

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL AND BREEZE

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For Larger Acreages of the Sorghums

By F. B. Nichols

A BIG acreage of the sorghums will be planted in Kansas in 1920. This will include a considerable number of the fields that would have gone into wheat last fall if the conditions had been more favorable. Some estimates of the acreage of the sorghums which will be planted run as high as 4 million acres or more. In any case it is certain to be large.

This increasing acreage is one of the encouraging things in the agriculture of Kansas. It indicates that the producers are depending more and more on sure feed crops. The obvious result of this will be an increase in livestock; any man who has an abundance of feed is likely to think kindly of stock farming. A fortunate thing in this connection is the excellent adaptation of the varieties of the sorghums to the different soil and climatic conditions in Kansas, and they are available for all ordinary purposes, grain, rough forage, silage, hay and pasture.

The Crop for Silage

Sorghums are being grown very generally for silage in all sections, except perhaps in a few localities in Northeastern Kansas. Very encouraging yields are being obtained. In favorable seasons 18 or 20 tons an acre is an average yield on rich fields for Kansas Orange sorghum in Eastern Kansas. While yields in Central Kansas, from such varieties as Red Amber or the kafirs are lower, they usually are good considering the moisture available. I think there will be a great increase in the acreage of the sorghums grown for silage in Kansas. For one thing, a considerable development in the use of silos is inevitable—there are 12,000 in Kansas now, and there are indications this number will be increased to 20,000 or more inside of two years. Then the larger yields which sorghums will produce in comparison with corn are now generally understood, and they are more and more becoming the silage crops of Kansas.

A feature of great interest in the growth of

the sorghums in Kansas has been the increase in the acreage of Sudan grass. Especially is this crop being grown generally for horse feed; it has an unusually high value for this purpose. It is grown in all parts of Kansas; perhaps the greatest acreage is in some of the communities in Central Kansas. It is being drilled at a rate of from 7 to 20 pounds an acre; perhaps 10 or 12 pounds is an average. Yields are much the same from the different seedings; the advantage of the heavier seeding is that the stalks are much finer, and this makes the hay more valuable for horses. On the Fort Hays Experiment station, where considerable experimental work has been done in the growing of this crop, yields of hay from two cuttings usually average about 3 tons an acre for the season, or a little less. Some pasture also is obtained as a rule.

There is a good opportunity in growing Sudan grass seed. While prices for this seed are much lower than formerly they are certain to be high for many years. If you will put out a few acres in this crop for seed, and cultivate it properly, a good yield of seed is almost certain, and the prices will pay you a mighty good return on your investment of money, land and time. Another use of this crop is for rough purposes, even in Eastern Kansas.

The Best Varieties

When growing the grain sorghums, care must be taken to get the variety or varieties best adapted to your community. If you are in doubt about this you can obtain full information in regard to the experimental work done by the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college if you will address L. E. Call, the head of this department, at Manhattan. Blackhull White kafir is perhaps the most popular crop over the eastern two-thirds of the state, and in the western third the Dwarf variety is grown quite generally. Pink kafir matures earlier than Blackhull White, and is therefore adapted to shorter seasons and drier conditions. It has become popular in many communities in Central and Eastern Kansas; it seems to be well adapted to poorer soils.

Milo has a big place in Western Kansas; this also is true with Freed's sorghum. Feterita has many champions, and its acreage is increasing. In addition to these ordinary varieties mentioned there are about 57 more, some of which probably have a commercial value.

In considering the varieties of the sorghums which one should grow, especially for late planting, the days necessary to mature the seed crop should be considered. Here are the average number of days required for maturing the sorghums under Kansas conditions: Sumac, 125 to 130; Kansas Orange, 115 to 120; Sumac (early

strain), 110 to 115; African kafir, 100 to 130; Blackhull kafir, 110 to 115; Red kafir, 105 to 115; Pink kafir, 100 to 105; Dwarf Blackhull kafir, 98 to 105; Shallu, 95 to 100; Standard Yellow milo, 90 to 100; Schrock kafir, 100 to 110; Black Amber, 90 to 100; Early Black Amber, 80 to 90; Red Amber, 88 to 100; Dwarf Yellow milo, 90 to 95; Dwarf hegari, 90 to 95; White milo, 90 to 95; Western Orange, 90 to 95; Sudan grass, 90 to 95; feterita, 85 to 95, and Freed's sorgho, 75 to 85. Drouth or unfavorable conditions before heading may prolong the growing period several days or weeks.

Good seedbed preparation is vital in growing a crop of the sorghums. All of these crops come from warm countries, and they do not start quickly in the spring. As a result the planting must be delayed until the ground becomes thoroughly warm; this is especially true with Sudan grass. All weeds should be killed, so the sorghums will have at least an even chance with these pests. The soil is likely to be much warmer and in better condition on fall or winter plowing.

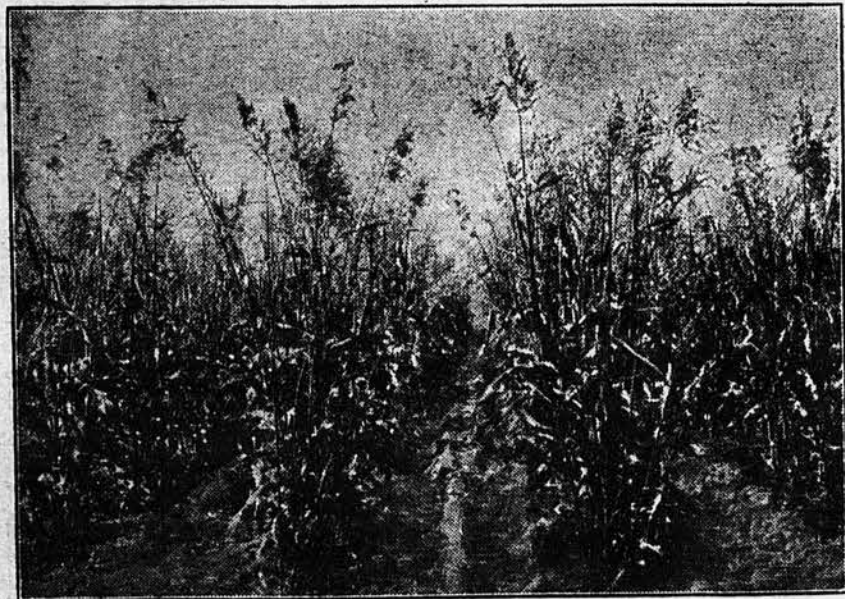
By listing in the fall or early winter and, as soon as the weeds start in the spring, throwing the soil in with a disk weeder and reopening the same furrow with a lister at seeding time, the Fort Hays Experiment station has increased the yield from 8.6 bushels an acre, where ground was listed in the spring, to 15.8 bushels on a five-year average.

Effect on the Land

The sorghums are generally thought to be hard on the land, owing to the fact that low yields of other crops are often obtained from the ground the following year. They are not more exhaustive of fertility than other crops. Pound for pound, they remove no more plant food, but they do leave the ground in poor condition. They grow so late in the fall that little, if any, available water and plant food are left at the end of the growing season. The effect is apparent in the next crop, but by the second or third year it has disappeared. The soil is not permanently injured any more than would result from growing an equal crop of any other grain.

Crops such as wheat or oats, which make much of their growth during the fall or early spring, are most likely to suffer when grown after sorghum. Better results are secured if there is an opportunity for the soil to recuperate. Late-planted crops, such as corn, cowpeas, soybeans, millet and Sweet clover, which make their greatest growth during the latter part of the growing season, should follow sorghum.

Unfortunately but few of these crops are grown profitably in Western Kansas where the sorghums are most abundantly produced. In this part of the state, where wheat is the principal crop, it is often good farm practice to plow the sorghum stubble in the spring, leaving it fallow during the summer and seed it to wheat the following fall. This is especially satisfactory where wheat pasture during the winter months is desired for livestock.



Freed Sorghum on the Garden City Station. This Crop is Well Adapted to Unfavorable Conditions Sometimes Encountered in Western Kansas

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 this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THERE seem to be a good many bloody
 reds running about the country these
 days. The secret service men have
 rounded up a few hundred of them and
 captured their literature. When men are
 charged with something by their enemies we are
 disposed to think that the charges are exag-
 gerated, but when we get hold of the literature
 published and circulated by the men themselves
 there is no room for doubt about their inten-
 tions provided they are able to carry them out.

These reds intend to overthrow this govern-
 ment if they can. There is no doubt about
 that, for their own literature so states. Now
 every man ought to be charitable and broad
 minded and willing to permit every other man
 to think what he pleases and say what he
 pleases, so long as that man does not under-
 take to work injury to others individually or
 to society in general. But a very large num-
 ber of the persons of the United States believe
 in our form of government and are ready to
 fight for it if necessary; to sacrifice their
 property for it if necessary and to die for it if
 necessary. That has been demonstrated more
 than once. It has been demonstrated in a
 wonderful way within the past two years. That
 being the case loyal citizens have no patience
 with any organization whose avowed purpose
 is to overthrow this government.

But when the question comes up what is to
 be done with these reds there is a rather wide
 difference of opinion. It may not do a great
 deal of good even to deport them to Europe be-
 cause they will just continue to plot there
 against this and all other decent governments.
 Now there are a number of islands in the
 South Pacific and Indian oceans. I would
 favor strongly getting possession of one or more
 of these islands, taking all the present inhab-
 itants off it, pay them liberally for their rights
 and then ship all of these plotters against gov-
 ernment there and just turn them loose, also
 keep enough ships to guard the island and
 see that they do not get away. Then tell them
 to go to it, run the island according to their
 own fancy. I can see very soon. Not having
 a false to quarrel with they would very
 soon begin fighting among themselves. Event-
 ually the strongest and best organizers would
 get control and what they would do to the
 others would be indeed a plenty. They say in
 their literature that they are longing for a con-
 dition where there will be no government and
 no God. Well let 'em have it. If they did not
 kill each other off it would cure those who
 survived. If they did kill each other off like
 the famous Kilkenny cats so much the better.

Coming Back of the Orchard

ASUCCESSFUL Kansas fruit grower tells
 me that the prospect for apple growers was
 never brighter so far as Kansas is con-
 cerned than now. To begin with, the orchardists
 are learning what kinds of fruit can be grown
 in Kansas most profitably. They are also get-
 ting a better understanding of the Kansas soils
 that are best adapted to growing apples.

Then Kansas is most favorably situated so
 far as markets are concerned. The Pacific
 coast orchardists are up against the long haul
 to market. The expense of marketing their fruit
 has knocked nearly all the profit out of the
 business and a great many orchards in Oregon
 and Washington are being cut down to make
 room for more profitable crops. I always regret
 to hear of orchards being cut down, but in a
 financial way this inures to the benefit of
 Kansas fruit growers.

I had become a good deal discouraged over the
 orchard outlook in Kansas. In traveling over
 the state during the past five or six years I
 have seen a great many neglected orchards and
 mighty few that were being kept up as they
 should be. I had about come to the conclusion
 that Kansas was going out of the orchard busi-
 ness. Within the past two or three years, how-
 ever, there has been a revival of interest in
 commercial orchards. Some Kansas fruit grow-
 ers have demonstrated that there is good money
 in raising apples in this state.

requiring close attention and a

good deal of knowledge to be a successful or-
 chard grower. One cannot plant out a lot of
 trees and then leave them alone and make a
 success out of his orchard. There are a lot of
 enemies to the apple and the apple tree. The
 apple grower must know what they are and how
 to destroy them, or at least how to protect the
 trees from their ravages. He must know when
 to spray and what to use when he does spray.
 He must study the markets and know what
 apples bring the best prices year after year.
 He must be an expert on soils and know what
 kinds of trees will grow best in certain kinds
 of soils. Eternal vigilance is the price of a good
 profitable apple orchard.

The lazy man, or the man who does not love
 trees, or the man who is so busy at other things
 that he cannot give a good deal of attention to
 his orchard, will make a failure of trying to
 raise an orchard. Up to this point I have been
 talking about commercial orchards that are
 managed for profit. I still urge that every
 farmer should raise a few apple trees and other
 fruit trees, not as a money making venture, but
 for the satisfaction and pleasure they afford.
 Any farmer can find the time to take care of a
 few trees and a few well selected trees will pro-
 vide about all the fruit an ordinary family
 needs.

Came Home Dead

THE bodies of 18 American boys, citizens
 of a peaceful nation, kept in time of peace
 as conscripted soldiers on foreign soil by
 an American government, arrived in this coun-
 try from Siberia last week, accompanied by
 three Red Cross workers, who confirmed the
 reports that living conditions in Siberia are
 intolerable.

News reports say an American soldier has
 been flogged by the Russians. Also that there
 is much friction and numerous collisions be-
 tween American troops and the Japanese. Mind-
 less is good fundamental Amer-
 ican doctrine. We never yet has gotten us into
 trouble. It is becoming more popular every day.

Demobilizing the Farm

IN every big Western town today are many
 men working for day wages who will tell
 you they are retired farmers. The truth
 is they either have failed to make a real liv-
 ing as farm tenants, or, if they owned land,
 found it more profitable to sell. The govern-
 ment, the packers and the high price of land
 and labor, have put more farmers out of busi-
 ness in the last 12 months than can be got back
 on the land in years. The country is rapidly
 and constantly losing men, possessing knowledge
 and skill as farmers, to the city where they
 swell the ranks of day wage earners.

"I am going to quit this fall," writes a life-
 long farmer, "as I can make more getting these
 big wages than I can trying to pay them." It
 is just the wrong time to quit, but many have
 no choice. We need a farm industry with its
 feet on the ground.

Legislative Review

CHAPTER 213 session laws fixes the
 amount of capital stock required of Kan-
 sas companies writing fire, accident, health
 or livestock insurance and requiring the de-
 positing of securities with the state treasurer.
 These companies must have capital stock of
 at least \$100,000 and must deliver to the super-
 intendent of insurance cash or securities to the
 amount of not less than \$100,000 to be de-
 posited with the state treasurer.

Chapter 214 provides that mutual life in-
 surance companies operating under the laws
 of Kansas may issue endowment policies and
 annuity bonds, but before doing so they must
 deliver to the superintendent of insurance to be
 deposited with the state treasurer, cash or
 acceptable securities equal to the cash value
 of the endowment policies and annuity bonds to
 be issued.

Chapter 215 makes it unlawful for any acci-
 dent or health insurance company organized
 under the laws of Kansas, if said company has
 a paid up capital of less than \$100,000 to pay

any dividends, interest, bonus or other allo-
 ance in lieu of dividends, except from surplus
 profits arising from its business. In estimat-
 ing such profits there shall be reserved therefor
 an amount equal to 50 per cent of the total
 earned premiums on all unexpired risks, whic-
 amount shall be regarded as an absolute lib-
 erty of the company. And there shall also be
 reserved all interest due or accrued and unpa-
 id, and the amount of all bonds, mortgages, note-
 stock, book accounts and judgments due or
 held by the company on which no interest has
 been paid during the year previous.

Chapter 216 defines fraternal beneficiary so-
 cieties and the manner in which they may op-
 erate. Under the provisions of this bill death
 benefits in a fraternal association of this kind
 must be confined to the wife, husband, relative
 by blood to the fourth degree, ascending or
 descending, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-
 law, daughter-in-law, stepfather, stepmother,
 step-children, children by legal adoption, or a
 person or persons dependent upon the member
 carrying the fraternal insurance, or the member
 may make an incorporated charitable institu-
 tion his or her beneficiary.

