wool clip, pooled in many counties throught the state, and the 1921 clip now coming on, is one of the many problems pressing Kansas farmers for solution. For more than a year the price of wool has been absurdly low and it has been difficult to sell wool even at the market quotations.

The problem of profitable wool disposal apparently has been solved in Michigan. Wool growers there have gone into the manufacturing and selling business, using the Michigan Farm Bureau as their agency, with results so satisfactory that the scope of their operations in 1921 has been greatly enlarged.

Two woolen mills are employed to capacity on contract with Michigan farmers, manufacturing virgin wool into blankets to meet a demand from the public that requires 100 blankets a day to satisfy. The blankets retail for \$6.50 to \$9.50 each. More than 5,000 were made last year. Manufacture will continue thru the summer in preparation for a big blanket sales campaign to be waged in the state next fall.

Wool goes to the mills from the state wool pool. It is made up on a basis of cost plus a reasonable profit which is agreed on in advance. From the mills the blankets go to the state farm bureau and are sold thru county farm bureaus at cost of production plus a small handling expense for clerk hire, postage, wrapping and packing.

The only person to make a profit aside from the manufacturer, whose return is small, is the wool grower. His wool goes into the blankets at an advanced valuation. In 1920 his return averaged one-third greater than if the

wool had been sold at prevailing market quotations. Dead wool, tag ends and other inferior grades, which ordinarily would have sold for 9 cents, brought the grower 16 cents when made up into horse blankets. Better grades of wool, made into bed blankets, have brought the grower 8 to 10 cents a pound more than could have been obtained otherwise, according to A. J. Hankins, in charge of the state pool.

That was only a starter for Michigan wool growers. This year the state pool management expects to sell 1/2 million dollars worth of virgin woolen suitings, for both men and women, contracts for the manufacture of which already have been let. It is believed the manufacture of suitings will increase the growers' return on wool so used by 50 per cent over prevailing market prices.

Consumers will pay far less for these virgin wool suitings, in the opinion of Mr. Hankins, than the wholesale price of fabrics of ordinary quality. With each consignment of suitings will go a number of charts showing a simple method of taking measurements for a tailor-made suit. A big Michigan tailoring house has agreed to make up the suitings at a nominal cost. It is estimated that the Michigan wool grower will be able to buy a finished virgin wool suit of the best quality for less than one-half the cost of ordinary suits.

All wool of the 1920 clip was shipped to the state farm bureau headquarters at Lansing for grading, weighing and handling, which was accomplished at less than 5 cents a pound. Late in March this year the farm bureau was getting 16 1/2 cents for the poorest grade wools and up to 33 1/2 cents for the best grades. Local buyers were said to be offering 10 to 20 cents for the 1921 clip.

Machine Sheds Save Money

Farm Implements Last Longer When Protected

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

ON THE average farm a machine shed would save the farmer \$150 a year according to a very conservative estimate.

The average farmer in the Mid West has \$2,500 or more invested in farm machinery, most of which is permitted to stand out all year in all kinds of weather. There is nothing quite so hard on any machine as exposure to the elements. Constant use is not nearly as detrimental as constant abuse. The wooden parts of machinery become soaked during a rain, and when the sun comes out, the parts become warped and the paint scales off. This is especially true of seed boxes on drills and the reel slats and arms of a binder. Iron and steel parts of machinery rust and disintegrate very rapidly, and figures show conclusively that the average life of such machines as binders, mowers, and drills is about five years. It also has been shown very clearly that proper housing of farm machinery will double and often treble its life of usefulness.

Placing the interest charge on the investment at 6 per cent, the annual charge would be \$150. By doubling the life of the machinery, this interest charge could be saved entirely for the second half, and the farmer could be operating "on velvet."

Many farmers no doubt are sick of hearing about machine sheds, but the fact remains that a great big portion of the farm machinery is still stored in the fence corners or under a tree.

On the other hand you will find any number of farmers who will feel perfectly justified in spending \$100 for a garage to house a \$500 Ford car, while the machinery valued at \$2,500 is out in the weather rusting away. A Ford is provided with a top and side curtains. The engine is well protected against the weather with a metal hood, and all delicate parts are well "tinned" in, while most of the farm machinery is open, and dirt and water find easy access to all working parts. If there were any choice, the Ford should really be given the preference of the "blue sky" roof.

Any farmer who feels perfectly justified in spending \$100 on a garage for the Ford should be fair enough to be willing to invest five times that amount for five times the Ford's value in farm machinery. It is the very life blood of the farming enterprise. Without the modern farm machinery, the farmer would be forced to quit business.

A good machine shed need not be expensive. While a farmer could easily figure an expenditure of \$500 as being reasonable, he could build a shed for half that amount.

Farming is simply a business. It is the greatest business on earth, but it is being operated by some poor business men. The manufacturer who sees a chance of saving \$150 a year, will consider it good business to invest \$2,000 in order to make the saving. It

(Continued on Page 29.)



This Implement Shed Saved Its Cost in Five Years. When Farm Machinery Is Properly Housed, Depreciation on It is Greatly Reduced.

Farmers' Service Corner

BY TOM McNEAL

Advice in regard to legal matters and farm questions is given in this department free of charge. Address all inquiries to the Farmers' Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Date of the Johnstown Flood

In what year was the Johnstown flood?
M. B. N.

It was May 31, 1889.

Surviving Wife

A and B are husband and wife. A died, leaving an estate. They had no children. Can B hold all the property if no will has been made?
D. K.

She can in the state of Kansas.

Title by Possession

A has rented and had possession of B's farm for 21 years, but has only lived on it 11 years. He has added buildings from time to time with B's permission to take them off when he gave up possession of the place. If the owner has paid all taxes on the place, can A, in any way, claim title to the farm?
S. A.

No, he cannot establish title.

Income Tax

A inherits in 1900 a piece of land which he sells in 1920 for \$75 an acre. How shall he estimate the value of that property in 1913 so that he may rightly figure his income tax?
M. S.

This should be checked up to the collector of Internal Revenue, W. H. L. Pepperell, Wichita, Kan.

Deciding a Bet

At the last November election A made B a wager that the amendments would not carry. Legally who won, morally who lost?
L. C. W.

Neither has won legally, and neither one lost morally, unless you hold that any man who bets on an election loses morally; in that case both lost.

Never Too Old to Learn

Do you think there would be any hope for a person 42 or 43 years old, with rather poor memory but with a great deal of determination, to get an education?
B. A.

There is no reason why a person of ordinary ability should feel discouraged about getting an education. I would suggest that you take the matter up with the superintendent of your town school and get his advice as to the best course to pursue.

Recovering Damages

B buys a farm from A but A leaves an implement on the farm which B has to remove from the field so that he can cultivate the land. Six months later B removed a needed repair from the implement. Can A collect damages?
A. R.

I presume that B had no legal right to remove this part from A's machine, but my judgment is that no jury would ever give A any damages if the matter were to be settled in court. If he wished to be contentious, he could as readily have a claim against A for caring for the machine, as A would have for damages for removing this part.

Sowing Johnson Grass

Is there a law against sowing Johnson grass seed in Kansas? Which would be best to sow for pasture or hay on land too low or wet for alfalfa, Johnson grass, bromegrass or Sweet clover?
C. D. B.
Ford County.

There was a law against sowing Johnson grass seed in this state but it has been repealed. Johnson grass resembles Sudan grass but is a perennial and might easily become a pest. It winter-kills in the northern part of the state. It is not advisable to sow it on account of its persistence. Sweet clover will give better results under the conditions described than the bromegrass. It is a biennial and dies after the second year but usually there are enough plants going to seed to keep up the stand.
G. C. W.

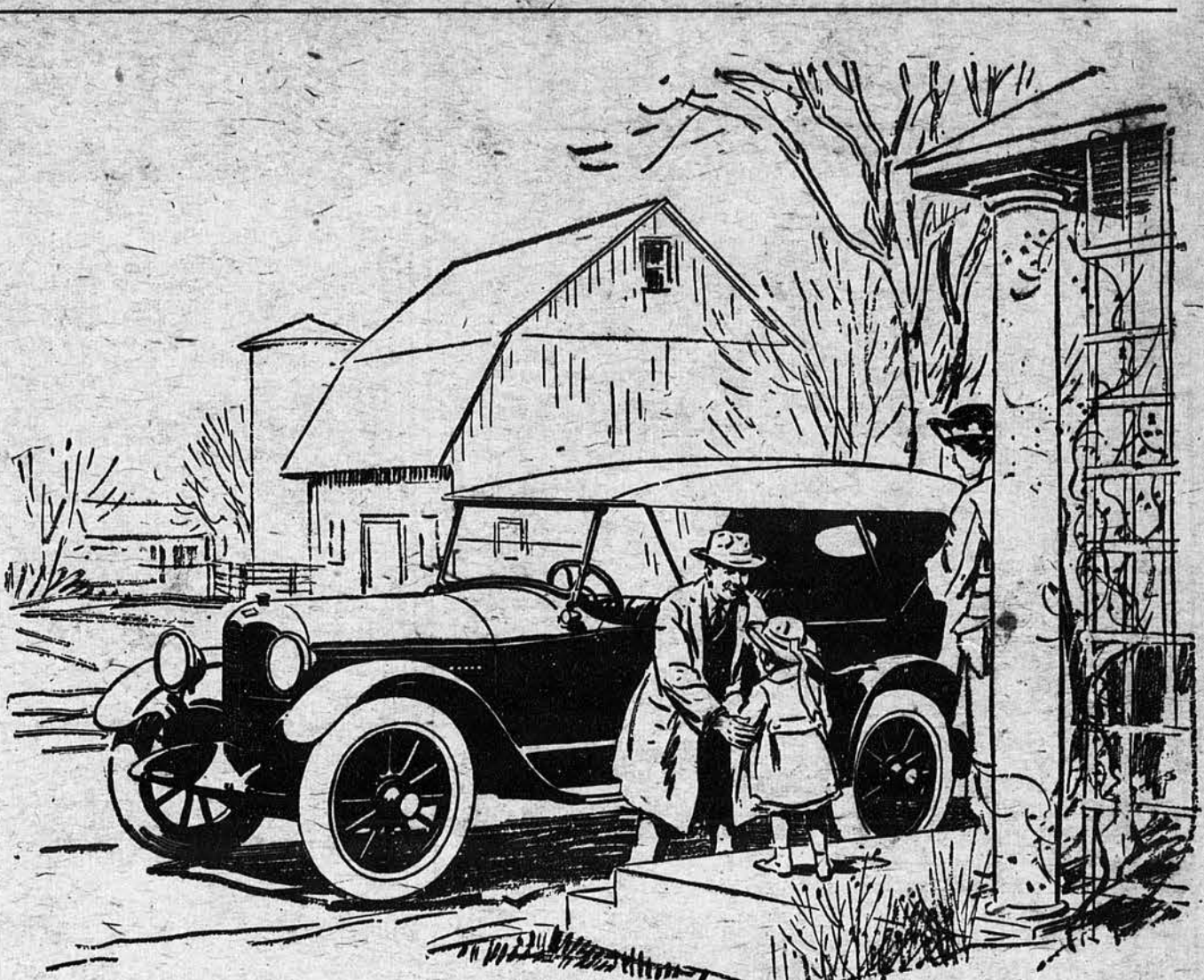
Capital of Russia

1. What city is the capital of Russia? The geographies give both Moscow and Petrograd.

The geographies ask the question, how do lakes filter and regulate rivers; do they, and if so, how?
A. Z. S.

2. The capital of Russia under the old regime was Petrograd, and this continued to be the capital until the present government took charge of things. It has moved its headquarters to Moscow and calls that its capital.

3. Lakes frequently are the sources of rivers and also the receptacles into which rivers flow. Naturally the size of the lake regulates the size of the river when it is the source of the river, and when the river flows into the lake it necessarily acts as a settling basin for the water of the river.



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In every section of the nation our dealers are now conducting a special series of demonstrations with the complete line of Paige cars.

Our Daytona 6-66 model now holds the world's stock car record for speed. It is the purpose of this demonstration work to prove that any Paige car in the hands of an unprofessional driver is indeed Master of the Highway.

By proving itself the fastest car, the 6-66 has revealed qualities of endurance and strength that are beyond dispute. World's championship form is a guarantee of all-around efficiency—the best guarantee that the sporting world affords.

But these are facts that we want you to establish for yourself, and now you have an unrivalled opportunity. You have but to get in touch with our dealer and he will book you for a ride that will prove finally convincing.

Then, with an actual record of the tests, you will be in position to compare the Paige 6-66 with any other motor car—at any price—on the American market.

You will also be able to determine whether the New Series Glenbrook 6-44 is or is not the greatest dollar for dollar value in the light six field.

Surely no man could ask for a fairer or more sportsmanlike proposition.

Whether you contemplate buying a motor car or not, we very cordially invite you to ride with Paige at the first opportunity. It will prove a revelation, we believe, and a liberal education in strictly modern engineering.

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Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

Westclox

-that's Big Ben's family name.



Let Pocket Ben time your day

POCKET BEN tucks into the pocket of your work-shirt and is right there when you want to know if there's time to start that other job before dinner.

Yet you don't have the uncomfortable feeling of risking damage to that high-priced watch of yours when you're out on the job. Pocket Ben's sturdy, double-back case helps him stand the racket.

Pocket Ben got his education in the same school Big Ben came from; they both bear the Westclox family-name which means good time-keeping wherever you find it.

See Pocket Ben at your dealer's. He's built for service rather than for show. But you'll be surprised at the amount of good timekeeping you get out of him for a very little money.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
Makers of Westclox: Big Ben, Baby Ben, Pocket Ben, Glo-Ben, America, Sleep-Meter, Jack o' Lantern
Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.

For Our Young Readers

His Alligatorship is Young at 100 Years

BY DELPHIA PHILLIPS

DID you ever visit an alligator farm? I didn't know how interesting the ugly, scaly creatures were until I visited such a farm in California. The nights of that state are too cool to permit the alligator eggs to hatch without artificial help.



so the eggs are hatched in incubators. In the warm swamps of their native states of the South, the alligators deposit their eggs in nests of rubbish and dead leaves, and the warm temperature does the rest. It requires 60 days to hatch the eggs in the incubators, and the baby alligators are very small at first, much resembling lizards.

An average of 500 of these scaly reptiles are kept on exhibition at this farm all the time. They are of all ages and sizes, from the little black, baby fellows just out of the shell, to the hideous old monsters of 200 years and more.

Altho the baby "gators" grow quite fast at first, their growth is much slower after the first year or two, so that an alligator of great size is very old. Some of the huge, ugly old saurians at the farm seem petrified with age, and their only ambition appears to be to sleep in the warm sunshine. Yet, they can be lively enough sometimes, and get into vicious fights with one another. One old fellow has lost part of his jaw as a result of one of the fights, and another is minus a portion of his tail.

The alligators are separated into pens according to age and size, and every pen is equipped with a pool of water and such other comfort as his alligatorship requires. One of the most amusing sights on the farm is to see the little alligators swarming after the attendant, grunting for their food, for all the world like a drove of hungry pigs. The young ones are fed twice a day on Hamburg steak, and the old ones semi-weekly on chunks of beef. An adult alligator eats about 9 pounds of meat at a meal, and swallows bones and all, without chewing. Alligators cannot bite off their food, but must worry it, as a dog worries a rat. Sometimes, two or three alligators get hold of the same piece of meat, and then comes the tug of war. The meat looks anything but appetizing after being dragged all about the pens, sometimes in the water. If in the pools, the alligators turn and twist, struggling with the meat, often being turned upside down, with their white bellies gleaming in the sun.

