

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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Farmers' Friend at Industrial Conference

Agricultural Co-operation Essential in Settlement of Present Economic Questions

THAT attempts to settle the grave questions confronting us without the active co-operation of agriculture are doomed to failure was the contention of Chas. S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union, before the delegates attending the industrial conference in Washington. Mr. Barrett was one of the three representatives of agriculture invited to this conference. Organized labor was allowed fifteen delegates.

"Agriculture has been treated by the Government as something that ought to be governed rigidly, but should never have any part in government," said Mr. Barrett in addressing the conference. "Other groups have behaved as though agriculture were a side issue having no rights that should be fully regarded, and not entitled to be consulted on the mighty issues of the day. The government has urged it to produce food and cotton and other essentials, but has never apparently given thought, or at least serious thought to the reward that it should receive for its investment of money and energy."

"When will the other two great members of what ought to be a governing triumvirate recognize the fact that agriculture is the most important of all, that nothing can be settled without the assent of agriculture. It cannot be that anybody is so blissfully innocent as to believe that the immense questions before this conference can be settled without the aid of the farmer. And can anybody honestly suppose that it is an agreement between capital and labor is reached in which agriculture has no effective voice, that agreement will be permitted to stand?"

"Don't allow yourselves to be deluded into the false idea that agriculture cannot kick, that it will be forever quiescent, that it will continue to be exploited and made the football of other great national interests. Uncle Reuben is waking up. He realizes that he has not had a square deal. He is by nature conservative. He hates bolshevism. He despises all means that aim at the subversion of the American constitution and would fight to the last ditch to save the country from red infamy and I. W. W.ism."

"But do you think that the man who would fight I. W. W.ism, who has a holy contempt for bolshevism, would not also fight for his own rights? He is conservative, but that doesn't mean that he is ready to be walked over, to be trampled upon, to be made the cat's paw of the scheming politician on the one hand and the victim of the profiteer on the other."

"The neglect of the farmer in connection with this conference has aroused a suspicion I fear in many minds that organized labor and organized capital hope to get together on some plan for reducing the high cost of living and allaying unrest and that the tiller of

the soil will be made to pay the bill. If any member of this conference holds to such a view, let him understand now and forever afterwards that the farmer will not make up the deficit; he will not be the goat. He will work with you on any constructive plan which promises adjustment of the tragic difficulties which now confront our beloved land, but you can't pass the buck to him nor make him the goat."

"I believe in organized labor. I have always contended that the man in the workshop, the man in the factory, the man in the steel mill or he who works for a living in any legitimate way, has a right to organize. Organized labor has not always reciprocated these sentiments as far as the farmer is concerned, but that has nothing to do with the principle. It is righteous. It is proper and I think the director of great affairs who refuses to confer with his workmen, or delegates chosen by them, has either misread the signs of the times or is totally without that vision necessary for the adjustment of differences between capital and labor."

"I say I believe in organized labor and organized industry, but I want to warn organized labor that it cannot successfully alone conduct the mighty affairs of this nation. I want to warn organized capital that it cannot by itself bring order out of what everybody who reads and observes will admit is present day chaos. Both must bring Uncle Reuben in and each must concede to him a square deal."

"The farmer has been falsely held responsible for the high cost of living. Superficial thinkers have attributed to him a desire for heartless and shameless profiteering. They have said that it is because he has asked certain prices for his hogs, his cattle, his wheat, his corn and his vegetables that the people in urban communities have suffered actual hunger. They have accused him of hoarding, when he has simply laid by certain supplies to be used when the harvesting season has passed."

"Then organized labor says, 'let's reduce the price paid to the original producer for his wheat, his corn, his cotton and his beef, mutton and pork, then we will be able to get cheaper bread, cheaper meat and cheaper clothing.' Organized capital says 'fine.' But neither recognizes the fact that the farmer in all these years of high costs has had to bear the burden and heat of the day. He has had to make up deficits. He has been obliged to pay excessive wages, immensely increased prices for his equipment and enormously augmented prices for his clothing."

"During the past few weeks pork has declined in price, beef has gone down and corn receded. Has any manufacturer suggested that in exchange for these favors to the people forced by economic conditions over which the farmer has no control, he should buy his farm

machinery at reduced rates? No, there is no suggestion of reciprocal advantage. I congratulate the beef eaters of Washington on the fact that they no longer pay 60 cents a pound for sirloin steak or 70 cents a pound for lamb chops. But has any man or collection of men suggested that the men who raise these articles of food receive liberal discounts on their purchases of farm machinery?"

"I now mention a matter which I approach with great reluctance. The farmer has been given practically no voice in the direction of governmental affairs. He has been urged to produce food and to sell it at a price allowing him the very smallest margin of profit, but has he been consulted regarding the agricultural policy of the nation? Has he been placed on government commissions, having to do with agriculture? Has he been asked to assist any department of government in its efforts to arrive at the truth concerning agriculture? To all these questions I can only return an emphatic negative and this is supported by the records."

"Habitual disregard of the farmer and the practice of discounting him in the popular mind as an intellectual and constructive force is responsible for the fact that during the war he received practically no consideration. Capital and labor were given passports which admitted them to the peace conference in Paris. Labor is to be congratulated on the fact that she obtained recognition in that great document known as the peace treaty and it is in no spirit of envy that I compare her accomplishment in that regard with the lack of achievement by agriculture. It was impossible for farmers to get the necessary passports enabling them to get to Paris, much less realizing their ambition to obtain a place for agriculture in the document now under consideration by the United States Senate."

"The war has been won and few made greater sacrifices than the farmer in the interests of that immense achievement, and yet when he asked for recognition he was unable to get it. Why did union labor win so signal a victory? It was probably because of its effective organization which speaks with one voice on all questions concerning the interests of the toiler. Further, union labor is not averse to making a noise and it was heard around the world. The farmer sticking to his plow accepted patriotically the dictum of bureaucracy and having accepted it the government naturally concluded that he really didn't want anything and if he did he shouldn't get it."

"Farmers wherever and whenever they gather these days are voicing feelings that during the war period were largely suppressed, for they were loathe to do anything that could be construed as unpatriotic. They are saying very plainly that one of the greatest burdens they had to bear was in the policy that was

pursued of calling into the national councils men from the great industries and callings other than farming, at the same time to all intents and purposes ignoring the great farming interests."

"For instance in the constitution of the war emergency boards one will look in vain for more than a small handful of farmers who were asked to fill any position of responsibility or trust. Personally I do not know a half dozen such men. Oh, yes, there were a few lawyer farmers, political farmers, banker farmers—men who had farms as a side line and whose financial interests were far greater elsewhere. Some of these men were asked to serve in the Food Administration and perhaps elsewhere. But they in no way were representative of the farmer or sensitive to the demands and needs of American agriculture. Other interests were not dealt with in this way. The Chamber of Commerce, it has been stated, had close to a thousand representatives on the War Trade and War Industries boards. Moreover, it is universal knowledge that millers, packers, grocers, and traders, processors and vendors of foods and feeds almost completely manned the Food Administration, where they were in complete authority over the affairs of farmers. Evidence can be brought forward to show that some of these men took advantage of their high positions to work serious hardship to the business arrangements that farmers had spent years of laborious effort in building up."

"During the war the farmers accepted a price for wheat fixed by the government. They accepted it without protest, though the very day the price was fixed they could have obtained on the primary markets from 60 cents to a dollar a bushel more. They were urged to raise food and they responded with patriotic fervor."

"Their young men had gone to the front, or into camp. At least 50 per cent of the youthful muscular energy ordinarily available for farm work was lacking. So their wives worked in the fields, their daughters worked in the fields and the aged men handled the plows, all working overtime. The result was a crop of huge proportions; a crop which heartened the allies and sent cold shivers through the spinal marrow of Ludendorff, Hindenburg, the Kaiser and all the crowd that had taken part in the enactment of the greatest tragedy of all ages."

"But the farmers are not asking any special consideration on this account. They are not begging for recognition in return for their support of every war loan, for their gifts to every war charity, for their sacrifice of precious sons. They are only asking for equality of recognition, equality of opportunity, equality of right to serve in the highest as well as in the humblest walks of life. The right to participate in government

(Continued on Page Nine)



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MECHANICS ON THE FARM

Items of Interest About Automobiles, Engines, Tractors and Motorcycles

Many Farm Trucks in Use

FIFTEEN farm-owned trucks were entered in the competition for the cash prizes offered at Topeka during the Kansas Free Fair. This competition limited to trucks owned and operated by farmers was a part of the big truck demonstration put on to help boost the "Ship by Truck" program. The Topeka Automobile Dealers' Association lined up the motor transportation forces of the Kansas City and Topeka territory and made this event one of the best demonstrations of modern rural transportation ever given west of the Mississippi River. Nearly a hundred trucks took part in the parade which moved down Kansas Avenue, passed through the fair grounds and doubled back to the starting point.

Demonstration of motor transportation as applied to the hauling of farm products was the purpose of the farm truck competition rather than any comparison of different makes of trucks. The judges decided that the big load of vegetables hauled by W. D. Rogers, of Tecumseh, in his one-ton Ford truck, was entitled to first place and the \$50 prize. The outfit was most appropriately decorated and attracted much attention. The load of vegetables was sold to local grocers for \$100 after the parade. Second came the Republic one-ton truck entered by Searle & Son, also of Tecumseh. The load was 3,370 pounds of wheat and in addition several market hogs in a trailer. The trip of nine miles over a dirt road had been made in thirty-seven minutes. L. L. Bourstow, of Kilmer, was awarded third place, and M. T. Kelsey fourth. Mr. Kelsey's Acme truck was loaded with eighty-eight bushels of corn and had come over twelve miles of hilly road in one hour and twenty minutes.

All of the trucks in the competition demonstrated in a most practical manner the feasibility of motor truck transportation even on dirt roads.

The following performance records furnished by others taking part in the demonstration will be of interest:

S. K. Beach, Keene—Republic 1½-ton truck, operated eleven months, mileage 3,000. Hauled two tons of baled alfalfa hay over 25½ miles of dirt road; time recorded, 1 hour and 10 minutes. Equipped with solid rubber tires. Mr. Beach has used this truck to haul water, hogs, horses, prairie hay, alfalfa, rye, wheat, oats, corn, furniture, sand, cement, lumber and other building materials.

F. Ogden, Topeka—Oldsmobile ¾-ton truck, operated sixty days. Hauled a load of 2,180 pounds four miles.

M. Quackenbush, Wakarusa—Republic 2½-ton truck, owned sixteen days, mileage 700. Hauled 5,500 pounds of hay fifteen miles over dirt roads somewhat hilly, in 55 minutes. This truck has been used to haul hay, cattle, and to drag roads.

Oscar V. Roller, Route 15, Tecumseh—Ford one-ton truck. Owned and operated sixteen months, mileage 1,500. Hauled 3,000

pounds fourteen miles over a dirt road. Tire equipment pneumatics in front, solids in rear. Time of haul, 1 hour and 10 minutes.

W. B. Tice, Route 4, Topeka—Ford one-ton truck, owned and operated thirty days. Hauled a 1,200-pound load over gravel roads in 1 hour and 10 minutes. Tire equipment 30 x 3½ and 32 x 4½ Goodrich pneumatics.

J. C. Maler, Route 6, Topeka—Ford one-ton truck. Owned and operated two months. Hauled a 2,000-pound load four miles over gravel roads in thirty minutes. This truck is used for general farm and truck gardening purposes. Tire equipment 30 x 3½ front and 32 x 4½ rear pneumatics.

W. M. Blatt, Silver Lake—Sandow 1½-ton truck, owned and operated five months. Hauled 5,000 pounds of melons fourteen miles over dirt roads in 45 minutes. This truck is used for general hauling.

T. H. Barnes & Son, Silver Lake—Sandow 1½-ton truck, owned and operated six months. Hauled a load of 5,000 pounds fourteen miles in 45 minutes. Tire equipment Goodrich pneumatic.

Roy Bunger, Eskridge—Dodge 1,000-pound truck, panel body, owned and operated ten months. Total mileage 5,670. Hauled load of 1,300 pounds of bees and honey 36.7 miles over dirt roads in 1 hour and 40 minutes. Tire equipment Goodrich pneumatics in front, Star cord tires in rear. This truck is used for moving bees and honey and other farm products.

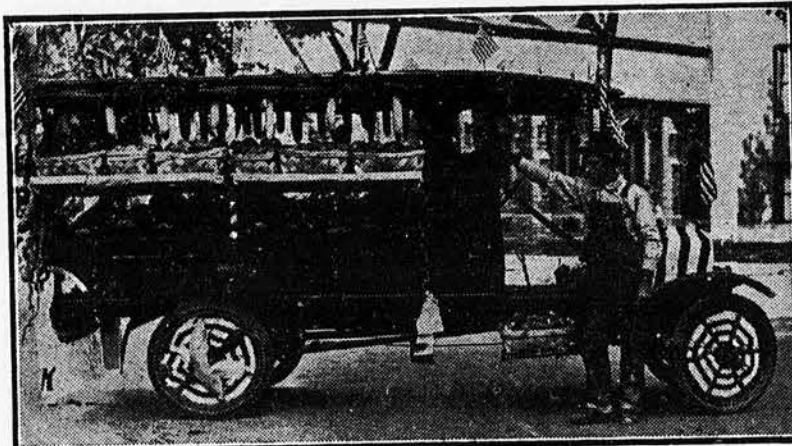
Frank H. Hook, Tecumseh—Dodge 1½-ton truck, owned and operated five months. Total mileage, 1,854. Hauled a load of 3,200 pounds of hay nine miles in 40 minutes. Tire equipment, pneumatics in front, solids in rear. This truck used for hauling wheat, hogs, cattle, corn, oats and wood.

L. O. Darling, Mayetta—Dodge two-ton truck, owned and operated six months, mileage 700. Hauled load of 5,400 pounds of wheat thirty miles over dirt roads in 2 hours and 10 minutes. Tire equipment United States fabric pneumatics in front, solids in rear. This truck is used to haul grain, stock and hay.

Much Used Highway

From the standpoint of traffic carried, it is probably unquestioned that the Lincoln Highway in New Jersey is the most important stretch of road in the United States and that it carries greater tonnage than any other section of road in the country. In a period of fifteen hours, on June 22—that is, from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.—11,000 motor cars passed over the Lincoln Highway bridge crossing the Passaic River just west of Jersey City, N. J. William Stuben, superintendent of the Lincoln Highway, who had charge of the traffic count above mentioned, says that although this figure sets a record, it is not expected to be unusual hereafter. Unquestionably it is far beyond the volume of traffic carried on any other section of the Lincoln Highway between New York and San Francisco.

Of the 11,000 motor vehicles, 390 were motor trucks and the remainder passenger cars. In addition to this traffic, the tabulators recorded sixty-five horse-drawn vehicles, of which thirty-seven were teams and twenty-eight singles. No wonder the New Jersey State High-



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LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOW EXISTS

The League of Nations, for which President Wilson and the representatives of this country at the peace table consistently fought through all the long-drawn-out negotiations at Paris, now exists and as yet the United States is not a member. By the last article of the treaty it becomes operative when signed by Germany and three of the principal allied powers. Germany signed without much delay. Next Great Britain formally adopted the treaty. Italy has ratified and France has voted by a big majority of its parliament or congress to approve the treaty as drawn. In this country we are arguing and quarreling, both sides apparently seeking political advantage like a lot of jockeys in a horse race, each endeavoring to beat his opponent in some way. Meanwhile the League has actually come in existence.