Chapter 241 is directed against the boot-
 leggers and others who convey intoxicating
 liquors into the state with automobiles or other
 vehicles. The law makes the automobiles or
 other vehicles used for transporting intoxicat-
 ing liquors common nuisances. They may be
 seized and sold and the proceeds of the sale
 after payment of the costs of the action shall
 be turned into the public school fund.

Chapter 218 of the session laws creates a
 division of irrigation under the control of a
 commissioner of irrigation. The commissioner
 of irrigation must have had before appointment
 at least three years of experience as an en-
 gineer in the construction or operation of irri-
 gation pumping plants. It is the duty of such
 commissioner to gather data and information
 concerning the water supply of the state and
 the methods employed in applying water to
 crops, advise as to the feasibility of installing
 irrigation plants and operating by lease
 under competitive bids all existing irrigation
 plants owned by the state.

Chapter 223 relates to notice required to termi-
 nate tenancy at will. Thirty days' notice is re-
 quired to be given by either party before he
 terminate a tenancy at will, or from one
 period to another of three months or less, but
 where in any case rent is reserved payable at
 intervals of less than 30 days, the length of
 notice need not be greater than such interval
 between days of payment; provided, however,
 that when premises are furnished or let by an
 employer to an employee, said tenancy shall
 terminate 10 days after written notice to vacate.

Chapter 224 relates to tenancy from year to
 year. In cases of tenants occupying farms the
 notice must fix the termination of the tenancy
 to take place March 1; provided that if such
 tenant becomes a tenant from year to year by
 occupying the premises after the expiration of
 the term fixed in a written lease, the notice of
 termination of the tenancy must fix the termina-
 tion of the tenancy to take place on the same
 day of the month following the service of the
 notice as the day and month fixed in the origi-
 nal lease under which said tenant first oc-
 cupied the premises.

Chapter 225 provides for the formulation of
 tuberculin tests in domestic animals by the
 state livestock sanitary commissioner.

Chapter 226 provides that the mayor and
 council or board of commissioners of any city
 may have the power by ordinance to require
 the examination of dairy herds by the tuber-
 culin test.

Chapter 229 amends the old law in regard to
 the age of majority of males and females. The
 period of minority extends in both males and
 females to 21 years, but every married person
 more than 18 years old while such marriage
 exists shall be considered of the age of majority
 in all matters relating to contracts, property
 rights and liabilities and the capacity to sue
 and be sued.

Chapter 230 makes it unlawful for any feeb.

mindful or insane person under 45 years old to marry, or for any other person to marry such feeble-minded or insane person. This law makes it unlawful for any officer authorized by law to issue marriage licenses to issue a license to any persons to marry, either of whom are feeble-minded or insane. The officer issuing the license is required to make all persons applying for marriage license answer under oath the following question: "Have you, or has the person you are expecting to marry, ever been afflicted with epilepsy, insanity, imbecility or feeble-mindedness?"

Capital and Labor

CAPITAL and labor, Tom McNeal thinks, can be reconciled, or made to work harmoniously together," writes M. L. Phillips, of McDonald, Kan., and then proceeds to combat that presumption as follows: "They can't because capital, as the term is generally understood, doesn't work. As well try to make friends of a so-called tramp and an industrious man, like H. E. Hanson, who thinks he can't get along with less than 11 hours work out of 24. Is Tom McNeal so blind that he can't see that every effort to reconcile labor and capital widens the breach?"

Contrary to Mr. Phillips's dogmatic assertion, labor and capital are getting together in many places on a more satisfactory basis than ever. The trouble with Mr. Phillips and men of his school of thinking is that they assume that there is a sharply defined line of separation, between capital and labor, which is so patent a fallacy that I am astonished that intelligent men should promulgate it.

When a laborer out of his earnings saves some of it and invests it, he becomes to that extent a capitalist. His capital is simply stored labor, and let me say that there is a large amount of that kind of capital in the country. The number of men who are wholly capitalists and do no work that is more or less necessary to the conducting of the necessary business of production or distribution is after all comparatively small.

The fault with our industrial system, as I see it, is that there is entirely too much waste both in the matter of production and distribution. In these times of high priced hats Mr. Phillips should be more careful not to ruin his head covering by talking thru it as he does.

"You make some comments on 'Fighting Bolshevism with Democracy,'" writes C. H. Perrine, of Billings, Mont. "I wish to compliment you. You said something in a clear, plain, unequivocal manner, and what you said was truly American. That kind of talk is very much needed. Repeal the espionage law; release political prisoners; seat Victor Berger and allow freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. I hope you stick to that platform. It will win because the farmers and working men are back of it. The parties now in power will not take your advice; they are not sane enough."

Ira T. Crow, of Attica, evidently a member of the Nonpartisan League, believes that I am fighting the League, when I advise the farmers of Kansas to sit tight and watch the results up in Dakota. These are the claims which Mr. Crow puts up for the Nonpartisan League: 1. He says that in North Dakota it has put into operation the Bank of North Dakota, the strongest bank in the Northwest, which he asserts has saved or is saving the farmers up there 2½ per cent on farm loans; 2. It has established state hail insurance which saved the farmers 4 million dollars in reduced rates; 3. The state owned mill which paid 20 cents a bushel more for wheat than other mills would pay and then made big profits; 4. It stopped the car leakage steal which amounted to about 15 bushels a car; 5. It established the home building fund, which encourages and helps persons to own their own homes; 6. It enacted the soldiers' compensation law which provided for the payment to each soldier of \$25 a month for each month he was in the service of Uncle Sam.

Now some of these things I am heartily in favor of and have advocated for a long time, especially state hail insurance. I am also inclined to think the state owned bank will prove to be a success.

Of the other enterprises mentioned by Mr. Crow, I am doubtful. I do not say that they will fail. I hope on the contrary that they will succeed as well as Mr. Crow seems to think they will; but because I am doubtful about their success, I am advising Kansas farmers to sit tight and watch; not in a spirit of hostility but for the purpose of seeing how the experiment will pan out.

"I have been much interested in Governor Allen's efforts to keep the coal mines running during the strike," writes R. A. Baker, of Enterprise, Kan., "I believe he should have full credit for what he did. He at least tried to

help, but I would like to have you tell how North Dakota kept her mines running at full capacity with union miners. I have not read any explanation of how it was accomplished."

My understanding is that it was accomplished by permitting the union miners to run the mines on their own terms.

"I am perturbed and vexed," writes J. M. Danley, of Mapleton, Kan., "because a few Republican and Democratic Senators have caballed together to emasculate the League of Nations. That treaty without the league is not worth the paper it is written upon, because it eliminates the first and second commandments of Almighty God, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and with thy whole mind. And thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Take this out and you ostracize charity. Even Tom Payne, the infidel, wrote, 'The inhumanity of man to his fellow men has caused countless thousands to mourn.'"

Opinions of Readers

ONE OF the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, August Burkland, of Garrison, Kan., does not believe in county farm agents. He says: "I think that a farmer who has farmed for many years knows more about farming and what can be raised most profitably and is best adapted to his soil than city persons and the farm agent. He can get all the advice he desires from the Kansas State Agricultural college and the experiment station at Manhattan, which is kept up by the state for that purpose; besides the Farmers' unions have meetings to discuss farming without a high-salaried agent, with office and automobile provided. Our taxes are nearly 25 per cent higher this year than last and have been raising right along every year; so they are high enough without any new agents and middlemen."

Of course if the farmer already knows more about how to farm his land and what crops are most profitable, than any farm agent, there is no need of either an agricultural college or an experiment station. It may be that Mr. Burkland does know more about farming, waste of fertility and how to prevent it, what crops to raise most profitably and everything else connected with the business of farming than any county agent, but if so he is the exception. The hard truth is that the farmers of the country as a rule have not demonstrated that they know how to farm or how to conserve the fertility of their lands, or what to raise most profitably. If they had known this and practiced it, the fertility of the lands would not be decreasing at the alarming rate it is.

Now the county farm agent is not intended to help such wise and competent farmers as Mr. Burkland, but rather to glean information from them and impart it to the large, evidently do not know how to farm to advantage, what kind of crops to raise on different kinds of soils, how to treat diseases that affect different kinds of crops.

True, a farm agent may be in some cases a useless expense. As a matter of fact he is either worth a great deal more than his salary or else he is not worth having at any price. It is my opinion that the farm agent here in Shawnee county has been worth many times his salary and I have no doubt that is true of a great many farm agents, but there may be farm agents who are failures.

"It seems to me," writes Percy E. Lill, of Mt. Hope, Kan., "that the action of the Senate regarding the Peace Treaty puts the United States in the piker class internationally. Why should the fact that England will keep the peace of the world relieve the United States of its responsibility? What would have happened if England and France had immediately withdrawn their forces and left the enforcement of the terms of the armistice to any one who cared to assume that burden. The present arrangement gives England control of the world from New York clear around to San Francisco and it won't pike on the job."

I think the U. S. should assume her proper share of the responsibilities growing out of the world war, but I do not understand how Mr. Lill figures that England will have control of the world.

W. R. Mason of Howard is opposed to compulsory military training. He says: "If the United States is expecting to profit or gain in any way as a result of the great World War, I do not see how such gain or advancement is to be brought about by adopting a military training law. The result of building up a strong military machine has been shown to the world. What will be the result if the United States adopts this system? Will our citizens stand for it? Some think that if we are prepared to fight we will not have war, but I think if we train up a large army we will wish to fight to show our strength."

Let's Make No More Railroad Guarantees

THE BIG problem before this Congress, in my opinion, is railway legislation. I wish to see the transportation lines returned to the owners, under strict government supervision and control by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with such regulations as will fully protect the public. The great majority of the people have lost confidence in government operation of the transportation lines. Congress is now convinced that there is widespread demand for return of the railroads to private ownership and the competitive system of railroading. This demand is due to the decided and early increase in rates under federal control and the inefficiency with which the lines were operated, resulting in poor service, higher rates and huge deficits. The people think competition will bring more efficient service and lower rates.

I wish to see justice done to the railroads. I desire to see them prosper as the country prospers. I wish to see them get a fair return on the money actually invested in their properties, but I am opposed to legislation which bestows upon the transportation companies favors that are not extended to other business interests and which will probably compel us to reach down into the public treasury for more millions.

I especially object to that section of the Cummins Bill which virtually guarantees 5½ per cent return to all railroads on the value of their property. I am opposed to guaranteed dividends or a government guarantee. I am opposed to going into the public treasury and voting to the railroad stockholders a gratuity or subsidy in any form. It establishes a dangerous and an evil precedent.

If this plan is put into effect, the government will be guaranteeing dividends or interest on the billions of railroad securities at a higher rate than is paid to the buyers of Liberty Bonds. As I read the bill it fails to make adequate provision for squeezing out the billions of water in these corporations. In effect it guarantees interest on outstanding securities at a rate equal to that of the three most prosperous years in railroad history. In fact it makes railroad bonds better than government bonds and it means dividends to the railroads at the highest rate ever known to the history of American railroading. This alone will force higher rail rates and will also call upon the public treasury for the appropriation of many millions of dollars to meet the guaranty. The Cummins Bill appropriates 500 million dollars, twice the amount named in the Esch Bill, as a revolving fund to the roads going and I fear this is just a start.

It was asserted in the debate that no matter what plan is adopted, the country may expect an advance of 25 per cent in freight rates immediately on the return of the roads to the owners, notwithstanding the rates are already higher than the public has been led to believe they should be. To again increase freight rates 25 per cent which will be necessary if the roads are to have their dividends guaranteed, will take \$75 million dollars annually out of the pockets of the producers and consumers of the country, a burden the country should not be compelled to bear when the people are staggering under an exorbitantly high cost of living.

The net loss to the government on its railway operations already exceeds 650 million dollars and the people have paid it without a murmur. We might as well wipe that amount off the books as a war cost but let us take the government out of the guarantee business as quickly as possible. With war debts and other obligations for the current year aggregating more than 9 billions of dollars, this is no time to put billions of the public funds in railways.

The Cummins Bill seriously impairs and overrides the powers of the state railway commissions to fix and regulate rates. To cripple the state commissions as this bill does is virtually to abandon state control and regulation. The people are tired of running to Washington for orders every time they wish to make a shipment of freight.

Another objectionable feature of the Cummins Bill is the provision which virtually nullifies the anti-trust laws by authorizing the consolidation of railroads and permitting them to pool their earnings and equipment. I am absolutely opposed to railroad pooling. The bill also perpetuates the infamous long and short haul practice, by which transportation lines are permitted to charge a higher rate for a short haul than for a long haul. All efforts to amend the Cummins Bill in this particular were defeated.

Washington, D. C.

Arthur Capper.

Letters Fresh From the Field

Farmers Discuss Growing Crops, Community Organizations, Better Churches, Rural High Schools, Militarism and Other Subjects

Editorials by Rural Correspondents

THE KANSAS Farmer and Mail and Breeze desires to have as many of its readers as possible write about their experiences in farming during the past year. Short letters will meet our requirements best. All farmers who have had successful experience in using tractors are requested to enter our tractor contest. In your letter give the size and horsepower of the tractor purchased, mention the kinds of work done by the machine, and state what advantages you gained thru its use. All letters for this contest should reach us on or before January 15, 1920. For the best letter a prize of \$10 will be given, and for the next best a prize of \$5. All other letters accepted will be published at our regular rates. Address all communications to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Makes Money With Cane

I located here 33 years ago and have tried almost every kind of farming that has been introduced since then, but have had the most success raising cane and cattle. I prefer Black Amber cane. I have raised it on a 40-acre tract for 12 years, consecutively. This year I harvested a good crop of seed and a heavy hay crop from one sowing. This tract is in the Smoky Hill bottoms. I had 70 acres of cane on upland ground which made good hay. I never have had a total failure with Black Amber cane. I can handle it and cattle with less farm labor than is needed with grain crops.

I prefer Galloway cattle or Herefords for rustlers, and milk types of Shorthorns for milk production.

Ransom, Kan. Charles Rogers.

Bring the Boys Home

I wish to congratulate Senator Capper for what he has done for the farmers. I am opposed to universal military training and I don't think a military man will carry the vote of the doughboys for President. I read Senator Capper's speech on "Bring the Boys Home," and I wish to compliment him on that. It was one of the greatest speeches I have had the pleasure of reading. I am opposed to a standing army in any foreign country and I hope to see those boys brought out to stay. I agree with doughboy from Hugoton Kan. I'm ready and willing to protect our flag on our home soil but I'll never go overseas to protect another flag and country. We must begin at home to make the world safe for democracy. I spent two years in the United States Army and was in the 90th division. I was on the front from August 1918 until the armistice was signed. I saw service at St. Mihiel and the Argonne. I am a Republican and I hope I'll have a chance to vote for Senator Capper for President.

Okemah, Okla.

A Good Farm Community

We have here at Lakin, Kan., the widest valley of the Arkansas River, found in the western half of Kansas. We feel that we have a just right to be proud of our community. We have a population so far as I can recall, that is strictly American. We are proud of our school house and community building which we built last summer at a cost of \$4,500 and which is said to be the best country school house in all Western Kansas. We are proud of our yields of alfalfa, wheat, grain, sorghums, watermelons, cantaloupes and other crops.

While stacking cane hay this fall, I was able to count more than 200 big ricks of alfalfa, native lowland prairie and cane hay. We are proud of our hay production.

The prettiest sight I think, on our farm is to see about 50 big proud Mammoth Bronze Turkey toms, strutting in the sunshine on a pleasant day.

We raise lots of turkeys and all are of the Mammoth Bronze variety. They are selling in Lakin for 30 cents a pound, live weight.

A. H. Burg.

Lakin, Kan.