The structures of their throats are most peculiar, being fitted with valves,

or a sort of trap-door arrangement, that will not open until a chunk of sufficient size is dropped down to tip the trap. Food is digested slowly; hence the time that elapses between meals. The reptiles go thru a process of semi-hibernation during winter, and eat practically nothing during this period, being housed in holes along the banks of their pools, or under piles of rubbish. They are frequently routed out from their slumbers for the benefit of visitors, but if they eat at all, it is in a manner that shows great lack of appetite.

Alligators can see as well below as above water, because their eyes are provided with films, which they can drop over them at will, but thru which they can see. Their ears and throats are fitted with valves, which they can close at will.

An alligator does not breed until 20 years old, and most of the breeding

A Dear Little Girl

A dear little girl of Whang-Doodle—
That's a country near Whiz-Away-Bay—
Got started out wrong one morning.
And nothing went right all day.
She fretted, she frowned, and she fussed.
Complained of her food and her dress,
Till by night all the family were weary.
Even down to the dog, Whang-O-Guess;
And her grandmother said, "Now, San-Santa,"
That is just what her grandmother said,
"Tomorrow I hope you'll be careful
To get out on the right side of bed."
And the Travel-Far bird of Whang-Doodle
Told me all that the grandmother said;
And to all little girls my advice is—
"Get out on the right side of bed!"
—Anna Deming Gray.

stock at the farm is from 80 to 100 years old. There were several trained animals among them that performed such stunts as drawing a small wagon about the grounds and "shooting the chutes," feats that seem really remarkable for such beasts to perform.

The main purpose of the farm is raising the reptiles for their hides. Nothing has quite taken the place of alligator skins for bags, purses, music rolls and other articles. When one reflects on how long it takes an alligator to grow big enough to produce even a purse-sized skin, the reason for their expensiveness is apparent.

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Catch Fish,

Eels, Mink and Muskrat in large quantities SURE with the new, folding, galvanized Steel Wire Net. It catches them like a fly-trap catches flies. All sizes. Parcel Post or express. Write for price list and our free Net offer and booklet on best fish bait ever known. Agents wanted.
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2 Live Rabbits For You S-O-W B-LL

What is the name of this Rabbit? Fill in the blank spaces above and you will have the Rabbit's name. Try it.

Write Uncle Dick and tell him the name of this Rabbit, and he will tell you how you can get two real live Rabbits. They are the prettiest Rabbits you ever saw. Some are white with pink eyes, some are black and white, some red and some gray. Each one is tame and will make a dandy playmate for any boy or girl. Be the first in your neighborhood to get a pair of Uncle Dick's Rabbits.

Uncle Dick has a pair of Rabbits for every boy and girl so be sure to write and tell him your name and address TODAY, and he will send you his big FREE Rabbit offer. Address your letters to

UNCLE DICK
51 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

WHY IS ICE LIKE A BURGLAR?

ANSWER
BECAUSE
IT WILL MELT
IF YOU
LOOK AT IT
TOO LONG



Dear Fred: As soon as my vacation begins, I am going to the mountains. Will you join me? Tom. This is the answer to the April 2 puzzle and the winners of it are Mary Ploughe, Elva Miller, Raymond Nelson, Wanons Hatfield, Dorris Fenton, Rodney Mohs, Hazel Zimmerman, Howard Case, Helen Fleming and Bruce Mather. For the first six boys and girls who can tell Fee Gee why "ice is like a burglar" there will be packages of postcards. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Menace to Rural Communities

A cartoon of the Illinois Health News shows a rickety old outhouse with the spectre, "Death," rising from the shattered structure. The door is off its hinges, the sills have rotted away, it is falling to the ground, and a million flies, disturbed by its fall, swarm up from it.

Is there an outhouse of this description on your premises? Now that fly time is upon us again it is more dangerous than ever. The very least that you can do to protect your health and that of your family is to put the outhouse in good repair, dig a new pit if necessary, and make the place fly-tight. If you do this and make quite sure that the vault cannot possibly contaminate your drinking water you have done much for the protection of the health of your family.

But both for the sake of health and convenience you should go a little further and install a sanitary toilet in your home. This can be done at comparatively small expense, very small when the gain in comfort and convenience to the women and children of the household is considered. A concrete septic tank, of simple construction, will serve you just as well as the city sewer serves the town dweller. And if you don't feel ready for indoor plumbing there still remains the chemical toilet, which may be installed in any home, without plumbing.

These things are available to every family. When they are put into general use the health of country people will show marked improvement, for they will remove the curse of the inconvenient, uncomfortable, insanitary outhouse.

Antiseptic Wash for the Eye

My baby girl, 2 1/2 years old, has trouble with her eyelids. One or more lashes become inflamed and then pus forms. The hair comes out and they do not grow back. What can I do to prevent further loss of the eyelashes? Please answer thru the health department. C. K. G.

This is due to the same kind of infection that produces styes. It may yield to a simple wash of boracic acid. Mix a level teaspoon of the powder to 1/2 pint of water, preparing only enough for one time. Use it warm but not hot, and apply freely. Be very careful to keep separate towels and wash cloths for the baby. If it does not yield to this treatment in two weeks ask your doctor for a special antiseptic treatment.

Treatment for Itching Piles

I have been bothered for some time with the itching piles. I have gone to several different physicians but I have gotten no relief. The protrusion is small and I am not bothered with constipation. But the itching at times is almost unbearable. I have tried sitz baths and different kinds of ointments but it is getting worse. I will thank you very much for any advice on this trouble. A. H. B.

In some cases such itching can be relieved by applying Squibbs Cold Cream. But in old, chronic cases the itching comes from irritated nerve ends that are overgrown with tissue and cannot be reached by any application. The only relief for such cases lies in operative treatment. This also answers F. J. K.

Bad Teeth Cause Disease

I have been troubled with neuritis in my leg for a year and a half. It was caused from having typhoid fever. My leg swells at times awfully bad. Is there anything that can be done? I have a few bad teeth. I am 25 years old. MRS. E. B. S.

This may be due to enlarged or inflamed veins, following the fever or it may be due wholly to the infected teeth. Go to a good dentist and have the teeth cleaned and if necessary pulled out. If the veins are poor you may get some help from a supporting bandage.

To Remove Liver Spots

Please advise me thru your column in regard to brown spots or liver spots on a woman's face. Is there anything that will clear the complexion and remove the spots? MRS. R. M. G.

"Liver spots" seldom have any con-

nection with the liver. They may come from any cause which makes for sluggishness of the system. They do not appear until the child-bearing age and generally disappear spontaneously at its close, so an unhealthy condition of the uterus seems to be one predisposing cause. Anything that will improve the general tone of the skin of the whole body is helpful. Persistence in the daily bath, with vigorous rubbing of the skin of the whole body is a good measure. The bowels should be kept open by a properly regulated diet, the food should be well masticated, and the patient should drink at least eight glasses of water daily. If she has any defects of the generative organs they should receive attention.

Mrs. B. K.:

Your questions cannot be answered thru the paper but if you send a stamped and addressed envelope I will give a personal reply.

A. M. K.:

Hang-nails can be cured but the treatment must be persistent. Wash the hands thoroly with Castile soap several times daily. Then bathe them in

boracic acid solution and dust borated talcum powder into the cracks around the nails. Sometimes it is necessary to cover sensitive spots with plaster. Keep the skin pushed back from the "half moon" of the nail.

E. B. H.:

Since you are 72 years old it is quite likely that many of your symptoms come from increased blood pressure. Have a doctor examine your blood pressure and then tell you what diet you should take and what work you may do.

Plants, like animals, must have certain definite food materials. Two of these, iron and magnesium, are present in amounts sufficient for all plants in nearly all soils. Three others, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are taken from the air and water. They are therefore abundant. The other five may be so lacking in any given soil as to limit plant growth. These are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and less frequently calcium and sulfur.

America has been notable for the production of light horses of exceptional merit, and the history of the American turf and show ring glistens with the dazzling performances of the product of the American breeder. Three distinct breeds have been evolved thru selection and adaptation to American ideals, namely, the Morgan, the Standardbred, and the American Saddle Horse.

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THE SIMPLEST MILKER-MADE
Furnished in units for herds of five cows or more. Pump-pulsator type. Gives complete vacuum release on teat; safe, smooth natural action. "SEE-THRU" Teat Cup. Patented exclusive feature. See all tests milking. One piece—clear as crystal—as easy to clean as a dish. Most lasting, greatest milk-improvement invention.

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Get particulars on complete United line Separators Feed Mills Washers Engines
Just what you want in America's Greatest Values
Ask your dealer

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1 1/2 to 12 H.P. Gasoline or Kerosene—200,000 in use. Get all facts today.

UNITED ENGINE CO.
Dept. 142 Lansing, Mich. (27)

THE GREAT UNITED LINE FARM MACHINES

Have you noticed how many of your neighbors are now reading Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?

McCormick
Deering
Milwaukee



Now—as to Harvest Time!

THE BINDERS of the nation must come out at harvest time and transform a billowing acreage into a great stubble field ready for the plow. This is a necessity of the near future and every individual farmer must be ready with men and machines to save all the yield of his own fields. Will your present equipment do the right thing for you? We call to your attention the standard binders of the nation.

McCormick · Deering · Milwaukee

are time-tried names, favorably known wherever there is agriculture. Grain binders with these familiar names will demonstrate again that nearly ninety years of harvesting machine development and satisfactory service in the fields of the world stand behind them.

Timely repairs may be your solution for this harvest, but to limp through the season with machines that are truly outworn will prove disastrous. No farmer can afford to run a binder that has served too many years, nor can he practice true economy with a small, inadequate machine if his acreage and power equipment demand an 8-foot binder.

As harvest time approaches, take careful account of your equipment needs, then see the International dealer. He has McCormick, Deering and Milwaukee—the binders that are guarantees of high quality and operating efficiency.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO OF AMERICA USA
(INCORPORATED)

92 BRANCH HOUSES AND 15,000 DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

It Couldn't Be Done

Somebody said that it couldn't be done, but he, with a chuckle, replied that "Maybe it couldn't," but he would be one who wouldn't say so till he'd tried. So he buckled right in with a trace of a grin. On his face. If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done—and he did it.—Selected.

Enter Springtime Greens

BY MRS. NELL B. NICHOLS

When the first shoots of asparagus make their appearance and the garden contains radishes, lettuce and other greens, it's a time of rejoicing. Worrying what to get for dinner ceases. Everyone is hungry. It's not difficult to cater to the appetite—not with a supply of early vegetables on hand.

And what a blessing these foods are from the health standpoint! Take spinach and the other greens, for example. They are to the stomach what the broom is to the floor. They sweep it out. But of greater value are the materials they contain—the mineral substances.

Have you looked with pity on a pale faced child and longed that his cheeks might have the rosy tints? Well, iron is essential to red blood—to pretty complexions. And spinach, by the way, is one of the best iron supplying foods in the world. Other vegetables contain some of it.

Of course there are other mineral materials in vegetables, too. These help regulate the body's work and keep the bones, teeth and other tissue in repair.

Then there's the matter of flavor—that something which adds zest to the meal. Flavor makes foods taste good. And the early spring vegetables do supply a different taste right when it is needed.

One mistake made in preparing these vegetables for the table is that of serving them in the same way meal after meal. The family tires of them more quickly than if they are cooked in various ways from week to week. Here are a few recipes which may be different from those you have used:

Boiled Lettuce

Wash the leaves and cook in plenty of boiling salted water 10 or 15 minutes. Drain, pour over cold water and let stand a few minutes. Then drain again, chop in small pieces, and heat in a pan with sufficient butter, salt and pepper to taste. If one wishes the boiled lettuce may be heated with a cream sauce made by thickening 2 cups of milk with 3 tablespoonfuls of flour. Two well-beaten egg yolks may be stirred into the cream sauce before the lettuce is added.

Escalloped Asparagus

3 cups asparagus 1½ teaspoons salt
1½ cups milk ¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons flour ½ cup grated cheese
2 tablespoons butter 1 cup bread crumbs

Cut the tender asparagus in small pieces and stew until tender in a little water. Make a cream sauce by thickening the milk with the flour and seasoning with the salt, pepper and butter. When the cream sauce is removed from the stove, add the grated cheese and the cooked asparagus. Arrange alternate layers of the asparagus mixture and the bread crumbs in a buttered baking dish and brown in a moderate oven.

Spinach Omelet

1 cup cooked spinach 1 teaspoon salt
2 cups boiled rice ¼ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon chopped onion 2 tablespoons bacon fat

Combine the spinach with the rice, onion, salt and pepper. Place the fat in a frying pan, pour in the spinach mixture and brown. Fold like an omelet and serve.

Asparagus With Eggs

2 cups asparagus tips 1 tablespoon butter
1½ cups milk 2 egg whites
1 teaspoon salt 2 egg yolks
¾ teaspoon pepper 1½ tablespoons flour

Cook the asparagus tips in a little water until tender. Make a cream sauce from the milk, salt, pepper, but-

ter and flour. Pour the tender asparagus on a hot platter and cover it with the cream sauce to which the finely chopped whites of hard cooked eggs have been added. Press the yolks of the boiled eggs thru a sieve or strainer and arrange them over the top of the white sauce.

Casserole of Spinach

Season 2 cups of hominy grits with butter, salt and pepper. Spread 1 cup of the hominy in the bottom of a greased baking dish. Then add a layer of cooked spinach which is seasoned to taste. Add the other cup of hominy, cover with ½ cup of grated cheese and bake in a slow oven until brown.

Creamed Spinach

1½ cups cooked spinach 1 tablespoon butter
1 cup milk 1 teaspoon salt
1½ cups milk ¼ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon flour Slices of toast

Make a cream sauce and add the cooked spinach. Serve hot on thin slices of toast.

Garden Greens

Select leaves of mustard, horseradish, beet tops, radish tops or lambs quarter and place in a kettle partly filled with hot water. Add a piece of fat smoked meat and boil until tender. Serve hot on a platter with slices of lemon and hard cooked eggs.

Home Demonstration Party

It is somewhat unusual to attend a party at a court house but such was the privilege of the Shawnee county women on March 25. Eighty-two women accepted the invitations issued by Mrs. Julia Kiene, county home demonstration agent.

The afternoon was spent in a practicable way. Mrs. Kiene had on display a wickless oil stove, a pressure cooker, a fireless cooker and a steamer. Each of these interested the women because such appliances mean less heat in the kitchen on summer days.

With housecleaning at hand every homemaker is looking for suggestions of methods for retouching her furnishings. Every one knows that in order to refinish furniture one has to spend time and labor if she is to be successful. That the effort will be well spent was proved by the work that Mrs. Kiene has done in making over some chairs. One that was formerly upholstered in flaming red plush had been dressed up in dull wax and delft blue. A dining room chair had had its high polish removed and the natural grain of the wood brought out.

Curtains that are crisp and fresh lend charm to the home. New ideas for combining unbleached domestic, applique designs and the blanket stitch in black attracted attention. This same idea was carried out in table cloths and luncheon sets.

Such devices as dish drainers, kettle cleaning mitts, dish mops, pot roasting kettles, double boilers, glass baking dishes, floor mops, long handled dust pans, adjustable ironing boards, and self-heating irons told their own story of the new methods of saving steps. Dress forms, house dresses and work aprons were attractively displayed.