We have read no clearer, more impartial or unprejudiced discussion of the treaty and the League of Nations written into it than the address of Herbert Hoover before the students of Stanford University in California. For ten months following the armistice Mr. Hoover served as economic director for the supreme war council. This brought him into intimate contact with the political and economic situation all over Europe.

"We hear the cry that the league obligates that our sons be sent to fight in foreign lands," said Mr. Hoover. "Yet the very intent and structure of the league is to prevent war. There is no obligation for the United States to engage in military operations or to allow any interference with our internal affairs without the full consent of our representatives in the league. If there is any danger that we should be charged with an obligation to go to war, either direct or implied, without the full consent and approval of congress, I believe the President will be the first to agree to any interpretation that this cannot be."

"The French government so far takes this view: that it has requested from us a separate military guaranty for themselves. The league is founded expressly in the attempt to secure the specific settlement of these questions without military force. To me, every line of it is the complete negation of militarism. During the course of negotiations in Paris one fact stood out with regard to the league. Its opposition there arose entirely from the representatives of the old militaristic regimes and from the reactionaries of the world in general. They saw in it truly the undermining of militarism. They had the vision to see, and even openly to state that it would mean the ultimate abandonment of military force in the world. For they, as of old, contend that without the exercise of military power there is no hope of the maintenance of human efficiency or control of the masses."

"What they foresaw has already happened in a great military nation, the British, where the population, broken under a load of taxation, is responding quickly to the new possibility of international safety without the burden of gigantic naval armament. The reactionaries saw that under the hope of the protection of the League of Nations there would be a growing opposition to the burdens of armament from all those who labor with hand and mind. It is the workers of the world who pay the price of wars, not alone in the support of arms, but in blood and in the support of tyranny which armies mean in peace."

"There are many elements in Europe who wish to see the treaty break down and the League of Nations disappear. For instance, during the last five months our allies have been growing weaker

from a military point of view, due to the necessity of mobilizing their armies, while at the same time the reactionary group in Germany has been growing in strength through the hope of yet securing a division of the allies. At the time I left Europe, a month ago, German militarism had already re-established itself as a well disciplined, well-officed army of at least 400,000 men, largely congregated on the Polish frontier, and even defying the government at Berlin. Under the alarm of this danger, the Poles, in the midst of the greatest economic misery that a nation ever knew, have been trying to create an army of 500,000 men for their protection from the Germans on one side and the Bolsheviks on the other. If the treaty is ratified the German army will be reduced to 200,000 men and dispersed over Germany and their extra armament destroyed. The failure of the treaty means the invasion of the Polish state."

"This is only one of the powder magazines in Europe which cannot be destroyed until the treaty is ratified, and during every day of delay more explosives are poured into them."

"We cannot fiddle while Rome burns. The allies may themselves ratify this treaty without us, and thus assemble a council of nations of their own in an endeavor to solve the problems of Europe. It would be a council of Europe, and in the midst of these terrible times, considering the debts they owe to us, the material they must have from us or starve, I would rather that we be represented therein lest it become a league of Europe against the western hemisphere. A peace without us means more army and navy for us, with the old treadmill of taxes, and dangers for us."

In conclusion Mr. Hoover said: "I am one of those who hold that this war would never have happened if the nations of Europe had accepted the invitation of Sir Edward Grey to a conference of civilians in July, 1914. I believe that if the intelligence of the world can be aggregated around a table, the pressures from these responsible men for a solution which will prevent the enormous loss of life and the fabulous amount of human misery created by war will be such that no body of decent men in these times can resist it. We have now seen the most terrible five years of history because the reactionaries of Europe refused to come into a room to discuss the welfare of humanity. From this mighty political, social and economic upheaval there has resulted a host of outstanding problems which can breed war at any minute. The liberal world is asking us to come into a council to find solution for these things. That world is not asking for soldiers, it is asking for our economic and moral weight, our idealism, and our disinterested sense of justice. Are we not to take the responsibility that rests on the souls of these men in Europe who refused this invitation in 1914?"

Too much of the public discussion of the treaty and league has been of a character to muddle the mind of the reader rather than to lead to clear thinking. Honest debate is necessary and it is not to be wondered that a document evolved so laboriously by the 500 conflicting minds at the peace conference should provoke discussion. Such a treaty could not be perfect. As Mr. Hoover pointed out, there are many items in the treaty which men of good will would have liked to see different. Our delegation could have found cause to withdraw from the conference on many scores. We would have been withdrawing, however, in the face of the enemy, and Germany, by this division of the allies, would have been victorious."

The present indications are that our senate cannot force through textual changes. The question now seems to be on the matter of reservations and inter-

pretations of various points at issue.

Now that the league has become a fact, it is to be hoped that we can at least get in before the first official meeting, which is to be held in the United States this fall.

KANSAS DAIRYMEN AT CHICAGO

Specialized dairying in Kansas is a comparatively new industry, but each year our dairymen are becoming more enthusiastic. This year we had a fair representation at the National Dairy Show recently held in Chicago. This great show and exposition is becoming a veritable mecca for the dairymen of the whole country. A visit to the show gives a wider and more comprehensive view of this great industry of dairying than can be obtained in any other way. Among the Kansas breeders in attendance were Harry Mollhagen of Bushton, George Lenhart of Abilene, J. W. Marley and Sam Carpenter of Oswego, L. F. Cory of Belleville, John Linn and his sons Frank and Charles of Manhattan, and Mr. Devilbiss of Ottawa.

This does not assume to be a complete list of the Kansas breeders who attended the National Dairy Show, being simply those whom we happen to know were there. We feel sure the dairy industry in our state will profit as a whole because of the fresh inspiration and enthusiasm brought back by those who were able to get away from the home work long enough to make this trip.

A notable Kansas purchase resulting from the trip is that made by Mr. Devilbiss of Ottawa, who bought the grand champion Guernsey bull of the show, Dauntless of Edgemoor. This bull is a junior two-year-old and was shown by W. H. Dupree of California.

The bringing of such high class breeding sires to Kansas is most commendable. There may have been other purchases of breeding stock worthy of mention in this connection, but this is the only one which has come to our attention.

KANSAS DAIRY JUDGES WIN

For the first time since a student's dairy cattle judging contest has been conducted at the National Dairy Show, the Kansas team stands at the top. Fifteen agricultural college teams, consisting of three men each, were in the competition. A number of special prizes were offered. The Kansas team won the Holstein trophy, Missouri the Jersey, Iowa the Guernsey, and New York State the Ayrshire cup.

Speeches of presentation were made by officials of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the various record associations. It seems well worth while to give prominence to this educational work in helping the coming generation of dairymen to a better knowledge of the business and particularly the type of animals desired for best results in dairy production.

The young men of the Kansas team were E. E. Gottman, Ray Campbell, and G. C. Anderson. They have been coached by H. W. Cave, dairy instructor at the agricultural college. In addition to what they saw at the dairy show these young men visited a number of prominent dairy herds en route to Chicago.

The right of farmers to use co-operative methods in bargaining with the consuming public is not to be obtained without a struggle. Farmers and farm organizations should redouble their efforts to impress upon congress the ne-

cessity of passing the collective bargaining bill, known as the Capper-Hersman bill. Letters, telegrams and resolutions adopted by farmers' unions, grange and equity locals, milk producers' associations and co-operative units generally should be sent to Washington in support of this all important measure. Otherwise, the efforts of certain powerful trade associations are likely to prove its undoing. The wholesale grocers are said to be active in their desire to defeat the measure. It is well known that various trade associations maintaining or working through state and national lobbies have for years been fighting the growth of agricultural co-operation. The opposition of milk distributors frequently manifests itself simultaneously with the arrest and prosecution of co-operative milk marketing associations. Public records are available which show concerted effort to prevent the manufacturers of feeds, fertilizers, farm machinery and other agricultural requirements from selling to farmers' co-operative associations. This movement has gone so far that county agents, directors of agricultural extension, the Department of Agriculture, and public employees and officials generally have been subjected to pressure in the effort to prevent the spread of the co-operative movement among farmers.

Already over 3,000 farmers have indicated their desire to help Secretary J. C. Mohler in his cost of wheat production investigation. The response has been exceptionally good from local organizations. At many of the local farmers' meetings the plan is being discussed. As yet the blanks are not being mailed. Mr. Mohler is anxious to have as many volunteers as possible on his list to receive the cost blanks when they are ready for distribution. The list of questions is short and it will not be a difficult matter to fill out the blank.

We have held that Sudan grass in Eastern Kansas should supersede millet as a catch forage crop. An incident recently came to our attention in support of this stand. George Frisbie, of Jefferson County, was persuaded to plant Sudan grass instead of millet last spring by the county agent. Here is how he wrote to the agent after the Sudan began to show its possibilities: "You are the horrible wretch who induced me to plant this Sudan grass, now come down and tell me what to do with it. It is now higher than the fence. Shall I cut it or put on another wire?"

The current issue of The Shorthorn in America, published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, contains a vast amount of excellent matter pertaining to Shorthorns. Among the contributors are F. D. Coburn; S. R. McKelvie, governor of Nebraska; Alvin H. Sanders, author of "Sanders' Shorthorn History"; Dean E. H. Skinner of Purdue University; Miss Eva Ashton; Secretary F. W. Harding; W. A. Cochel, J. L. Torrey, and others. Editor Frank D. Tomson has introduced several unique and interesting features in this number.

The benefits of education and useful knowledge, generously diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.—SAM HOUSTON.

The successful dairy farmer not only studies how to feed his cow, but how to feed his land.

BLACKLEG AND ITS CONTROL

Early Treatment With Aggressin or Filtrate Insures Against Loss

By LEONARD W. GOSS

BLACKLEG, black-quarter, quarter-ill, or symptomatic anthrax, is an acute infectious disease of cattle. It has also been reported to occur in sheep and hogs. It is characterized by the presence of a rapidly swelling which contains gas.

This disease occurs throughout the western half of the United States, but it has occasionally been seen in several of the states east of the Mississippi River. The eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains are badly infected from Texas on the south into Canada on the north. It frequently occurs in many European countries.

Blackleg is caused by an organism highly resistant to heat and disinfectants. It seems to live and grow best in rich, moist soil.

Blackleg is not a contagious disease, as it does not seem to be transmitted directly from one animal to another. It is considered to be an infectious disease. The germs enter the animal's body with the food or water, where they pass by way of the blood to the place where the lesions develop, which is always in muscular tissue. Or, the germs are carried directly from the soil into wounds, such as castration, spaying, and small punctures of the skin, where they develop and produce the lesion. A pasture once infected is very apt to remain so almost indefinitely, as it is thought that the germs multiply in the soil or remain in the form of resistant spores until entering the animal under conditions favorable for their growth.

Cattle contract blackleg mostly between the ages of five months and two years, although it does occur in calves as young as three weeks and in cattle as old as four and even seven years. The season of the year and weather conditions influence its occurrence. It is a well known fact that it is more prevalent during the fall, winter, and spring, and during the times when pasture is very good, namely, following good rains. Cattle which are making gains are more apt to develop blackleg than animals in fair flesh.

At the Kansas Agricultural College about 80 or 90 per cent of the cattle inoculated with blackleg germs during November, December, January, February, and March, die of blackleg, while only about 10 per cent of those which are inoculated during the warmer months, July and August, die.

It has also been noticed that the deaths increase in number after a rainy period during the summer or fall, which was the case during the last of August, 1917.

Symptoms of Disease

The symptoms of blackleg develop rapidly. There first occurs a loss of appetite and rumination. The animal stands with back arched and head lowered. Later lameness develops in one quarter, followed by a firm and painful swelling. Sometimes the latter develops in the loin, shoulder or neck. The swelling increases rapidly and will give out a crackling sound when pressed or rubbed by the hand. This sound is due to the presence of gas which the germs produce as they grow in the muscle. Occasionally the lesion develops so deeply in the muscle that it is not noticeable upon the exterior.

The affected animal has a temperature from 103 to 104 degrees F. and perhaps higher. As the disease progresses the animal goes down and becomes unwilling to arise. By this time the temperature has declined and proceeds to go below normal, frequently going as low as 95 degrees F. before death occurs. The respirations increase in number and the heart beats faster, death resulting from exhaustion, which occurs in twelve to thirty hours after the first symptoms are noticed. After death the carcass bloats rapidly. Reddish colored

fluid comes out through the skin in the vicinity of the swelling. Blood frequently comes from the natural body openings.

After the skin is removed, one will notice that the carcass has a rather diffused pink color which is quite characteristic of blackleg. In the vicinity of the swelling there will be a yellow to dark gelatinous-looking material which contains gas. If the underlying muscles are cut, there will be noticed a crackling sound, a characteristic sweetish odor, and in some places there are numerous dark red to reddish-black spots and gas bubbles, while in others the muscle is lighter in color than normal. If the other organs of the body are examined soon after death, they will appear quite normal. If, however, they are allowed to stand awhile before being examined, it will be noted that all the tissues are stained by the blood to a pinkish color, while the spleen and liver will contain some gas, which will be noticed when they are handled or cut with a knife. If there is much gas, the spleen will be enlarged.

Blackleg might be confused with anthrax, in which condition the spleen is greatly enlarged, semi-fluid, and contains gas. There is an absence of a crackling swelling in anthrax. As there is little anthrax in Kansas, there is small chance of mistaking it for blackleg in this state.

Blackleg may also be confused with malignant edema, in which there is generally more swelling and an absence of the dark red spots and streaks within the muscle tissue proper, and the odor is different. Malignant edema usually occurs from an injury through the skin, while blackleg only occasionally occurs in this manner.

The definite determination of the disease is best carried out by laboratory examination, which can be conducted if a small piece of the affected part is sent to the laboratory.

Treatment may be carried out quite successfully if it is attempted in the early stage of the disease, namely, during the fever stage. It consists of the injection of large doses of anti-blackleg serum into and around the swelling, or, better, intravenously. The anti-blackleg serum should be used in doses of 250 to 500 cubic centimeters. As blackleg is an acute and rapidly developing disease, the curative treatment is of little use. Prevention of the disease has proved to be much more advisable than trying to cure it.

Prevention has been practiced for

many years. For the past twenty years prior to 1915, the preventative measures were the vaccination of calves two or more times a year with a powder or pill vaccine. While these methods have protected many cattle from blackleg, they have not proved to be highly efficient. It is well known by all who have had the opportunity to observe large numbers of cattle which have been vaccinated with vaccines, that at times they fail to protect some of the animals for more than a month or two. At other times they have been known to produce the disease.

BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN.—On account of these factors, Doctors Schoenleber, Haslam, and Franklin, after considerable research work at the Kansas Agricultural College, put into practical use the blackleg aggressin, which material was first reported by Schobl.

Blackleg aggressin is made from the juices pressed from the blackleg swellings which develop in the muscle tissue of a calf following its injection with the blackleg germs. This material is filtered until all the germs are removed, after which its injection into susceptible calves will not produce blackleg.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that this material will protect cattle from blackleg after they have been injected with a dose of five cubic centimeters. This material has been used upon several hundred thousand cattle with almost perfect results. It is not curative, nor will it afford much protection against the disease for a period of three to ten days after it is injected into the animal. On the other hand, it cannot produce the disease, because it contains no blackleg germs.

BLACKLEG FILTRATE.—Rous and Nitta produced a blackleg culture filtrate which protected cattle against blackleg. Eichhorn procured Nitta's method and has produced a filtrate. During the spring of 1917 the author began growing the blackleg germs upon a cultural medium, where they were grown for a period of eight to ten days, after which time the medium was passed through filters until it was freed of all blackleg germs. This material, which is called blackleg filtrate, was then tested upon guinea pigs and upon calves. These tests indicated it would protect cattle against blackleg.