Opposes Militarism

I would like to see the bill which would enforce military training for our boys, and a large standing army, throttled before it gets any further, as we do not wish our beloved United States of America to be Germanized. Here we have military training once a week taking up valuable time from the study hours of our school children.

riding lister and stirred the soil 8 or 9 inches deep. This makes a heavy pull for the team but leaves the land in excellent condition to catch the winter snows. Next April we will re-list this land, splitting the ridges at a depth of 5 inches below the level of the field. Land handled in this way will be as mealy and smooth as garden soil. Corn planted in it will be strong and will mature early. If the season is at all favorable it will yield 50 bushels an acre.

For fields that wash easily during heavy rains leave the land as rough as possible until ready to plant. That

Capper Places Farmers' Union Resolutions in Congressional Record

SENATOR Capper is a firm believer in organized agriculture and in the Senate his first concern is in their behalf. Many of the farm organizations now look on the Kansas Senator as their chief spokesman in Congress. Recently Senator Capper obtained unanimous consent of the Senate to have printed in the Congressional Record the resolutions adopted by the recent national convention of the Farmers' Union at Memphis, Tenn. This is the first time the Farmers' Union platform has ever been given a place in the Congressional Record. The resolutions follow:

"The National Farmers' Union in annual convention assembled in Memphis, Tenn., on November 20, 1919, hereby adopts these resolutions and recommendations:

"First. We indorse the Keryon-Anderson bill, which embodies important recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission designed to correct the abuses and extortions that exist in the meat-packing industry and urge its immediate enactment by Congress.

"Second. We indorse the Capper-Hersman bill to give the farmers of the Republic the privilege of organizing and conducting collective bargaining associations, based on co-operative principles, but we ask that proper safeguards be included in such legislation to prevent corporations from taking advantage of its provisions.

"Third. We favor an amendment to the Federal Land Loan Act that will enable a man without a farm but possessing an established reputation for honesty, frugality, and industry to obtain loans from the Federal Land Loan Bank up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the land. We also ask that the maximum rate of annual payment, including amortization, shall not exceed 5 per cent.

"Fourth. That the Secretary of Agriculture should be a farmer, and that the indorsement of farm organizations should receive due consideration in the selection of men for that office.

"Fifth. That the highest rates of taxes levied during the war on incomes, corporations, and excess profits be continued until the full cost of the war has been paid, and that the government also levy a tax on the value of land and other natural resources held for speculative purposes.

"Sixth. We urge the adoption of a far-seeing, patriotic policy for the reclamation of the waste lands of all sections of the country for the purpose of enlarging the area of agricultural productions.

"Seventh. We demand the most vigorous enforcement of all federal laws to prevent the immigration of undesirable aliens, and we also urge the prompt deportation of all aliens seeking to overthrow our government and destroy our free institutions.

"Eighth. We believe that the principle of co-operation should be applied to the solution of our marketing and industrial problems, to the advantage of the producing, consuming, and laboring classes.

"Ninth. We are opposed to the maintenance of war-time armaments in time of peace and to any system of military organization that includes universal military training."

I do not object to military training as a good exercise, but when it comes to taking a fourth of a day every week it seems to me to be too much unless we are to set up a military machine to exceed that of Germany's, which we do not desire.

Here is a vote in advance for Senator Capper's election to the Presidency of our good old U. S. A. I hope he will run or allow the people to run him for the Presidency as I believe he would get the office without half trying.

Jesse L. Dockum.

May, Okla.

To Increase Corn Yields

There are thousands of acres of Kansas land sown in wheat last year that will be planted to corn next year. Every farmer should be preparing this land whenever it can be cultivated. Fall or early winter preparation of ground insures much larger yields.

After wheat harvest we listed 150 acres of land as we get better results from fall listing. We used a 4-horse

will prevent the soil from washing or blowing. The satisfaction of raising a good corn crop is worth as much to a real farmer as the value of the crop itself.

Overbrook, Kan.

J. M. Garrett.

Denison Rural High School

At the Topeka section of the state teachers' meeting it was suggested that, for the principals' meeting in January, someone should speak who is authority on the rural high school conditions and problems of Kansas. No such person could be found. Scores of these schools are being established each year and yet no one has organized the principles governing their best interests.

Probably less than 1 per cent of the parents of rural high school pupils ever have been high school pupils themselves. These parents are not able to judge the quality of the pupil's high school work. Their own experience has been such that they are led unconsciously to measure the success of the high school by a false standard. Popular sentiment in a rural high school

community demands discipline and teachers who are popular socially rather than professionally. The parents are not demanding a high standard of scholarship and in most cases they are not getting it. Many rural high schools are utterly failing now from this cause and the future will bring out this disappointing fact.

Except for the Washburn rural high school, which is only technically rural, our high school had, last year, the largest enrollment of all the 116 rural high schools of Kansas. The Denison rural high school is 2 years old since its establishment seven others have been organized in Jackson county. This is my second year in this school and I have made an intense study of the rural high schools of this county. I never have missed an opportunity to get information concerning the rural high schools of other counties.

Denison, Kan. C. R. Van Nice.

The Community Sunday School

After Sunday school being closed for some time we got together and organized a community Sunday school, and I wish to say right here, so far, it is proving a big success. The interest being taken seems to point to a real success.

In starting a community Sunday school the first thing to do is to try to interest those from different denominations to take part as leaders. This will have the effect of drawing a larger percent of the community to attend. We had the help of an organizer in getting started, without which it would have been a great deal harder to get started. So men who are capable of organizing should keep their eyes open for the opportunity of helping some unfortunate community in getting started in this great work, bending the lives of the children. You can do no greater work in this life.

There can be only one true God. That being the case, we are all working for the same landing place. Therefore throw away prejudice and all work together in the community where you live. Your community will be what you make it. When I say you I mean the whole community working together. If you have failed in having the kind of a Sunday school or church you would like in your community, why not try the community plan and see if you do not find it a big success.

Sedalia, Colo. H. C. Grover.

Big Steals Must Stop

A great deal is written in papers of all kinds against steals, but nothing is done to help those who are being held up every day and it is no wonder the common people are on the verge of revolution and ready to destroy all wealth and divide the spoils. I believe it is coming, as in Russia, if the taking of unjust toll, and the massing of wealth is not discontinued at once. I love this government as I love my own family, and home, but the privileges it gives for graft and unfairness, I detest. Lincoln sounded the alarm. Give everyone a fair and even chance in the race of life. These common white people are not like the ignorant blacks who have been so long subdued and they know their power when it comes to the test.

C. F. Frank.

Copeland, Kan.

For a New West

Unless I am mistaken the people of the West are going to insist upon a new reformed West. We must abolish the selfish despotic system of robbing the poor baby and any action that Senator Capper may take against these murderous trusts will be duly appreciated by the people who are pleading for better conditions. I have lots of faith in him. I would like to see the people of the West get better acquainted with the Senator from Kansas. I would highly indorse him as a candidate for our next President.

Vallejo, Calif.

N. W. Wolfe.

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Come in Now, the Club's Fine

Sales Catalog, Fun at Meetings, Business Training—All These are "Talking" Points of the Boys and Girls Who Ask Others to Join

By Club Folks

CAPPER CLUBS are proving so popular with Kansas boys and girls that 345 members already have lined up for the pig and poultry clubs of 1920. December 15 marked the close of the contests of 1919, and yet the work for the new year is well under way. Besides the 345 members whose names have been entered on the new club books, many applications have been received, but no boy or girl is considered a member until recommendations have been filed. These letters tell why club work is worth while to the members.

Boys Help to Organize Girls' Club

The Anderson county Pig club met with John Henry Scruggs. It was an all-day affair. Linn county Poultry club girls were there. Altogether there were about 75 present. The Anderson county girls met and organized their club. There were five members present. We elected Addie Scruggs president and I was elected secretary. You must give the Anderson county Pig club boys the honor of getting this club started—the girls' club I mean—as they certainly have been instrumental in this work. They are full of pep when they will go 25 and 30 miles to a meeting.

We surely had a fine dinner. We had a great big turkey, so many cakes, chicken, pies and salad. Oh! It makes me wish we could meet oftener. Well, wait until next year, we'll see who wins.

Seven pictures of the club were taken; then some of all the group together. My brother is in the pig club. In this way we can go to the meetings nicely.

I think if it hadn't been for the boys we never would have organized, but when they showed us what they could do, it made us want to get busy.

Anderson County. Ethel Wollen.

Poultry Proceeds for Music Lessons

Ruth's report for November shows a total gain of \$40. She has three orders for chickens now that she has not filled yet—one at Mineola, one at Kincaid and one at Clyde.

Ruth is banking her money. She has her own deposit book and expects to spend most of her profits for music lessons. She is very proud of getting so many orders for chickens.

Miss Bertha, what would you think of an Alumnae Club for Capper Poultry club members? I think it would be fine.

Mrs. May Banks. Atchison County.

That Catalog's a Dandy

I can't express my thanks to you for getting my pigs listed in the catalog. I sure thought I would be too late. And say, isn't that catalog a dandy? I do hope we make some sales thru it. In addition to advertising my pigs in the catalog, I had an advertisement in the local paper, and have sold three, two males and a gilt. I got \$25 and \$30 for the males and \$35 for the gilt.

I may not make very much in dollars this year, but I know I have in experience, besides the good times I have had with the other boys at our meetings. I sure wish we could all get together again before the year closes, but it is almost impossible as I am now out of the county, while three of the boys are attending college at Manhattan, and all of us are busy with school work.

Another part of the club work which I enjoyed very much was the trip to Topeka to the Kansas Free Fair. I learned a great deal there about hogs. Then that banquet! That was simply great!

You mentioned in the club department that club members should read the weekly story. Well, that is the part of the paper that is read first here. When I received an inquiry about my pigs, mamma looked up the issue of the paper that had Mr. Humphrey's talk and read it again. I have

sold a pig to every inquirer, so I guess I wrote my letters about right.

I wanted to get out and find some new members, but this snow storm is going to delay me and I'll have to depend on the mail for a while.

Osage County.

Noble Bazil.

Raise Chickens, Have Rosy Cheeks

I have been telling some of my friends who take music lessons that taking care of chickens will be a rest instead of extra work. They will get lots of fresh air and sunshine in tending them and this will give a rosy complexion that music won't give. I took music lessons a year ago last summer and had a fine flock of Ancona chickens, too. I certainly have a nice bunch now. I sold six of my old hens to my grandmother at \$2 apiece. That makes \$12 this month.

My chickens get all of the feed they want in a milo maize field close by their old pen. I am planning to sell all of my pullets but eight for my contest pen to mamma. She will give me \$2.50 each for my best ones and \$2 each for the next best, and \$3 for my old cock bird. Won't I have some report this month.

If my sister, Ethel, joins the club, she and I will run a race. She is going to have White Wyandottes for her contest chickens, but I tell her they'll have to lay night and day to beat mine.

Saline County. Berniece Johnson.

Here are Late Chickens

I have about 80 little chickens 3½ months old.

I will be in Montgomery county next year and as soon as I get acquainted with some of the girls down there I will try to get them interested in our poultry club. I am planning to be a member again next year and hope that there will be enough club members in my county so that we can hold club meetings.

Chautauqua County. Amy Houser.

Pleased With Helen's Fowls

I have sold 11 of my Black Langshans for \$53. I certainly think this is a good beginning and I am well pleased. I am sure you will be interested in the letters I received from my purchasers. The reply from Mrs. Burbonny was in regard to a cockerel, priced at \$10 and shipped on approval. Here is a part of her letter to me:

"I am sending you a postoffice money order for \$10 by tomorrow's mail. I received my notice from the express office that the cockerel had reached Delia Saturday evening so the first rural mail out was this morning. I drove in and found that he was everything you represented him to be and I was pleased and delighted with the fine fellow. He was well taken care of over to Delia and stood the trip fine. He is perfectly at home with the chickens, and they were very nice to him. I was afraid there would be a fight but they never seemed to know he was a stranger. 'Old Chauncy' turned his head to one side and gave him a



Elma Evans of Rooks County

fiere look for a minute and flapped his wings as much as to say, 'Where did you come from, young man?' But that was all of it. He never offered to fight. Well, Helen, you must be a busy little lady, and how grand that you are such a help to your mother. Those little twins—I can imagine the mischief they get into at that age. You must write me their names."

To Mrs. Baird Hamlin of Gypsum, Colo., I shipped two pullets and a

cockerel, total value \$15. Here is what she wrote me:

"Just a line so you will know I received the trio of Black Langshans and I think they are fine—the best I have seen in this part of the country. If like produces like, I expect to raise some fine birds. They came thru in fine shape and were here at noon today. I will certainly be good to them."

Then to Mrs. A. M. Dolph of Wakefield, Neb., I sold six cockerels for \$25. She wrote: "I received the cockerels O. K. We think they are very nice. I am well pleased with them."

Please send me some application blanks as I am trying to get new members.

Helen Andrew.

Johnson County.

Trying to Wake 'Em Up

I should like to know what is the matter with Coffey county boys. They're letting all the good times and prizes offered by Arthur Capper get away from them. Why don't you boys get out and help us boys who are "rarin' to go," and show those other counties that they can't get all of the trophy cups and prizes? We'll prove that Coffey county is in Kansas yet.

I started in the Capper Pig club in 1918 and as I didn't have money to buy my sow with I borrowed it from

Arthur Capper. My sow raised six of the finest pigs you ever saw. I kept them until they were old enough to sell, then paid back the money I had borrowed. With the balance I bought a cow and a calf, and then I entered the pig club for another year. This year she raised 11 pigs and I have sold most of them. With the money I have bought a horse and buggy and a set of single harness, and have a start with purebred Partridge Cocker chickens. Also I bought a dandy Winchester rifle to hunt with this winter. I still have my sow and have refused \$130 for her and two young pigs.

If Coffey county boys want a start like I've got, they should join the Capper Pig club.

John W. Roth.

Coffey County.

Good Times in Republic

We had a peppy meeting Saturday at Vance Lindahl's. We had so much snow out here that we couldn't go in a car, so we all went on the train. When we reached Agenda, Vance was there waiting for us. We were all hungry when we got to Vance's home, and we sure did fill up on the good dinner Mrs. Lindahl had prepared for us. After dinner we took some pictures of the team, of the trophy cup Vance won at the Republic county fair, and also of all the ribbons all of us won this year. When we get the pictures finished we'll send you some of them. After taking the pictures we went out to look at Vance's pigs. Say, they're some dandies! We took several pictures out in the hog pen, of the pigs and us boys.

Vance Lindahl.

Republic County.

A Dad Who is a Club Enthusiast

In these days of sharp competition in all lines of business one must be a specialist in his line in order to succeed. The farmer has been slow to recognize this fact, altho it is a fact that he is forced to recognize because of the high cost of production of all kinds of farm products. The farmer must know what part of his business is making a profit and also what is operating at a loss. The Capper clubs are giving a distinct service to our boys and girls in educating them to keep accurate records of the cost of production and in placing at their disposal the benefit of proved methods by the most experienced breeders of the country. Altho this is the first year in Capper club work for most of our girls, the knowledge of business methods gained by them in this short time is indeed encouraging. It is a practical course in business training that they do not get thru any other agency.

Then, too, the social feature of Capper club work must not be overlooked. It is agreed by close students of this phase of farm life that lack of social advantages is causing many of the boys and girls to leave the farm. An opportunity is being given the boys and girls along this line, the value of which can scarcely be overestimated. In meeting with people of other localities new acquaintances are formed and by coming into personal contact with the best people of the state new ideas are gained and a broader view of life is attained.