Mrs. Kiene gave a demonstration of a fireless cooker. She described its construction and the principles of its operation. A tough piece of meat had been cooked in the fireless and the women were given an opportunity of testing its flavor and texture.

Government bulletins concerning every subject of interest to women were distributed. Refreshments of gelatin with whipped cream and cake were served.

Refashioned Kitchen Walls

BY MRS. KATHLEEN ARMOUR

If you are thinking of remaking the walls and ceiling of your farm kitchen, plaster will be the most satisfactory material to use. The mortar should be properly mixed and applied to prevent the development of cracks and blisters and injury to the surface finish. For the same reason, freshly plastered walls should be allowed to

dry thoroly before the finishing surface is applied. Instead of plaster, some of the composition boards that do not warp may be used. They may be painted or papered and varnished, but before this is done nail holes should be filled with plastic filler made for the purpose. Steel wall and ceiling coverings are durable when they are kept well painted to prevent rusting by steam. Tile and vitrified brick, well glazed and matched, afford an excellent wall surface, but they are costly. Metal tiles are cheaper and nearly as satisfactory.

What you wish in wall and ceiling finish is one that will not peel or crack and one that can be easily washed or cheaply and readily renewed. A good oil paint gives general satisfaction, since it can be brushed off with a dry wall brush or cleaned more thoroly with a damp cloth and mild soap. Wall paper, unless varnished, is easily loosened by the steam from cooking. A wall covering resembling oilcloth is somewhat more expensive, but it is more durable, and has a smooth washable surface. Water must be used sparingly on a wall covering of this kind, for if it seeps in the seams the wall covering will become loosened.

The location and lighting facilities of your kitchen should determine the color or tint for the kitchen walls, say household specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Where the principal exposure is toward the south greenish grays are desirable, but if toward the north or east, with little opportunity for sunshine, the light yellows or creams are better.

Sunflower State in Fiction

Free Soil, a book published recently by the MacMillan Publishing Company, 64-66 Fifth Ave., New York City, is a clever mixture of Kansas history and clean-cut fiction. Every lover of Kansas will be happy to find in it just the descriptive adjectives he has so often longed for when he has attempted to express himself about a particularly lovely bit of Kansas nature.

Margaret Lynn, the author, displays thruout the book a knowledge of the hardships thru which noble men and women have suffered in order to give Kansas an honorable birthright. One cannot but admire the brave hearted young pioneers for their ready adaptation to the difficult situations in the struggling territory. The love affairs of the characters call forth answering laughter and tears from the reader. The book sells for \$2.50.

Mangles Make Tuesday Smiles

BY MRS. G. DAY SMITH

The chief merit of the mangle is generally thought to be the rapidity, with which it irons sheets and tablecloths and other flat pieces. But its possibilities far exceed this. Such garments as nightgowns, house dresses, middy blouses, aprons and plain skirts may be ironed satisfactorily and speedily with this household labor saver. In fact, it will handle virtually everything but starched pieces. The machine may be run either by electric or gasoline motor. If hand power is used, two persons are required to operate it.

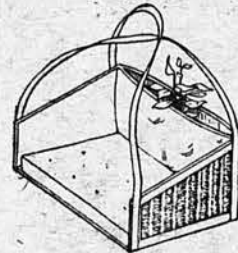
While the purchase price of an electric washing machine equipped with folding bench exceeds the more simple kind by \$18 to \$20 the added advantages make it worth the difference. Placing room for two tubs and a clothes basket is given and the reversible wringer may be swung in four positions, making the shifting of tubs unnecessary.

Another laundry accessory shown in the hardware stores which is small but invaluable, is a washing machine drawer. This when attached to the faucet makes a hose connection possible whereby tubs may be filled with water without lifting. Then by a slight reversal in the attachment it becomes a siphon and can be used to empty the wash water from the tubs into the sink.

Cushion for Aching Knees

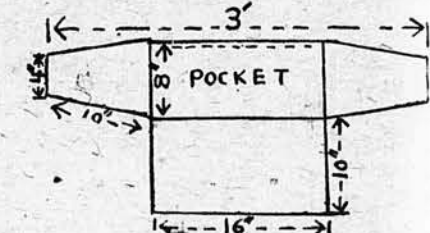
BY CAROLINE D. GREEN

Does your garden suffer because of your aching knees and dirt-stained skirts? It need not. The United States Department of Agriculture suggests a device for those of us who enjoy "poking about" in the soil but who would almost rather give up our flowers than spend hours on our knees in the dirt. Try making a pad upon which to kneel while working in your garden.



The pad may be made of matting, burlap, denim, oilcloth, heavy canvas, or even an old rug or piece of carpet. Matting lined with denim is suitable material, because this color does not show soil easily. Matting lined with brown denim and bound with red tape makes an attractive color combination. If cloth without the matting is used it will be necessary to cut the pattern double and place a heavy cardboard between the outside and the lining to hold the shape when finished. Cotton tape is used for binding the edges together, and for the handles. An oblong piece of black oilcloth sewed on the under side of the bottom section will protect the pad and keep the cushion dry.

One-half yard of matting, 1 yard of denim, 1 roll of 1-inch tape, and 1 oblong of black oilcloth will be sufficient to make the pad. Cut a paper pattern by the measurements given in the illustrated pattern. The oblong may be made larger or smaller as desired. When such changes are made, however,



the side ends which fold around should be made long or short enough to just meet the back corners of the square. Cut the lining first and pin it to the matting. The two edges should be bound with the cotton tape at once to keep the matting from raveling.

Cut a strip 15 by 9 inches for the pocket. Place a 1-inch hem at the top, and sew the bottom of the pocket along the dotted line on the inside of the front of the frame before the sides are folded around and fastened to the sides of the bottom. Run a rubber band thru the hem to hold the top edge straight across, but do not stretch the rubber. Stitch the sides of the pocket to the inside of the front, and the pocket will be finished.

Cut an oblong of black oilcloth for the bottom and sew it securely around the edge of the under side of the bottom, then fold each side to meet the sides of the bottom, and sew them together.

Fasten the ends of one piece of tape, 40 inches long, to the back corners of the frame; also sew ends of another piece of tape the same length to the lower front corners of the frame; fasten the latter also to the top of the front. Bring these loose loops together and fasten. This handle, when not in use, will drop inside the pad.

Make a cushion of the lining to fit flat on the inside of this frame and stuff it with cotton, or cover a thick piece of felt with the same material. This cushion should be fastened to the bottom of the kneeling pad.

Such a pad is useful not only in the garden, but also in the polishing of floors and other cleaning work about the house. Why not try one when getting after that lower cupboard drawer or shelf?

Smart Frock of Foulard

Blouses and Skirts Assume Importance

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



WHEN we think of fashion and patterns and new clothes, we think at once of materials. And never before has spring offered such a variety of lovely materials as she does this season. Every garment is remembered. There are frilly, dainty organdies, dimities and swisses for the blouses and dresses as well as silks, satin, crepe de Chine, tricolettes, foulards, pongees and gingham.

Plaids and plaids and still more plaids are shown for the skirts which, by the way, will be wider this spring. Repcloth and checks are also good.

Style No. 1004 features a ladies' waist which is a good suggestion for the handmade blouse. Batiste is a suitable material. Bits of drawnwork and small tucks are the only trimming used. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1001—Girls' Coat. A serviceable coat is shown in this pattern. It buttons in double-breasted effect, and a leather belt is worn with it. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9991—Women's Blouse. This pattern will make up charmingly for the separate blouse of taffeta, satin, crepe de Chine, voile or organdie. It may be

worn with a skirt of the same material and serve as an afternoon frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1009—Women's Skirt. This skirt displays an unique feature in a one-sided plaited effect which is popular. Sizes 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

9995—Women's and Misses' Coat. This is a sport coat of polo cloth that one will find practicable for business or general wear. Sizes 13 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9996—Misses' Dress. This youthful dress of Canton crepe, foulard, or pongee blouses over a wide sash in the most approved fashion. A quaint, bertha collar of circular cut finishes the round neck. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

1008—Women's and Misses' Skirt. The plaited skirt will be more popular than ever this season. The one-piece style shown here is plaited all around. Sizes 16 years and 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

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

Women's Service Corner

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

Accordion Reeds

I should like to obtain the address of a company that sells accordion reeds.—Mrs. W. D.

You should be able to purchase accordion reeds from any music store. If you care to order by mail I suggest you write to the E. B. Guild Music Co., 722 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. If they do not have them for sale they can refer you to some music company that sells them.

Exterminating Fleas

Could you please tell me how to exterminate fleas?—M. R.

For full information on the extermination of fleas, write for Farmers' Bulletin No. 699, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Formula for Rose Water

Will you please tell me how rose water is made?—Miss T. R. W.

Here is the formula for rose water: Dissolve 1 dram of attar of rose in 1 pint of rectified spirits; while hot place in a 2-gallon jug and add 1 1/4 gallons of pure distilled water, heated, but not quite to the boiling point—say 190 degrees. Cork the jug and shake, cautiously at first but thoroly afterward, until cold.

Another method is to drop 12 drops of attar of rose on 1/2 ounce of cube sugar. Add 2 drams of carbonate of magnesia. Put in a fruit jar and pour in gradually 1 quart of water, stirring briskly. Add 2 ounces of rectified spirits. Place a funnel of filtering paper in another fruit jar, and pour thru the funnel to filter. The effect of the magnesia is to break up the oil globules and assist in forming an emulsion with water. The magnesia is removed by filtering. Other perfumed waters may be prepared in a similar manner.

Markets for Poetry

Can you tell me of some place where I can sell poetry?—H. Q. H.

The best way to find a market for poetry is to obtain a list of the magazines that use it and then send your material to the editor of one of them for his consideration. If he returns it, try another magazine. Always enclose return postage.

Chemical Dust Cloth

Will you please tell me how to make a chemical dust cloth?—Mrs. R. F. G.

Chemical dust cloths are made by rinsing a piece of cheese cloth in real soapy water, leaving it to dry with the soap in it, and then dipping it in kerosene and allowing it to dry well.

Stencil Designs

Will you please advise me of a firm that sells stenciling designs for embroidering and beading waists and dresses?—N. B.

You may purchase stencil designs from the Crosby Brothers Dry Goods Co., 717-23 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Save Yourself

from the disturbances which often follow tea and coffee drinking — by a change to

INSTANT POSTUM

This delicious cereal beverage of coffee-like flavor is prepared instantly in the cup to suit your taste — free from any harmful element — economical — satisfying.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE!

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



Farmers Need these Four Berry Brothers Products

For sixty-three years Berry Brothers have been making varnish products recognized as the world's standards of quality.

Four of these products are necessities in every modern farm home.

Liquid Granite, the world's best varnish for all surfaces exposed to direct wear, or the elements.

Automobile Color Varnish, easily applied by anyone; makes the old car look better than new.

Berrycraft, the wonder-working stain finish, for restoring old and marred furniture and woodwork.

Luxeberry White Enamel, for bath and living-rooms.

Your dealer has them. Free Booklet will be mailed on request.

BERRY BROTHERS INC
World's Largest Makers
Varnishes and Paint Specialties
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The Luxeberry Painter Says

"Varnishes are just like people. Some get better the longer you live with them; and some don't. That's why I always recommend Berry Brothers—they keep friends."

When writing to our advertisers mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. This will insure you the best of service.

Keep Eggs in Storage Yourself!

Hold For High Prices
Buy all the eggs you can at 15c to 25c and get three times more in a few months. It's all simple and easy. You take no risk at all when you use

Egg-O-Latum For Preserving Eggs
Keeps eggs strictly fresh for an entire year. Colorless, odorless, tasteless. Protects eggs from moisture, odors, germs and decay. Proven by thousands for five years. Every user enthusiastic. No special crates or boxes needed.
Get your supply of Egg-O-Latum now. Simply rub it on your eggs—a dozen per minute—pack 'em away in the cellar and sell 'em at high prices next fall and winter. Easy to follow directions. Sold at Top Prices—I put up eggs in Egg-O-Latum when cheap last summer. Kept them fresh until high prices this winter. They tested fresh No. 1 eggs and brought top prices.—D. W. Carpenter, Pexel, Missouri.
At All Dealers—10,000 drug stores and feed stores sell Egg-O-Latum. If yours can't supply, order direct. 50c jar for 50 doz. eggs. \$1.00 jar for 200 doz. eggs.
GEO. H. LEE COMPANY
Mfrs. of Germozone and the Lina
Dept. A-1 Omaha, Neb.

"That's What Makes Me Grow!"

Brooks Buttermilk Chick-Starter contains lactic acid, that helps eliminate bowel trouble and white diarrhoea, and makes chicks grow twice as fast as ordinary grain feeds. Contains steel cut oats, special meat scraps, buttermilk, grain meals, etc., and does not contain weed seeds or screenings of any kind. Starts 'em right, and should be fed for first 8 weeks.
Ask your Dealer. If he won't supply you, will ship direct, but in 100 lb. sacks only \$5.00 each on cars here, or 500 lb. \$22.75.
If you wish to try it first, will send 3/4 pound trial order each prepaid parcel post on receipt of 85c.
THE BROOKS CO., MFRS.
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

Sick Baby Chicks?

Germozone operates just as these people say. It is preventive as well as curative, and satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed. Twenty years on the market. Sold by drug and seed stores at most towns.
Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa., wrote—"Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa.—"Not a case of white diarrhoea in three years." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill.—"I never had a sick chick all last season." Mrs. Wm. Christiana, Olive Ridge, N. Y.—"Have 800 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble."
GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swollen head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers.
If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as phoning. 75c and \$1.50 pkgs. Baby Chick Book FREE.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-5, Omaha, Neb.

Butchering Set SKINNING KNIFE STICKING KNIFE BUTCHER KNIFE

3-Piece Butchering Set
If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton, charges prepaid for 75c.
D. K. AUSTIN
Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

Capper Poultry Club

There'll be Team Work a Plenty This Year

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

IN DETERMINING whether a house is good and worth the money asked for it, the purchaser invariably examines the foundation. If this is not firm and sound, the value of the house is lessened because it will not last so long. The foundation of a nation, of a city, an organization and even of a family must be of the very soundest in order for it to stand the test. What is this foundation that makes one nation or one organization stronger than its neighbor? Why, team work. It is team work that wins a war or accomplishes anything worth while. One person cannot make much of a showing by himself, but when his efforts are

Our colors are pale pink and pale green," wrote Louise. Orpha Jones was elected president; Vera Fairbairn, vice president; Beth Beckey, secretary; Nellie Ford, treasurer; Thelma Chadwick, Pauline Watkins, Lillian Hughey and Marguerite Metcalf, reporters; Eileen Speerschneider, cheer leader, and Marguerite Metcalf, assistant cheer leader.
Can't you just see the Lincoln county girls in their club uniforms of white middy suits with blue collars and cuffs? "We have blue and white ribbons to wear with them and a banner, too," wrote Fern Webster in a newsy little letter. "The banner has 'Lincoln County Poultry Club' on it." Lillian Johnson is the leader of this peppy club and is planning all sorts of good times for this summer. These girls already have held three meetings.



L-I-N-N Spelled Pep.

linked with another's, or better still with those of a number of persons, the result is often astonishing. It was team work that won the pep trophy for Coffey county last year and team work that won the joint cup for Linn county. These members realized that in order to win they must all pull together, and club members for 1921 realize this, too, according to the letters which have reached me lately.