After conducting these experiments for more than a year, during which time the tests all indicated that the protection produced was as good as that following the use of blackleg aggressin, it was concluded advisable to place black-

leg filtrate on the market, which was done on July 1, 1918, by the Kansas Agricultural College. From July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, 39,880 doses were sent out. During this time there has not been reported to the college a loss from blackleg of any animal which was vaccinated with the blackleg filtrate.

The action of the filtrate and aggressin are practically the same. As the filtrate can be produced at less cost than the aggressin, it may ultimately displace the aggressin. At the present time it seems advisable to discontinue the use of the powder or pill vaccines, which contain the blackleg germs in more or less attenuated form, and use the blackleg aggressin or the blackleg filtrate. These two products are used in the same manner, as their action is considered to be very similar.

In the use of these products it is advisable to use a syringe capable of holding thirty to forty cubic centimeters. The syringe and needles should be sterilized, after which the material may be drawn from the bottles by passing the needle through the cork while the former is attached to the syringe.

The injection should be made under the skin on the side of the neck. Before inserting the needle, the site of injection should be sponged off with a disinfectant, then five cubic centimeters of the material should be injected into each animal, regardless of its age. Much larger quantities are harmless, but also seem to be needless.

Time and Age of Treatment

It is advisable to treat calves which are on pasture with their dams, in the early fall before the fall rains make a fresh start of grass, as losses always occur with or following an improvement in the pasture conditions. If calves are in badly infected pastures or lots, it is advisable to treat them as young as three or four weeks of age. Animals treated this young should be treated again when five to eight months old; otherwise one treatment has proved to be sufficient.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Dr. Goss prepared the article here given just before resigning his position at the Kansas Agricultural College to take up commercial work. It was first published as an experiment station circular.

Tuberculosis Work Advances

An official list of tuberculin tested herds just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows that in nine months the number of animals in tuberculosis-free accredited herds increased from 6,945 to 19,021, while the number of cattle once tested climbed the ladder from 22,212 to 97,243. Virginia leads in number of accredited herds, as 196 herds, consisting of 1,231 purebred and 3,914 grade animals, have been accredited, while Virginia dairymen have also subjected 487 herds, made up of 6,789 grade and 876 purebred animals, to a single tuberculin test without reactions. Minnesota ranks next in total number of animals once tested, as 259 herds, consisting of 4,069 purebred and 3,179 grade animals, have successfully passed on initial test, while 3,428 purebred and 708 grade animals have already been accredited in 131 herds. North Dakota farmers have subjected 3,842 purebred and 4,770 grade animals in 684 herds to the first test, while 68 herds, consisting of 1,374 purebred and 357 grade dairy animals have been accredited. Ohio has given 262 herds, including 3,484 purebred and 1,140 grade animals the first test, and has 19 herds of 710 purebred and 31 grade animals on the "dairy roll of honor."

The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. It is the only dictator that freemen accept and the only security that freemen desire.—MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

Blackleg is an acute disease of such short duration that the curative treatment should not be relied upon.

Preventative treatment by early injection of filtrate or aggressin is highly important.

Preventative treatment should be given before losses occur, as the saving of one calf will pay for a large number of losses.

The treatment should be administered before changes are made to a more nourishing diet.

The immunity from the use of filtrate or aggressin does not develop for three to ten days after its injection, but it is of long duration.

Should losses take place before the treatment it is then advisable to give all cattle antiblackleg serum, following this in ten to twelve days with a dose of filtrate or aggressin.

The antiblackleg serum will stop the losses within twenty-four hours, but its protection will last only ten days to three weeks.

The early treatment of all calves with blackleg filtrate or aggressin gives good assurance that there will be no losses from blackleg.

EUROPEAN LIVE STOCK NEEDS

Demand Dependent on Exchange Rates and Economic Conditions

THAT European demand for our live stock products will not be dependent alone upon the normal needs of the people of the war stricken countries was the outstanding feature of the address by Dean F. B. Mumford of Missouri Agricultural College at the Sni-A-Bar Shorthorn show and demonstration. He made it clear that the normal economic life of the nations effected must be re-established and in particular the rates of foreign exchange must become more nearly normal before Europe can supply even her immediate needs in food, clothing, and raw material for her industries. Dean Mumford is fresh from a tour of Europe where he had every opportunity to learn the actual live stock conditions. Considerable more than passing interest attaches to what he had to say at this field meeting which was attended by fully 3,000 persons.

"The normal needs of the people of Europe cannot be satisfied until her productive industries are re-established," said Dean Mumford. "When Europe is able to increase her production and begin to export, then the rate of exchange will immediately improve and to the great advantage of those nations. The governments of Europe will no longer undertake to supply the every day needs of its people. From this time forward the individual must earn the money to buy the food and clothing which directly has been controlled or even supplied through governmental agencies.

"The immediate requirements of the belligerent nations are almost beyond estimate but these requirements cannot be satisfied even approximately until certain economic adjustments are made. During the period of adjustment Europe must subsist on short rations.

"The rate of exchange is running so heavily against all countries of continental Europe that they must pay from 40 per cent in France to 90 per cent in Austria more than in normal times, and these excess amounts must in every case be added to the abnormally high prices now prevailing in America. For example, a dairy cow which can be purchased in America and transported to a French port at a total cost of \$200 must be sold to the French farmer for \$338 plus commission and transportation charges from the French port to the French farm. Similarly the Italian farmer would be compelled to pay \$394 for a cow worth \$200 in American money. The Austrian farmer would pay \$2,000 for the same cow. This economic difficulty is in my judgment the chief obstacle in developing a demand which under normal conditions, would afford a continuing market at high prices for some years. The present rates, (September 1) of exchange in the countries which greatly need food and clothing supplies are indicated in the table here given.

"Assuming that the economic conditions will gradually return to normal and that the purchasing power of the nations engaged in war will be increased, then the important questions to be answered are, 'Can the farmers of Europe supply the demands of its own people for food and clothing? If not entirely then to what extent? What are the available live stock resources of the world? To what extent will the United States be called upon to supply the deficiencies of Europe?'

"Not all of these questions can be answered at the present time since it is impossible to secure reliable estimates of the supplies of live stock in all the producing countries.

"First then, what is the condition of the live stock industry in Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and France?

"In general it may be said that the agricultural resources of all nations have been maintained in a remarkable manner

throughout the war. The world supplies of live stock per capita have not been materially reduced as compared with the pre war period but there has been very great disturbance and interference with the normal channels of trade due to the normal channels of trade due to transportation difficulties and war losses.

"In all European nations the industrial activities of the countries involved have been greatly disturbed as a result of the European war. This is particularly true of all manufacturing industries and especially of industries which were generally classified during the war as non-essential. The impelling necessity for raw materials to be used in manufacturing war munitions and supplies greatly retarded the normal industrial development of the nations at war.

"The agricultural industry in all European countries was similarly more or less disturbed and the normal systems of farming modified to a considerable extent. It is true, however, that great as was this disturbance in agriculture, it was far less than in any other of the great economic industries.

"In discussing the agricultural conditions of the belligerent nations, we must make a very clear distinction between those territories which were occupied by the military forces of the enemy and the regions which were not controlled by the enemy armies. If we examine carefully the agricultural conditions outside of

service? The only answer to this question is that the old men, women and children have maintained agricultural production outside of the devastated area and have been able to nearly maintain normal production. The French population was able to maintain agricultural production for the reason that the French farm is small, the average size being only 18 acres, and undoubtedly the French people were much more industrious during the war than under normal conditions.

"As compared with pre-war conditions there is a shortage in certain agricultural products but this represents in large measure the consumption of the reserves which are always maintained by an agricultural community. If we confine our attention entirely to the live stock situation in France we find that there is a material shortage of draft horses and draft oxen and dairy cows, but to offset this there are more calves and yearlings in France today than before the war. The cattle on French farms are in excellent condition due to a good pasture season and an increase in the pasture area. Grain feeding is not the rule in most sections of France. Grain is rarely fed to cattle on pasture and ordinary cattle in many sections of France are maintained exclusively upon hay without grain in the winter.

"The shortage of draft horses and oxen has greatly increased the use of

ing slaughtered last year at this time.

"The numbers of sheep in France were decreasing gradually before the war and it is probable that the sheep population of France will never return to the conditions some 10 or 15 years before the war.

Belgium Stock Situation

"The shortage of live stock in Belgium is probably more serious than in any other European country except Italy. The Germans stole 90,000 head of horses from Belgium. The present shortage of horses amounts to over 100,000 head. This is one-third of the number reported for 1912.

"The Germans not only removed nearly 100,000 horses from Belgium but restricted breeding operations in Belgium apparently with the malignant intention of crippling the Belgium draft horse industry. As a result of breeding restrictions the number of young stock in Belgium is much below normal and the quality is not as good as in pre-war times.

"Under the terms of the peace treaty, Germany is required to return to Belgium 200 stallions, 5,000 mares and 5,000 fillies, the fillies to be between 18 months and two years of age.

"Belgium has lost approximately 1,000,000 head of cattle or more than 50 per cent of its normal cattle production during the war. Of this number the Germans commandeered approximately 500,000 head. In 1913 there were 1,850,000 head of cattle in Belgium. In 1919 the official estimates indicate that there are only 898,000 head of cattle. It will undoubtedly be necessary for Belgium to import some cattle. Under the terms of the peace treaty Germany is required to return to Belgium 2,000 bulls, 50,000 milk cows and 40,000 heifers. In an effort to make up the shortage in milk cows Belgium has already imported 4,000 cows from Holland.

"The decrease in the number of swine in Belgium has been more marked than that of any other class of live stock. According to the latest official estimates the number of swine in Belgium is now only 23 per cent of the number reported in 1913.

"Under the peace terms Germany must deliver 15,000 sows to the Belgium government. It is estimated that Belgium will import 2,000 tons of condensed milk monthly for the next 10 or 12 months. There are very large stores of meat and animal products in Antwerp and in Rotterdam but these stores have been accumulated in those cities for the purpose of supplying German needs and they are not available for the people of Belgium. From the latest official estimates Belgium now has a three months' supply of meats and a 10 months' supply of fats on hand.

Conditions in Italy

"There is a shortage of all classes of live stock and live stock products in Italy. This shortage is to be made up by the government by importations of frozen and cured meats and if necessary the importation of live cattle for slaughter. There are very limited cold storage facilities in Italy so that the Italian demands are largely for live cattle or cured meats. It is probably that the Italian nations will need 20,000 tons a month for the remainder of the year according to the latest report of the special representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture who have recently returned from Europe. The Italian shortage of cattle amounts to 920,000 head or about 13 per cent. The decrease in horses is 179,000 head of 8 per cent, and the decrease in swine is 394,000 head or about 14 per cent. Sheep and goats show a slight increase amounting to 7 per cent. This increase is undoubtedly due to larger average areas of grass. In Italy as in France the decrease in numbers of cattle is much

(Continued on Page Thirteen)



PART OF ARTHUR MOSSE'S CHESTER WHITE SHOW HERD AS SEEN AT THE KANSAS FREE FAIR

the occupied portions there are undoubted evidences of prosperity. The increase was not as great as it would have been if labor and materials could have been more easily and cheaply secured but in spite of these handicaps it is undoubtedly true that the farmers of France and England are more prosperous today than at any time in their history. In France the conditions surrounding the agricultural industry are better than those surrounding any other important industry in France. The French farmer today is prosperous.

Live Stock in France

"The question may very properly be asked, How has it been possible for France to bring about this position when so many of its men have been killed in war and so many others have been absent for so long a time in the military

milk cows for draft purposes. There has been a 100 per cent increase in the use of such animals for draft during the war.

"There has been a very rapid decrease in the hog population of France during the war. The French hog is a bacon hog. All French hogs are lean but this is not different from their condition in pre-war times. The present rate of slaughtering hogs in France is about one-half the rate during the war. There is every reason to believe that the hog shortage will be rapidly corrected.

"The sheep population of France has fallen from 16,000,000 before the war to 9,500,000 at the present time. This is a decrease of one-third in the numbers of sheep in France. The numbers of sheep slaughtered at the present time, (1919), are about 50 per cent of the number be-

EXCHANGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

	Normal Value, Cents	Present Value, Cents	Purchasing Present Power— Per Cent of Normal
Austrian, crown	20.3	2.00	9.9
Jugo-Slavia, crown	20.3	2.15	10.6
Czecho-Slovakian, crown	30.3	3.15	15.8
Polish, mark	23.8	3.75	15.8
German, mark	23.8	4.00	16.8
Roumanian, lei	19.3	4.35	22.5
Finland, mark	19.3	6.50	33.6
Servian, dinar	19.3	8.20	42.5
Italian, lire	19.3	10.30	53.6
Belgian, franc	19.3	11.8	60.9
French, franc	19.3	11.8	60.9
English, pound	487.0	416.0	85.4

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

IT WILL pay to hold enough selected seed corn for two years' planting, in spite of the present high price of corn. Good seed corn costs the farmer only the market price minus the cost of marketing in the fall, but it is worth the difference between a good stand and a poor stand in the spring, and is often unobtainable at any price. The best of the corn selected should be used for next years' planting and the remainder held in reserve for use in 1921, in case of an early freeze next season. Seed corn should be selected in the field from good, strong plants which have had no lack of advantage by competition of neighboring plants or by growing on soil better than the average. If the ears are selected before freezing and are immediately stored in a dry, well-ventilated room or loft, the labor spent will pay at the rate of about five dollars per hour.

Boost the Painting Campaign

The paint and varnish industry of America is setting out on a "Save the Surface" campaign. It is of course to the interest of the various companies represented to put this campaign over in good style, but it is of great interest to the man who has buildings on his farm to help them put it over.

The loss from unprotected surfaces, whether they be surfaces of iron, wood or other material is very great and can only be estimated, but it is certain that the loss is far out of proportion to what it would be if proper protection were given the surfaces.

Nothing improves the appearance of any farm building more than a good coat of paint, and nothing will add any more to the life of a building. The slogan, "Save the Surface and you Save All," has been adopted by the campaign leaders and it is a hint to all thrifty farmers to add years to the usefulness of their buildings and make them pay interest on the investment over the maximum period of time.

Canadian Wheat Prices

The Wheat Board of Canada has fixed the following prices for the sale of wheat to flour mills: \$2.30 a bushel, including five cents a bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 Northern in store public terminal elevators, Fort William and Port Arthur; \$2.33 a bushel, including five cents a bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 Spring or No. 1 White Winter wheat, in store Montreal; \$2.31 per bushel, including five cents carrying charges, basis No. 1 mixed Ontario and Quebec wheat in store Montreal; \$2.27 per bushel, including five cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 Goose Wheat in store Montreal; \$2.25 1-2 a bushel including five cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 British Columbia wheat, in store Canadian Government Elevator, Vancouver.

Controlling Soil Washing

In controlling washing, as in controlling disease, preventive measures are more important than remedies, says M. F. Miller of Missouri College of Agriculture. Where washing has already taken place, of course remedial measures alone are left. If the washing has been long continued, however, the remedies are costly and it is rare that the land can be put into as good condition as it was in originally, even with great expense. There are few cases where the old saying that "a stitch in time saves nine" is more applicable than in the handling of land to prevent washing.

A crop rotation which leaves the land bare as short a time as possible is the most fundamental preventive measure. Naturally corn must be grown on most farms but there are very few where corn must be grown over one-third of

the time on the individual fields and where all the stalk land must lie bare during the fall, winter, and spring.