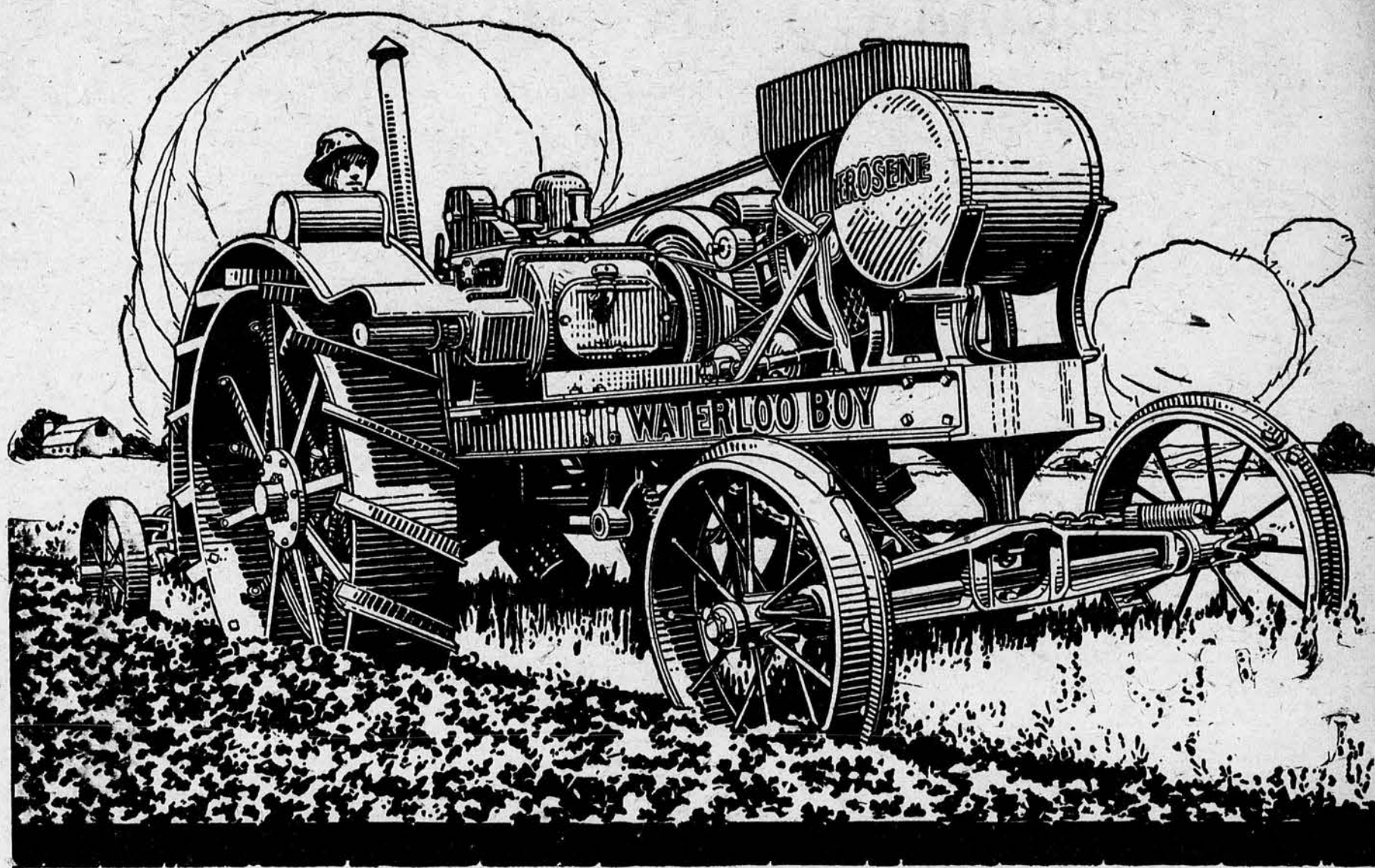
There's another important fact in regard to club work that I think should not be overlooked—that the measure of benefit by a club depends largely upon the club itself.

Wise and enthusiastic leadership is imperative. Just now we are nearing the close of the 1919 pep trophy race and each county is striving to make the best record possible. To win such an honor is a very laudable ambition, but we must not lose sight of the fact that this is only one of the many features of the work of Capper clubs. I shall be greatly pleased next year to see keen competition for the various other prizes that are offered. And let us not forget that it must be a friendly contest, and in our anxiety must not allow any spirit to enter into our club work.

Linn County. E. E.



There are No Friendships That Quite Compare with Those Formed by Club Folks. Picture Taken at Linn and Anderson Inter-County Meeting.



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The measure of value of any farm machine you buy is the amount of service derived after its purchase. To be the right kind of investment any machine must "make good" in your hands.

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A Drawbar Shift Lever eliminates side draft on both tractor and tools. By shifting this lever the center line of pull of the tractor always corresponds with the center line of draft on the plow.

The Pulley Wheel on the Waterloo Boy is mounted on an extension of the engine crankshaft. It is carried on wide, heavy-duty Hyatt bearings. There are no gears in mesh to cause friction. All power goes directly to the belt.

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Federal and State Authorities are Co-operating in a National Effort To Stamp Out Every Trace of Tuberculosis in Livestock

By Dr. H. M. Graefe

TUBERCULOSIS is an infectious and communicable disease affecting particularly cattle and swine, also the human, and is characterized by the formation in the various organs of the body of small abscesses or tubercles which contain the germ causing the disease. It is insidious and develops slowly in the lower animals, sometimes requiring months before an infected animal reaches the advanced stages and becomes a "spreader," capable of spreading infection thru drinking water, feed and air, which constitute the three ways whereby a healthy animal may become infected. On account of its slow course, the owner in many instances does not suspect the presence of disease, and it is possible for one spreader to infect practically an entire herd in six months' time. If tuberculosis developed rapidly and caused death in a few days the owner would soon take steps to check its progress and protect his herd. Tuberculosis is slow and hidden in its course and thus arouses no suspicion until great damage is done. The disease becomes more prevalent in communities where intensive dairying is followed and while some herds of the beef type are found to be badly infected with tuberculosis, the handling of dairy and purebred herds is more favorable for the development of disease, on account of the necessity of closely confining the cattle during certain times of the year. Good ventilation, fresh air and sunlight are effective means of controlling the spread of tuberculosis.

It is not my purpose to discuss tuberculosis from a scientific viewpoint, but to deal with it in a practicable way and outline methods for its eradication as it is obvious to the livestock raisers and the veterinary profession that the disease is rapidly spreading and there is substantial evidence to indicate that the percentage of tuberculous cattle and swine in certain states is very large. In others it is confined chiefly to the dairy herds within a short radius of cities and purebred herds which have been augmented by recent importations from other states. From these localities it will spread, unless controlled, until a large percentage of our cattle and swine herds become diseased.

Swine Losses Heavy

Practically all tuberculosis of swine is the result of infection produced by hogs eating raw dairy products or following tubercular cattle in a feed lot; therefore by eliminating the disease from cattle, the cause of the disease in hogs is, in most instances, removed. It is a well known fact that communities that have considerable tuberculosis in cattle always send tubercular hogs to market which when slaughtered show a large per cent of condemnations by Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinary Inspectors in their efforts to safeguard the public health by condemning all diseased meat which is unfit for human food. This causes a great economic loss which must be paid for by either the producer or consumer, as these losses are necessarily computed by the packer in the profit or loss column, and the producer is forced to sell his stock on the basis of a certain percentage of waste. It has been estimated by an authority that, based upon government reports, the annual loss from condemnation of cattle and hogs for tuberculosis at the principal market centers amounts to 50 train loads of 40 cars each, which go to the fertilizing tank with the attendant financial loss. It is this safeguard to the public health and need of control of the economic loss that prompted the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and state officials in the different states to promulgate plans to eradicate tuberculosis from livestock, according to the accredited herd plan of tuberculosis eradication.

This plan of combating the ravages of tuberculosis was worked out and approved by the U. S. Livestock Commission and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry with a view of stimulat-



ing the elimination of the dreaded disease from food-producing animals and thereby lessen the danger to the health of the human family and control a disease of domestic animals that is an important economic problem to the livestock industry. By carrying on this work among purebred animals it also tends to stimulate the stockraiser to reach a higher breeding as well as health standard for his herd.

To receive the benefits of this work as conducted by these officials, the owner of a herd of cattle, which contains purebred animals that he is keeping with a view of eventually establishing a purebred status for his herd, may sign an application for an accredited herd tuberculin test. This application is an agreement entered into by the federal and state officials and the breeder, wherein they agree to the following:

The breeder agrees:

1. To submit the entire herd to examination and tuberculin test by a qualified veterinarian working under the direction of the federal and state co-operating forces, at such times as are considered necessary by these officials. The tuberculin test is usually applied annually, unless tuberculosis is found, in which case the test is applied oftener.
2. To permit no cattle to be associated with the tested herd except those which have passed a tuberculin test approved by federal and state officials.
3. To co-operate in cleaning and disinfecting premises if tuberculosis is found in the herd, and comply with any other sanitary requirements the official deems advisable to eliminate disease from the premises.
4. To sterilize or not feed raw milk or other dairy products to calves, except from cows that have been found healthy by application of the tuberculin test.
5. To dispose of all tuberculin reacting animals after appraisal by consigning them to slaughter, or if a very valuable animal, waive indemnity and retain animal in strict quarantine for breeding purposes, in such a manner that the remainder of the herd is not exposed to the disease.

The federal and state co-operating officials agree:

1. To delegate a competent veterinarian to apply the tuberculin test to your herd free of charge and assist in eliminating the disease from your premises, if present.
2. To maintain supervision over your herd and advise you how to keep it free from tuberculosis.
3. To issue an accredited tuberculosis-free certificate for your herd when it has passed two annual or three semi-annual tests without reactors, and the herd is considered free from tuberculosis by these officials. This tuberculosis-free accredited herd certificate entitles the owner to ship cattle from the herd to any part of the United States or Canada without test for one year after which time the certificate may be renewed if cattle are subjected to another successful test.
4. To assist in the appraisal of reactors and authorize the payment of indemnities for reacting tubercular animals according to the statutes of the state and federal regulations.
5. To list all accredited herds periodically for the information of prospective buyers who will seek herds with a healthy status.

The practicability of this plan was demonstrated in an experimental way

by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry when it inaugurated a campaign for the eradication of the disease in the District of Columbia, including Washington. In 1910, when the work was inaugurated, the disease had affected 18.87 per cent of all cattle in the District. With the continuation of the campaign this percentage steadily decreased until in 1917, only 1 per cent being shown affected then.

Accredited Work in Kansas

Under the direction of the Kansas livestock sanitary commissioner and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry the work was inaugurated in July, 1918. The first herd was tested in August, 1918, and the popularity of combating this disease, which is such an economic problem to the livestock industry, was best manifested by the hearty co-operation received from all parts of the state by breeders of both beef and dairy types of cattle. As further evidence of the desire of breeders to safeguard the public health by producing healthy dairy and meat food products, I wish to submit the following statistics gathered from the time of the beginning of the work in Kansas to December 15, 1919.

In all, work has been done in 63 counties in Kansas by the six United States and two state veterinarians engaged in the work, and it is hoped and expected that additional funds will be appropriated to increase the work to meet the increasing demands for the same.

Stockraisers having a full knowledge of the nature of tuberculosis find it is not a difficult task to eradicate the disease from a herd and convert it into a healthy herd capable of producing healthy food and dairy products, if the proper procedure is followed. The consuming public is suspicious of all dairy products coming from herds having unknown health conditions, and it is essential, as a business proposition, on the part of the dairyman to establish the fact that his herd is free from tuberculosis in order that the public will purchase his products. Likewise it is policy for the breeder of purebred cattle to be able to inform the prospective purchaser that the state and federal government is able to certify that his herd is accredited and apparently free from tuberculosis and is on the Accredited Herd List.

In disposing of reactors, according to the Kansas statutes, the owner, county commissioner and a representative of the state livestock sanitary commissioner's office constitute a board of appraisers, who appraise the animal

for its actual value as a purebred or if a grade for its value as a dairy or beef animal. The county pays one-half the appraised value and assumes ownership of the reactor which is shipped to market, where federal meat inspection service is maintained, for immediate slaughter. The federal government pays a small sum not to exceed \$25 for a grade and \$50 for a purebred animal in addition to the state indemnity. A report is provided the owner on request as to the extent of disease as determined by a post-mortem examination by a U. S. Veterinary Inspector.

The success of the accredited herd plan of tuberculosis eradication among purebred animals has stimulated materially the testing of grade cattle by local veterinarians and the passage of city ordinances in various cities requiring dairymen to provide clean wholesome and healthy milk to the consumers.

Of the 23 million dairy cows in the United States it is estimated that at least 2 million are tubercular. While the percentage of tuberculosis in purebred animals of the beef type is not so high, it would surprise the average breeder if he knew to just what extent the disease has been introduced in this class of animals. The eradication of this plague would certainly be a hopeless task without the aid of tuberculin. In fact the tuberculin test is the very cornerstone upon which rests the vast undertaking which the livestock interests are forced to consider, in view of the fact that tuberculosis has, during the last five years, increased at the rate of 1 per cent a year in swine.

The Tuberculin Test

There are three methods of testing animals with tuberculin: the subcutaneous or thermal, the intradermal and the opthalmic or eye test.

The subcutaneous test is the one most universally used and is recognized by co-operative federal and state forces in accredited herd work as the official test. The use of tuberculin is a very technical procedure and one in which the operator applying the test should be well qualified, thoro in his understanding of what constitutes a reaction, and sound in judgment in making decisions. It is considered by most authorities that the subcutaneous test properly applied is in practically all instances reliable when a reaction is given and it is properly interpreted.

The intradermal test is recognized by some states as an official test and is believed by some authorities to be as reliable as the subcutaneous. The writer is of the opinion that it is more reliable and practicable to use on range cattle or the beef types of herds which have not been accustomed to handling. However cattle, especially dairy cattle, that can be confined should be tested subcutaneously.

The opthalmic or eye test is not considered reliable enough to use alone. Most veterinarians use it as a "check" test in many instances to confirm reactions by other tests, or in combination to bring out reactions in animals in the advanced stages of tuberculosis.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of employing the qualified graduate veterinarian, who understands the principles of tuberculin testing and tuberculosis eradication. It is realized by both federal and state officials that the scope of accredited herd work is only a small part of the effort to be put forth in eradicating the disease. Therefore, the livestock industry will have to look to the local graduate veterinarian to a considerable extent and co-operate to their mutual advantage in the work. Much educational work is necessary to induce the stockraiser to provide proper housing facilities for stock with plenty of sunlight and ventilation, to maintain better herd management and sanitation and practice periodical disinfection of interior of barns and other places which are capable of harboring infection. It is absolutely essential to clean thoroly and disinfect premises.