An Office for Every Girl

How they could keep every member interested was the problem which confronted Leavenworth county girls at the beginning of the contest. When you've read about their plan, I know you'll agree that they have found the solution. "I am sure we have the right crowd of girls in our club this year, they all seem so interested," wrote Orpha Jones. "Last year a few of the girls didn't have anything in particular to do at the meetings and they sort of lost interest. This year every member has an office and we are planning to make our meetings so interesting that any girl who has to miss even one of them will be very much disappointed. I was elected president of our club and I mean to do some co-operative work with my leader and team mates so that we will make a record of which Leavenworth county will be proud in future years."

Louise Holmes is leader of the Leavenworth club and says that if there is any pep in Leavenworth county that hasn't been stirred up yet, it will be when all of the girls get to working. Did you hear them giving their yells at their March meeting? They elected officers, too, decided on their uniforms for the year and chose new colors. "We will wear white middy suits in the summer and white middies with dark skirts in the winter.

Teams all over Kansas are getting in line for the pep race and the Lyon county club is no exception. "We all had a fine time at our April meeting," is the report from Genevieve Bender, leader. "Bertha Bechtel was elected president, Helen Bender, vice president, and Laura Moellman will be secretary-treasurer. We have almost decided to have a county membership fee of 10 cents a month and with this money subscribe to a good magazine." You'll hear a lot about these girls during the contest, for altho they're all new to club work, they're full of enthusiasm and have the spirit that makes winners.

Chickens Co-operate, Too

Three new leaders have been appointed—Elsie Wheeler, Coffey county; Hallie Huntington, Reno; Dorothy Shuff, Reno. "We'll help make the pep race interesting," these girls say. Is there such a thing as team work between a club girl and her contest entry? You'll think so after reading about the care the following girls are giving their chickens and the good luck they are having. Of course, I have many other examples, but I have room for only a few.
I have 20 fine baby chicks just 4 days old and I will have some more this week. I am feeding my hens bran and shorts in their hopper, plenty of charcoal and oyster shell, and I throw them a square of green grass night and morning. I always keep plenty of water before them. I feed my little chicks a dry mash, and for scratch feed steel cut oats and millet seed. They surely are growing. I have a good hoover for them.
—Bertha Daudy, Shawnee county.
I believe my 15 hens will lay nearly 300 eggs this month. I have some baby chicks and they are doing fine, too. They didn't do very well at first and what do you think I found? Some big head lice. They didn't last long, tho, for I mixed some lard and insect powder together and put it on the chickens and now they are growing like everything. I haven't lost a one of them.
—Annie Laurie Edwards, Morris county.
Papa made a scratching shed for my chickens and they are surely doing good. I give them plenty of grit and corn, and also dig up a portion of their pen once in a while.
—Naomi Lamborn, Jackson county.
I feed, water and care for my chickens as regularly as possible every day. I know they are happy because they sing all the time. I try to be just like them.—Florence Weeks, Jefferson county.

The winners of the \$25 cup, awarded for best team work in 1920, are shown in the picture. From left to right they are: Hazel Horton, Loren Ungeheuer and Elva Howerton. Hazel was the calf club leader, Loren led the pig club and Elva the poultry club. Are they proud of this honor? Just ask them.

Poultry Club Girls Make Good

WHEN you buy Sunkist oranges or Sun-Maid raisins you know they are good simply because they are Sunkist oranges and Sun-Maid raisins, and it's the same way with Capper Poultry club chickens and eggs. The folks who purchase them know they're getting good standard-bred stock because that's the kind Capper club girls keep. Such a good reputation have they built up that very few of the birds raised by last year's members are left on hand. It is a common occurrence to get a letter like this one from Claire Jamison of Cloud county, saying: "I received another \$7.50 order. This makes my sales for the winter amount to \$40." The girls' monthly reports for March show that many eggs for hatching are being sold. Mattie Clarine Grover of Coffey county received \$25.40 for the 254 eggs she sold last month. Laura Moellman of Lyon county sold 105 for \$14. Pretty good for 13 and 14-year-old girls, don't you think?

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:
"Gentlemen, I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 63c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pulvorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnett's Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "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 with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proved—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 63c for package of Walko—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used, your money will be instantly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 42
Waterloo, Iowa
Send me the 63c regular size (or \$1.04 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to instantly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 63c (or \$1.04). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name.....
Town.....
State..... R. F. D.....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains nearly three times as much as small. Prices include war tax.

Letters Fresh From the Field

BY FARM READERS

FARMERS are urged to make free use of this page to discuss any topic that they consider of general interest. Address all communications to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Farmers Need Protection

I have just finished reading Senator Capper's appeal for a protective tariff for the farmer. If he can get such a bill thru Congress he will have done more for the country than George Washington. In my opinion this bill will help every one from the farmer to the banker. Senator Capper has many friends in Texas who are basing their hopes on his efforts. Our crops in Central and Northern Texas won't pay for the gathering, much less for the production expense. I wish Senator Capper every success in the Senate and hope to see him President some day. Dennis, Tex. G. C. Nash.

Likes Capper's Tariff Speech

I congratulate Senator Capper on his tariff speech and rejoice that the Democratic free trade farce is soon to end. I am for a tariff of 50 cents a pound on butter and butter products. If we have such a tariff it will make the United States the richest country in the world.

I have been milking cows for 50 years. I know something about sheep raising and if we have a tariff the sheep men can live and thrive and the industry will grow to supply our own needs. We should have a tariff of 25 cents a dozen on eggs. We have the commerce of the world and are harder up than ever before. A. L. Alspaugh. Lost Springs, Kan.

Uses Tractor For All Work

I bought a 10-20 tractor in September, 1919. I can do almost any kind of farm work with this machine. It pulls two 14-inch plows any depth I care to plow. My tractor can run a day on 12 gallons of coal oil and 1/2 gallon of gasoline, for starting.

I have used my tractor to run a disk with a harrow attached behind, a grain drill, a binder, a lister and a corn planter, and I can turn the same amount of ground with it that requires four horses. A tractor also can be used to drag roads, and to operate the manure spreader.

With my tractor I pull up stumps, and operate the hay stacker, mowing machine, silage cutter and wood saw. I can take two loads of wheat to town at a time. In fact I can do almost anything with my tractor that there is to be done on a farm. A. B. Tatlow. Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Harvested 5,000 Bushels of Wheat

My son and I have had a 10-20 tractor in partnership for three years. We hired an expert the first two months at a large wage and board. Now my son is an expert, and can adjust any part that needs repairing. He can draw an 80-rod back furrow that can't be beat for straightness. We plow and prepare the ground by hitching the tractor to two disks, one three-section harrow and a railroad iron.

We raised 5,000 bushels of wheat last year and the same number of bushels the year before. We couldn't have done it if we hadn't owned a tractor. I did the drilling while my son prepared the ground.

We use the tractor to saw wood for ourselves and neighbors. We were in the midst of harvesting on July 4 last year, and our harvest hands celebrated. I had another son who came home to spend the Fourth and he spent it using one of the two binders which we had hitched to the tractor. We started to cut at 10 a. m., on a 14-acre field of tall, badly lodged wheat, and finished at 6:45 p. m. Our machine was stalled a great many times as the ground was very soft. J. W. Stevens. Humboldt, Kan.

Farmer's Store is Successful

For the past six years that the Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile association has been in business at Oketo, they have distributed \$255,000 worth of merchandise for its members at an average expense of less than 10 per cent. The association also has shipped

200 carloads of livestock which netted the producers more than 1/3 of a million dollars.

They also maintain a cream station which handles yearly, from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of butterfat. While this is no "get rich quick" organization, it is one that has paid its stock holders good returns on the money invested, having more than returned their original investment.

This organization is composed of co-operative and public spirited men with an efficient force of employes which has spelled success for that institution. O. E. Hardesty, has been manager of this institution for the past five and one-half years. O. E. Hardesty. Oketo, Kan.

To Stop Grain Gambling

By direction of the Board of Directors of the Liberty Co-operative Company in behalf of the 117 wheat producing stockholders, I wish to assure Senator Capper of our appreciation of his efforts to get a bill passed for the elimination of gambling in wheat. Liberty, Kan. J. R. Laddie.

Producers Demand Square Deal

I wish to tell you that I appreciate the work Senator Capper is trying to do for the farmer. I realize that it is impossible for one always to do just as he would like to do but if a person tried and fails he ought to have credit for trying.

It will require much effort to get any real good legislation thru the Senate yet it must come or we will have a revolution in this country. I hope it will be a peaceful one. That the farmers are sore is putting it mildly. They are losing confidence in the Government which protects the trusts, the railroads, packers, express companies and the profiteers, yet does not protect those who produce the food of the Nation.

Last summer railroads shipped in oil well supplies in cars but would not permit us to fill the cars with wheat, and hauled them away empty. We could not sell when the price was high, but when wheat is low we can get all the cars necessary. There ought to be a law compelling the railroads to provide cars or pay so much a day till they do.

Recently I bought a purebred sow at Marion and had her shipped to Peabody by express, a distance of 14 miles. The charges were \$3.92 whereas the passenger fare is 42 cents. We pay taxes to get protection, but if it does not protect us, we will have to change it and get one that does. Peabody, Kan. F. B. Fellingham.

For the Farrowing Pen

The welfare of the brood sow and her litter depends to a large extent on two points; namely, that she be constantly supplied with clean water and that her bed be dry. Very often, in trying to supply the water, the



herdsman only provides the means by which the sow soon gets her bed in a sodden, unsanitary condition. Especially is this true when the water is supplied in the top-heavy, V-shaped trough. The V-shaped hog trough, by its very construction, aggravates the sow and invites its own overthrow. When, in disgust, she sets her nose under the high projecting edge and flops the trough upside down she limits her water supply and spoils her bed at one and the same time.

The correct trough for the farrowing pen is a flat trough with very low sides and heavy base. For many years every pen in my colony farrowing house was equipped with this sort of a trough and very seldom was one overturned. The bottom of the trough was made of Red elm 1 1/2 inches thick and the sides of 1 by 4's. The inside capacity of this type of trough as I used it was 24 by 12 by 2 1/2 inches—and that's plenty when the trough always stays right side up. A. H. Jeffrey.

Organization for marketing purposes can most readily be effected when conditions in the given industry are such that the need of improvement is quite generally apparent to those engaged in the industry.

The Most Important ANNOUNCEMENT

We have ever made:

In accordance with an iron-clad contract, just closed, the very best American made blue denim will hereafter be cut into Oshkosh B'Gosh Overalls exclusively



Good News!

WE have just contracted with the biggest New England Mill for the entire output of their best material. This means that every yard of America's best blue denim will go into Oshkosh B'Gosh Overalls only.

To you, this means absolute certainty of getting overalls that hold their color, wash better, shrink less, and wear longer. Simply demand and be sure to get Oshkosh B'Gosh.

The better stores sell them. If yours does not, write us for the name of one that does.

OSHKOSH OVERALL Co., Oshkosh, Wis.

OSHKOSH B'GOSH

UNION MADE OVERALLS

"They Must Make Good or We Will"

"NOW-A-DAYS"

says the Good Judge



A man can get a heap more satisfaction from a small chew of this class of tobacco, than he ever could get from a big chew of the old kind.

He finds it costs less, too. The good tobacco taste lasts so much longer he doesn't need to have a fresh chew nearly as often.

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

Put up in two styles

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco
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THRESH when the grain is ready—when you are ready—when roads are good—when the market is most favorable to you.

Every farmer who has a tractor of 18 H. P. or over can insure himself against loss of much or all of his yearly harvest—from bad weather and inability to get a machine when his grain is ready—by owning one of these little threshers.

The saving on one crop may be enough to pay for the thresher, which, with proper care, will last nearly a lifetime.

Made and guaranteed by a Company that has built grain threshers for 70 consecutive years. For threshing, separating, cleaning and saving the grain it cannot be excelled.

Write for complete description and specifications—sent free upon request.

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Home Office and Factory, Port Huron, Mich.

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Fertilize with Potash—cheapest and most effective fertilizer.



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Will you pay the painter *now* and keep your buildings new and sound and attractive to look at?

—or will you delay and then pay the carpenter to patch and mend those surfaces when they have been too long bared and exposed to rot and decay—**BESIDES** the cost of painting at **THAT** time?

Decide this question *now*—today—and prepare to paint **this Spring** everything on your property that needs painting. Remember, money lost by damage to paint-worn lumber by sizzling heat and freezing cold **cannot be recovered on any insurance policy.**

For the surest protection of your property and for greatest durability, use a strictly pure **CARTER WHITE LEAD** and OIL PAINT. Get this season's reduced prices on Carter White Lead, pure linseed oil, and turpentine (and colors, if you want colored paint), and figure the cost of painting. Compare this small sum with the replacement value of your buildings. You'll agree that the investment yields big returns in lumber insurance.

Carter White Lead

Any retailer who handles Carter White Lead can help you figure how much you will need and what it will cost. If there are any questions about paint or painting that he can't answer, write to our Paint Information Bureau.



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Low Speed For One Unfair

Prices of Farm Products Have Declined 45.7 Per Cent; Commodity Prices Only 15 Per Cent

PRICES of farm products have decreased 45.7 per cent from peak prices during 1920, while the prices of general commodities figuring in the cost of living, have decreased only 15 per cent from the peak during the same period.

This fact explains the attitude of many farmers that they have suffered unduly during the period of readjustment, altho they realize that the public in general, like themselves, have been victims of the slowness with which commodity price levels have come down. The following table, based on figures from the Monthly Crop Reporter of the United States Department of Agriculture, shows the percentage of decline of principal farm products from the peak prices of 1920 to February 1, 1921:

Commodity	Prices on Feb. 1, 1920	Peak price in 1920	Price Feb. 1, 1921	Per cent of decline from peak price of Feb. 1, 1920
Wheat	2.357	2.583	1.493	42
Corn	1.468	1.856	.824	56
Oats	.827	1.045	.418	60
Rye	1.545	1.89	1.315	30
Potatoes	2.176	4.213	.956	79
Hay	21.76	24.85	15.24	34
Cotton	.362	.377	.113	68
Butter	.578	.578	.45	22
Eggs	.539	.65	.496	23
Chickens	.241	.274	.219	20
Hogs	13.62	13.73	8.72	36
Beef cattle	8.98	9.32	6.32	32
Veal calves	13.12	13.12	9.34	29
Sheep	9.97	10.66	5.30	50
Lamb	14.08	14.63	8.44	42
Wool	.525	.525	.196	62
Milk cows	95.27	95.36	66.82	29
Horses	123.00	132.00	96.00	27
Cabbage	.505	.675	.191	71
Onions	.307	.344	.135	60
Beans	.447	.449	.295	34
Cottonseed	69.34	69.88	18.95	72
Broom corn	1.23	1.46	.70	52
Kafir	1.39	1.54	.66	57
Cottonseed meal	79.79	79.79	42.92	46

Average per cent of decline of listed farm products from peak prices during 1920 to prices current February 1, 1921, 45.7 per cent.

Per cent of decline in cost of living from peak in 1920, to February 1, 1921, based on figures of the U. S. Department of Labor as of December 1, 1920 (showing a decrease of 7.5 per cent in the cost of living until that date—this per cent being doubled to bring figures up to February 1, 1921), 15 per cent.

Increase in prices of farm products from prices obtaining in 1913 never was so great as the increase in prices of general commodities, hence the difference in percentages of decline is only relative. Actually prices of farm products have come much closer to pre-war prices than prices of other commodities, considering the per cent of increase of both groups from pre-war levels.