The use of winter cover crops, such as rye, will go a long way in preventing the washing of the fall, winter, and spring rains. The man who has never tried a crop like rye will be surprised at the effect of the fibrous roots of this crop in holding the soil. Other crops which may be used to advantage are wheat, barley, and—in the southern half of the state—crimson clover. The use of such crops not only means a saving of soil but also the addition of organic matter or humus—a substance badly needed in most lands which are inclined to wash.

Trend of Kansas Agriculture

With large gains in areas devoted to crop, there is a big waste annually in forage and roughage, pointed out J. C. Mohler in discussing the trend of agricultural development in Kansas at the annual county agent conference held in Manhattan last week. There is not enough live stock in the state to eat the feed produced in normal years. While the acreage in crops in the past decade has increased more than four million, cattle and hogs have fallen off about 25 per cent each. It is clearly apparent from Mr. Mohler's statement that the trend of Kansas is toward enlarged acreages in crops, increased crop production and less livestock. This means,

dairy stock, with silage crops in connection with the silo, and in addition the raising of as much wheat and other crops as available labor made possible or as might be deemed advisable.

Must Protect Bees in Winter

To obtain large crops of honey you must have large colonies of bees ready to go to the field at the beginning of the honey flow. To have large colonies the bees must pass through the winter with as little loss in their working force as possible. Bees, like storage batteries, have a certain amount of energy, which, when once expended, means the death of the bees. If you would have a large working force in the spring, all precautions should be taken which will enable the bees to pass through the winter with the minimum expenditure of their energy. This energy is used by the bees in the winter in maintaining the proper temperature in the hive. As bees are cold-blooded animals, and do not give off heat, they maintain the proper temperature by consuming honey, and by muscular exertions. Both of these processes consume energy and shorten the life of the bee.

Winter protection reduces the work necessary to maintain the proper temperature, and, therefore, will result in a larger colony of bees in the spring which will possess a great deal of unexpended energy to carry on the spring work of brood rearing, so as to have a

two-story hive, under similar conditions, had 16,406, and the packed hive had 36,718, or 25,000 more bees than were in the one-story hive. As bees are now selling for \$2.50 a pound, this would make a difference of \$12.50 between the packed hive and the unpacked hive. The same was found to be true in those bees which were protected by a windbreak. The one-story hive had 14,063 bees, while the two-story hive had 20,936, and the packed hive had 38,594. A comparison of the number of bees in the hives protected by the windbreak and those not protected shows a difference of about 2,500 bees in the one-story hive, and over 4,000 in the two-story hive, which gives a very good indication of the value of a windbreak over no windbreak. In the packed hive the value of the windbreak is not as striking as that in the unpacked hive, which is only what would be expected. A theory which has long been held and frequently preached in Kansas is that there is no need of winter protection in this state, because we have such open winters. The winter of 1917-18 was called a severe winter, while that of 1918-19 was known as an open winter. The following facts will show very clearly that this theory of not needing packing on account of an open winter is a myth, and a dangerous one at that, as the open winter is much more severe on bees than a hard winter. A comparison between the number of bees in the hives in the spring with the number in the fall show that in 1917-18, which was a severe winter, there were 332 less bees in the one-story hive which was not protected by the windbreak, while in the hive similarly placed during the open winter of 1918-19, there were 3,282, or about ten times as many. In 1917-18 the two-story hive without a windbreak gained 2,808 bees, while in the open winter there were 469 less bees in the spring than in the fall. In those hives protected by a windbreak, the one-story hive in the winter of 1917-18 gained 4,538, and only 313 during the open winter. The two-story hive protected by the windbreak gained 13,346 during the severe winter, while a hive similarly placed gained only 5,936 during the open winter.

The figures given above show very conclusively three things: First, that a windbreak is of great value in properly protecting bees for the winter. Second, that the open winter causes a greater loss in the bees than does a hard winter, and third, it shows above all things that packing is most essential to good wintering conditions, and proves clearly that winter protection is necessary in order to have a strong colony of bees ready for the honey flow in the spring. —J. H. MERRILL, State Apiarist.

Concrete Floors Save Fertility

By increasing the value of manure produced, concrete floors for feeding stables will return their cost in about one year, as shown by tests at the Ohio Experiment Station. The extra crop returns from manure kept on concrete floors is due to the soluble plant food in the manure; this seeps away where earthen floors are used.

The cost of concreting floors generally amounts to about \$5 an animal in the ordinary feeding stable and the saving in manure is equal to this amount of every 1,000 pounds in live weight of steers or cattle fed for the year, as compared with animals fed on earth floors.

Concrete floors also make it easier to provide better sanitary places for the animals.

Cut out all old canes of raspberries and thin the new ones now. Thorough cultivation about the plants will reduce the insects that are apt to work on the plants.



On the A. J. Wempe farm, Frankfort, visitors making a farm tour under farm bureau and county Y. M. C. A. supervision found four pure-bred mares hitched to a manure spreader. Plowing had been the order of the day until it got too dry. Six mares do all the work on this farm. Five good colts were seen. One mare lost her colt.

he asserted, less attention to maintaining the fertility of the soil.

"In spite of our diversity of crops, as alfalfa, the sorghums, oats, barley, millet, and so on, corn and wheat continue to occupy about 75 per cent of the state's cultivated area," said Secretary Mohler. "This was the proportion of corn and wheat twenty years ago. The proportion of wheat has largely increased until this year probably half the crop acreage was in wheat alone."

"It is probably true that a growing tenantry is partly responsible for the trend of our agriculture. The tenant with the annual lease, which is the contract most common in Kansas, has little or no incentive to raise other than a cash crop. Besides the risk of this system, idleness is enforced on the one-crop farmer for considerable periods during the year, which must result not only in increasing cost of production, but limits production itself as compared with the possibilities under better systems of farm management with regular, year-round work."

Secretary Mohler believed the stock-share lease would bring great improvement, and while he made no direct recommendation about the acreage Kansas should devote to wheat, he was emphatic that it was most unwise to sacrifice other crops and livestock to wheat. He advocated more livestock, especially

large working force ready for the honey crop when it starts.

In order to ascertain whether or not winter protection is valuable, experiments have been carried on at the Kansas State Agricultural College in which two sets of three hives each are used. One set of these hives is placed out in the open where it is not protected by any windbreak, while the other set is protected by a dense windbreak of shrubbery. In each set of the three hives each hive is wintered under different conditions. There is one one-story hive, one two-story hive, and one packed hive in each set. All of these hives are placed on scales, and daily readings are taken of the change in weights. In the fall of the year, when the bees are put in winter quarters, the amount of honey in each hive is ascertained, also the exact weight of the bees in each hive. As the number of bees in a pound is variously estimated at about 5,000, for the purpose of this experiment this will be the number used. As the number of bees in the hive ready for work on the day that the honey flow starts is a good test of how they have wintered, the weight of the bees is again taken in the spring of the year on the date when the honey flow begins. As a result of these weighings, it was found that the one-story hive which was unprotected had in the spring 11,718 bees, while the

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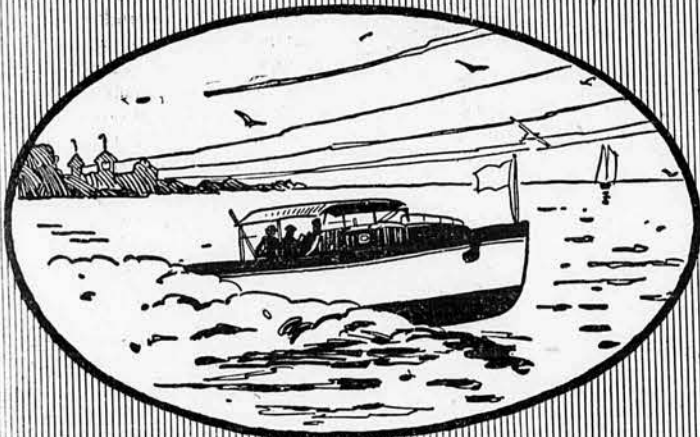
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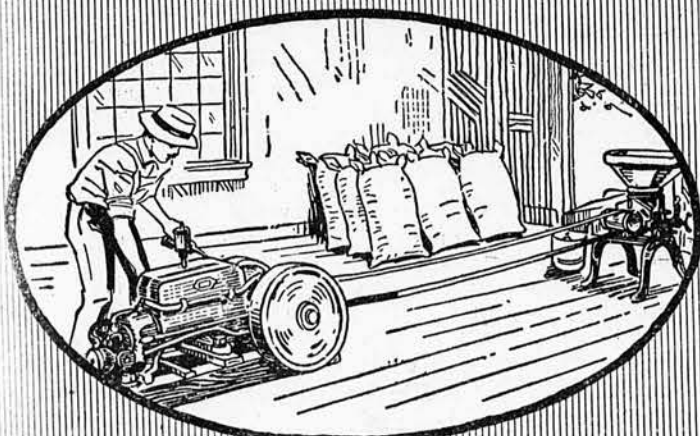
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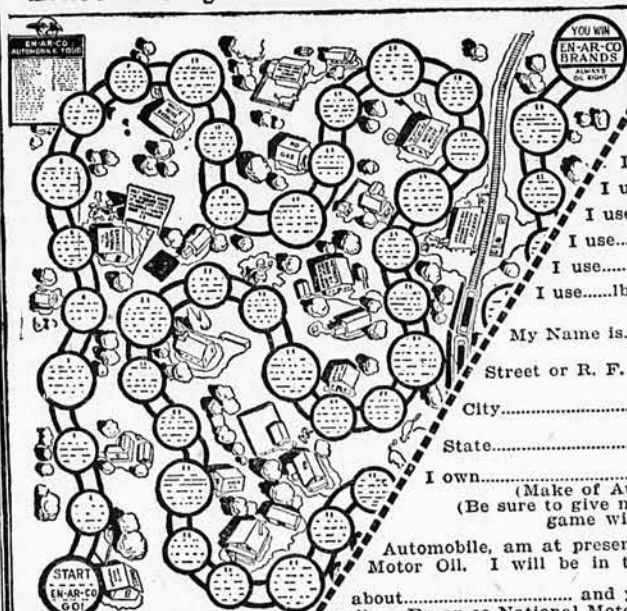
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Distributing Good Sires

A system of county farmers' exchanges in live stock, feed, and seed has been developed in Iowa during the past year, forces of the State Agricultural College and of the United States Department of Agriculture working in co-operation. One of the principal activities of the exchange is in the distribution of pure-bred live stock. The breeders send a list of the animals they have for sale to the office of the county agricultural agent. He makes up lists of these animals and distributes them throughout the county, frequently advertising in the local papers. If any animals are not disposed of in the county, a list of them is sent to the extension department of the state agricultural college, where lists are made up for the entire state and sent to every county and to adjoining states. In this way many farmers who otherwise would not have the opportunity of locating pure bred sires are able to get exactly what they want. Through the exchanges many carloads of pure bred stock have been sold to buyers from other states.

GENERAL FARM ITEMS

Poor Cow a Loafer

How many dairymen would keep a hired hand on their place who got up when he felt like it, worked when he felt like it, and did just as he pleased. Such a hired man would be a losing proposition and the man who would keep him would soon become bankrupt.

On the other hand, how many dairymen are keeping boarder dairy cows that produce just as little milk as they feel like producing, with little or no profit to the owner?

A dairyman cannot afford to keep a man that does not do more work than he is paid for doing. Neither can he afford to keep a cow that does not return more money to him than he puts into her feed and labor.

How many cows in your herd are returning a fair profit for the feed consumed and how many are returning little or nothing or even costing money to keep? The profit made from a cow depends upon the amount of butterfat produced and the cost of producing same. Monthly records and the Babcock test will detect the boarder cows. Why waste time and money on cows that do not pay for their keep?—W. E. Spangler, Colorado Agricultural College.

Dairying Saved the Day

The story of a widow and her son in Beaver County, Oklahoma, gives a new evidence of the value of extension work to the individual farmer. Three years ago the woman's brother, who had been running her farm for her, became discouraged and decided to leave the country for the city. It looked as if the farm would have to be sold and the widow and her son, too, would have to live in town. About this time the county agent met the son, a lad of 18, and heard the story. He called at the farm and spent some time convincing the Anderson family that life on a Beaver County farm could be made interesting and profitable. They decided to stay another year.

The son grew a crop that year and invested \$300 in two registered Holstein cows, and his mother started a flock of pure-bred chickens. A garden plot was irrigated, surplus vegetables grown on it were canned by the cooked-in-the-can method, and potatoes sufficient for the family's use were raised. In 1917 the Holstein cows returned a profit of \$114 in cream, with plenty of skim milk for the chickens and hogs. A \$100 calf was sold and another valued at the same price was saved to increase the herd. A big demand for their poultry and eggs meanwhile had been created and a new poultry house was built. During the past winter they built a new house. They would not live anywhere else, now, than on their Beaver County farm.

Good Bull Sacrificed

Aagie Cornucopia Pauline Count 13th was sold to the butcher for \$50. While he headed the herd of his owner he sired eleven daughters which average in yearly production 472.1 pounds of butterfat, but this fact was not known until after the bull was sold. When the daughters were of breeding age the sire was sold to avoid inbreeding. His value was not known, so he went to the butcher's block instead of to another herd.

At three years, one daughter, Springdale Clothilde Vale II produced 18,829 pounds of milk and 732.5 pounds of butter more than 900 pounds of butter in a year, making a state record for junior three-year-olds. Colantha Clover Lawn, another daughter, produced 15,300 pounds of milk and 597.4 pounds of butterfat. The lowest production among these eleven daughters is 508.9 pounds made by a two-year-old. Five daughters were three-year olds, six two-year-olds when the records were made.

That a co-operative bull association would prevent the loss of such bulls is the belief of many stockmen. In fact, says A. L. Cramer, in charge of cow test-

ing work in Wisconsin, this is the chief advantage of such an association. To avoid inbreeding, good bulls owned by a single dairyman are sold from the herd, whereas in a co-operative association a good bull can be kept until his value is demonstrated because the co-operative plan means exchange of bulls among the different herds.

May Have \$3 Wheat

Reports have been coming in that many farmers have planted less than one-half as much wheat this fall, or are planning on planting less than last year, which seems strange to the student of economic conditions.

In spite of the big production this year there will be little if any surplus, and possibly a shortage before the next crop. As a certain pointer to this coming condition consider the sugar shortage at the present time.

A careful analysis of foreign conditions will convince the careful thinker that America will likely export more wheat next year than this year. France and England never did produce much wheat and will consume more and more. Russian wheat fields are still unplanted. Shortage of man power in Australia has forced small planting. Argentina will not produce much more than enough for home consumption.

When the demand is up—up in all parts of the world—the price goes up. When wheat is in the open market again we can count on rapid advances. Three-dollar wheat is very probable next fall.

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than material force—that thoughts rule the world.—EMERSON.

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Farmers' Friend at Industrial Conference

(Continued from Page One)

fundamental. It is a reproach to this government to recall that from among many thousands of farmers, men, and morally equipped for such service, practically none has been called to place in the affairs of the nation. Labor has asked for the right of collective bargaining and through a clarification of the Clayton law has been specifically granted this right. Agriculture is asked that its rights be so defined as to affirmatively and unmistakably permit it to engage in business co-operatively and now goes up an awful howl from the Wholesale Grocers' Association and other interests who blame us for the high cost of living.