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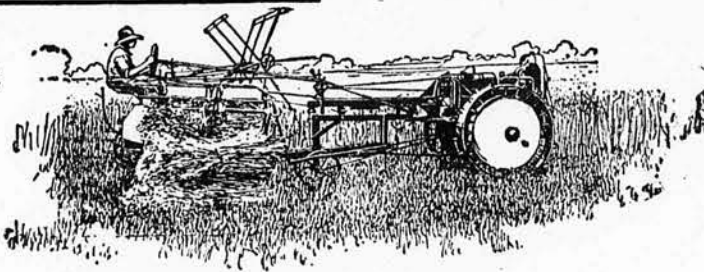
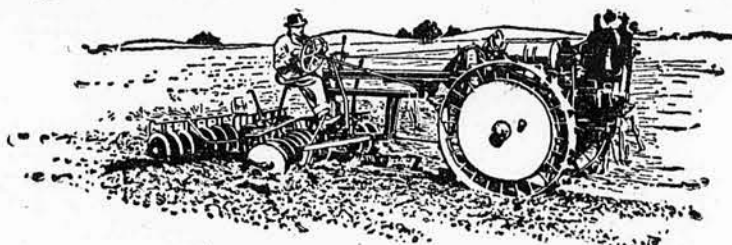
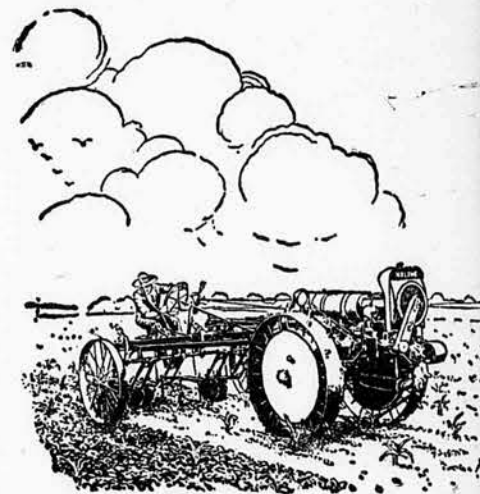
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What Kansas Hog Men Think

Keep at Least a Few Purebred Animals for Foundation Stock, Say These Farmers, and They Pat Capper Pig Club Boys on the Back

By Earle H. Whitman

AS A FARMER, would you consider it good policy to go out of the hog business, for the time being?

The foregoing question, asked 125 Kansas farmers and hog breeders by the management of the Capper Pig club, elicited replies that touch the swine industry from every angle. High prices of every feed entering into the hog's ration, coupled with a drop in the hog market unequalled in recent years, have caused many farmers to quit raising hogs. In too many instances the farm herd has not simply been cut down, but has been marketed to the last hog. Men who, attracted by the high prices of hogs during the period of the war and directly following, bought tried, reliable brood sows, only to see the decline in the market sweep away their profits, decided the game wasn't worth the effort, and sacrificed their seed stock. It is most significant that of all the breeders receiving the questionnaire alluded to, only three express themselves as being devoid of hope for the future of the swine industry.

Numerous are the words of advice in regard to the advisability of curtailing operations to some extent, and undoubtedly it is sound doctrine during this period of reconstruction. But thru all answers runs the sentiment that on practically every average farm in the state should be found a purebred sow or two to supply the immediate needs of the family and provide the foundation for a larger herd when conditions warrant. "Every farmer should raise a few hogs," remarks F. C. Swiercinsky of Republic county. "They will make a profit if properly handled and fed a variety of feed, with less corn." John W. Jones of Ottawa county agrees with Mr. Swiercinsky, and says: "We do not think it good policy for any farmer to go out of the hog business altogether at any time, so long as he remains on the farm. We believe any good, careful farmer who will care for purebred swine properly can show a profit on those he raises and markets, altho at times it may seem that his margin is small, if any, during the fattening period when high priced concentrates enter strongly into consideration."

Writing in favor of limiting breeding operations, E. E. Smiley of Sumner county says, "Some farmers here do not even have their meat, and not many are keeping any breeding stock. Of course, our section of the state has had practically no corn for three or four years, and that has had quite a bit to do with the shortage. When one has to buy all of his feed it might be good policy to limit breeding operations, but not go out of business entirely." Other answers agree.

"I do not consider it good policy to go out entirely at any time, but during a period like this one must keep the herd reduced so as to give it the best of feed and care."—Jess E. Rice, Smith County.

"It is a good plan to reduce production until such time as a stable market develops; also to get rid of the scrubs and lay in half as many purebreds."—George W. Ela, Jefferson County.

"Not good policy to quit. It might be wise to curtail operations to some degree until conditions get back more nearly to normal."—W. E. Ross & Son, Smith County.

"It depends on locality and crops raised. I shouldn't advise going out of hogs, but might reduce or increase herd according to local conditions."—R. C. Watson, Wilson County.

"Don't quit, but reduce breeding operations."—Henry Murr, Leavenworth County.

"Curtailed your output and sit tight. Keep some breeders on hand, but make hog raising a sideline."—George A. Church, Neosho County.

"I should not advise increasing one's herd to any great extent for the present, but surely would not dispose of one's best breeding animals. It's the dog that holds on that gets the bone."

—J. B. Sheridan, Ellsworth County.

Gloom is reflected in the answer of C. W. Weisenbaum of Labette county, when he asserts, "I would curtail breeding and get out of the business the best way I could and stay out of breeding on a large scale."

Continued losses cause W. H. Lynch of Neosho county to answer "Yes, and I am going to do that very thing. I have 20 sows and every one of them is going to the packer. They have lost money for me for four years."

The two replies quoted and the assertion of Walter B. Brown of Jefferson county that he believes farmers should get out of the hog business constitute the negative testimony. Opposed to these opinions are the following:

"When the prices of all farm products reach a normal level, there will be a great demand for breeding stock, therefore I should not consider it wise to quit the hog business."—Edward M. Gregory, Osage County.

"No absolutely no!"—H. O. Sheldon, Herds Manager Deming Ranch, Labette County.

"I certainly should not consider it good policy to go out of any business when it was at its lowest ebb."—J. A. Creitz & Son, Mitchell county.

"No, because it would be too much like the miners' strike. The public would suffer and the farmer would not gain anything in the long run, while

another. I find that one always will have something to sell at a good price."—Charles J. Buchele, Chautauqua County.

"My suggestion to farmers at the present time is to stay in the hog business. When hogs are low is a good time to stock up. This seems to have been the past record. There will be a demand next season for hogs, as there will be the largest acreage of spring crops next summer that we have had for a long time, and there will be a demand for something to give this feed to."—W. W. Zink, Reno County.

"Never, not any more so than to go out of any other business and back in, trying to hit the good years. None of us is wise enough to forecast the good seasons."—B. R. Anderson, McPherson County.

"Emphatically no!"—Johnson Workman, Russell County.

"The successful way is to stay in the game all of the time, or stay out all of the time. I am staying in."—James Nelson, Cloud County.

"Go out of the hog business if you want to, but if you do, stay out. The hog business should be stayed with year in and year out."—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth County.

"My idea is that the man who sticks with it one year and another is the man who is most likely to come out on top. I don't think, either, that it

bers favorable or unfavorable for showing a profit from their work in 1920?" 82 per cent answer "Favorable," "Very favorable," "Better than 1919," and similar words of encouragement. Of the remaining 18 per cent replying, a scant half dozen only consider the outlook unfavorable, the balance being optimistic, with certain conditions. The suggestion is made by several breeders that club members should endeavor to have fairly early litters and push them along as fast as possible in order to hit a favorable market in the fall. Others caution the boys to exercise all care possible in choosing contest entries. Inasmuch as sows entered in the Capper Pig club contest for 1920 must be registered, this advice is all the more timely, altho men are few in number who would attempt to put off registered "scrubs" on club boys. "Don't let the boys become discouraged," is the sentiment in many replies. "Not very encouraging," says C. G. Nash of Wabaunsee county, "but the boys must not quit."

"Any club, Capper or other, is worth the effort, not counting dollars and cents," declares George W. Ela. "If 'dad' would get rid of his scrubs and go in with 'son' with a few good ones, both would make money, or at least more than they have in the past."

"Will be glad to do anything I can any time to help boost the pig club work, as I consider it one of the best means ever put into effect for introducing better livestock," is the encouraging word from Frank L. Downie. "I think the boys can make a bigger profit this year than ever before. I know I never had such a demand for gilts as I have had this season."

"I think the prospect is favorable. Hogs are short now and will be shorter later in the year, as farmers have parted with many brood sows."—Arthur Mosse.

"The pig club boys should show a profit. They generally get a profit more easily than the farmer who raises a large number of hogs. The boys always take a lot of interest in their pigs and see that they get the best. I'm for the club boys."—E. M. Reckards.

"We believe that with the necessary care in growing pigs, the club members of 1920 have favorable chances for profit, even if only the market price is considered. Their chances are still better if they sell part of their stock for breeding purposes, if they will use good judgment and buy purebred seed stock of the right kind. There's always a market for the good ones."—John W. Jones.

"With prices low, it seems a very good time to get a start in good stock. Chances are more favorable than if prices were at the top to begin with."

—J. A. Creitz & Son.

"I know a number of boys who have shown good profits, and I think any of them, if they handle their sows and litters right and get the proper kind of start, should come out a little ahead."—H. O. Sheldon.

"If the boys select sows of good breeding, then take proper care of them, I don't see why they wouldn't make a profit from their work, but it requires that."—W. H. Fulks.

"I think the coming year will be far in advance of the past, as there are fewer breeding hogs today than there were one year ago, and there will be at least 40 per cent more hog feed to use up this coming year. Tell the boys to hang on."—William Hunt.

"I believe there is every reason to anticipate an even break on the open market, and a good boy surely can make a breeder hurry when it comes to the show ring. The boys can tend hogs better, having only one or two litters."—Will Fogo, Jewell County.

"My idea is that with the usual good care, the spring litters of 1920 should prove to be profitable, especially if they are early and are rushed right along, I think the club boys are doing a great work, and now is no time to quit. Come on boys, you'll win out."—William Hamblin.

(Continued on Page 27.)

Good Sows Should be Held

I DON'T consider it good policy for a farmer to go out of the hog business entirely at any time. The majority of farmers, in my opinion, make that mistake all too frequently. When feed becomes a little short, they dispose of every hog on the place. Brood sows that are tried and proved go to market, then when a good crop comes along their owners find themselves without hogs. They clamor for brood sows and usually have to stock up with almost any kind. It then is a year or two before the herd begins to show a profit. The same rule applies to the hog business as to any other industry: the fellow who sticks with the game is the man who wins."—J. R. Adams, Saline County.

"I certainly should consider that a farmer should keep right on raising hogs. I am breeding more sows than I did last season. The entire population of Europe needs all of the surplus pork products we can spare. There is an anarchist lot over there that I think starvation too good for, but there also are innocent people who should be fed, so let's whip up a little and increase pork production. It is up to us to do so."—E. M. Reckards, Shawnee County.

the packers would not be harmed any."

—Rolly Freeland, Atchison County.

"I do not. Should there be a general corn crop over the state in 1920 I expect a keen demand for purebred hogs. The man who quits hogs now will be eager to get in again within 10 months."—R. P. Wells, Jewell County.

"No, I should not, but the swine associations should get together and demand better protection."—Harry Haynes, Shawnee County.

"I should think it very foolish for a man to go out of the hog business now, even if it were only for the time being. I believe that with corn at its high price and hogs at their present mark a man can make more money feeding hogs than by any other one venture on the farm."—Harold B. Woodlief, Franklin County.

"Never! Go in deeper. There is no man who can go in any business and out, and in and out, and make a success of it. Go out now and when you want to get back in, the rounds of the ladder will be so far apart you won't be able to reach them."—William Hunt, Miami County.

"No, raise more forage crops and legumes and utilize them in making pork."—Fred E. Webb, Sedgwick County.

"I have only one plan to follow on my farm, and that is to keep right on raising hogs, cattle, horses, chickens and all kinds of crops, not giving any special preference to one more than

pays to load up on hogs when everybody else does."—William Hamblin, Wabaunsee County.

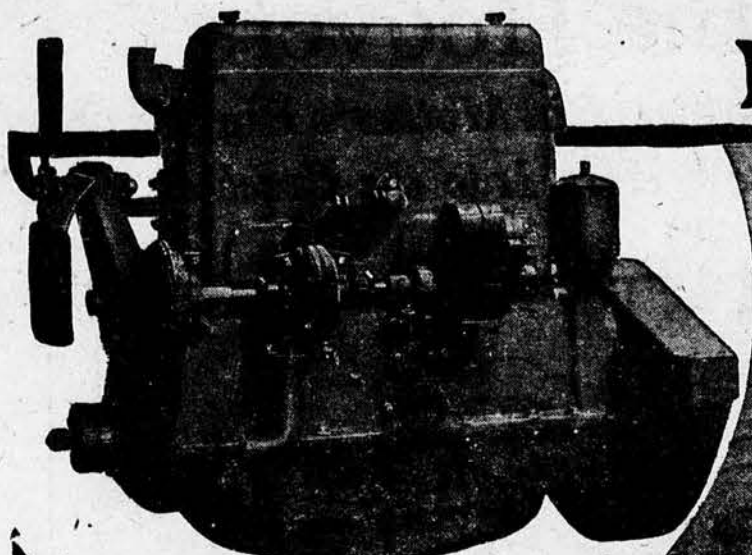
"The only way to succeed in any business is to stick to it, in poor as well as good years. Never sacrifice your seed."—G. C. Norman, Cowley County.

"No, that would be a greater calamity to the people as a whole than the fuel situation, but it is time for the state or nation to take over the packing establishments."—W. W. Jones, Mitchell County.

Kansas breeders are behind pig club work—Capper clubs or any other kind that have as their aim interesting farm boys in purebred swine and keeping them on the farm because they feel they have an interest there. Many boys have been helped thru difficult places in their work with hogs by a little well-chosen advice from men who have been thru the mill, and undoubtedly the profits of Capper Pig club members in past years have been due to a great extent to the fact that the majority of contest entries were purchased from the best herds of the state.

The questionnaire sent to breeders of the state found them ready to give their opinions and words of advice in regard to the future of club work. That their outlook is more than hopeful is fully evidenced by the fact that, to the question, "With the usual good care and feed given club entries, do you consider the chance of club mem-

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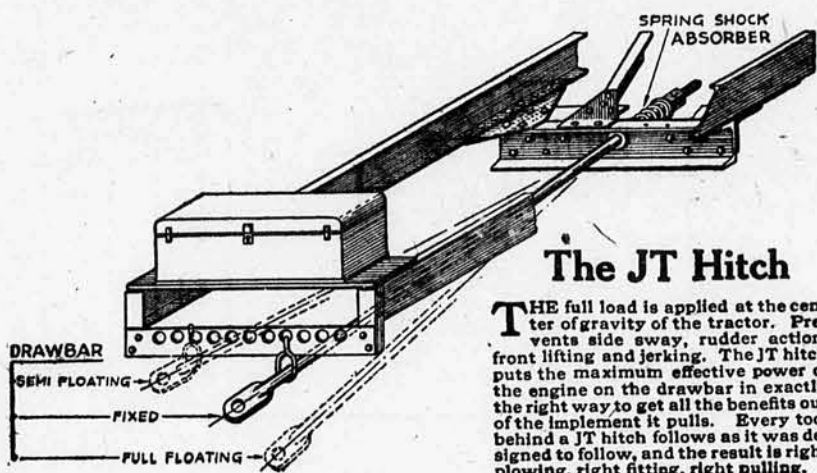
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Washington Comment

by Senator Capper

TWO THINGS in connection with the railroad legislation that is in process of enactment by Congress stand out fairly clear. One is that the great mass of farmers are opposed to government ownership of the railroads, and continued government operation; the other is that the public demands some sort of provision that will minimize and if possible prevent strikes. An effort was recently made to show that the farmers of the country demanded government ownership. This contention is not borne out by the letters Senators from agricultural states are receiving either from individual farmers or farmer organizations.

Government Railroad Ownership

Radical farm organizations, such as the Nonpartisan League, and a portion of the American Society of Equity, containing perhaps 40,000 farmers of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and North Dakota, and a couple of other farmer protective societies, favor government ownership, but the National Grange, with a membership of more than 1 million, and a large number of other farm organizations are strongly opposed to government ownership, for the most part, and are very much dissatisfied with the present plan of government operation. Senators have received thousands of letters from farmers and farm organizations demanding an early return of the railroad to their owners and manifesting opposition to any plan for a guaranty of earnings or dividends to the companies by the government. So far as the anti-strike feature of the proposed legislation is concerned, no one wants to deprive railroad workers of their proper right to have something to say about the wages that shall be paid them, but there is an insistent demand for the setting up of some sort of tribunal that shall consider and adjust disputes concerning wages and working conditions before the strike stage is reached. That is what I hope to see worked out in the railroad bill, now in conference, before it comes back to the House and Senate for final action.