For instance: Taking 1913 prices as 100 per cent, farm products had increased in 1920 to a maximum of 246 per cent; food, 287 per cent; clothing, 356 per cent; fuel, and light, 284 per cent; building material, 341 per cent; chemicals, 222 per cent; house furnishings, 371 per cent; miscellaneous, 247 per cent. On food, clothing, fuel, house furnishings and miscellaneous items, the average increase was 301 per cent.

Prices of farm products, representing an increase over 1913 prices of 246 per cent, have declined 45.7 per cent from the 1920 peak.

Prices of commodities figuring chiefly in the cost of living, representing an average increase over 1913 prices of 301 per cent, have declined 15 per cent from the 1920 peak.

The decrease in prices of farm products has been 30.7 per cent greater than the slump in prices of general commodities such as food, fuel, clothing, etc., despite the fact that their increase from 1913 levels was 55 per cent less than the increase in prices of general commodities.

Grade Now—Hard Roads Later

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

The legislature failed to put over the matter of state aid for road construction this year, or rather, it postponed any action for a matter of two years pending some further investigations. This does not mean that Kansas will not have good roads, but it does mean that the good roads will be a little longer on the way.

Meanwhile, Kansas can have improved highways anticipating the time when the roads will be hard surfaced. It is advisable to establish grades on the roads, and also to provide proper drainage. Most of the failures of hard surfaced roads can be traced to improper drainage, and it is to these failures that enemies of the good roads amendment point when they wish to give arguments against the expenditure of public funds for road construction.

There are three different kinds of drainage so far as roads are concerned. There is cross surface drainage, longitudinal drainage and subdrainage. Cross surface drainage makes ditches across a road while longitudinal drainage is the cause of deep ruts along the road or the roadside. These two types of drainage do the most damage to the road surface.

Right now is the time when county engineers should advocate the working of all roads which are to be hard surfaced. It is mighty poor policy to grade a road and then go right on it with the hard surfacing. The grade should be established and worked and dragged and permitted to settle for at least a year or even two years before the hard surfacing is put down. In establishing a grade where any trees are removed cavities and hollows will be formed in the ground due to the removal and rotting of tree roots or the burrows of various animals. These should be given time to fill up and the resulting depressions in the surface filled by dragging and scraping before any surfacing material is applied. Should the hard surface be applied before the road is settled thoroly, entire paving slabs are likely to crack and crumble due to the settling of the underlying soil.

Likewise, a hard surface applied to a grade which has not been established thoroly is very likely to encounter in-

complete drainage provisions. The result can best be understood by a concrete example. A hard surfaced road built on a poorly graded surface and not provided with some sort of shoulders beyond the paved surface will be undermined very easily. When two trucks pass, and one turns out in passing and gets a wheel off the road, a rut is formed beside the pavement. This rut fills with water which soon seeps down under the surface. It fills again, and this water seeps down also. The result is a boggy spot under the outside edge of the hard surface, and when some heavy load is taken over this spot, a bad break in the pavement is quite likely to occur. It may be only a small break, but the continuous traffic keeps breaking off a little more and a little more of the edges of the broken area until a large area is completely ruined. A well drained and well graded roadbed or subgrade will do away with such possibilities, because it will be compacted and uniformly drained and graded.

So the thing to do right now is to see that all the dirt roads are kept up. The more they are graded and scraped now and the better they are cared for, the better the grade which will be established and the more uniformly they will be drained, so that when the time comes for the hard surfacing, they will be ready. The hard surfacing can then go ahead in record time and we will have the best kind of a road built on a solid foundation. After all, the foundation is the thing. The old Roman roads, built by Caesar were built on solid foundations, and they are in use today altho they are 2,000 years old. Nothing can stand long without a firm foundation, and if we are ever to have improved highways, now is the time to start them, and the place to start is at the bottom and build upward.

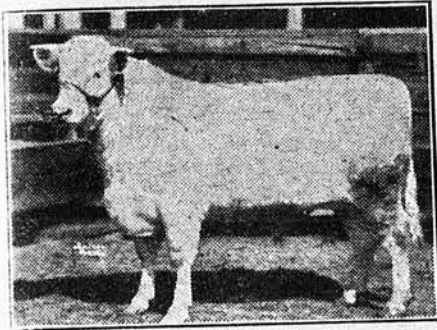
Central Shorthorn Show

The development of the show feature, in connection with the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association sales, has brought continued improvement in the annual offering. For the 1921 event, held March 29 to 31 inclusive, the sale management brought together a lot of the most desirable animals from the buyers' point of view that this historic association has put up. The exhibition for prize, of all cattle,

on the first day, was a real feature. The 257 Shorthorns entered for the sale were divided as to ages, into eight classes, four for bulls and four for females. Such an arrangement makes a show of unusual interest. The exhibitors have in mind all the time the relative value they place on their own entries. The visitors are watching to see how the appraisal in the sale next day corresponds with the work of the judges. The cattle, for the most part, are presented in good business condition, rather than show condition. No combination of circumstances could make a show of more intense interest, and this fact is being realized and is resulting in the adoption of similar features for the sales of many other associations, from the smallest up.

Under conditions just outlined, judges, C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.; John R. Tomson, Dover, Kan.; and A. Heberling, Ponca City, Okla., placed the awards as follows:

Bulls—Two-year-olds and over: Fourteen entered: 1, Miller & Peterson, Memphis, Mo., on Merry Marquis; 2, Harmon & Wilkerson, Holden, Mo., on True Sultan; 3, Everett Endsley, Orrick, Mo., on Double Victor. Senior yearlings: Twenty-three entered: 1, G. W. Kellerman, Mound City, Kan., on Village Baron; 2, T. J. Sands & Sons, Robinson, Kan., on Dauntless; 3, T. J. Dawe & Son,



Village Baron, First in Section II Class.

Troy, Kan., on Diamond Stamp. Senior calves: Nineteen entered: 1, A. Ham, Prescott, Kan., on Emerald Dale; 2, E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo., on Baron Dale; 3, L. E. Wooderson, Caldwell, Kan., on Lavender Cumberland; 4, F. C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo., on Lavender Omega; 5, T. J. Dawe & Son on Marshness; 6, Gresham Bros., Jasper, Mo., on Gresham's Flash; 7, G. F. Hart, Summerfield, Kan., on True Cumberland. Junior calves: Thirty entered: 1, A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo., on Marshal's Heir; 2, Laneville Bros., Skidmore, Mo., on White Starlight; 3, G. F. Kellerman on Village King; 4, Stanley on Model Marshal; 5, Ogden & Son on Good Baron; 6, E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan., on Village Gloster; 7, Ham on Diamond Dale; 8, T. F. Payne & Son, Parnell, Mo., on Sybil's Stamp. Cows—Two-year-olds and over with calf at foot: Nineteen entered: T. F. Payne, Parnell, Mo., on Roan Victoria; 2, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan., on Amethyst; 3, Ogden & Son on Cassie B; 4, K. S. A. C. on Emity Dale; 5, O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo., on Roan Lily. Senior yearlings: Sixty-two entered: 1, J. R. Evans, Maryville, Mo., on Proud Lady; 2, M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., on Happy Lady; 3 and 4, Paul J. Purdy, Harris, Mo., on Mary Belle and Scottish Maid; 5, J. M. Patterson, Liberty, Mo., on Sweet Lavender 6th. Junior yearlings: Forty-two entered: 1, F. C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo., on Columbia Lady; 2, Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., on Golden Maid; 3, Scholz Bros., Huron, Kan., on Lola; 4, T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kan., on Nonpareil 65th; 5, T. F. Payne, Parnell, Mo., on Barmpton Queen; 6, J. R. Evans & Bros., Maryville, Mo., on Village Lady; 7, J. L. Pigg & Son, Newton, Mo., on Lovely Maid; 8, Dr. O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo., on Princess B. Senior calves: Forty-eight entered: 1, A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo., on Marengo's Fanny; 2, Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo., on Clipper Rose 4th; 3, F. C. Barber, Skidmore, Mo., on Fair Lady 10th; 4, Scholz Bros., Huron, Kan., on Violet Beauty; 5, Stanley on Columbia 28th; 6, Ogden & Son on Diamond Fairy; 7, J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., on Imp. Strawan Princess.

Championships—Best bull any age: A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo., on Marshal's Heir. Same for novice class: A. Ham, Prescott, Kan., on Emerald's Dale. Champion female: A. O. Stanley on Marengo's Fanny. **Groups**—Aged herds: Best three animals, any age or sex: A. O. Stanley, Novice class: Scholz Bros., Huron, Kan. **Fat Steers**—Senior yearlings: 1, Merry on Sultan Omega; 2, Holmes on Emma's Stamp. Junior yearlings: 1 and 2, Merry on Omega's Diamond and Omega's Master; 3, George Putt, Buncheon, Mo., on Red Boy; 4, Holmes on Imperial; 5, D. L. Martin & Son, Green City, Mo., on Cardinal.

Feeders to Meet at Manhattan

Just now the Kansas Experiment station is devoting considerable time and attention to the maximum utilization of silage in fattening cattle for market. Previous work covering a period of several years has demonstrated the advantage of feeding lighter cattle, and particularly baby beef, when heavily fed on concentrates. The Kansas Experiment station is now trying to find out just how much roughage may be utilized in fattening baby beef for market. Results of these feeding tests conducted by the Kansas Experiment station in the last year will be reported and discussed at Feeders' Day in Manhattan Saturday, May 7. Last year more than 1,600 persons from 15 states attended the meeting.

Whether feed prices are high or low, the cost of feeding a steer for market is one of the most important consid-

erations in the production of beef. Increased use of the various grains for human food and for commercial purposes necessitates a more liberal use of roughage and by-products in fattening cattle for market if the feeder hopes to get the greatest possible return from this line of work.

Several interesting sheep feeding tests have also been conducted during the past winter. The result of at least three experiments on hogs will be reported. They are the feeding of grain sorghums, the comparative value of Yellow and White corn, and the value of cane seed in fattening swine.

Feeders and farmers interested in livestock should attend this meeting on May 7 at the Kansas State Agricultural college if possible.

Federal Money Available Soon

Money will be available for lending to farmers by the Federal Land Banks in the near future. Bonds are now available for sale, and naturally the amount which can be lent to farmers will depend on the extent to which these are purchased. It is expected, however, that there will be no difficulty in selling these in large amounts; the first issue will be 75 million dollars. All correspondence by Kansas farmers in regard to this money should be addressed to the Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan. In a letter to the editorial department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Miles Lasater, president of the Wichita bank, said:

"Until these bonds have been offered and a response to the offer known, we cannot tell the amount of funds that will be at our disposal to take care of the many applications that are coming in. We may find it necessary to restrict associations by making allotments of certain limited amounts in keeping with the funds that we find available after the sale. The Farm Loan Board contemplated that it will be May 1 as the earliest date on which we can close loans."

In an effort to encourage the sale of the Federal Land Bank bonds to investors, the bank recently issued this statement:

The Farm Loan Board has directed attention to the recently enacted law of Congress authorizing the extension of the redemption date on future issues of Federal Land Bank bonds from five to 10 years. This adds a feature to the new bond issues very attractive to the investor today, who is demanding long term issues.

Many investors while appreciating the security and attractive terms of Federal Land Bank bonds, have found objection in the condition which the Farm Loan Board found it necessary to impose that the bonds should be callable after the fifth year.

It is expected that the change will greatly increase the interest of the investing public in Federal Land Bank bonds. The purpose of the act is to broaden greatly the market for this class of bonds. It should produce

this effect, coming as it does almost coincident with the Supreme Court decision which has firmly established the right of Congress to create such banks, and to exempt the bonds not only from Federal taxation, but from state, county and municipal taxes.

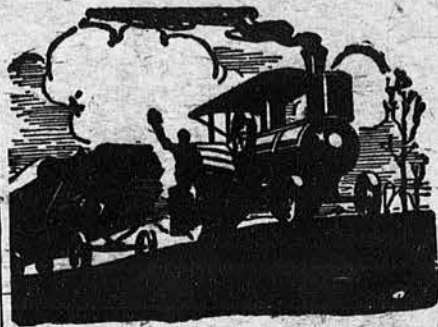
Aggie Students Will Judge Grain

Kansas Aggie students will hold their Third Annual Grain Judging contest April 23. This contest has been a decided success in the past and has received the support of the agricultural organizations and publications over the Middle West. This year, \$125 in cash, several subscriptions to agricultural publications, and other prizes will be offered to the winners.

All students enrolled at Kansas State Agricultural College are eligible to enter the contest. It is managed by the "Klondike and Kernel Club," an organization composed of juniors and seniors majoring in agronomy. Faculty members of the club grade the papers and decide upon the winners. The best grain judges are picked on their ability to identify different types and varieties of small grains including wheat, oats, rye, and barley; sorghums and corn, and to place samples of the different grains, giving written reasons for their placing.

The contestants derive much value from the contest by becoming familiar with the grain crops of Kansas, and the prizes are of sufficient value to be an incentive for students to work for them. Agricultural students are showing considerable interest in the contest this year and there promises to be strong competition for the first places.

Manure should always be kept as compact as possible, the idea being to prevent air from circulating thru it.



Own a Real Outfit This Year

Machinery and labor make up the thrasher's expenses. You cannot cut labor costs but you can cut machinery costs with an outfit that runs steadily and insures a full day's work right through the season. Start your season this year with a

Red River Special

Don't overlook the big feature—it beats out the grain and leaves a clean straw pile. The big, smooth-running cylinder with its "Man Behind the Gun" and the beating shakers do the work. Seventy-three years' experience in building threshing machinery exclusively are back of this thrasher. Experienced threshermen know its dependability—"on the job" every day right through the busiest season. Decide now to make bigger profits by running a Red River Special with a Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine or Oil-Gas Tractor. Write for circulars.

Nichols & Shepard Co.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Thrashers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines. Battle Creek, Michigan

Annual White Sweet Clover

Guaranteed Seed of the Hubam or Hughes Variety

Makes growth in one season that ordinary clovers do in two. Yields under cultivation two tons hay or 300 to 400 pounds of seed. Price \$1 for trial package or \$10.00 per pound. A pound will seed an acre. Make a big profit growing seed for yourself and neighbors. Order before small supply is exhausted from The Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa, or direct from The Grower Who Guarantees. The DeGraff Food Company, DeGraff, Ohio.

SEED CORN

Get better than we send out from OAKVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Proprietor, Humboldt, Neb.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Help With Balky Engine

Have you had trouble with your gas engine? Perhaps this will disappear if you get the chart which the engineering editor of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has prepared on locating and remedying gas engine troubles. The directions which accompany it are clear and concise, and cover stationary farm engines and also the engines in farm trucks, tractors or motor cars. This chart will be an excellent thing to hang up in your engine house or garage. It may be obtained for 15 cents in stamps or coin; address the Farm Engineering Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

APR 16 1921

New and Used Army Work Clothes

Hundreds of Bargains Money-Back Guarantee!

Every article sold on our Satisfaction or Money Back Guarantee. You take no risk. Give size and order from this Ad. Everything sent postpaid.