"Officers of co-operative farm concerns have been thrown into jail, indicted as felons and treated as malefactors. They have done only that which organized labor is specifically authorized by federal enactment to do, sold their wares through their own organizations direct to the consumer. This transference of the functions of the commission to the farmer himself is in line with what industry the world over is trying to accomplish. Industry everywhere is pursuing a policy of progressive elimination. It is getting rid, as fast as it can, of unnecessary agencies, and is concentrating its forces as to reduce the cost of selling. It is the cost of selling that is largely responsible for the high cost of living.

"Now the farmers have asked that the Capper-Hersman bill be adopted. This would free legitimate farm corporations from the haunting fear of federal interference and leave them at liberty to reach their customers by the shortest possible route. Shorten the distance between yourself and your customer by a more scientific and less expensive system of distribution, and you reduce the cost of living. I tell you gentlemen of the conference, collective bargaining is absolutely essential to the progress of farm industry. Individualism is out of date. It is because farmers have tried to succeed as individuals that so many have failed and agriculture has lost its hold to a large extent on the human heart. Isolated and alone, the future or present day farmer cannot succeed, but with governmental recognition and with that encouragement which organized society should give a great basic and absolutely necessary industry, it can be depended upon to support everything that is American, everything that is right, everything that is approved of human conscience.

"There is no purpose in this statement to make threats. But a candid man must point out some things that are inevitable. This continued misunderstanding of farmers, resulting in unjust treatment of a great industry, must and will, if continued, cause a reduction in acreage cultivation. It must and will cause the farmers of the country to be less solicitous regarding the food supply of the world and it must and will reduce the already rapidly diminishing rural population to the point where the nation will be placed in positive peril. It is not necessary to be either mathematician or a seer in order to reach this very logical conclusion.

"No union labor man, if he can avoid it, or if hunger does not drive him to it, will continue to work if he cannot sell his labor at a fair and reasonable price. Can you expect that the farmer will remain docile and continue to put a maximum effort into production when he knows that he is not getting the cost of placing his products on the market? In many localities and with many products he does not receive actual cost of production, and it is the unpaid labor of his wife and children that makes it possible to continue in the farming business. Is it not natural that he will one day, under such circumstances, refuse to produce, or at least only grow enough for his actual needs?

"This may appear to be a selfish view. But is the farmer expected to be the altruist of the nation, the philanthropist

who will feed the hungry and clothe the naked, when all the time conscious that his own reward is of the scantiest character? There was a time when the farmer read little, when he knew very little of what was going on in the world. He didn't reason as he now does, with that clear conception of his own rights and the rights of his family. If he received a wretched pittance for his labor he felt that something was wrong somewhere but he couldn't lay his hand on the sore spot. Now, however, he is beginning to understand where the trouble is and he is organizing, not especially

for his own selfish interests. He wants to get his place among the other interests and see if by doing team work he can help place the country in a stable condition.

"If the farmer is continually neglected and exploited it is inevitable that he will revolt. The pity of it is, however, that society through its foolish policy toward agriculture may cause many farmers to rush into organizations which are not 100 per cent American. In their desperation they will seek relief in bad company and thousands of them may depart from that narrow path which is laid down by the Constitution and only by strict adherence to which any great or small question can be set-

tled right.

"It is not in human nature that a settlement of the questions now agitating the world can be effected at a gathering of this kind. I am hoping, however, to get an understanding, a workable agreement, a platform which will accommodate all true Americans. By strict adherence to such a platform the clouds that are gathering thicker and thicker around the horizon of our blessed land will disappear like snow before a July sun. The farmer wants no special privileges. He doesn't want any wet nurse. But he does want to be recognized as a factor in the affairs of government and to do his best in peace as he did in war."

If you had been on the Arizona



HERE she comes, homeward bound, with "a bone in her teeth," and a record for looking into many strange ports in six short months.

If you had been one of her proud sailors you would have left New York City in January, been at Guantanamo, Cuba, in February, gone ashore at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in March and stopped at Brest, France, in April to bring the President home. In May the Arizona swung at her anchor in the harbor of Smyrna, Turkey. In June she rested under the shadow of Gibraltar and in July she was back in New York harbor.

Her crew boasts that no millionaire tourist ever globe-trotted like this. There was one period of four weeks in which the crew saw the coasts of North America, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

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Marketing methods and marketing problems are excellent subjects for discussion by various rural organizations, many of which resume their meetings this fall. A number of such societies already have prepared programs on which are listed questions relating to farm management, disposal of farm produce, as well as many topics of general interest.

Soap bark is excellent for cleaning dark woollens which might streak or fade with ordinary soap. It may be purchased cheaply at a drug store. Make a solution by boiling one cup of soap bark—about three ounces—and one quart water for five minutes. Cool, strain, and mix with wash water like ordinary soap solution; or put the soap bark into a small, thin bag and soak and squeeze it in the wash water. A little soap bark used in the rinse water gives the goods a slight stiffness.

The negative negative man says: "I don't think it can be done."

The positive man says: "I think it can't be done."

The peptomist says: "I just did it."

—Selected.

THE HOME-MAKER'S FORUM

ETHEL WHIPPLE, Editor

Letters from readers are always welcome. You are urged to send in helpful suggestions, to give your experiences, or to ask questions. Address the Editor of this Department.

I am glad to think
I am not bound to make the world go right,
But only to discover and to do
With cheerful heart the work that God
appoints.

I will trust in Him
That He can hold His own; and I will take
His will, above the work He sendeth me,
To be my chiefest good.

—Jean Ingelow.

Mush and Milk

"What has become of the old-time bowl of corn-meal mush and milk?" inquires a circular of the dairy division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "It is an American dish—cheap, nourishing, and palatable. We of the older generation loved it, and for economical and sentimental reasons we should now go back to it and take all America with us. Mush and milk is a whole meal in itself, easily and quickly prepared. When made of ripe Indian corn and of milk that is sweet and fresh, it appeals to the taste, satisfies the appetite, and gives to the body health, strength, and vitality. Its larger use everywhere would decrease living costs and add much to the joy of living."

The First Public Health Nurse

"I commend unto you Phoebe, our sister, who is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea," writes St. Paul to the Romans, "that ye assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you, for she hath been a succorer of many and of myself also."

Phoebe, explains Biblical history, was a woman who went about nursing the sick and teaching them better methods of living. Phoebe was the first public health nurse.

Public health nursing, which is one of the most important enterprises in the peace program of the American Red Cross, is not a new movement, but it is one which heretofore has never received its just meed of attention as a factor in maintaining the health of the nation.

Phoebe's sister in the twentieth century is the community nurse who teaches better, cleaner living. Because the betterment of public health is now definitely accepted as an individual and a community responsibility the Red Cross will make a definite effort to raise the standards of living in the United States by urging the employment of public health nurses in all cities, towns and rural districts where there are no organized public health activities. A healthier, happier America—that is what the Red Cross is striving for!

"If I Should Die"

Now I lay me down to sleep;
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

"I allow my children to make up their own prayers," stated Mrs. Gordon firmly. "I think it brings out their individuality."

"Very likely," sniffed Grandma Jenkins, "but the children of today don't need anything to bring out their individuality, but something to control it."

"The good old 'Now-I-lay-me' served me as a child and it's what I've taught my children. 'What's good enough for dad and daddy's dad,' you know," caroled Edith French, who has three "stair-steps" and looks only about eighteen herself.

"If I should die," murmured Mrs. Burton, "If I should die. It's no wonder that I'm small," she sighed and smiled, "I know my growth must have been stunted by the fear I experienced each night after I had repeated those words, and had been left alone in the dark. Every night I went to sleep with the expectation of waking up the next morning dead. You can laugh," was the smiling reply to the shout that greeted her statement, "but that was my thought

as a child, and surely you all believe in the psychological effect a thought may have that is held in the mind as one goes to sleep. Of course it's very plain to be seen that I didn't die as a child, but I'm sure I should have had more pleasant dreams but for the fear of dying before I woke. I wished and wished that I didn't have to repeat that prayer. I even asked once that I might be allowed to go to sleep without saying it. The reprimand that I received for being such a "wicked" child added a new fear to the fear of death. I was sure that I'd not only die some night, but that Satan would grab me before the Lord could possibly get away with my soul."

"Oh, you were over-imaginative," interrupted Mrs. French.

"Perhaps, but I find that most children are nothing but imagination; so the prayer I've taught my children is a now-I-lay-me that I thought out for them:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I know, dear Lord, my soul you'll keep;
And when tomorrow I'm awake,
So good I'll be for your dear sake."

—Ann Roe Anderson in American Motherhood.

Cultivate Child's Confidence

A little child begins by "telling mother" everything. Bumps or bruises, joys or sorrows, all are brought to her as naturally as the child draws her breath, and this continues as long as he is totally unconscious of himself as an individual.

The time for special care is when he becomes aware of himself as a separate entity. From this time on, a cold look, an indifferent air, an uninterested attitude, a word of ridicule or sarcasm may wound the child's sense of confidence or justice so deeply that he will shrink within himself and never again show his inmost thoughts or most sacred feelings to his mother or to anyone else. Incalculable harm is done through thoughtlessness, even by the most devoted parents, in failing to recognize this stage of the child's development and to reverence his individuality and his right to it. The mother loses the greatest power for good she possesses, and misses the greatest joy and recompense she can have by not sharing her child's hopes and fears, his troubles and triumphs. The bitter experience will come to her sooner or later of realizing that her child is sharing these with another person who must, therefore, be spiritually nearer to him than she is.

There are a few absolutely certain ways of avoiding this catastrophe which have been used over and over again by wise and devoted mothers. One is, never fail to listen attentively and sympathetically, no matter at what inconvenience, giving your best wisdom to help your child see his problem clearly for himself.

Another is, respect your child as a spiritual being, an individual as different from all other individuals as God meant him to be. Meet him on his own ground, and do not try to make him conform to a pattern of your own.

Respect your child's confidence absolutely. Once betrayed, it may never be given again.

A young lad of twelve I once knew told his mother something that greatly interested him, and asked her not to tell anyone about it. Later in the day he passed under the bay window in which she and a friend were sitting with their sewing, and he heard her telling what he had told her in confidence. He was a rather quiet lad but very determined, and after the visitor left he went to his mother and said: "Mother, I passed under the window and heard you telling Mrs. Blank what I asked you not to

mention to anyone. I just want to let you know that as long as I live I will never again tell you anything that concerns myself until I am ready for everybody to know it." And he kept his word, although he was always a most devoted and dutiful son.

Never meet a situation which appears absurd to you with ridicule or sarcasm; this is fatal.

Perhaps the most important rule of all is, do not be afraid to discuss any subject, to meet truth with truth, frankness with frankness, confidence with confidence. Long ago I told my children I would always give honest answers to their questions in as far as they could understand them, and would explain more as they grew older. Give them scientific truths when they ask for them, reverently and simply, and know the joy of seeing their minds open to the facts of life with appreciation of their beauty and holiness, and of watching their love and respect grow for their father and mother and for all life!

Never be afraid of confessing ignorance. A child thoroughly respects the answer: "I don't know accurately enough to tell you correctly; let us look it up together." This is where father can be brought in with effect, even if he is much away and very busy, for a child can soon learn in confidential talks with mother that father would be just as much interested, just as anxious to help, and just as good or perhaps a better adviser, if only he were there. Then whenever his advice is especially needed, the matter can be referred to him at a convenient time.

To be a parent is a vocation, not a pastime. God has given into our keeping an individual not a replica of ourselves for a plaything, and it is not enough to give only our love, which is a natural gift; we must give spiritual insight and understanding, joy in the child's growing and developing powers and true companionship.—MARTHA GA-LAUDET WARING.

Note.—This is one of the second series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York.

To Freshen Ribbon or Velvet

Spread a soiled ribbon flat on a smooth hard surface like a table top or a marble slab, and sponge or brush with lukewarm water in which a little mild soap has been dissolved. Rinse by holding the ribbon stretched between the hands and passing it through a bowl of clear water of the same temperature. Dry by spreading it out straight and flat on a smooth, hard surface. Draw the hand gently over it to press out air bubbles which may have formed under the ribbon and would make it look blistered when dry.

Velvets get defaced by having the pile or nap crushed. It can often be raised again by careful steaming. Lay a wet cloth over the back of the velvet, lift the two together and pass them over an inverted hot iron, holding the wet cloth next the iron; or hold the velvet stretched over the steam from a vessel of hot water or a steam spreader on the spout of a teakettle, with the back of the velvet toward the steam. Dust may be removed from velvet by brushing, then sponging carefully and steaming.

Corduroy is a kind of cotton velvet which may be washed provided it is not rubbed, squeezed, or ironed. If it is made up at home, stitch the seams with a loose stitch to prevent puckering when washed. Before laundering babies' coats or other lined garments, loosen the lining or other lined garments, loosen the lining, and wash the garment in the lining. Rinse in several clean waters until no more dirt and soap come out. Hang the garment up dripping wet and so that it will dry in the shape in which it is to be worn. Dry in the wind is possible. When dry, brush briskly to raise the nap.

FASHION DEPARTMENT

Price of All Patterns, 10 Cents



No. 3012—Girl's Dress: Cut in four sizes—4, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 4 yards of 44-inch material. No. 2686—Ladies' House Dress: Cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires six yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge is 2 1/2 yards, with plaits drawn out. No. 3002—Girl's Dress: Cut in five sizes—4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. No. 3024—Ladies' Undergarment: Cut in four sizes—small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. The medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.



No. 3011—Girl's Dress: Cut in four sizes—4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. Nos. 3019-3022—Ladies' Costume: Waist 3019 cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 3022 cut in seven sizes—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 7 1/2 yards of 38-inch material. The width of skirt at lower edge is two yards. Two separate patterns, 10 cents for each. No. 3001—Child's Coat and Cap: Cut in four sizes—3, 4 and 5 years. Size 2 requires 1 1/2 yards of 54-inch material for the coat and 1/2 yard of 32-inch material for the cap, with 1/4 yard of lining. No. 3014—A Smart Frock: Cut in three sizes—16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 3 1/2 yards of 54-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yards.

Pattern Notes

This dainty combination undergarment is good for muslin, batiste, silk, satin, crepe de chine or longcloth. The brassiere has a pointed yoke which could be of embroidery or lace. The drawers are cut circular, and in open style. The one-piece house dress beside it is loose fitting with closing at the

left side, where side front and panel join.

For the little girl's dresses No. 3011 and No. 3002, chambray, linen, gingham and other wash fabrics, serge, gabardine, checked or plaid woolen or velvet, corduroy or silk would be suitable. For No. 3012 plaid suiting in green and brown tones was used; the collar and other trimmings is of white pique. This dress in blue serge, with satin for trimming, would be attractive, or in brown gabardine or voile, braided or embroidered.

The child's coat illustrated would be very pleasing and comfortable in velvet, plush or other pile fabrics, also in silk, velour, Bedford cord, eiderdown, serge and other coatings. The cap could be of material contrasting to that of the coat, and will be suitable for lingerie fabrics as well as the heavier materials.

No. 3014 is becoming to slender figures. For this velvet and taffeta or serge and taffeta would be good combinations. This design would also be effective with a decoration of braid or embroidery. It is nice for combinations of plaid woolen and plain serge, or moire and velvet.

Copper colored crepe was used for Waist 3019 and Skirt 3022, as illustrated, with an ornamentation of bead embroidery in gold and brown. Serge, satin, faille, and gabardine are appropriate for this style.

Lest We Forget

Who is my neighbor?

Is it only the family who lives on the right or left of me?

Is it only the person who works at my side in the office or the factory?

Is it only the person whose needs I see every day as I pass his humble home?