Greater Benefits to Soldiers

Congress enacted the first of the measures designed to benefit soldiers of the world war on the last day before taking the holiday recess. This act was known as the Sweet bill and amended the War Risk insurance law, giving greater benefits to the soldiers, and providing among other things, for the payment of the insurance of service men in a lump sum, if the insured so elect. Many other provisions clarify the law and are designed to make more simple and more speedy the payment of the belated allotments and allowances of soldiers, sailors and marines. This is an act of simple justice, and should be followed by other laws granting further benefits to the service men especially those who are disabled and incapacitated for daily labor. Whether a lump sum bonus should be paid, or whether the legislation should take the form of loans to service men for the purchase of homes, either in town or country, remains to be decided, but certainly the country can afford to be generous to the men who fought our battles for us, and warded off the devastating scourge of German militarism. I hope to see legislation along this line pressed as soon as the railroad bill is finally out of the way, in order that full justice may be done to the valorous men that made up the forces of our gallant army and navy. The American Legion is doing a fine service for the soldiers in championing their cause before Congress.

New Graft for Lawyers

A new graft has sprung up in Washington. A number of men, chiefly lawyers, formerly in the employ of the government, are engaged in the business of getting settlement of claims against the government. Some of these men held high places in the government in the war, and are able by reason of their knowledge of how business is transacted in the departments and their close connections with officials

in the government, rather than by any superior legal ability, to get very advantageous settlements of claims growing out of the war. The graft has grown to such an extent that Senator Calder of New York has introduced a bill to prohibit any former officer, clerk or employee in any department, court, commission, board, or bureau of the United States from acting as counsel, attorney or agent for or in relation to any claim against the United States. The penalty for violation is a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for two years. Senator Calder, who by the way is doing mighty good work here, declares such legislation is necessary because the activities of former officials or their agents in prosecuting claims, for which enormous fees are charged by reason of their knowledge of the inside workings of the departments, has become a positive scandal.

Everybody is agreed that we are in for a great period of road building. It is estimated that with the 100 million dollars the general government will

What Have You Done With Your Tractor?

Have you made your tractor pay? How do you keep it busy? What do you consider its most valuable function?

For the best letter from a farmer giving his experiences with his tractor, The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will give a prize of \$10; for the second best, \$5 and it will pay for all others published.

Write what you have done with your tractor and mail it to Tractor Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., on or before January 15.

spend, not less than a half billion dollars will be spent in building better roads the coming year. This will be money well spent. As governor I was greatly interested in the good roads program and did what I could to further better highways for Kansas. In the Senate I expect to stand for the program of better roads. I am not much in favor of the so-called Townsend Bill for a lot of big trunk line highways to be built at government expense. I favor the plan of building up the market roads, with the government helping the states and counties, rather than the expenditure of huge sums merely to build automobile highways, which, however desirable, should not be the first consideration. The chief need of the country is good roads for the farmer to get his products to market.

Farm Incomes Too Low

The farmer continues to be the poorest paid of American working men. Figures recently made public by the Department of Agriculture show that the average earnings of 60 representative farmers in Southern Wisconsin, owning farms averaging 150 acres each, over a period of five years beginning in 1913, was \$408 a year in money, and but \$620 a year, when the work of wife and family was included. This, after deducting 5 per cent on the \$17,500 the farmer had invested in his farm plant, and on which he certainly was entitled to a 5 per cent return. Even including this return on his investment and the wages of wife and children, the family earnings were less than \$1,500 a year. In what other business does a man give 14 hours a day the year round for the meagre wage of \$1.35 a day? Yet the government in its effort to reduce the cost of living, takes great credit, thru Attorney General Palmer, for having begun at the source—lowering the price of farm products. The farmer suffers still further in the low rates of exchange which curtail exports and thus reduce his market, and by the high shipping rates, about five times as high as they were before the war. These combine to make prices so high to the European con-

sumer that he is forced to buy less and less of American agricultural products, which has a depressing effect on farm product prices in this country. The government will be guilty of a short-weighted policy, as well as a rank injustice to the American farmer, if it does not move soon to stabilize the rate of exchange and lower shipping rates so as to restore the European market for the American farmer's surplus. I have heretofore directed the attention of various government departments to these matters and urged that steps be taken to remedy the evils, and I shall continue my efforts in that direction, both before Congress and in the departments.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Advertise Farm Products

"I toiled, I sweated and I produced, but I found that I must sell at the other man's price and for his profit. I produced better stuff than my neighbors only to find that theirs set the price, very often, at which I must sell in the local market. By consistent advertising I have been able to get a fair price. My experience is that advertising pays. It frees me from my neighbors' limitations. It increases my self-respect and has added hundreds of acquaintances and friends to my circle."

This testimony comes from Frank Pyle of Kansas who has made a success in selling thru advertising apples and cider. He uses every care to make his products the best to be had. Farmers who are not satisfied to sell a superior article at the same price as is paid locally for inferior articles of the same kind, or who produce a specialty and seek a wider market should try advertising. Go moderately at first, of course, until thru experience the greatest returns can be forecast from the use of some particular kind of advertising.

Farms which produce a surplus of extra good honey, sorghum, cured meats, fruits, berries, eggs, and the like might profitably acquaint others with the fact.—Missouri Clip Sheet.

Leave your yesterdays behind; accept today as a rich opportunity for right living, and tomorrow will bring strength and joy of its own.

MOLINE

BURNS KEROSENE

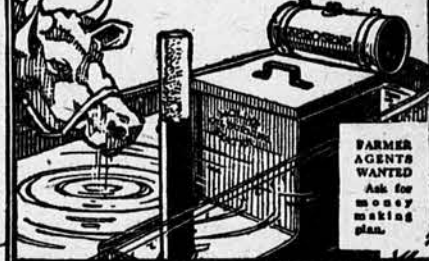
Cheapest, safest fuel. One gallon lasts 14 to 16 hours. Saves labor, saves feed; keeps stock free from constipation; aids digestion; makes them grow; increases milk production this winter with healthful water.

Moline Tank Heater

Heavy, rust proof boiler iron. No rivets under water. Fits any tank. Handy valve controls heat required. No sparks, smoke, dirt, cinders. Steady uniform heat; none wasted. Cannot smother or blow out. Dependable in coldest weather. Feed and fuel saved pays for the "MOLINE" in record time. Lasts for many years. Write postal for FREE literature and prices on Tank Heaters and Non-Freezing Hog Waterers today.

MOLINE TANK HEATER CO.

MOLINE, Ill. Oct. 124



World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Siding, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Positively greatest offer ever made.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

cost less; outlast three ordinary roofs. No painting or repairs. Guaranteed rot, fire, rust, lightning proof.

Free Roofing Book Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 160

LOW PRICED GARAGES

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles. THE EDWARDS MFG. CO., 116-120 Pine St., Cincinnati, O.

FREE Samples & Roofing Book

Get Clean Milk

In winter, when the cows are stabled and it is hard to keep the udders clean, clip the flanks and udders every few weeks—a few minutes will do it if you use a Stewart No. 1 Machine—then the parts can be wiped in a jiffy and the milk will be clean and free from dirt. Clips horses also. Complete, only \$12.75 at your dealer's or send \$2 direct and pay balance when it comes.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.,

Dept. A 121, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 Patriotic Cards 10c We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver. NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 20, Topeka, Kan.

No race with Coffee prices! POSTUM CEREAL

is still selling at the same fair price, and is better for you.

Try it!

Two sizes, usual price 15¢ and 25¢

Made by

Postum Cereal Co. Battle Creek, Mich.

Jail the Gougers and Grafters

Every State in the Union Heartily Supports Senator Capper's Attack on Profit Hogs Who are Robbing and Starving the People

By John W. Wilkinson

PROFITEERING is causing much distress and suffering in every part of the world. Even our own fair country is cursed with this hideous evil to an alarming extent. Food and clothing have been advanced to prices that are almost prohibitive thru the manipulations of merciless profiteering speculators, yet each week and month bring new advances.

We have had fair price commissions and investigations galore but no apparent relief thus far has come thru these sources. Publicity and reproof have no terrors for such conscienceless grafters. What is needed is drastic state and national legislation that will put these merciless gougers in jail. Senator Capper is one of the few public men who has not permitted himself to be influenced by certain selfish business organizations and who has dared to take a stand for the rights of the people and to insist on remedial legislation regardless of what it might cost him.

Congress is giving serious attention now to the matter of profiteering and the speech delivered in the Senate December 12 by Senator Capper struck a very responsive chord with the American citizens everywhere. This is shown by the wide publicity given it by the press of the entire country. The press associations handled it generously and many of the metropolitan papers printed the speech in full.

Senator Capper has since received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams and letters from persons in all walks of life and from every part of the United States upholding his denunciation of the profiteers and praising his courage in attacking them openly and without gloves on the floor of the Senate.

Because it is believed our readers generally will be interested in seeing how uniform and sweeping is the feeling against the price-gouging evil, some of the letters are here given.

Public Needs Such Information

I desire to commend you on your address delivered recently on profiteering. Have this printed and send it broadcast over the country. At least keep your gun loaded, for we need just this kind of talk to make the public realize fully why we have high prices. As a former Kansan I heartily commend you.

Hartford, Conn.

Asks Sugar Legislation

I heartily congratulate you on your good work in behalf of the sugar legislation and relief from profiteering. Keep on with your good work and good luck to you. I was just beginning to think that all of our big men had deserted the public.

Des Plaines, Ill.

Carry on the Fight

Permit me as a citizen of the United States, and one of the millions of victims of the present deplorable economic situation, which instead of improving seems to grow worse, to thank and congratulate you for the masterly and eloquent manner in which you struck at the root of the evil in your recent speech. You have rendered your constituents and your countrymen a great service and I, for one, thank you and pray that you may be given strength and power to carry on the fight.

Atlanta, Ga.

A Railroad Man's View

I read your speech in which you made some strong assertions in regard to profiteering. You deserve the compliment of the entire world. When a man in high office makes such a startling assertion he speaks his convictions. They are the men we need not only at Washington but in every public office. I am a railroad fireman and am getting frantic at the state of affairs. My income as a fireman is inadequate to keep the standard of living that I enjoyed prior to the war. I have

found out as you state that the profiteer is one of the prime causes in the high cost of living. Keep up your good work, nail to the cross whatever should be crucified, for in the final end right will be might and might will surely come to those that fight right.

Reading, Pa. L. F. Dunkelberger.

Watch the Educated Crooks

I read your statement in the Washington Times with satisfying interest. Your outline is vivid and to the point and I know it is absolutely true for I have had vast practical experience and know whereof I speak. Beware of these stuffed gloaters with their camouflaged altruistic remedy pills. These educated crooks, educated commercial pirates and profiteering devils have been undermining the home, character, society, religion and square dealing. They have thrown honesty to the winds and by doing so have created general atmospheric conditions that were the making and creating of all strife, unrest and discontent.

Washington, D. C. D. H. Stuhr.

Desires Senators with Courage

I have read your speech that was published in the Philadelphia Inquirer and I heartily favor your views. I am sorry that we haven't more Senators who have enough backbone to express

wave of intolerance spending itself against the working man and bring us back to our senses, where with more truly American spirit we can judge evidence with justice and moderation.

I am not a Socialist nor an extremist—just an ordinary American citizen, a member of the American Legion, but if I know anything about Americanism it stands for fair play and justice and an exaltation of human value above everything material. More power to you, Senator Capper and may your forces be augmented very rapidly.

B. M. Cherrington.

Denver, Colo.

A Voice from Ohio

Last night it was my pleasure to read your recent speech in the Senate. I wish to try to convey to you a slight idea of the genuine pleasure which at least one member of the great commonwealth of the United States feels in having a real man in the Senate. I know and others know, and you know that we know, that the people are much more misrepresented than represented by the various members of Congress. You know that many things which are of great importance to the people at large are put to one side, pigeon holed, and everlastingly forgotten to make way for other matters which to the people are relatively

Nation Needs Men With Backbone

SINCE READING your speech and attack on profiteering I cannot keep from writing you and expressing my approval of your courageous fight. I am proud that we have one Senator who has backbone enough to stand by his people who elected him to such a high office and promised them to work for their interests. I agree with you that profiteering, grading and short weights practiced by any one should be treated as a criminal offense and the offender should be sent up for life. These grafters are not only robbing the heads of families and poor little children, but also are depriving hard working women of their clothes, shoes and living. It is time something is done before there is bloodshed. The people all gave liberally during the war, thinking when it was over it would go back to normal conditions again and that we would have peace, as well as something to clothe ourselves and something to eat. Many are deprived of this by the greedy grafter and money hog. I will again say that I am proud we have at least one brave Senator who is for the people and for the interests of the people. I trust that all Senators will fall in line with you and help make our country one of peace and plenty in place of a land where all are being robbed.

Garrett, Ind.

themselves as you have done and I only wish there were a lot more like you. The public should be proud of you and ever ready to give you support whenever needed. I would like to ask you to foster a bill for the coining of a half penny piece as we lose every day thru it. We have stores in Philadelphia that won't sell us sugar unless we buy a dollar's worth of goods. There should be something done to remedy this evil.

Walter Freeman.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Price Gouging is Dangerous

In my judgment the issue which you make in your speech as published in the New York Times, about price gouging and excessive profits is the one imminent danger to our peaceful life as a nation. Your idea of a law limiting profits is a remedy—the only one that I have seen that appears practicable. I hope that you may be able to get such a law enacted by Congress.

C. H. Morgan.

New York, N. Y.

Colorado Man Praises Capper

I cannot resist the impulse to write a word of hearty commendation upon your courageous utterances reported so extensively in the papers a few days ago. Many of us have been waiting expectantly for some authoritative voice in Congress to call a halt to this

unimportant. For this reason we are grateful when a man comes to the front who tries to accomplish something which so closely touches the welfare of the people. Would to God, Senator, that we had a few more in Congress like you.

D. H. Parkinson.

Reynoldsburg, O.

Blaze the Trail

Your remarks relative to profiteers and Bolsheviks will meet with the concurrence of opinion of many of the great thinking middle class of Americans. We know that there is a middle road between the profiteers and Bolsheviks upon which our problems must be solved. We are looking for a leader to blaze that trail.

R. D. West.

Menominee, Mich.

Jail the Thieves

I was more than pleased to read your speech yesterday and I am glad to say that you have hit the nail on the head in the well chosen words that you said in the Senate. I have just returned from the Northwestern part of Kansas and I tell you it is a dirty shame how the poor farmers are going to lose money out there with wheat lying on the ground and all the empty freight cars down South to get the whisky in case the courts favor them. There should be an investigation and if same is true some one should go to jail—not pay a fine. Keep after

them, Senator. They know that we do things in Kansas and we will do all we can for you.

W. F. Doelker.

Manhattan, Kan.

On the Right Track

I wish to thank you for your speech in the Senate denouncing the profiteers and urging an emergency measure to lessen the conscienceless greed. I think you are on the right track and hope that you will follow it to a speedy end.

Greenwich, Conn. Geo. E. Bearn.

Black Flag Profiteers

May I not compliment your speech on black flag profiteers? Now, if you will only get thru Congress a bill making it an act of profiteering to offer for sale any goods without the cost price marked plainly thereon you will have done something worth while for humanity in time to save the people's means from being wholly absorbed by conscienceless thieves. If the cost price is marked on the goods the public will put the profiteers where they belong in short order.