MB519—Brand New Hobnail Army Shoes. The stoutest, longest-wearing shoes made. Fine for farm and other heavy work. We bought them direct from Government contractors at remarkable saving. Wholesale price delivered. **\$4.95**

MB9261—U.S. Army Chocolate Brown Shoes. Solidly built of best leather. Extra heavy soles. Wear like iron. A work shoe that gives real service. A real bargain, too. Price per pair, delivered **\$3.95**

MB111—Army Coat, O.D. Cotton. Reclaimed and laundered. Fine for farm and all other work. Comfortable and neat. Give size. Price delivered **49c**

M.B. 200—Army Wool Shirts. Olive Drab best quality wool shirting material. A work shirt that can't be equalled. Are thoroughly washed and repaired. Price delivered **\$1.95**

MB112 Army Breeches, O.D. Cotton, thoroughly repaired. A bargain for every day work on farm and in shop. Give size. Price delivered **85c**

MB999—Army Overalls and Jumpers of best quality blue denim. Thoroughly reclaimed and repaired. Excellent condition. Will give lots of wear. One of the biggest bargains ever offered to farmers and all workers. Overalls, per pair, delivered **58c**

MB137—Genuine O.D. Wool Blankets. The very best you can buy. Practically like new. Reclaimed by Government methods. Special price delivered **\$4.95**

MB605—Summer Weight Cotton Union Suits. Made of the very best grade combed cotton. Perfect fitting. Regular \$3 value. Price delivered **\$1.67**

MB405—Denim Pants. Full length Blue or Brown color. Thoroughly reclaimed, laundered and repaired. Nothing better for farm use. In splendid condition. Give size. Price del. **58c**

MB571—New Hip Rubber Boots. Extra heavy solid rubber extension soles. Reinforced throughout. Up-ers extend to hips and fasten with rubber strap. Every farmer needs a pair. Give size. Price delivered **\$4.95**

MB511—Army Raincoats Bought from Government in large numbers. Made of waterproof khaki cloth. Black metal fasteners. Slightly used but in good condition. Here's a coat every farmer should have. Price delivered **\$2.45**

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Dairy Herds and Dollars

The Real Producers are Not Easy to Find

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

CHANGING from one type of farming to another presents to the farmer much the same problems that the city man encounters in changing from one profession or business to another. Before any measure of success can be expected, he must, at least, become familiar with the most essential features of the new business. If he is willing to put forth some time and effort in laying the foundation upon which to build his future success he at least is making a good start. This applies especially to the farmer who is making a start in the dairy business. Here, as in other enterprises, there are many pitfalls, made to catch the unwary, which must be carefully guarded against. The cow is the dairy farmer's most important machine and naturally he should proceed very deliberately in selecting the animals that are to be the foundation of his new business.

record is a better index of production than a 7-day or a 30-day record. With grade cows, and that is the kind with which the beginner should always start, reliable information frequently can be obtained from cow-testing association records. The man in charge of the association, or the local county agent, usually can be relied upon to give this information.

There are other ways in which the buyer can satisfy himself that the records are reliable and sufficiently high to assure economical and profitable production. The tricky practiced regarding exaggerated records has been so evident that no one but the "easy mark" places any credence in the usual loose statements often heard at the sales, that this cow is a 6 gallon or a 7 gallon cow.

"What is the relation of age to price?" is a question often asked. The best figures on this point are those worked out by Professor White who says that "at birth a purebred heifer is worth about 20 per cent of her mature value; at 6 months she is worth about 30 per cent; at 1 year, 40 per cent; at 2 years, 60 per cent; at 3 years, 85 per cent; at 4 years, 90 per cent; and 5 to 6 years, 100 per cent or full value. At 8 years the cow has declined in value about 10 per cent; so that she is worth only 90 per cent of full mature value. At 10 years, she is worth only 65 per cent, and at 14 years, normally, she is worth not more than 20 per cent of her normal mature value."

Help for the Beginner

There is a number of agencies in the state, such as your county agent or the Dairy extension specialist, from whom the beginner can get much valuable assistance. They have no more important work than that of helping beginners get started right, and this service should be used whenever possible. If, also, the beginner has a personal friend in the dairy business, in whose judgment he has confidence, assistance from such a friend should be sought and appreciated.

I have emphasized the importance of dealing with responsible sellers. It is, however, fully as important that the buyer be honest and conscientious in his dealings with the seller. This means that he will not put in false claims for sterility of bulls or disease in cows that may possibly be directly due to the carelessness of the buyer himself.

More Farm Help Available

The supply of farm labor, according to a report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, in all parts of the country is much more plentiful than it was a few months ago. Some states report that the class of labor available is much more efficient than it has been for many months. In the Northeastern part of the United States and in the territory adjacent to other manufacturing centers, farm labor does not show a disposition to accept the wages that farmers can pay. In the Central and Western states, however, farm wages are much lower than they were a year ago. The demand for farm labor in the Southern states is comparatively slack as farmers do not feel able to hire much help.

Going After Farm Legislation

The American Farm Bureau Federation has called on every state federation to send representatives to a legislative conference at Washington, D. C., beginning April 11, 1921, and continuing until a National legislative program affecting agriculture has been agreed on. The convention will concern itself with measures relating to taxation, tariff, co-operative marketing and other matters of basic interest to agriculture. Arrangements have been made to hold conferences with Congressmen, Senators, and heads of Government departments.

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Hard Jolts for Grain Bears

Bad Weather Reports Steady the Market

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS.

GOVERNMENT officials recently gave the grain bears two hard jolts by the publication of two reports. The first was the publication of the weekly visible wheat supply report, showing a decrease of 3,800,000 bushels on March 28 bringing the total down to 20,780,000 bushels of wheat on that date, the smallest with one exception in 30 years. The second jolt came a little later in the form of a cold wave over the winter wheat states, with reports of wide-spread damage to growing wheat that had reached the jointed stage of development.

Further Decrease in Grain Supplies

A study of the present visible grain supplies in the United States is of more than ordinary interest in the same connection at this time. The following visible supplies were reported on April 2: Wheat, 18,463,000 bushels as compared with 44,787,000 bushels on same date last year; corn, 32,596,000 bushels as against 5,669,000 bushels for last year; oats, 33,903,000 bushels as compared with 8,534,000 bushels for 1920; rye, 1,790,000 bushels as against 18,467,000 bushels in 1920; barley, 2,160,000 bushels as against 3,330,000 bushels on same date last year. The visible supply of wheat at Kansas City on April 2 was 1,904,000 bushels. Decreases in the visible grain supplies of the United States for the week ending April 2 were in the following amounts: Wheat, 3,298,000 bushels; oats, 911,000 bushels; rye, 11,000 bushels. The following increases were reported: Corn, 882,000 bushels; and barley, 63,000 bushels.

The winter wheat crop this year according to a report of the United States Department of Agriculture made public on April 7 will be the fourth largest in the history of the country and will approximate a total production of 621 million bushels. That is 44 million bushels more than were harvested last year. The condition of the crop improved 3.1 per cent from December 1 of last year to April 1 of the present year. The condition of wheat in the United States on April 1 is given as 91 per cent of a normal. The crop of 1917 was the largest crop of winter wheat ever grown with a production of 720 million bushels. The area sown last fall was 40,605,000 acres and it is believed that the abandonment has been small. The crop of 1920 was sown on 41,757,000 acres of which 37,773,000 bushels were harvested while the record crop of 1919 was harvested from 49,105,000 acres.

A recent report by Edward C. Paxton, Federal Statistician for Kansas for the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture gives the condition of Kansas wheat on April 1 as 88 per cent of normal. This condition is predicated on the assumption that all of the 10,367,000 acres sown last fall will go to harvest. The condition on April 1 last year was 73 per cent and the 10-year average is 80 per cent.

Higher Prices Next Fall

Wheat prices are expected to maintain their present level by leading grain dealers in Chicago who are in close touch with market conditions. "Wheat prices probably will not drop appreciably," says James A. Patton, the wheat king. He adds, however, that farmers may have some difficulty in getting \$1 a bushel for July wheat. However, there is heavy foreign buying for late July and early August shipments. Argentina's present shipping makes it appear that the crop there was estimated too high. Unless Argentina's shipments increase, American producers may look for an excellent demand for wheat. The European acreage is below pre-war normal and advices show that French and Rumanian wheat growers are very apprehensive as to the probable effects of dry weather that threatens to injure their grain seriously.

More Cars are Demanded

The chief concern of Kansas farmers just now is to obtain a better system of marketing farm crops, better shipping rates, and sufficient cars to handle wheat and other grains after the harvest season. The plans being evolved by the Committee of Seventeen for handling grain, and those being worked out by the Committee of Fif-

teen for handling livestock will do much to solve the marketing problems, and it is hoped that the Kansas public utilities commission will soon reach an early and satisfactory understanding and a working agreement with the railroads in regard to getting the number of cars needed and getting them promptly distributed in sections where they will be needed. The Interstate Commerce Commission has recommended to the railroads a readjustment of export rates on grain and grain products carrying a reduction of 3 cents east of Chicago; also a reduction of 4 cents in export rates east of St. Louis on grain and grain products. These reductions will be of considerable benefit, but Kansas wheat growers would like to see more substantial reductions and a classification that would make reductions applicable from Mid West shipping points.

Near East Relief Asks Donations

Kansas farmers who are dissatisfied with present grain prices have a chance to contribute some of their surplus grain to the Near East Relief Commission. The state has been asked to provide 100 cars of grain for the relief of the starving thousands in the Near East. April 23 has been designated for the general acceptance of corn and wheat at the 1,160 elevators in the state. The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze would like to see every farmer in Kansas donate a load or two of corn or wheat to this worthy cause. Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada for the week were 4 1/2 million bushels as compared with 8 1/2 million bushels last week and 2,689,000 bushels a year ago; exports of corn were 1 1/4 million bushels as compared with 54,000 bushels a year ago.

Hard wheat on cash sales at Kansas City was quoted unchanged to 1 cent lower early in the week but at the close it was down 2 to 3 cents. Dark hard wheat was in moderate demand at declines of 1 cent to 3 cents. Red wheat dropped from 1 cent to 3 cents.

Kansas City Quotations

The following prices prevailed in Kansas City at the close of the week: No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.38 to \$1.42; No. 2 hard, \$1.37 to \$1.42; No. 3 hard, \$1.36 to \$1.38; No. 1 dark hard, \$1.42 to \$1.44; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.42 to \$1.44; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.42 to \$1.44; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.38 to \$1.39; No. 2 Red, \$1.37 to \$1.38; No. 3 Red, \$1.35; No. 1 mixed wheat \$1.39 to \$1.40; No. 2 mixed \$1.35 to \$1.42; No. 3 mixed, \$1.35.

Corn was unchanged to 1/4 cent higher. The following sales were announced: No. 1 White, 53 1/2c; No. 2 White, 53c; No. 3 White, 50 1/2 to 51c; No. 2 Yellow, 53c; No. 3 Yellow, 52 1/2c; No. 2 mixed corn, 51 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 50 1/2c.

The following prices on other grains were reported at Kansas City: No. 2 White oats, 38c; No. 3 White, 37c; No. 2 Red oats, 35 to 36c; No. 3 Red, 34 to 35c; No. 2 kafir, 82c; No. 3 kafir, 80c; No. 2 milo, 88 to 90c; No. 3 milo, 89c; No. 2 rye, \$1.26; No. 3 rye, \$1.25; No. 3 barley, 50c; No. 4 barley, 47 1/2 to 49 1/2c.

No Change in Millfeeds

No great change in millfeed is reported. The following prices on millfeeds are quoted at Kansas City: Bran, \$17 to \$17.50 a ton; brown shorts, \$18.50 to \$19; gray shorts \$20 to \$21; linseed meal, \$41 on Chicago basis; cottonseed meal, 43 per cent, \$33 a ton on Buffalo basis.

Some improvement is reported in the hay situation. Upper grades of hay sold readily and at fairly steady prices in Kansas City. The following sales were reported: Choice alfalfa, \$21 to \$22 a ton; No. 1, \$19.50 to \$20; standard alfalfa, \$15.50 to \$18.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$11 to \$15; No. 1 prairie hay, \$13 to \$14.50; No. 3 prairie, \$5 to \$9; No. 1 timothy hay, \$18.50 to \$20; standard timothy, \$16.50 to \$18; No. 2 timothy, \$13.50 to \$16; No. 1 clover hay, \$13 to \$14.50; packing hay, \$4 to \$4.50; straw, \$8 to \$8.50.

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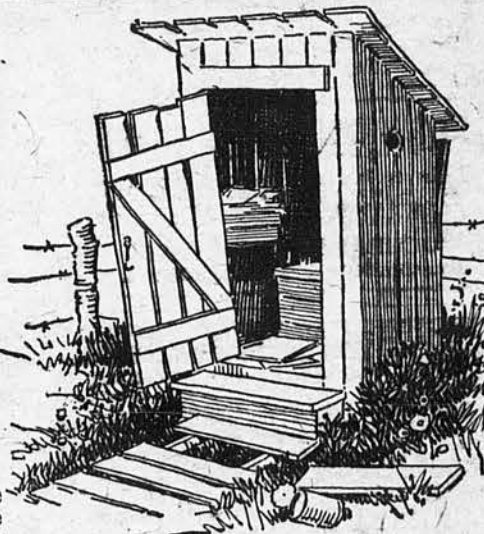
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Congress Will Aid Farmers

Profitable Crops Will Insure Business Revival

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

BUSINESS and the farming industry have just passed thru a critical and very trying period without any serious mishaps. In former times such conditions usually have ended in a business panic which it took years to overcome. Speaking in this connection Elliott C. McDougall, president of the State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association recently said: "Before business truly revives readjustment of prices must be radical and complete. In some commodities, of which copper, cotton, hides and rubber are conspicuous examples, it is practically complete. In many others such as most building materials, house furnishings, and especially in the cost of building construction, it is only begun. One of the last readjustments will be that of labor." Mr. McDougall, however, forgot to mention that farm products were among the first to suffer this "radical and complete readjustment of prices." Statistics show that declines on farm products from January 1920 to January 1921 have been 44 per cent. This is a greater percentage than is shown on any other class of commodities and it works a hardship on the farming industry because it depreciates the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar.

A Brighter Outlook for Farming

However, there are excellent grounds for taking a hopeful view of the future, but I cannot undertake to enumerate all of them here. Senator Capper expects great things for the farmer from the proposed National Emergency Tariff bill and other measures of agricultural relief which may be passed at the special session of Congress. He admits that the Emergency Tariff bill will not have so much practical effect as it would have had, in his judgment, had it been passed two or three months ago. But he holds that the psychological effect of the measure will be excellent, in that it should restore confidence to the producers. The farmers will learn from its enactment, according to Senator Capper, that the new Administration has determined to stand behind them and help out as far as it can. Other measures of considerable relief that will come before Congress for early action are the Capper bill for cooperative marketing, The Capper-Tineher Anti-Grain Gambling bill, the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill which will create a greater demand for wool, bills for extending and enlarging agricultural and livestock credits, and many other helpful measures. Early action by Congress re-establishing trade relations with foreign countries that will open up foreign markets to our products and the bringing about of better rates of exchange with foreign countries that will enable them to buy our products to better advantage to themselves as well as to our producers also will do much to bring about a revival of business and indirectly a greater interest in the farming industry. Next fall I am confident will find both business and farming back on a safe and sound basis.

New Marketing Plans Will Help

The new plan for marketing wheat arranged by the Committee of Seventeen appointed by the American Farm Bureau Federation probably will be in full swing by July 1 and farmers will market grain in the future according to that plan. That was the decision of the 107 delegates representing every grain growing district in the United States which voted unanimously to organize the United States Grain Growers, Inc., with a membership of farmers and operated by farmers. Speaking of this organization the Modern Miller of Chicago in one of its editorials says: "There is no reason to doubt that the organization will function with a big support from grain growers, with an incorporated company and with a selling organization as part of the plan, to sell wheat direct to exporters and to millers.