Is it possibly the family living miles away, regarding whose straitened condition I know very little and care less?

May it be a tiny babe whose bottle of milk would be ever so much better if her mother could have afforded a cake of ice?

Or may it be the child whose eye lacks the sparkle of youth, whose face is wan and pallid, whose muscles are undeveloped and flabby, and whose mind is dull and inactive because the parents are unable to buy the kind of food necessary for the proper growth and development of the child?

What am I doing to better the condition of the family on my right, the man who works beside me, the family in the humble home, the family with whose struggle I am unfamiliar, the baby whose milk is almost sour, the child whose food does not cause the eye to sparkle, the face to take on a good color, the muscles to become strong and hard, and the mind to become active and alert?

Am I sitting at ease, with hands folded, absolutely contented with my lot, and entirely oblivious of my neighbor?

Is my church fulfilling her mission when she sends missionaries to "preach the gospel to every creature," and at the same time is neglecting those of whom Christ also says, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven"?—E. M. UMBACH.

Corn Bread

1 egg
1 cup sugar (scant)
1/2 cup butter (scant)
1 cup sweet milk
1 cup corn meal
1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

The Cheerful Cork

A little cork fell in the path of a whale
Who lashed it down with his angry tail.
But in spite of his blows
It quickly arose

And floated serenely before his nose.

Said the cork, "You may flap and splutter
and rap,
But you can never keep me down.
For I'm made of the stuff
That is buoyant enough
To float instead of to drown."

—Progressive Farmer.

Head lettuce does best in cool weather. It must be well spaced so as to give each head a chance to grow to full size.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 60,000 farmers for 5 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—MAKE A DOLLAR AN HOUR. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Manufacturing Co., Dept. 103, Amsterdam, N. Y.

AGENTS MAKING \$200 WEEKLY: Everyone wants it. Formulas for 200 beverages to be made at home. Book form. Send \$1 for copy and territory proposition. Act quickly. Buyers' Export Agency, 487 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—WHITE MICE, THOROUGH-BRED. \$2 a pair. Merle Hatch, Lebanon, Kansas.

BULL—RED POLLED YEARLING, DAM and sire's dam Advanced Registry cow, \$100. Glits—Spotted Poland China, six months old, \$50. Cockerels—Blue Andalusian, \$3. Timothy seed, 1919 Kansas grown, bushel, \$6. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kansas.

THE GREATEST ANTI-FLU BEVERAGE—A nerve and health builder. Make it in your kitchen without apparatus from corn-meal, rye and fruit, at 30c per gallon. Guaranteed. Send \$1.00 for formula to Math J. Smith, Box 562, Emporia, Kansas.

WE WANT RELIABLE PEOPLE TO raise fur-bearing rabbits for us in their back yards, spare time. We furnish stock and pay \$3.50 to \$7.50 each for all you raise. Sunset Fur Co., 507 Lankershim Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTICE TO SILO OWNERS—TO OWNERS of pit silos, I have a hoisting machine with which one man can take the ensilage from silo alone. Machine is sold under an absolute guarantee. For further information write Henry Santrock, Kensington, Kansas.

FOR SALE—BY THE MOHAWK RABBITRY & KENNELS, Indianapolis, Ind., high-class rabbits of all breeds; guinea pigs, ferrets, pigeons, hunting dogs and blooded young hogs. Write for prices and terms. Raise stock for us. We furnish the breeding stock and buy back all you raise. Stamp for circular.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE PRICE—Registered Belgians, five mares, two stallions. S. D. Henry, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

REAL ESTATE.

LISTEN—160-ACRE FRUIT FARM \$4,700, terms; improved 50, \$1,500. McGrath, Mountain View, Missouri.

245 ACRES EXCEPTIONALLY WELL improved, fine water, 100 acres bottom, balance rolling; three miles town. \$90 per acre. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES IMPROVED—110 ACRES UNDER cultivation, balance pasture and timber. Six miles from Hebron, Nebraska, three miles from Stoddard. For price write W. M. Swartzwelder, Cadams, Neb.

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS. CAN show the best soil, water and grass, crops of corn, alfalfa, wheat, barley and alfalfa. Live agents; bring or send your men. \$18.00 to \$45.00 per acre. Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Sharon Springs, Kan.

CATTLE.

TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFERS, recently fresh, and a bull calf, for sale. J. W. Marley, Oswego, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN REGISTERED Hereford cattle, nine females. Superior herd bull not related. Reasonably priced. S. D. Henry, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

PRACTICALLY PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN calves, either sex, beautifully marked, six weeks old, from registered sire and choice heavy milking Holstein cows; \$30.00, delivered to any station by express. Paid here. Send orders or write. Lake View Holstein Place, Whitewater, Wis.

It is not worth while to force asparagus, but rhubarb, dug late, may be forced in the cellar with fine results.

Hot Nut Bread

2 1/2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup sweet milk
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg
3/4 cup nuts

Mix ingredients, let stand fifteen minutes, and bake forty-five minutes.

Lemon Pudding Sauce

This sauce is a good one for baked or steamed puddings:

1/2 cup butter
1 cup sugar
Yolks three eggs
3/4 cup boiling water
3 tablespoons lemon juice
A few gratings lemon rind.

Cream butter, add sugar gradually, and yolks of eggs slightly beaten. Add water and cook over boiling water until mixture thickens. Add lemon rind and juice.

HONEY.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY—SIXTY-pound can, \$12.25; two, \$24.00. Frank H. Drexell, Crawford, Colo.

PURE CLOVER EXTRACTED, COMB and chunk. Write us. Pangburn Apiary, Center Junction, Iowa.

NEW CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY, 120 pounds, \$25; bulk comb honey, 116 pounds, \$30. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FANCY COMB AND extracted honey at low prices for thirty days. Write at once for prices. Manitou Honey Co., Manitou, Colo.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—100 WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ puppies, about six weeks old. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kansas.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE—COW, HORSE or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, New York.

SHEEP.

GOOD BIG REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE March rams, \$25 and \$30. R. E. Week, Phillipsburg, Kan.

DOGS.

RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX HOUNDS, COON, opossum, skunk, squirrel dogs. Setters. Pointers. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS COON, OPOSSUM and skunk hounds. J. M. Horn, Cassidy, Missouri.

COLLIE PUPS FROM GENUINE HEEL drivers of best breeding. E. L. Dolan, Route 2, Platte City, Mo.

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS COON, SKUNK and opossum dogs. If you want the kind that delivers the goods, I have it. Stamp for reply. A. F. Sampey, 862 So. Campbell St., Springfield, Mo.

AIREDALES, COLLIES, AND OLD English Shepherd dogs. Trained male dogs, brood matrons, pups all ages. Flemish Giant, New Zealand, and Rufus Red Belgian rabbits. Send 6c for large instructive list of what you want. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

SPORTSMEN—TRAINED BEAGLES, rabbit, fox, coon, skunk, squirrel and opossum dogs, bird dogs, pet and farm dogs, swine, rabbits, pigeons, pheasants, goats—100 varieties blooded stock. Circulars 10c. Violet Hill Kennels, York, Pa.

POULTRY.

R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE YOUNG stock for sale. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Letha Gildewell, Hallowell, Kansas.

BIG BLACK LANGSHANS—SATISFACTION guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels and hens. A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kan.

LARGE DARK RED ROSE COMB REDS, guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kansas.

GOOD PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Wm. Fox, Logan, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable. G. M. Kretz, Deer Creek, Okla.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, YOUNG and old, from prize winners, won in egg-laying contest. Also 50 White Leghorn cockerels. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED—BANTAMS for sale or trade. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kansas.

WE ARE PAYING FOR NO. 1 HENS, 22c per pound; turkeys, 26c; guineas, \$5 dozen; pigeons, \$1. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

FARM LANDS—TEXAS.

BIG CROPS IN NORTHWEST TEXAS ON the new line of the Santa Fe. The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck branch of the Santa Fe Railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. Spearman, 927 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

A black and white illustration of a hen sitting on a nest made of straw. The word "EGGS" is written in large, bold, serif capital letters above the hen's head. The hen is facing right, and her feathers are detailed with fine lines. The nest is composed of a pile of straw or hay. The background is dark and textured.

If you expect your hens to be fall producers and winter layers, then feed them Poultry Pan-a-ce-a during and after the moult.

will start your pullets and moulted hens to laying

It brings back the singing—it brings back the scratching—it brings back the cackle. That's when you get eggs; and it's eggs you want—fall eggs, winter eggs—when eggs are eggs.

Feed Pan-a-ce-a to all your poultry to make and keep them healthy. The dealer refunds your money if it does not do as claimed. Tell the dealer how many fowls you have and he will tell you what sized package to buy. Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. 30c, 75c and \$1.50 packages. 25-lb. pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. drum, \$10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

**DR. HESS
STOCK TONIC**
keeps hogs healthy
drives out worms.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

If you have a pure-bred bull, boar or other breeding animal that you cannot use in your own herd another season, why not sell him now? There are always buyers looking for pure-bred sires. Their trouble is to find a good animal. Your cue is to tell them where to find him, through the Classified Columns of

It is never out of season to be cleaning up things around the poultry yards and houses. Every year the earth that forms the floor of the poultry houses should be removed, to the depth of three or four inches, and fresh earth put in place of the old. This is very necessary to the health of the fowls, as the earth, after forming the floor of a house for a year, becomes filthy from droppings and germs that produce disease. A neglected house is a sure breeder of cholera and other ailments to which poultry is heir.

Do not wait until the pullets are nearly ready to start laying to place them in the laying house. If they are allowed to remain out on range until they start laying and then moved to the laying house, they usually stop lay-

Preventive and curative of colds, croup, canker, swollen head, sore head, chickens pox, limber neck, sour crop, sholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Gallien, Mich., says: "Have used Germoxone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vieckman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germoxone 12 years; the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Shika, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have used Germoxone for 13 seasons for all the above. I have been using Germoxone." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill.: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Horning, Kirkville, Mo., says: "Cured my puniest chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhoea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year." Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock.

GERMOXONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. Write for mail from Omaha postpaid in 10¢ and 25¢ and \$1.50 sizes. Foultry boxes free.

Geo. H. J. R. Co., Dent 461, OMAHA, NEB.

**When Writing to Advertisers.
Please Mention Kansas Farmer**

ing for a time. On the other hand, if moved some time before starting to lay, they become accustomed to their new surroundings before the laying season starts.

Practical Ideas on How to Fill the Egg Basket and Increase Profits

If a fowl being fitted for showing is not quite up in weight, feed a good warm mash once a day, with a little sweetening in it, and give a small quantity of lean beef scraps. Do not feed much meat, as it has a tendency to enlarge the comb. Sweet milk to drink is also a help in increasing the weight of the bird. Have plenty of crushed charcoal and grit where the fowls have access to it at all times. These both are necessary to prevent indigestion and keep the fowls in good health. Don't feed condition powders or stimulants of any kind, as the reaction weakens the fowl and leaves it in bad condition for the breeding season.

The condition of a hen's comb is a direct indication of her blood circulation. The pullet starting to lay in the fall has a large, bright red, silky comb.

At that time she is in the pink of condition, and her blood circulation is at its best. As production continues through the year, the comb contracts and expands according to the bird's blood supply and physical condition. The hen that shows evidence of heavy production and still has a bright red comb will probably continue laying while a hen with the same indications of past production and a shriveled comb is near the end of her period of production.

The one exception to this rule is the hen that is physically unable to lay because of internal abnormalities. She may always have a full, red comb and never lay.

In the early part of September, 1921, there will assemble at The Hague, Holland, the First World's Poultry Congress, on the invitation of the Netherlands' Government. Arrangements had previously been made for the holding of this Congress in 1916. Owing, however, to the outbreak of the European War it had necessarily to be postponed. With a renewal of the invitation from the Dutch Government the project is now going forward.

An Executive Committee has been formed, consisting of representatives nominated by the Dutch Minister of Agriculture and the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, the latter society having been responsible for the steps leading to this invitation. A meeting of this Committee was held recently at The Hague, under the presidency of Dr. J. H. Louvink, Food Controller to the Netherlands Government, at which there was a full attendance. Proposals were considered as to the arrangements, Programme, etc. Dr. J. H. Louvink was appointed National President, and Mr. Edward Brown, F. L. S., International President. It is intended to hold during the period of the Congress a non-competitive display of breeds of poultry from as many countries as possible, so as to bring together a complete collection for the first time, and of appliances. In October, 1920, there will commence at The Hague a great International Laying Trial extending to September, 1921, at which it is hoped that representative pens of fowls from all the leading countries will be entered.

The Congress will include in its Programme all aspects of the Poultry In-

dustry in every part of the world, embracing scientific and practical questions of instruction and investigation, breeding problems, production of eggs and poultry on distinctive lines and in association with agriculture, the national and international trade in these products, diseases, etc. Invitations will in due course be issued inviting Ministries and Departments of Agriculture and other public bodies, teaching institutions, experimental stations, Poultry and Agricultural Societies, and trading societies, to appoint delegates to the Congress. Individual members will also be accepted. Full announcements will be made from time to time as arrangements are completed. It is hoped to form Congress Committees in many of the countries interested in this branch of food production, and to secure the presence of and contributions in the way of papers from the most eminent and constructive workers throughout the entire world. The General Secretary is Mr. G. S. Th. Gink, 10, Koningin Mariastraat, Hague, Holland, and Mr. Edward Braat, F. L. S. 31, Essex Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2, England, has the international organization in hand.—**LIAM A. LIPPINCOTT**, Secretary International Association of Poultry Inspectors and Investigators, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

The Poland China sale of Ross & Vincent Sterling, Kansas, was held as advertised on October 6. Twenty-five head of well grown Poland China gilts sold for an average of \$81.25 and eleven spring boars averaged \$80. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition. While no seasonal prices figured in the auction, the averages were very fair. Ross & Vincent own some of the good herds in Kansas and have breeding stock to start herds in several states.

J. L. Franklin, of Salina, Kansas, announced a sale of Holstein cattle to be held at his farm six miles north of Salina, November 3, 1919. His offering will consist of thirty head of choice graded Holsteins. Mr. Franklin has been breeding Holsteins for six years. He always used the best pure-bred sires in the herd and the result is that he has a number of high class products. His offering will include mature cows, two and three-year-old heifers, and one fine herd bull.

R. J. Linscott, of Holton, reports his says doing well. A feature of the herd this time is the choice lot of richly young stock, including an outstandingling two-year-old grandson of Gamble Knight, also the fine lot of young and heifers.

W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Pleasant Mo., have announced December 12 for sale of Shorthorn cattle. On this date will sell forty head of Scotch cows hereafter the quality of which have not through any sale in years. Several of cows have large spring calves at foot and are bred again to the great show Radium, for spring calves. The sale represent the best strains of Scotch horns, including the most fashionable breeds. One only has to inspect the and sale offering to be convinced that are the profitable kind. The sale will be conducted under cover at the sale Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Good train service on all railroads.

Charles Morrison & Son, of Phillips County, Kansas, owners of the Phillips County herd of Red Polled cattle, report the following fine. This is one of the famous herds of Red Polled cattle in the West. At this time they have twenty head of as many breeding cows as can be found in any herd of that breed. Each of these twenty has raised a fine calf this year and it includes some outstanding bur and c that are of the type and breeding for a herd material. Morrison & Son have recently added a choice lot of breeding to their herd. This stock was selected from one of the best Red Polled herds in the West. They report plenty of rain this season, the pastures in fine condition, a good cutting of alfalfa, and an abundance of feed to carry their cattle through the winter.