Charles D. Huston.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

From a Missouri Democrat

Your recent address and appeal to the Senate against the profiteers appealed so strongly to me that I desire to express my appreciation. Labor no doubt is at fault in some of its accusations. However, I sincerely believe you offer the real remedy for our present crisis. Greed is an overworked bed fellow for many of our business men at the present time. Keep up your fight and I will move to your state and change my politics to vote for you.

Belton, Mo.

Ben Harrelson.

Bolshevism Threatens Nation

The state of Kansas and the nation should congratulate themselves on having at least one man who sees the light. Your statements contained in your speech in the Senate December 12 as reported in the press are absolutely correct. I thank you for calling profiteering by its correct name. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Congress and people generally will become alarmed at the situation. With a continuation of these conditions, I predict that Bolshevism will succeed in overthrowing our government in the next five years.

J. A. Zook.

Kansas City, Mo.

Three Prices for Lard

I must thank you for your speech in the Senate attacking the profiteers. This is the greatest menace to our country today. I hope that you and other Senators will pass a law that will stop this profiteering.

The other day my wife asked me to get some lard. The first man wanted 26 cents, another 35 cents and still another 38 cents. If the first man made a profit what did the others make on it?

C. E. Hanpet.

222 Broad St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Merchants Victimized

I read your speech of December 12, delivered on the floor of the Senate. This question of high prices interests me very much and you have the data and called them by their proper names. As a retail merchant in men's wear, I know prices are getting beyond all reason. You are in a position to start the props from beneath, if you will take away the props down comes the whole thing.

Here is the trouble: the jobber, commission man and the banks are the cause of this present high price epidemic since February, 1919. When merchandise must be put on the market for the want of money, along comes Mr. Jobber and Mr. Commission man. They buy the merchandise, get the money from the banks, store the goods and then the public must come across.

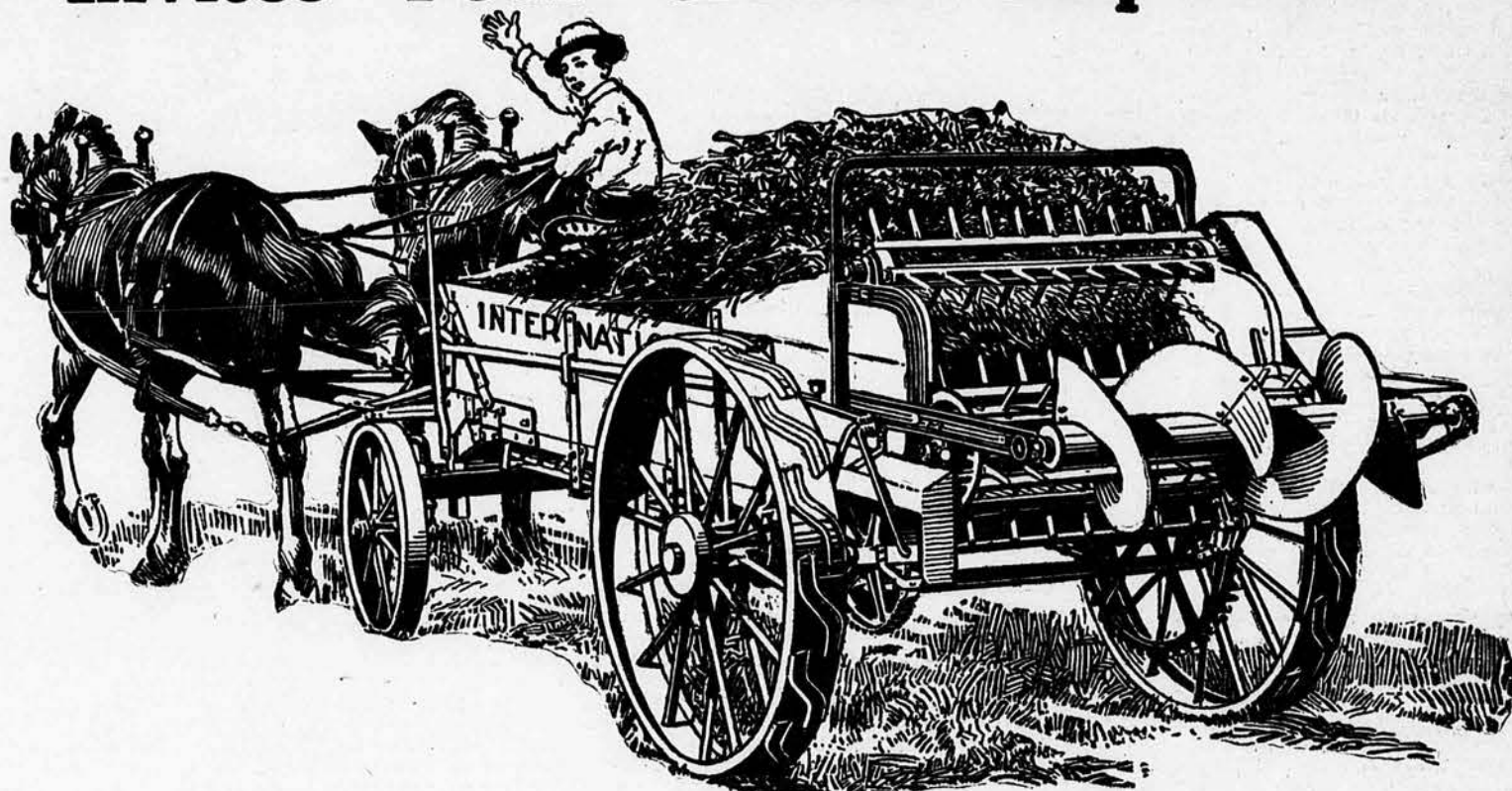
If there is any information you wish from me, don't hesitate to command me.

Minersville, Pa.

I. Cohen.

The New Roller-Bearing Tight-Bottom International

Spreader Is Now Ready and Invites Your Critical Inspection!



New — Different — Better

Run Your Eyes Over These Bang-Up Features:

Roller Bearings

Roller bearings at seven points—*the only spreader so equipped.*

Double Ratchet Drive

Walking beam transmission from main axle eccentric and extra large ratchet wheel give easy, strong, steady feed. Box tapered to eliminate friction on box sides. Six feed speeds.

Center-Pivot Axle

Oscillating front axle, auto-type, permitting short turn. No pole whipping.

Power—Both Wheels

Power is transmitted from both ends of the rear axle—beaters and wide-spread driven from one wheel and the manure feed from the other.

Wheels Track

Rear wheels track with the front wheels, lightening draft.

Tight Bottom

There is no clogging, jamming apron, because the spreader has a tight bottom. Spreads anything.

Two Beaters

Handles good substantial loads easily, because two all-steel beaters with chisel-pointed square teeth work from both top and bottom of the load.

Wide-Spread

The spiral wide-spread behind the beaters gives the manure a third beating, and spreads it finely and uniformly beyond the wheels.

Steel Frame

An all-steel main frame—*wood box sides hold only the load.*

THE new International—made in two sizes—is unquestionably the best spreader value on the market today, and when you consider it in connection with its price, it is so far ahead of all others that it is bound to prove the big sensation of 1920. Place your order early. For further information send your name and address to—

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

U S A

Choosing the Motor Truck

Will an Investment in Power Transportation Pay Properly Under Usual Conditions Encountered on Your Farm?

By W. C. Hunt

BEFORE a farmer buys a motor truck he should get proof that it is going to prove a profitable investment, that it will return to him not only the money invested in it, but also a reasonable profit on that investment besides. It must pay for itself and make a profit too.

There are just two ways in which a motor truck gets an opportunity to prove itself a profitable piece of machinery to a farmer. These are:

1. What it can do on the road.
2. What it can do on the farm.

To get the measure of value of a truck for your farm it is necessary to look the farm over and weigh several points carefully.

Tho it has been proved in actual farm work that some farmers, because of the kind of farming in which they are engaged, can make a truck pay for itself more quickly than a general farmer, all farmers should understand the value of a survey and analysis of every farm where the owner is thinking of buying a good motor truck.

A survey and analysis made at your request, with your active assistance, by the representative of a company who is not trying to push a truck on you whether you need it or not, will show you the following things, all bearing on whether the truck will prove a profitable investment.

How much time you can save on the road over horses and how many less trips you will have to make; how much more time you can give to your farm when time is of most value; how many horses you can get rid of, how many acres you can use to a profit and how much you can save on hired help. He will show you how much money you can save on hauling costs by truck over horses; whether you can make more money by hauling your products to other than your customary market and how many more such points you can reach; whether you can put some of your farm into perishable produce and make a profit on it; how much you can save on hog shrinkage; how much produce you now let go to waste for various reasons could be saved; and how you can sell direct to the consumer and cut out the middleman, getting all the profit for yourself.

Size of Truck Required

This survey will show you just what size truck you should have for your farm. Some farmers have trucks with a capacity too big, others too small. Some are ruining their passenger cars by carrying all kinds of things in them. To get the right capacity is important for several reasons. The small truck that is always overloaded and being used over rough roads is wearing faster than if used under proper load and road conditions. The right capacity truck will often outlast two and even three trucks that are too light for the work in which they are being used.

Because there are different kinds of hauling jobs on different kinds of farms, it is important that the farmer get the right kind of body. The wrong kind cuts down the profit-making possibilities of a truck, or even makes it a losing proposition. There are many kinds of bodies on the market today. A survey of your farm will show just what type of body you should have.

Which costs the most measured by profits in the long run? Poor seed or good seed? Poorly bred stock or first-class stock? A cheaply built barn or a well-built barn? Stunted fruit trees or sound, healthy ones? If you were going to start a dairy farm, would you stock up with scrub cows or Holsteins? Would you pay 50 cents an hour to a man who could do twice as much work as a man you could get for 40 cents an hour?

When you get to the point where you consider buying a truck, perhaps you will stop to think over some of your low first-cost experiences and how you paid for them with your own hard work, your money and time wasted and the aggravation that they caused you and your wife.

What price should one pay for a



A Load of Peaches is Being Transferred to the Community Owned Truck for Rapid Transportation to the City 25 Miles Away

motor truck? A price that will insure reliability and economy of operation over a long term of years is best. A price that will insure freedom from worry about frequent breakdowns, that guarantees first-class workmanship so the truck will be a source of real pleasure and pride to you and your family is real economy.

Pneumatic tires cost more than solids. Many farmers and some of the tire companies claim equal and even

making provision now to give the farmers service on truck pneumatics of large size. Not only are the tire stores in all the large cities carrying stocks of truck tires, but the smaller dealers, garage men and car agencies in the country are being urged to do the same. At the same time the country dealers are being asked to get pumps that will produce sufficient air pressure to pump one of the big tires. Despite the old saying that too many

Statistics on Power Hauling

WHEAT averages 10 per cent of the farm produce hauled by motor truck.

Corn averages 11 per cent of the farm produce hauled by motor truck.

Swine make up 3 per cent of the farm produce shipped by motor truck. Shrinkage saved by such transportation varies from about 3 to 8 per cent.

Milk is approximately 24½ per cent of the farm produce transported by motor truck.

Oats average 7½ per cent of the farm produce hauled by power.

Beef cattle is approximately 3½ per cent of the farm produce transported by motor. Saving in weight by truck transportation is about 3 per cent.

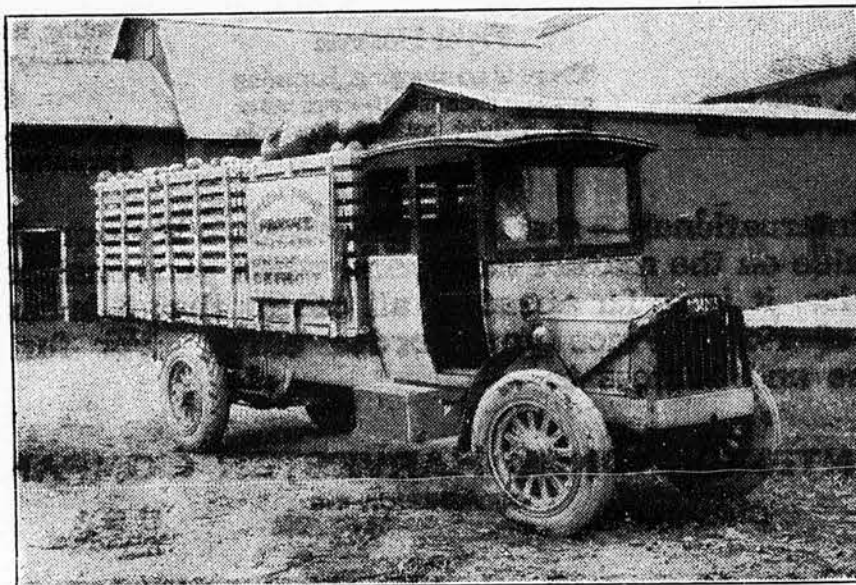
Hay averages about 13 per cent of the farm produce transported by motor truck.

greater mileage from the pneumatics than from the solids. Let us take it for granted that the mileage is equal, say 10,000 miles. The question then for the farmer and the man who makes a survey of his farm to decide is whether the additional speed of the pneumatics will save enough time to make up the difference in cost over solids.

How about punctures? This is one of the questions the farmers wish answered about pneumatic truck tires. All the leading tire companies are

cooks spoil the soup, the community-owned truck is making a tremendous success in some parts of the country and there is no real reason why it shouldn't make good elsewhere.

There is this difference between an individual farmer buying a truck and several farmers buying one or more; the individual farmer may not have enough work to make it a profitable piece of machinery; two farmers probably have and three certainly have. A survey will show just how a certain capacity truck will serve two or more



Trucks Have the Advantage of Great Capacity With Considerable Speed; They are Especially Profitable on Fruit, Truck and Dairy Farms.

farmers and how they can use it to the best advantage in every case.

As a general rule, the truck gardener and the commercial orchardist on a fairly large scale can use a motor truck profitably. Their farm factory crop production tonnage alone may justify the purchase of a truck. Then there is the element of time saved over horses. This will run into hundreds of hours in a year. Both these classes have return loads to haul, fertilizer, building materials, coal, spraying material, barrels and boxes. It is a simple matter for a motor truck transportation expert to survey such farms and determine just the size of truck needed, also any special equipment that may be of benefit, such as bodies, winch and crane.

The need of a dairy farmer for a motor truck can soon be determined by a survey of the farm. It is obvious that the farmer who gets two or three cans of milk daily from his cows is not in need of a truck to haul those few cans, unless he has sufficient hauling of other kinds to make it profitable to bunch his load on to one vehicle. Here again the utility of the truck on the farm itself, its value as a time and labor saver there, must be taken into consideration.

But the farmer whose place produces a ton of milk daily should give the truck question serious consideration. There are hundreds of farmers who are having their hauling done by motor truck, owned by some other farmer or by some general hauler. The question for him to decide is whether it would be more profitable to own a truck, employ it in milk hauling and have it on hand for other farm work whenever he needs it, say at harvesting time.

Hauling Livestock to Market

Thousands of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are now being hauled to market or shipping point by motor truck. The farm or ranch that engages in this kind of farming on a big scale probably has sufficient use for a truck to make it pay. But a farmer should have a survey made by a man who knows his business. Then and only then can the livestock farmer be certain of just what he should do.

Now we come to what we regard as the greatest of all problems so far as fitting the motor truck into farm work is concerned—that is the general farmer. Can the farmer who has from 100 to 300 acres, who raises corn, wheat, oats and other things on a small scale, who has a dozen cows, and from four to a dozen horses, use a motor truck profitably?