"The plan provides for a charter, for the company in Delaware, dues to be paid by farmers, and no capital stock. The money paid in will be used as a working capital and farmers will ship their wheat for storage and sale by the organization. Out of the sales, the selling cost will be deducted. Ele-

vators and storage houses will be built and apparently a real organization has been effected which will be given a trial with substantial support from grain growers.

"The whole movement is directed at the present price making system and to cut out the grain merchants and speculators, whom it is said take toll and influence prices to the detriment of grain growers."

Big Wheat Crop in Sight

Acresages of crops in Kansas as well as most of the states this year may not be quite as large as last year but they will approximate the normal. The recent Government forecast of the winter wheat crop of the United States was placed at 621 million bushels with a condition of 91 per cent on April 1.

Production of rye was estimated at 66,386,000 bushels from a condition of 90.3 per cent of a normal.

Winter wheat condition April 1 last year was 75.6 per cent of a normal and production 577,763,000 bushels. On April 1, 1910, it was 99.9 per cent and production 729,503,000 bushels, while the 10-year average condition is 83.6 per cent.

The Kansas wheat crop on April 1 was estimated to be 88 per cent of normal. The acreage is estimated to be 10,367,000 acres by Edward C. Paxton of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates. The so-called green bug pest reported in a number of counties in most instances is the true clover aphid which will not damage the grain crops altho they will severely injure the legumes. A few green bugs have been found in some of the counties of Southwest Kansas. The mild winter undoubtedly has made it possible for a large number of chinch bugs to pass thru the winter in safety and they may do considerable damage later. The Hessian fly also may yet prove a serious pest in many counties.

Local conditions of crops in Kansas at present are not quite so satisfactory as they were last month on account of the cold and unseasonable weather that has prevailed for the last two weeks. In the last report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending Tuesday, April 12, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, says:

Freezes Damage Grain and Fruit

"The noticeable features of the report for the past week are the gentle rainfall which has been of much benefit to the crops and the cessation of the blowing from which crops in some counties suffered. The frost has resulted in serious damage to wheat, alfalfa and the fruit, but to just what extent cannot be accurately estimated as yet. The eastern section of the state reports considerable damage to alfalfa by the alfalfa aphid as well as by freezing back to the crown. Some portions of the extreme southeastern part of the state have not yet had sufficient rainfall altho generally the eastern third of the state is in good condition and farm work is well along. There has been a slight loss of cattle from pasturing on wheat but no diseases are reported in this section of the state among farm animals. Pasture grass is starting satisfactorily, the potato crop is in very good growing order and the condition of wheat is reported to be 86 per cent. Fruit damage was very general and severe altho most reporters seem to think that some late apples and cherries will be harvested despite the heavy freezes.

Good Rains in Central Kansas

"In the central division of the state, rains are reported from good to heavy and farm work is in excellent condition. The alfalfa crop has suffered from freezing and blowing but has started a good growth again. Among farm animals only one case of blackleg was reported from this section of the state and no other diseases among animals were noted. The condition of the wheat is given at about 77 per cent on account of the damage which was suffered by both freezing and blowing. Fruit is generally thought to be killed altho late apples and cherries show a possibility of maturing some fruit."

Local conditions of crops, farm work, and livestock are shown in the following county reports from the crop cor-

respondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Anderson—All fruit was killed by the Easter freeze and alfalfa and early oats were frozen down to the ground. Oats sowing is not completed. Butterfat is worth 40c and eggs are 18c.—J. W. Hendrix, April 4.

Barber—We had a good rain April 4 and 5 which was needed very much. Alfalfa and wheat are coming out again since the rain. Pastures will be ready soon for grazing. Spring work has progressed 50 per cent in advance of the usual spring. Many sales are being held thru the county and stock is selling at very reasonable prices. Mules bring better prices than other livestock.—Homer Hastings, April 8.

Barton—Wheat is in excellent condition since the rain. The freeze really helped the wheat here. Farmers are signing up to pool their wheat. Alfalfa is starting again since the freeze. Oats and barley are excellent. Wheat is worth \$1.15.—Elmer Bird, April 9.

Brown—Oats and wheat are in excellent condition. We had a good rain April 7. Some of the pears, peaches, plums and apples escaped the freeze of March 27 but the freeze of April 8 got most of them. Wheat is worth \$1.20; hay, \$8; hogs, \$8.50; corn, 35c; cream, 37c, and eggs are 21c.—A. C. Dannenberg, April 9.

Chase—The western part of Chase county got several good showers the past week. Alfalfa pests are doing considerable damage. Alfalfa looks as if it had been swept by fire, and some fields are being plowed up. Things look rather discouraging for farmers in Chase county.—F. O. Pracht, April 7.

Chautauqua—Corn planting is the order of the day. Most of the fruit was killed by the freeze. The oats were checked but are getting green again. The alfalfa was considerably damaged by the freeze but I think it will come out again as good as ever.—A. A. Nance, April 9.

Cherokee—The weather has been fair but cool. All farm crops are making slow growth since the Easter freeze. Farmers are busy plowing for corn and fodder crops. Livestock is thin and many horses have the fever. Corn is worth 52c; oats, 32c; butterfat, 40c; eggs are 18c.—L. Smyre, April 9.

Clay—There was considerable damage done to the oat crop but the wheat is making excellent progress. We have had several good rains but the weather is too cold for early crops and gardens. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.15; Sudan seed, 5c a pound; hogs, \$7; butterfat, 41c; eggs are 18c.—P. R. Forslund, April 9.

Cowley—We had an inch rain on March 4 which delayed corn planting a few days. There will be the usual amount of corn and kafir planted. Wheat and oats are making a good growth. The freeze and the alfalfa aphid have destroyed the first crop of alfalfa. A number of cherry and apple trees are in full bloom. All kinds of livestock are in good condition, and are being turned on grass. No public sales are being held at present. Wheat is worth \$1.20; corn, 35c; kafir, 25c; butter, 48c; cream, 40c; milk, \$2.40 a hundred and eggs are 17c; potatoes, \$2.—L. Thurber, April 8.

Crawford—Wheat and oats are in excellent condition. Most of the fruit was killed by recent frost. Pastures are coming on slowly. Very little corn is planted.—H. F. Painter, April 9.

Edwards—We had 1 1/2 inches of rain last week which was badly needed. Stock is being taken off of wheat pasture and will go on grass in good condition. Some oats and barley are being resown. Prices are fair at public sales. Not much old wheat is going to market as it is now worth only \$1.20. Corn is selling for 49c; oats, 50c; butter, 35c; eggs are 16c.—Nickie Schmitt, April 8.

Ellsworth—Nearly 3 inches of rain fell between April 3 and April 6 which was the first moisture that we have had since January 24. The high winds which prevailed during February and March did considerable damage to wheat and early oats, and hundreds of acres never will be harvested and many other fields are damaged from 10 per cent to 50 per cent. During the latter part of March we had several hard freezes which killed most of the fruit and alfalfa. Oats apparently are not seriously damaged but are injured some. We had a frost April 7 and 8 and it is still cool.—W. L. Reed, April 8.

Gove and Sheridan—We had about a 1-inch rain last week. The winds and dry freezing weather have been hard on wheat and early sown spring grain. Very few public sales are being held. Milk cows sell at reasonable prices but horses are very low. The fruit was considerably damaged by the freeze. Wheat is worth \$1.28; oats, 40c; barley, 45c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 42c; eggs are 18c.—John Aldrich, April 9.

Gray—The Easter freeze certainly damaged the wheat as it is killed to the ground, but it may come out all right. We are quite anxious about it. Barley and oats also were frozen down. Stock is in good condition and spring work is well advanced. Wheat brings \$1.25; barley, 45c; kafir, 60c; cream, 32c and eggs are 15c.—A. E. Alexander, April 2.

Hamilton—The past week has been cloudy and cold. The grass has made a little start and wheat and rye are doing very well but need moisture and warm weather. Fruit was all killed. Gardens have been put back about three weeks by cold weather. Livestock is in good condition. Barley is worth 48c; corn, 35c; eggs are 15c.—W. H. Brown, April 9.

Hodgman—The recent freeze killed the early sown oats and barley. The high winds have blown out wheat fields which seemed to be well rooted. A light rain April 4 broke our drought and prospects now are more encouraging. Cream is worth 35c and eggs are 14c.—W. B. Severs, April 5.

Jefferson—The fruit was practically all killed during the recent freeze. Oats were damaged but are coming out again. There is very little demand for hay and livestock. Nearly all gardening is completed. Corn is selling as low as 40c.—Arthur Jones, April 8.

Jewell—The freeze of March 27 and 28 killed all the fruit and damaged the early sown oats. The first crop of alfalfa will be late as it was 3 inches high when the freeze cut it to the ground. One and one-half inches of rain fell during the past week and everything is growing. Farmers are not very busy now and are waiting for time to plant corn. Livestock of all kinds are in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.20; corn, 30c; cream, 40c and oats are 25c; eggs, 17c; potatoes, \$1.25.—U. S. Godding, April 7.

Labette—There is plenty of moisture and crops are looking excellent. Fruit was injured by recent freeze; peaches, plums and apricots were killed, and about half of the apples and cherries were killed but berries are all right. Oats were damaged some. All farm products are at bottom prices. Everybody is asking, "When will railroads adjust freight rates so they can do business?" Corn is worth 50c; butter, 40c; flour, \$2.40 and oats are 30c; eggs, 15c.—J. N. McLane, April 7.

Leavenworth—Some oats and clover were killed by the Easter freeze and have been

resown. Wheat is in excellent condition. About the usual acreage will be planted to corn. Some of the spring plowing has not been done.—George Marshall, April 10.

Linn—Wheat is in good condition but oats have not recovered from the freeze. Farmers are plowing for corn but no grain has been planted yet. Two or three good oil wells were located in this section recently. Most farmers are trying to get back into the hog business. It has been cool and windy here. Hogs are worth \$10 a hundred weight, and eggs are 17c.—J. W. Clinesmith, April 7.

Oshorne—We had two good rains April 5 and 6. Wheat is in excellent condition but the weather is too cool for oats and barley. Considerable wheat is going to market. Most farmers are raising chickens. Wheat is selling at \$1.20; eggs are 17c.—W. F. Arnold, April 9.

Pawnee—We had a good rain last week. Most of the wheat looks good. Farms are selling on an average of one day for the last five weeks. Some farmers are moving to other states but most of them to town. Livestock and machinery are selling at low prices. We had good attendance at the County Farm Bureau meeting last week.—E. H. Gore, April 9.

Phillips—We had a good rain April 5 which was needed very much. Several fields of wheat in this neighborhood have been ruined by high winds. The freeze at Easter time killed nearly all of the fruit and damaged the wheat. The freeze of April 8 and 9 was hard on the oats and barley. Stock is in excellent condition. Farmers are discouraged about market conditions.—J. M. Jensen, April 8.

Rawlins—Wheat is excellent and pasture is getting green. A number of public sales are being held and prices are satisfactory. Wheat is worth \$1.20; corn, 35c; barley, 30c and eggs are 15c.—A. Madsen, April 2.

Riley—We have had a few light rains lately and wheat and oats are growing after the freeze. It is rather cool and windy here now. Most of the fruit blossoms were killed. Farmers are preparing ground for corn. We have plenty of pasture for cattle. Some road work is being done. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 45c; hogs, \$8.50, and eggs are 19c.—P. O. Hawkinson, April 9.

Rooks—We are having unusually cold weather, also some rain and very high winds. Livestock is doing as well as usual. Not many sales are being held. Butterfat is worth 30c; corn, 30c; wheat, \$1.10 and eggs are 16c.—C. O. Thomas, April 8.

Rush—On April 5 this county received a 2 1/2-inch rain which was very much needed. Everything is looking green and thrifty despite the hard frost of Easter. Many public sales are being held and prices are satisfactory. There is a big demand for pigs but they are scarce. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 35c; butterfat, 42c and eggs are 17c.—A. E. Grunwald, April 6.

Russell—We have had two good rains which brought the wheat out, but damage is still being done by winds. There is not much wheat on the market because of the price and the condition of growing wheat. Considerable road work is in progress. All fruit was killed by recent freezes. Corn is worth 30c; barley, 65c; butterfat, 40c; eggs are 16c; potatoes, \$1.90.—Mrs. M. Bushell, April 9.

Saline—We are still having cold and windy weather. We had a good rain this week which put the soil in good condition. Oats and barley are up and the stand is good. The freeze last week damaged some wheat and oats. Farmers object to prices paid for their products and are organizing for protection.—J. P. Nelson, April 9.

Sedgwick—We are having cool weather and plenty of moisture. The freeze killed nearly all the fruit. Apples were the least damaged and we have prospects for 25 per cent of a normal crop. The first crop of alfalfa will be very small as the frost and the alfalfa aphid have nearly ruined it. Wheat is excellent. Pastures are getting green and stock is in good condition.—F. E. Wickham, April 8.

Stafford—There was about a 2 1/2-inch rain April 4 and 5 which put the ground in excellent condition for corn planting. A small amount of fruit escaped damage by the low temperature. Stock is being turned on pasture. Several loads of cattle, hogs and sheep are being shipped to market. Implements and stock sell reasonably well at public sales. Wheat is worth \$1.20; corn, 30c; butter, 30c, and eggs are 15c.—H. A. Kachelman, April 9.

Stevens—On Easter we had enough snow to cover the ground, then at night we had a hard freeze which caught all of the fruit left from the cold weather a week before. Wheat still looks excellent but is in need of a good rain. Farmers are listing. The Easter cold wave also froze the oats and barley. A considerable amount of road grading is being done.—Monroe Traver, April 2.

Sumner—The weather is beginning to warm up since the recent freeze. Oats were damaged considerably and some wheat also was damaged. Most all of the fruit was killed but there may be some apples unharmed. Pasture has been set back several weeks, and alfalfa looks very discouraging. Stock is doing fairly well. Very few sales are being held. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 30c; butter, 35c; butterfat, 35c and eggs are 15c; eggs, 16c; hens, 20c.—E. L. Stocking, April 2.

Implement Prices Come Down

Recent price reductions in tractors and farm implements have been announced by the following manufacturers: International Harvester Company, 10 to 15 per cent; The J. I. Case Plow Works Company, 15 per cent; Emerson Brantingham Company, 15 per cent on wagons and implements and \$150 on tractors; The La Crosse Plow Company, 15 per cent on tractor plows and drills; The A. F. Meyer Company, 10 per cent on elevators; The Sharples Separator Company, 20 per cent on cream separators; F. E. Meyers & Brothers, 15 per cent on pumps and building hardware; The Papec Machine Company, 20 per cent on silage machinery; The Bates Machine and Tractor Company, \$225 on Bates Steel Mule; The Vulcan Plow Company, 20 per cent on horse-drawn plows; Bateman & Companies, 15 per cent on implements; The Champion Corporation, 12 per cent; The S. L. Allen Company, 10 to 15 per cent; The Oliver Chilled Plow Company, 10 per cent on outside

lines; The Stover Manufacturing Company, 10 per cent; The Blount Plow Works, 20 per cent on some lines; The Sampson Tractor Company, 20 per cent on tractors and 10 per cent on tractor implements; American Seeding Machine Company, 10 per cent on certain lines; Henry Ford & Son, \$165 cut on Fordson tractor.

It is very gratifying to note that the prices of machinery which the farmer uses are gradually coming down, although they are still above the pre-war levels. Manufacturers of farm machinery were not as high with their products as many other manufacturers, so the cuts will necessarily be somewhat smaller and will come more slowly, due to the fact that labor, the important item in the manufacturing business, is still high. If labor costs are still further reduced, we may look for further reductions in the price of machinery.