Fremont Lelidy, León, Kansas, announced that he had sold his fourth annual sale of Shorthorn cattle to be held from Hicrest Stock Farm to be held from Monday, November 3, 1914, in his offering were bred by Mr. Lelidy. A few foundation females are in the lot including two fine large cows of the late Fred Stodder. These good cows were purchased in the dispersion of the late number of theid descendants included make valuable additions to any good herd. Twenty-six cows are offered to Mr. Lelidy. A pure Scotch Friesian herd bull, Cedar Dale, a pure Scotch that has attracted much attention of breeders on account of the uniformness of his calves. The open heifers are well grown, heavy boned ones of a nice age.

Clean and grease all farm tools to prevent rusting while stored over winter.

European Live Stock Needs

(Continued from Page Five)

er among mature cattle than in the
ger ages. Foot and mouth disease
caused serious losses and under good
ditions it will require from five to
years to recover the normal num-
of live stock in Italy.

There is little knowledge of American
ds in Italy are probably the Brown
ds of cattle. The most popular
ss and Summenthal cattle of Swit-
and.

There is a universal shortage of fresh
in Italy as in other European coun-
Great quantities of condensed milk
America are on sale. The cheese
ing industry which in pre-war times
such an important industry in Italy,
greatly declined.

Beef is difficult to secure and the
is high and quality poor. In 1915
at 25 per cent of the cattle slaugh-
d was reserved for the army and 75
cent was available for civilians.

In 1918 two-thirds of the cattle
ghtered were supplied to the army
only one-third to the civilian popu-
on. Eggs and poultry seem to be
ly abundant in Italy, small exports
these products having been made.

Live Stock in Switzerland

Reports from Switzerland show a
rtage of all classes of live stock ex-
sheep. These have increased about
per cent during the war. There has
a material decrease in the number
ilk cows and prices range very high.
es of good milk cows in Switzerland
me ranged from \$500 to \$800 each,
ch is about four times greater than
war prices.

Switzerland prohibits the importation
breeding stock and consequently the
and is limited to live stock products.
number of draft horses has declined
at 10 per cent in the past seven years.
od draft horse is worth \$500 to \$800.
eneral is may be said that there is a
ial shortage of horses on the farm.
i and bulls are widely used as draft
als. The number of oxen in Switzer-
has increased from 44,000 to 50,000
d in two years. The decline in the
ber of swine is about 35 per cent.

The present crop season in Switzer-
has been very favorable. Conse-
quently, all feed for live stock is limited
live stock generally is in poor con-
on. This has resulted in a great de-
se in the output of dairy products.
average of milk cows is 20 per cent
ow normal.

Switzerland evidently needs larger
ntities of all kinds of meats. Re-
ctions have interfered with the use of
d and thus reduced consumption.

Meatless days and meatless weeks have
until recently been observed. Switzer-
land recently transferred 25,000 cattle to
France in exchange for certain other ar-
ticles needed. It is reported by the Amer-
ican government investigators that the
pork observed on sale in Switzerland was
of poor quality and displayed in a very
unattractive manner. Poultry and eggs
are very scarce in Switzerland and very
few eggs are offered for sale on the mar-
kets.

Great Britain Maintains Production

"In Great Britain the production of
live stock has been maintained. All do-
mestic animals are thin in flesh but
otherwise in good condition for develop-
ment. English breeders are prepared to
export breeding and dairy cattle and are
expecting an active demand. The sup-
ply of horses is inadequate for normal re-
quirements. England will import beef
in considerable amounts but this beef will
probably be purchased from Australia,
New Zealand and Argentine. The con-
sumption of meat has fallen off from
100,000 to 130,000 pounds a month dur-
ing the war. The demand for pork
products will be less than during the war.

"England imported 80 per cent more
condensed milk in 1918 than in 1916 or
1917. The total number of domestic ani-
mals in Great Britain is about four per
cent less than before the war.

"In conclusion it seems probable that
in the main Europe will rapidly restore
its live stock industry to normal. The
demand will be chiefly for live stock
products and not for breeding animals.
There is an immediate need for dairy
cows in Belgium, France, Italy and prob-
ably Germany and all other South-east-
ern European countries. Any extensive
trade in dairy cows or live stock prod-
ucts is improbable except so far as these
needs may represent imperative and in-
dispensable materials. The economic
and industrial rehabilitation of these
countries must come before they can
hope to satisfy their normal necessities.

"Among the products which are es-
sential are pork, condensed milk, fats
and minor by-products.

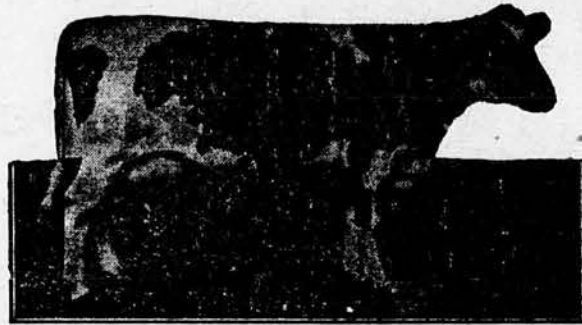
"In closing it must be said that in this
discussion the requirements of the Cen-
tral powers, Russia and the peoples of
Southeastern Europe have not been con-
sidered for the reason that authentic in-
formation from these nationalities is not
yet available."

Do you know that most pure-bred cat-
tle are now bought and sold subject to
a sixty-day tuberculin test?

The cabbage and turnip aphids spends
the winter on cabbage stumps and foli-
age left in the field. Destroy them.

33-Holstein Dairy Sale - 33 Salina, Kan., November 3, 1919

On account of a short feed crop I am compelled to reduce
my dairy herd. I have endeavored to build up my herd by
using the best sires I could get. I have been breeding Hol-
steins for six years—these are all my own raising. I will sell
at public sale on my farm six miles north of Salina, Kansas,
and one and one-half miles south of North Pole Mound, on
November 3, thirty-three head of choice Holsteins.



These cattle are all high grade Holsteins except two regis-
tered bulls. My herd bull, which I have used as long as I can,
will be sold. Alley Nig, Segis Gem No. 122938, and one year-
ling bull with good record. I have dam and sire of the young
bull which you can see for yourself.

One six-year-old cow, will be fresh about the middle of
December; two four-year-old cows, will be fresh in Decem-
ber; two four-year-olds giving milk, will be fresh about
February; eight three-year-olds giving milk, all bred to
my herd bull; seven two-year-olds, all will be fresh before
spring, also bred to my herd bull; and four yearling heifers
and five summer calves.

Sale begins at 1 o'clock sharp. There will be a free lunch
at noon for all who come early. I will meet all morning trains
that come in before 1 o'clock.

J. L. FRANKLIN, Owner
Auctioneers—L. S. Ruggles & Son

FREMONT LEIDY, LEON, KANSAS

Hillcrest Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

Leon, Butler Co. Kansas

Monday, November 3, 1919

SIXTY HEAD

Thirty-six Females :: Ten Bulls :: Fourteen Calves

TWENTY-SIX EXTRA COWS rebred to my herd bull,
CEDAR DALE.

FOURTEEN COWS included WITH CALVES AT FOOT.
These calves were sired by Cedar Dale and are of the same
type and individuality as those by the same sire that have
achieved more than state-wide reputation for Cedar Dale, as
evidenced by keen competition for his calves in sales at Wich-
ita last year.

Ten Choice Yearling Heifers are attractions, most roans.

Ten Bulls, big, strong, rugged ones, of serviceable age.

These cattle are nearly all my own breeding. Included
are two foundation cows sired by the noted Captain Archer
and purchased from the late Fred Stodder. These cows with
several of their descendants go in this sale.

Sale at Hillcrest Stock Farm, three miles southwest of Leon.

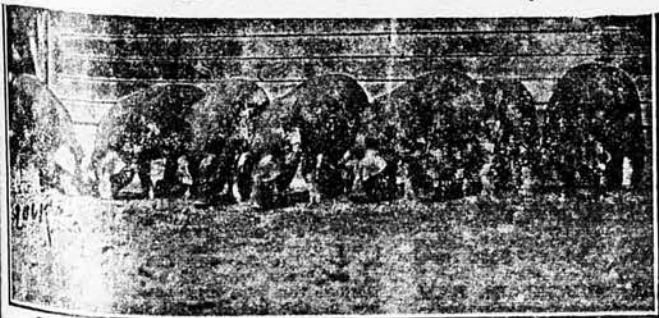
I will appreciate your request for a catalog.

Fremont Leidy, Leon, Butler Co., Kansas

Auctioneers—Newcomb, Burgess, Rule, Snyder.

POLAND CHINA SALE

AT FARM NEAR LECOMPTON, KANSAS



A Sample of Gilts in Sale

Oct.
30th
1919

Forty-two head—Three tried sows, two fall gilts, fifteen spring boars,
twenty-two spring gilts, sired by Gig Orange, Our Big Knox and Big Sensa-
tion. Send for catalog and come to sale. All immuned.

JOHN D. HENRY - - - LECOMPTON, KANSAS

Nov. 6. Dissolution Sale - Nov. 6

At Elsmore, Allen County, Kansas

Five Registered Percherons, Four High Grades. Fifty-Three Head Registered Red Polled
cattle. Owners, Harry L. Bone and F. A. Stocker Estate. W. A. Ashton, Administrator.

For Catalogs Write to HARRY L. BONE, ELSMORE, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Homer Rule, Ottawa; H. D. Smock, Moran; Ira Miller, Savonsburg.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**HOLSTEINS!**

We are offering a choice selection of both registered and high-grade springer cows and heifers. Also pure-bred bulls and young females. All reasonably priced. Also two high class registered yearling Ayrshire bulls at a bargain. Come and see them or write.

T. R. Maurer & Co.

EMPORIA - - - - KANSAS

Collins Farm Holsteins

A chance to purchase 40-pound breeding. We have choice sons of the great 40-pound bull, Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, for sale. The dams of these bulls have creditable A. R. O. records. Price reasonable. Write or come and see our herd.

Collins Farms Co., Sabetha, Ks.

PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES.

Six to eight weeks old, nicely marked and excellent individuals, from registered sires and choice heavy milking cows, \$30 each. We pay express.

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM WHITEWATER, - - - - WISCONSIN.

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON, WOLTON, KANSAS
Breeder exclusively of pure-bred prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Looking for a bull? I can generally offer you choice of half a dozen, by two different sires. That saves time and travel.

H. B. COWLES

608 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

Three choice registered Holstein bulls, ready for light service, and some bred heifers to a 32-pound sire.

J. P. MAST, - - - - SCRANTON, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEYS.**DON'T PAY FOR YOUR DUROC BOAR**

Until you see him. Crocker ships you a big Duroc boar this way. A written guarantee that he is immune and a breeder goes with the pedigree. They are priced right.

F. C. Crocker

BOX K FILLEY, NEBRASKA

For Sale—Fifteen Spring Boars

And one Fall Yearling of the best of breeding, priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Louis Mc Collam, Kincaid, Kan.

PETFORD'S DUROCS

FOR SALE—Fifty spring pigs by the grand champion Model Ally, Illustration Orion 3d and General Pathfinder, out of my best herd sows. These boars are good and priced to sell. Send for catalog. Bred sow sale February 14.

JOHN W. PETFORD, Saffordville, Kansas

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

I have a few good spring boars from \$40 to \$60 if taken soon. These boars are sired by John's Combination 2nd 238229 and B. C. Colonel 281657, and out of good sows. These boars are immunized against cholera by the double treatment and I'll guarantee satisfaction. **S. B. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.**

DUROC BOARS

May farrow. Sires, Golden Orion 239687 and Indicator Chief 290295. Nice high-back boars. \$40 each. First check gets choice.

J. P. COPENING - - - - IOLA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Registered Hampshire Hogs—Sows and Spring Gilts, bred or open. Choice spring boars. Double treated. **Geo. W. Ela, Valley Falls, Kansas**

CHOICE JERSEYS.**CHOICE JERSEYS****COMING TWO-YEAR-OLD SON OF GAMBOGE KNIGHT**

A show bull—a breeding bull—guaranteed to please you or your money back—\$250. A younger bull, few cows and heifers will be sold at your own prices. Tuberculin tested. Write.

R. J. LINSOTT - - - - HOLTON, KANSAS

BROOKSIDE JERSEYS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, few old enough for service from Eminent Flying Fox dams, sired by Idalia's Raleigh, a son of the great Queen's Raleigh. Write for prices.

THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS.

ALLEN CENTER STOCK FARM

Registered Jersey bulls of choice breeding from high producing cows. Ready for Service. Priced low. U. S. Government tuberculin test.

TREDWAY & SON, LA HARPE, KANS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

SPOTTED POLANDS. Last call for early boars. Order gilts early.

T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.**RED POLLED BULLS**

Twelve head coming two-year-olds and twenty head of coming yearling bulls. This is an extra nice and well colored bunch of bulls sired by ton sires. Inspection invited.

E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—One 2-year-old herd bull, two yearling heifers and a few cows. Come and see my herd.

J. H. FERGUSON - - - - GYPSUM, KANSAS

RED POLLS, BOTH SEXES, BEST OF BREEDING.
Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS**Poland China Boars**

FOR SALE—A few extra good spring boars, and will offer a few spring gilts. Will sell open or breed them for spring litter. Write or come and see us.

Hill & King

Phone Rural 8104 F5 Route 28, Topeka, Kan.

Barnsdale Polands

For Sale—Poland China gilts bred to Wonder Price and Jumbo Uhlman. Also a few choice spring boars, priced reasonable. Write or come and see my herd.

R. L. Barnes, Grenola, Kansas

CLINTON HERD

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Is ready to ship you a spring boar that will make you a real herd boar, sired by Giant Buster's Equal. Will sell a few trios not related. We have satisfied customers in 25 different states and can satisfy you. Everything immune and we record them.

P. M. Anderson, Holt, Missouri

DEMING RANCH**POLANDS**

The blood that breeds on hogs that make good. Strong in the blood of Big Bob Jumbo. For sale, a lot of early boars. Come and see us.

Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager

25 POLAND CHINA BOARS

A splendid lot of spring boars at farmers' prices, sired by Giant Bob, Wonder Timm and Big Buster, priced to move them quickly. First check or draft for \$50 gets choice.

ADAMS & MASON - - - - GYPSUM, KANSAS

MYERS' POLAND CHINAS

Large spring pigs in pairs or trios, priced to sell. Write your wants. Annual fall sale October 14.

H. E. MYERS - - - - GARDNER, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Sired by Buster Price out of King Joe's Lady 4th. Herd prospects. Come and see my herd.

H. O. MOTT, - - - - WHITE CITY, KAN.

Poland China Boars and Gilts

10 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, priced \$35 to \$50. First check gets choice. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Willis R. Coleman, - - - - Lawrence, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

For Sale—25 Spring Boars by Giant Luner by Disher's Giant and out of Old Lady Luner, from my best herd sows. These pigs are good, the tops from 80 head, priced reasonable.

H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

PIONEER HERD POLANDS

Black Buster and Columbus Wonder at Head of Our Herd

Two great sons of Giant Buster and Big Bob Wonder. For sale, a few choice gilts bred for September litters. Annual bred sow sale February 12, 1920.

F. Olivier & Sons - - - - KANSAS

HORSES AND MULES.**PERCHERON HORSES**

For Sale—Three 3-year-old mares, two 2-year-olds, three aged mares with spring colts. Two yearling stallions priced to sell.

L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANSAS

Percherons--Belgians--Shires
My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-heads for sale. **FRED CHANDLER, Rte. 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.**

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

ANGUS CATTLE.
Geo. Dietrich, Carbondale, Kansas.

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association

PARK E. SALTER, Pres.
Humboldt, Kans.

G. A. LAUDE, Sec'y.
Wichita, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale—A few young bulls and a few choice spring boars and gilts. We hold February bred sow sale and annual Shorthorn sale in June, 1920. Write us your wants.

C. S. NEVIUS & SON - - - - CHILES, KANSAS

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANS.
DICKINSON COUNTY.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull, Sultan Seal.

175 in herd, Scotch and Scotch-topped. For Sale—Ten choice bulls, yearlings to 18 months. A few choice heifers and bred cows, priced reasonable. Come and see our herd.

Barrett & Land

Overbrook - - - - Osage County - - - - Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Herd Bull, Neil's Goods by Silk Goods by Choice Goods. For Sale—A few young bulls, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.

FRANK GRAGG - - - - DENISON, KANSAS

Snowdon Herd Shorthorns

For Sale—One herd bull and eight young bulls. Reds and roans. Priced reasonable. Write or come.

D. N. PRICE - - - - BAILEYVILLE, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale—Ten bulls, serviceable age. Twenty females from heifers and mature cows with calves at foot. Priced reasonable. Come and see me.

J. R. ELY - - - - MARION, KANSAS

ALL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Walnut Type, a grand son of White Hall Sultan, and Silver Plate, a son of Imp. Bapton Corporal. A few young bulls for sale. **Robert Russell, Muscotah, Ks.**

MARKS LODGE

Shorthorn Cattle. Reds Exclusively. Fifty cows and calves—Lancaster, Diamond and Scotchman dams. Clipper Dale 652041 and Butterfly Lad 448517, herd bulls. A few Diamond bull calves and tried cows for sale at this time. Milk and beef prospects. **M. F. MARKS, Valley Falls, Kansas.**

SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale—Six Pure Scotch Bulls. Four are sired by Prince Valentine 4th, one Queen Beauty, two Butterflies, one Cumberland, one tracing to Lady Susan. The dams of these bulls are all on my farm, also three Scotch-topped bulls 10 to 15 months old. Come and see our herd.

A. L. & D. HARRIS, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

HORN DORSET SHEEP**HILLSDALE DORSETS**

Registered and bred Dorset Ewes, one and two years old, for sale.

H. C. La Tourette, Owner, R. 2, Oberlin, Ks.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**FOR SALE**

Registered Shropshire Rams, Yearlings and Lambs.

Also my Shorthorn herd bull, King Archer.

W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.

Black-faced big, hardy bucks, lively rustlers, and right ready for business. Registered Shropshires. Crated or in ear-lots. Everyday prices.

HOWARD CHANDLER, - - - - Chariton, Iowa.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

FOR SALE—A few Shropshire yearling rams at \$35 and \$40. First check gets choice.

DR. F. B. CORNELL, NICKERSON, KAN.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Twenty pure bred unregistered Shropshire rams for sale.

K. HAGUE - - - - PEABODY, KANSAS.

Registered Shropshire Rams

Two-year-old rams, \$45; yearlings, \$40; lambs, \$35. All choice stock, no culls.

GEO. W. MUELLER, Rte. 4, St. John, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER - - - - Fifteen years' experience. Wire for date.
JOHN D. SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

FARM AND HERD.

George W. Mueller, of Western Home Farm, St. John, Kansas, owner of one of the choice flocks of pure-bred Shropshire

WANT SHORTHORNS THAT COMBINE BEEF AND MILK

We receive many inquiries for Shorthorns that combine beef and milk. We urge that all who are handling the Shorthorn cow go to the Milk Shorthorn Club of America, 11 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Torrey, Secretary, 11 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Grass-fat Shorthorns have topped the Chicago market. In the Record Merit there are listed Shorthorn cows of all ages whose records average 8,000 pounds of milk annually. Send for literature.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.
13 Dexter Park Avenue Chicago, Illinois

SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale—Five young Scotch bulls and head of females, bred or calves at foot.

H. H. HOLMES, R. F. D. 28, Topeka, Kan.

HICKORY POINT FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd bull, Oxford Prince No. 756979, for sale—A few young bulls. Come and see me.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD, Dunavant, Kansas
Jefferson County

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL

FOR SALE.

Lavender King and Red Stamp

IN SERVICE.

HARRY T. FORBES, R. 8, Topeka, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd headed by Marquis Cumberland, grandson of Cumberland Last, a first prize bull at Iowa State Fair. For sale—a few young bulls and females. Come and see my herd.

Willis R. Coleman, R. F. D. 5, Lawrence, Ks.

sheep in Kansas, reports his flock doing well. A feature of his flock at this time is the fine lot of spring lambs and yearling and two-year-old rams.

George W. Ela, of Valley Falls, Kansas, owner of the well known Halcyon herd of pure-bred Hampshire hogs, reports his herd doing well. This is one of the Hampshire herds in Kansas with a combination of breeding and quality that places Mr. Ela's show herd in the consistent winner class at the big fairs each year. A feature of the herd at this time is the fine lot of young stock, including a number of outstanding young boars.

D. L. Dawdy, of Arrington, Kansas, has announced November 13 for a combination sale of Shorthorn cattle, to be held at Hattawatha, Kansas. On this date forty head of Shorthorn cattle will be consigned by Mr. Dawdy and other good herds in Jackson County.

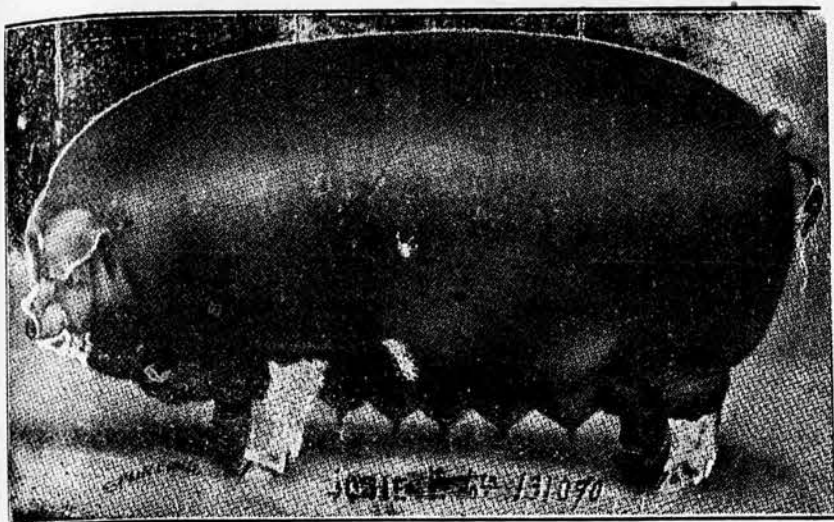
Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kansas, have built up one of the leading herds of Poland China hogs in Kansas. They won at Topeka the following premiums: Futurity—First of junior sow pig; third on junior boar, pig, sixth on young herd. Open Show—First of junior sow pig; fourth on junior boar, pig, seventh on Standard Record special. First of breeders from Kansas and Missouri at Hattawatha; reserve junior champion boar; first of junior boar; first on young herd; first of produce of sow; first in Standard Record special; second on junior sow pig; second of get of sire; third on junior yearling boar. A feature of the herd at this time is a lot of young boars that are good prospects.

Harry L. Bone, of Elsmore, Kansas, has announced a dissolution sale to be held at Elsmore, Kansas, November 6. The offering will include twelve head of high class registered Percherons and fifty-three head of choice registered Red Polled cattle.

Adams & Mason, of Gypsum, Kansas, have one of the good sales of the season, held at Grand View, Monday, October 17. The offering was a fine lot of out and sold for good prices. Thirty-five catalogued sold for an average of \$125. Forty head sold averaged \$92.25. Col. J. Price did the selling from the block, assisted by Col. Murphy and Col. Roper. A number of breeders from Kansas and Missouri attended the sale and bought. While a number of the better bred hogs were bought, head pure-bred herds, Col. Price urged local farmers to buy these good hogs and keep them on their Saline County farms. Adams & Mason own one of the good herds in Kansas. Their show herds were urged to five state fairs won a good share of premiums as well as several championships and grand championships. They have claimed February 6 for their annual sow sale and on this date they will offer fifty head of bred sows and bred gilts. They will include several prize winners.

The Glenwells Farm Poland China sale held at Grand View, Monday, October 17, was a record sale for the season. A large crowd of anxious bidders, with a splendid offering of high class breeding stock, kept the pace for the high average made. The head sold for an average of \$127.50. Poland China breeders were present from all states and completed for the offering. The sale was well advertised and well conducted. While Mr. Glover had gone to a large expense to make the sale a success, the price obtained on the entire lot were very satisfactory. These prices were high enough to provide good profits to the producer.

POLAND CHINA SALE



Thursday, Nov. 6th, 1919

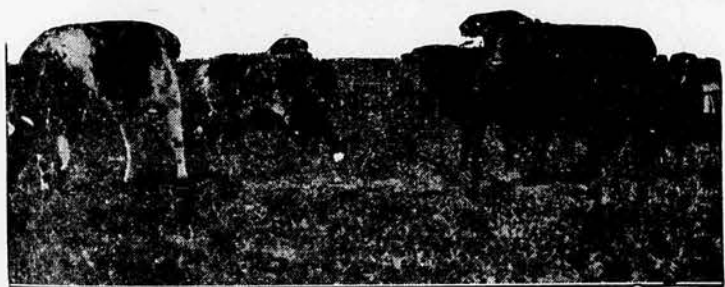
AT FARM NEAR LYONS

50 Head Poland Chinas including 15 large spring boars sired by King of Bob's Longfellow Timm and Sterling Giant. Also 22 spring gilts by the same boars. Two fall gilts by Big Bob Jumbo. 5 brood sows bred to Longfellow Timm and Disturber 'em. 5 Valuable brood sows with fall litters at side, good litters, about six to eight weeks old, just right for farmers to start new herds. Please send for catalog and come to my sale. There will be bargains for all. I guarantee a good offering.

Auctioneer, R. E. Miller.

BRUCE HUNTER, - Lyons, Kansas

Shorthorn Cattle Sale



November 5, 1919

AT FARM NEAR PECK, KANSAS

FIFTY HEAD USEFUL CATTLE

35 cows, several have calves at foot and rebred. 5 heifers coming two years old by Cumberland Diamond. 10 young bulls by Cumberland Diamond.

I am selling a useful lot of Cattle on which farmers or breeders can make a good profit with a little care. Catalogs are ready to mail out, please send for one and come to sale. Farm is 18 miles from Wichita and two miles from Peck, on Santa Fe and Rock Island Railways.

ED STUNKEL, - - PECK, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Col. John D. Snyder, Col. Boyd Newcome.

Peabody Shorthorn Association Sale

Peabody, Kansas, Thursday, November 6, 1919

50 Lots---Scotch and Scotch Topped

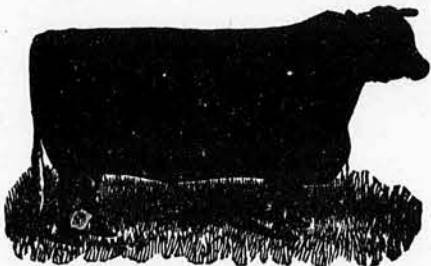
Sixteen Red, White and Roan Heafers, All Bred.

Eleven Cows with Calves by Side and Re-bred.

Twelve Cows, Heavy in Calf.

Heifers and cows bred to White Hope, Gus Villager and Cumberland Type, three of the best Scotch bulls in Kansas.

Eleven Bulls of Serviceable Age—None Under 800 Pounds.



This offering of cattle is consigned by

C. F. Hary, Halstead, Kansas

F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kansas

G. O. Thomas, Walton, Kansas

Taylor & Son, Peabody, Kansas

J. R. Ely, Aulne, Kansas

John Unger, Peabody, Kansas

Homan & Son, Peabody, Kansas

Buyers who would like to strengthen their herds are especially invited to attend this sale. Write for catalog.

Sale Held in Eyston Garage

O. A. HOMAN,

Sales Manager,

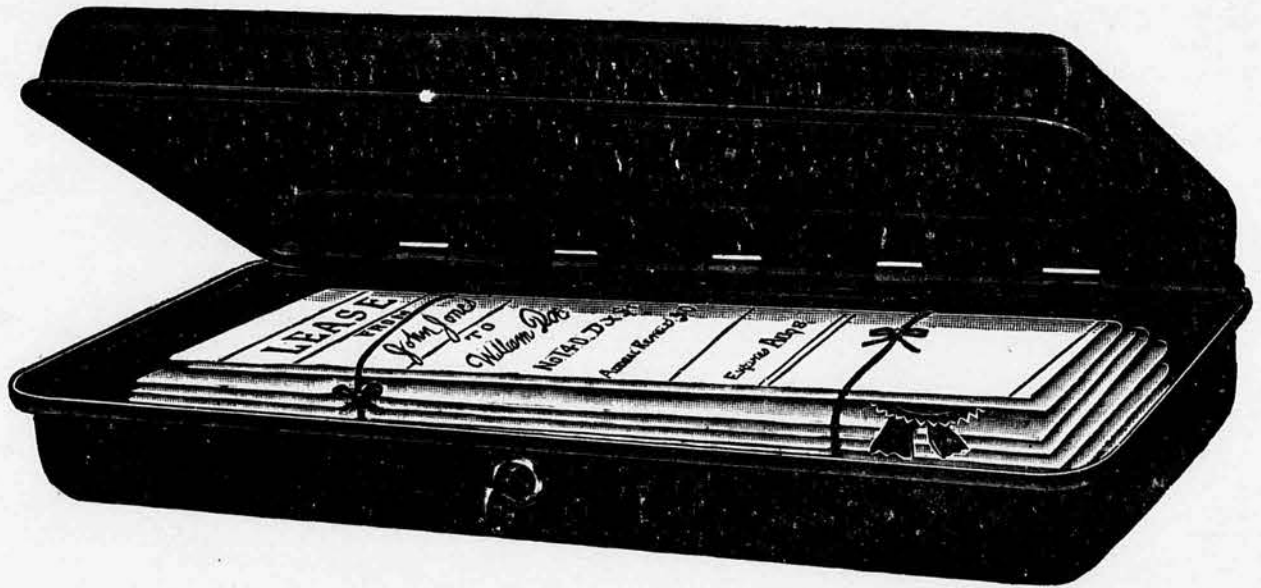
PEABODY, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Newcomb and Snyder.

When writing for catalog please mention Kansas Farmer.

Keep Your Pedigrees Where You Can Find Them

Have a Safe Place For Your Deeds, Notes, Mortgages, Liberty Bonds, Insurance Papers, Wills, Jewelry, Valuable Letters, Etc.



THIS STEEL DOCUMENT BOX GIVEN WITH YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO KANSAS FARMER

It does not pay to take chances with valuable papers. They are liable to theft, to be destroyed by fire, to be misplaced or destroyed through carelessness or to be lost unless a safe place is provided for their keeping.

This DOCUMENT BOX is made of best Bessemer steel, has good strong hinges and lock and is provided with two keys. It is 11 inches long, 6 inches wide and 2½ inches deep—just the right size for filing away your valuable papers.

The box is deep black in color with lustrous polish, and makes a handsome appearance.

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Kansas Farmer two years and box.....	1.50
Kansas Farmer three years and box.....	2.00

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Enclosed find \$.....for which renew my subscription for.....years and send me the Steel Document Box postpaid.

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