Shorthorn Sale and Election

A. O. Stanley of Sheridan, Mo., was elected president for the ensuing year, of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' association at its recent meeting. For vice presidents, by states, the following were chosen: G. F. Kellerman, Mound City, Kan., H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla., O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo., and O. W. Carlson, Bentonville, Ark. For sale manager and secretary W. A. Cochel and J. A. Forsythe were continued in office.

The meeting and election came at the close of the first day of the sale, for years an annual event in Kansas City. A new feature was the public sale of prize winning steers, which brought from \$10.25 to \$17.25 a hundred, the top price being paid for the champion, a calf. The buyer was the Kansas State Agricultural college. It was a choice lot of steers, a credit to the herds from which they came and to the interest in this feature which the breeders have taken. Following is a complete list of the steer sales:

- Emma's Stamp, consigned by H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan., Swift & Co., \$10.25.
Sultan's Omega, consigned by F. C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo., University of Missouri Agricultural college, Columbia, Mo., \$10.25.
Red Boy, consigned by C. P. Tutt, Bunceton, Mo., Swift & Co., \$10.50.
Cardinal, consigned by D. L. Martin & Son, Green City, Mo., Armour & Co., \$11.75.
White Boy, consigned by C. P. Tutt, Bunceton, Mo., Swift & Co., \$10.75.
Bluenfont Vendor, red, consigned by Blument Farm, Manhattan, Kan., Armour & Co., \$11.50.
Imperial, consigned by H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan., Baum Packing Co., Kansas City, \$11.25.
Dick, consigned by H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan., Baum Packing Co., \$11.25.
Omega's Diamond, consigned by F. C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., \$17.75.
Omega's Master, consigned by F. C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., \$14.

A New Shipping Association

A livestock shipping plan was developed March 24 at Bloom; the business will be managed by the Bloom Co-operative Exchange, in connection with its grain business. The farmer members will receive just what the animals bring on the central markets less freight, the expenses on the central market and 15 cents a hundred to care for local costs. Pete Yunker was a leader in getting this plan started; credit also is due to E. L. Rhoades of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who talked at the meeting, and to Harry C. Baird, county agent of Ford county.

To Develop Livestock Farming

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

- 438. Hog Houses.
765. Breeds of Swine.
780. Castration of Pigs.
781. Tuberculosis of Hogs.
834. Hog Cholera.
874. Swine Management.
906. The Self-Feeder for Hogs.
913. Killing Hogs and Curing Pork.
966. A Simple Hog Breeding Crate.
619. Breeds of Draft Horses.
667. Breaking and Training Colts.
779. How to Select a Sourd Horse.
852. Breeds of Light Horses.
1030. The Feet... of Horses.



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F. H. Hewitt, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
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The figures in the squares represent corresponding letters in the alphabet. Figure 1 is A, 2 is B, 3 is C, and so on. The ten figures spell three words. Send the three words on a slip of paper with your name and address quick if you want to win. I have given away many Autos and scores of other prizes. My plan is so simple it is easy to win prizes and cash rewards.
Thousands of Dollars in Other Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards
Besides the New Ford Car I am going to give away Superb Cabinet Phonograph, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Kodaks, Traveling Bag, Chest of Silverware, Dinner Set and Cash Rewards. No experience is required. You don't put up a penny or do any hard work. Just an opportunity to realize your ambition to have an Automobile all your own and a chance to get it in the easiest way imaginable. Don't let anyone in your neighborhood beat you to it. The quicker you act, the bigger your winnings. Send me your answer to the puzzle with your name and address, without delay. DUANE W. GAYLORD, 537 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 34; CHICAGO, ILL.

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Machine Sheds Save Money

(Continued from Page 10.)

is simply a matter of good business. Why should not the farmer, with the Nation's biggest business on his hands...

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Public Sales of Livestock

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April 20—Montgomery Co. Holstein Breeders...
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April 20—Clay County purebred breeders...

Sale Reports and Other News

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Duroc Futurity at Kansas Free Fair
Secretary Phil Eastman of the Kansas Free Fair has announced that the National Duroc Jersey Record association has authorized...

J. R. Young's Shorthorn Sale
The J. R. Young Polled and horned Shorthorn dispersion sale at his farm near Valley Center, April 7, proved to be one of the good sales of the season...

Great Shorthorn Herd Being Started
As a rule, wealthy men go into the purebred livestock business when things are more or less on the "boom." An exception...

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

C. H. Wempe's Percherons
Attention is called to the advertisement of C. H. Wempe of Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan., in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze...

Lapland Stock Farm Sale

On April 27, Fred G. Lapland of Lawrence, Kan., will hold his annual spring sale of Poland Chinas and Durocs. He will offer 40 head in this sale...

Goernandt Bros.' Herefords

Goernandt Bros. of Aurora, Kan., are advertising Polled Herefords in this issue. This firm owns one of the good herds of Herefords in Kansas...

Montgomery County Holstein Sale

This will be the last call for the Montgomery county breeders' Holstein sale to be held at Independence, Kan., April 20. The sixty head of registered Holsteins...

Baxter & Son's Polled Shorthorns

Jos. Baxter & Son of Clay Center, Kan., will have a choice offering of Polled Shorthorn cows and heifers in the Clay County breeders' sale to be held at Clay Center, Kan., April 20...

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Boars, Boars, Boars

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Poland China Gilts

to farrow in April. I had reserved these for my own use. I have saved 8 1/2 pigs to the litter to date and will sell 10 sows. Breeding as good as in herd books...

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Double Standard Polled Hereford Bulls Breeding ages and good quality. Priced to move them. Cash or good note. Let me know your needs. Geo. Bingham, Bradford, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

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REGISTERED HEREFORDS Seven heifers and six bulls, priced to sell. S. F. Langenwalter, Halstead, Kansas

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From 2 to 7 yrs. old. Blacks and greys. One of the highest class and largest herds in the United States to pick from!

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One span of aged brood mares, black, in foal, a show pair, weight 3700 lbs., price \$500. Also one black mare 12 yrs., extra good, in foal, regular breeder, price \$225. One span of coming 3 yr. old fillies, one with foal, will make ton mares, price \$500. Also one grey filly, blocky, extra good, \$250. One weanling stud colt, black, sound, \$100. One coming yearling stud colt, weight 1250 lbs. will make a herd horse and a show horse. Will make at 2300 lbs., price \$200. Also one 10 yr. old jack, 16 hands, weight 1200 lbs., \$350. Also 3 young reg. Shorthorn-bulls, good ones. This stuff is all reg. and good stuff. We are overstocked and must sell. C. H. Wempe, Prop., Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Nemaha Co., Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

For sale. 15 to 16 hands, all blacks, good bone and body. From 3 to 7 years old. Also some younger jacks. Philip Walker Moline, Kansas, Elk County

Percherons and Jack

3 coming 2 year old stallions, 8 coming 1 year old. With size and quality. All black and sound. Registered in P. S. A. Price \$125 to \$250. Also 2 extra good brood mares, fine workers, well mated, registered and sound. Price \$400. Also 1 fine large jack, 1000 pounds, 8 years old with guarantee. Prompt and sure. Price \$550. A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Big Jacks Produce Big Mules

Your best assurance that public service jacks are the big producing kind is to see their certificate of registry with the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. All animals recorded in this registry must meet rigid requirements for size and constitution or be from parents that have met the strict requirements of this association. For information about registered jacks standing in your county write Wm. E. Morton, Sec'y, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Percheron Herd Stallion

Ellington 109800, gray, age 8 years, weight 2100. For sale, or will trade for another as good, or other livestock. Also younger stallions. ADAM BECKER & SON, MERIDEN, KAN.

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Big ones; one two year old, one four year old, and one six year old. Also one registered shire horse. Guaranteed breeders and quick to serve. Would consider some trade. GEO. BELL, JARBALO, KAN.

Jacks of World's Championship Blood Lines

The type that sire outstanding mules. Broke to serve mares and priced to sell. Louis Mills & Son, Alden, Kan.

Great Show and Breeding Jacks

Priced right. Hinemans' Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

A few choice bulls, from six weeks to serviceable age, out of high testing dams; also a few females. OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, Overland Park, Kansas

FOR SALE—Eight head of grade Guernsey heifers, one fancy bred registered bull, 4 months old, and one 9 months old. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—GUERNSEY BULL, coming two. Also 3 mature registered Guernsey cows, heavy with calf. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.



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(there is only one in each town — see partial list below.) His store is paint headquarters not only for dependable paint, but for dependable paint information. Ask him to tell you about the many of his customers who have been using Heath & Milligan paints for years. Ask him for our **Free Book** — "How to Paint." It solves every paint problem right. Place your dependence in the Heath & Milligan dealers—and in their Heath & Milligan products (100 in all.) Both are dependable—and will save you time, money and worry.

Dealers in this Section who Recommend Dependable Paints

KANSAS

Altoona, Geo. Fowler & Co.
Atchison, Mrs. C. W. Eick
Axtell, T. M. Keegan

Barnard, Model Drug Store
(Geo. W. Holland, Prop.)
Baxter Springs, A. Hood & Sons
Belle Plaine, Rock Island Lbr. Co.
Belleville, Foster Lbr. Co.
Beloit, Bunch Drug Co.
Blue Rapids, Union Hdwe. Co.
Bronson, Tom Mason

Chanute, Owl Drug Store
Charlet, R. D. Heath Lbr. Co.
(P. O., R. F. D. No. 1 Kingsley)
Clay Center, Held's Book &
Drug Store
Clearwater, A. J. Lynch
Colby, Nick Schroeder

Eldorado, G. A. Gortner
Erie, Johnson & Son
Eudora, Lotholtz Lbr. Co.

Ft. Scott, Warren O. Pratz
Fredonia, E. D. Russell

Garden City, Weaver Bros.
Girard, J. M. Higgin Lbr. Co.
Great Bend, Hook Drug Co.
Green, H. T. Blevins

Hoyt, Hoyt Pharmacy
Hoxie, Negel Wilson
Humboldt, Hess Drug Co.

Iola, R. M. Antrim

Jennings, W. P. Noomi

Kinsley, R. D. Heath Lbr. Co.

Lawrence, Wolf's Book Store
Lawrence, W. Miller
Leavenworth, H. L. Rodenburg
LeRoy, Harris-Anderson Lbr. Co.
Lost Springs, Lost Sp'gs Lbr. Co.

Mahaska, Mahaska Lbr. Co.
Manchester, E. J. Housel
Manhattan, W. M. Stingley & Co.

Mankato, R. Hanna & Son
Marion, Nodie Baker
McLouth, Bradford & Glynn

Narka, Anderson's Pharmacy
Newman, Newman Imp. Co.
Norcatur, John C. Sayles
Norton, Wimmer & Hamilton

Oberlin, D. C. Adleman
Olpe, Bradfield & Hathaway
Onaga, Faulkenstein Furn. Co.
Osawatomic, C. B. Remington
Oswego, Charles Woolven

Paola, W. E. Gsell
Parsons, L. T. Mans

Randolph, Aug. Moline
Robinson, S. T. Parker

Saffordville, J. S. Crook
Scammon, Union Merc. Co.
Severt, J. F. Hayes
Spearville, Edwards & Nichols
Lbr. Co.

Vermillion, C. S. Schafer
Victoria, M. B. Brungardt
Washington, J. C. Shanley

Waterville, Waterville Co-op.
Store Co.

Wathena, Ernest Fuger
Wellington, Rock Island Lbr. &
Coal Co.
White City, R. I. Herhold
Winfield, Backus Bros.
Woodbine, A. F. Ahrens

STATE OF ARKANSAS

Arkansas City, City Drug Store
Ashdown, Dixie Drug Store
(G. C. Harris)

Atkins, Gibson & Hughey
Avoca, W. E. Polk
Blythesville, Mahan Store Co.
Boonville, Palace Drug Store

Camden, Stinson & Berg
Clarksville, J. S. Kolb

Dermott, Eagle Furn. Co.

Eldorado, Barton Walker Furn.
Co.

Foley, Foley Lumber Co.
Fosdyce, Chas. S. Bonner Com.
Co.

Foreman, City Drug Store
Fort Smith, J. M. Sparks

Galla, Oates Bros.
(P. O. Pottsville)
Green Forest, J. Floyd Lynch
Greenwood, Nyal Drug Store
(R. A. Harper)

Hazen, W. B. Page
Heber Springs, Dashiell Drug Co.
Helena, S. B. Carpenter & Co.

Leslie, J. H. Elam
Luxora, H. W. Spann

Manila, G. O. Stuart
Marianna, Miller Lbr. Co.
Marked Tree, Arkansas Drug
Store

Marked Tree, W. H. Powell
Marshall, J. C. Baker
McGehee, City Hdwe. & Furn. Co.
Mena, J. B. Goss

Mammoth Springs, D. J. Landers
Lbr. Co.
Mineral Springs, Mineral Sp'gs
Hdwe. & Furn. Co.
Morrilton, Massey Hdwe. Co.

Nashville, Hale & Hale
Newport, J. R. Holden Land &
Lumber Co.

Ozark, N. G. Cartwright & Son
Ozark, Ozark Variety Store

Paragould, Steadman Hdwe. Co.
Plainview, Port Smith Lbr. Co.
Pocahontas, D. J. Landers Lbr. Co.
Portland, Dean Hdwe. Co.

Rector, C. C. Lipscomb Lbr. Co.

Stamps, Bodeaw Lbr. Co.
Stuttgart, T. H. Rhodes

Tuckerman, City Drug Store

Van Buren, C. J. Murta

Waldo, Kitchin Drug Co.
Warren, Hurley Hdwe. & Furn.
Co.

ADJACENT OKLAHOMA DEALERS

Bartlesville, Geo. W. Foster
Paint & Paper Co.

Blackwell, T. H. Ford & Sons

Hennessey, F. A. Dinkler
Hinton, Palace Drug Store
(C. A. Smith, Prop.)

Hobart, Nix & Creasy

Idabel, J. B. Dooley

Inola, W. F. Woolard

Norman, J. T. Knightown

Oklahoma City, New State
Paint & Glass Co.

Perry, Christopher & Newton

Shawnee, Shawnee House
Repair Co.

Vinita, Beldon Buchanan Paint
Co.

Wagoner, Owl Drug Co.

Waurika, W. H. Divers

MISSISSIPPI

Aberdeen, J. L. Shell & Co.

Canton, Gustave Mansen

Durant, G. S. Beall

Greenville, Hensen & Andersen

Holly Springs, L. Rather

Kosciusko, D. L. Brown

Olive Branch, Wood's Pharmacy

Verona, M. O. Clark & Co.

KENTUCKY

Fulton, W. P. Fels Hdwe. Co.

Murray, H. P. Wear

ARIZONA

Bisbee, V. G. Medigovitch

TENNESSEE

Dyer, J. M. Evins

Dyersburg, Taylor Drug Co.

Greenfield, L. C. Bragfield

Millington, Turnage & Co.

Rutherford, J. W. Jones

TEXAS

El Paso, Telton-Tuttle Wall
Paper Co.

Gainesville, Leeper Bros. Lbr. Co.

Houston, Temple Lumber Co.

Houston, Alexander Wall
Paper Co.

Kingsbury, F. W. Maurer

Orange, Lutcher Moore Lbr. Co.

Valley, J. S. Pool

Suehl, J. B. Wolf

Webster, Witcomb & Co.

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