This is not an attempt to frighten the farmer out of buying a motor truck. Our observations show that thousands of farmers are operating trucks of such light capacity that they are entirely unsuitable for the work to which they are being put. Buy with your eyes open. Get the right size truck, that will last the longest and produce the most profit for you.

Some men who have studied farms closely hold that a truck should not be bought by the general farmer unless he owns a tractor, a motor cultivator, or both. The motor truck has proved itself profitable on farms that have neither tractor nor motor cultivator. The truck has made good on such farms by displacing horses, by saving many hours of valuable time on the road and by proving its utility for much general work on the farm itself.

The so-called power farmer is rid of one or more horses, depending on the extent to which he has introduced power machinery on his farm. If he owns a tractor he has done away with a larger number of men and horses. If he is without a motor truck he has gotten down to the point where he keeps only the horses necessary to do his ordinary road and farm work.

In other words he has cut down all waste time and labor on the farm itself with the exception of hauling on the road and some hauling on the farm. The next logical step of course is cutting out horse-haul waste on both.

Hermoline

A BETTER LUBRICANT

—FROM THE FORMULA OF
A MOTOR COMPANY

The Reason for Hermoline Oils

OVER 25,000 motor cars have been sold by the HERRING MOTOR COMPANY in the fourteen years of their business experience.

And from thousands of these car owners came constantly the question—"What is the best lubricant to use in this car?"

To solve this question the best oils on the market were given a thorough test, but though these oils were excellent in many respects no single one was found that gave satisfaction in all particulars.

So the HERRING MOTOR COMPANY set about to find a lubricant that *would be* satisfactory in every sense of the word. To do this they established a laboratory, secured the services of men with many years of experience in the oil business, and conducted many experiments to discover an oil that would meet all the requirements of a motor under all conditions.

Combined with the practical experience in the thousands of their cars that were in use, this extensive laboratory work showed how to overcome the difficulties that had been met and proved that a lubricant that would meet their required standards should be made from the paraffin base crude that is found in the Pennsylvania fields. And from this Pennsylvania crude, according to their formula, was manufactured HERMOLINE.

At first these oils were refined only for the use of the HERRING MOTOR COMPANY and their own customers, but soon it became impossible to confine the sale of HERMOLINE to this restricted market. One car owner told another about its remarkably superior qualities, the demand increased with great rapidity, and so today we find HERMOLINE sold by the majority of garages in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, So. Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and adjacent territories. Millions of gallons of it have been used in cars, trucks and tractors in this section of the country.

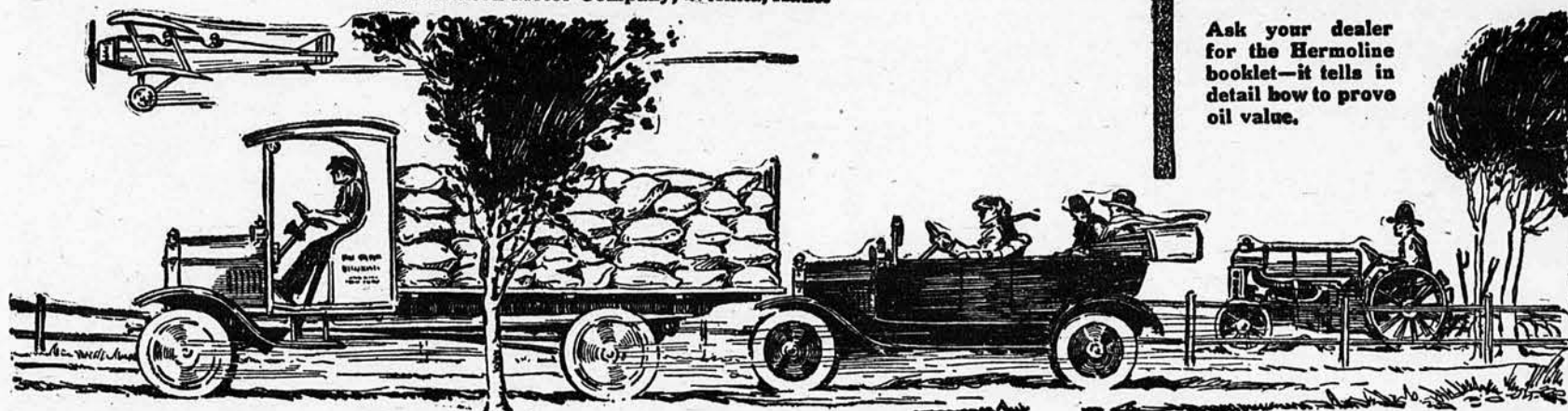
Thousands of car, truck and tractor owners have found that HERMOLINE lubricants retain their body under extreme heat, keep a constant film of oil over the working parts, keep cylinders, valves and spark plugs in good condition and afford a degree of lubrication necessary to the maximum performance of the motor.

There is a complete line of HERMOLINE oils and greases designed to meet your definite needs, whether it be for an automobile, power plant, tractor, truck or other farm machinery.

There is no question but what the Pennsylvania paraffin base lubricant is the best the market affords today, and you are assured of getting this kind of a lubricant when you insist upon HERMOLINE.

HERRING MOTOR COMPANY Des Moines, Iowa

G. T. O'Malley & Company, Kansas City, Mo.
O. J. Watson Motor Company, Wichita, Kans.



How to Prove Oil Value

There are five tests by which the value of a lubricant can be determined—by which the supreme quality of lubricants made from Pennsylvania crude oils are shown, and by these tests HERMOLINE lubricants are proved superior for use in your motor car, truck, tractor or aeroplane.

Gravity

The gravity of an oil shows its density or weight. Lubricants like HERMOLINE made from Pennsylvania crude oils run high in gravity (from 30 to 33 degrees), and are invariably filtered oils that contain a small percentage of carbon—only Pennsylvania paraffin oils will show this high gravity test.

Viscosity

The viscosity test shows the ability of oil to retain its body under extreme heats. Inferior oils usually have a high viscosity, while Pennsylvania oils have low viscosity (from 150 to 240 at 70°), but when subjected to a heat anywhere near the temperature of a working motor Pennsylvania oils surpass all others in viscosity and lubricating capacity.

Flash and Fire Test

The flash test shows at what temperature the vapors coming off the oil will ignite when a small flame is brought close to its surface.

The fire test shows at what temperature the oil itself will burn. Inferior oils flash and fire at comparatively low temperature. Oils refined from Pennsylvania Crude always show a flash of 400° Fahr. and over a fire test of 450° Fahr. and over. It is obvious then that only an oil like HERMOLINE is best for your use, because others will vaporize in the cylinders too soon and will not properly lubricate at high temperatures.

Color

Color alone is no indication of the quality of an oil. Some of the lightest colored oils often contain the most carbon, so that tests of color should never be taken as conclusive without the other tests described in this column. It is possible to change the color of an oil from very dark to a light color with acid. This treatment leaves the impurities in the oil.

Filtering

Filtering removes the carbon and impurities from oils. Oils made from Pennsylvania crude may be depended upon as being truly filtered oils when they have a high gravity (from 30 to 33 degrees). You will note that HERMOLINE oil has both light color and high gravity.

It is only lubricants made from Pennsylvania crude that can pass all of these tests in the manner described. HERMOLINE—which is made from Pennsylvania crude—will give you the best service in your motor car, truck, tractor or aeroplane. Put it to any test you like, HERMOLINE is the lubricant you should insist on.

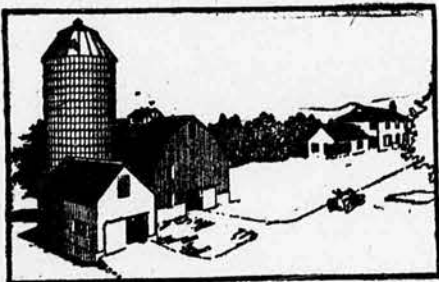
Ask your dealer
for the Hermoline
booklet—it tells in
detail how to prove
oil value.

Thin Cattle Plus a Full Silo Means Fat Profits

The difference between fat and thin cattle in the spring is simply the difference in the way you feed the feed you have. Corn left in the field, shocked in the old way, dries up. The juice in the stalks evaporates; the outside of the stalk turns to wood fibre; the inside, to dried pulp and the leaves wither. You can fill cattle on dry fodder but you can't fatten them. Go out in your fields, look at the silage material drying up. Then figure out whether you want to pay for a silo, in waste, and not get it, or order one and let it pay for itself.



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Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.

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WICHITA, KANSAS

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Barreled Pasture—

How many times have you promised yourself not to go through another year without a silo? In the spring when everything promises fine, the young stock begin to pick up, the cows begin to give their regular amount of milk, it is easy to forget that promise. That's why we are reminding you that drouth will come again, the young stock will not grow as they should, milch cows will dry up, cattle will not fatten. Better barrel some of that pasture next summer and feed silage, which is the equal of June pasture.

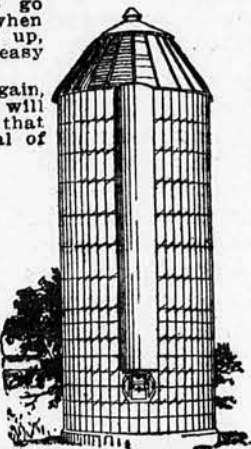
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War-born booms with accompanying fancy prices for grain may tempt us to put the plow through rich blue-grass sods that represent the work of many years.

Don't do it. FEED the land—don't rob or STARVE it.

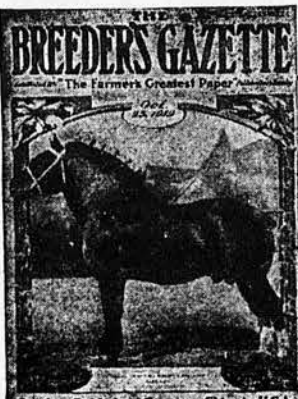
It is in the midst of surroundings that indicate the presence of knowledge—which is power—in the handling of farm problems that you will invariably find THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

To be a member of a "BREEDER'S GAZETTE CLUB" in any community is to establish at once the fact that you are studying your business and keeping yourself—and your books—posted right up to date. If you do not belong to one, why not join now? The "dues" are but \$1.50 a year, \$2.50 for two years, \$3.25 for three years, or \$5 for five years.

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Purebred Livestock Review

Big Profits Made and Expenses Much Increased

BY T. W. MORSE

THE COURSE of events thru which this country has become a world center of trade, has touched, with marked effect, the purebred livestock business. Here the converging tides of several seasons have pushed prices and expenses to a stage in 1919 which generally is taken as the peak for this period.

Of all the kinds of business conducted on our farms, only the production and merchandising of registered breeding animals has taken a course comparable with that of the manufacturing and merchandising business of the cities. All ordinary lines of farming, all production of meat animals for consumption, and all operation of dairy herds for their products, have been characterized by the moderate profits which rule in primary markets for raw materials or by the actual losses that come in an unorganized business, wherein rising costs more than keep pace with the slow price-response to a threat of shortage. Altho prices of all farm products on which there are regular market quotations, have maintained levels that city dwellers erroneously regard as high, the spread between the price at which a "shote" goes to market, and the price at which its prize winning relatives sell at auction, was never so great as in the early months of 1919. Competition to get into what has been looked upon as the elite and ultra-profitable end of the livestock business has had much to do with that spread, and a readjustment, dating probably from about this time, will improve matters by giving a better reward to the producer of the immediate necessity, and in so doing broaden the foundation under the superstructure which, we know as the purebred business.

Looking at Its "Works"

A review at this point in its most phenomenal growth, should show of what the purebred business consists. For in spite of the relatively small number of farm animals regarded as purebred, the total output and expenses of the purebred herds represent enormous sums of money.

More than 60 pure breeds of livestock are to be found in the United States. Each of these maintains a record association for the protection and promotion of its interests. Some breeds support two or more associations. Each association maintains its set of records, a secretary, and a working force directed by the secretary which varies from one clerk to an elaborate organization for office and field work. Salaries for secretaries run from the pay of a clerk up to \$12,000 or more a year, in some of the larger record associations. The most extensive of such organizations is maintained by the breeders of Shorthorn cattle, who paid out for salaries to their secretary, field representatives and office force for 1919, more than \$93,250. In addition to this, more than \$15,500 was paid out on the expense accounts of the secretary and field representatives, a total of more than \$108,750. This is the biggest item in a total of \$270,693 for the year's expenses by the Shorthorn association.

The next largest item is \$85,310, paid for premiums at fairs, stock shows and in exhibits of calf clubs and local breeders' associations. With this organization the officers of the association look after the interests of their breed in every state and in some foreign countries.

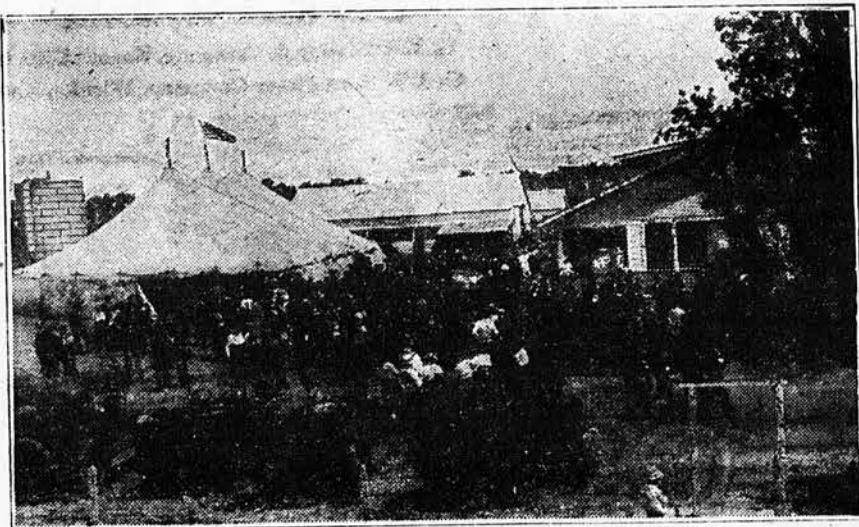
Figuring a year's record association expense for a breed on the basis of a \$270,000 maximum and a \$1,000 minimum, we have \$8,130,000 for 60 breeds. This probably is none too high. No breed could go a year on \$1,000 for expenses excepting possibly one of several of the very small ones that pay a secretary jointly. As to the larger breeds, appropriations amounting to \$253,000 to cover the ensuing year's expenses were made by the Holstein-Friesian cattle breeders association at the annual meeting last June. The Hereford cattle breeders' association, is near the top in the amount of money paid out for prizes and has one of the biggest breed incomes to draw upon, \$234,000 being the amount announced at its annual meeting for the year just closed.

Associations' Big Expenses

While these may be the biggest expenditure figures, they are by no means the only big ones. Several hog record associations have strong organizations for pushing their respective interests, and have incomes to support these organizations. In 1918 a third of a million hogs of the various breeds were placed on record. The number for 1919 will be very much larger, some of the breeds having reported a 40 per cent gain, but figuring on the same basis, the money paid by the breeders for registrations and transfers would exceed a half million of dollars. The recording fees for Duroc Jersey hogs were raised last summer to \$1 and \$1.50 a head on hogs under 2 years old and \$3 a head on hogs more than 2 years old; and about 150,000 Durocs have been recorded the past year. The foregoing, leaving unmentioned all of the great horse breeds, and some of the great cattle breeds, must impress the reader with the immensity of the purebred business, yet they represent only a minor fraction of the money which the purebred business, of late years, has been putting into circulation.

The real big money of the "purebred business" whether paid out or taken in comes not from the accumulations of registration and other fees, but from the traffic in the purebred animals themselves. The total of all sales public and private of registered breeding animals in 1919 has been estimated at a third of a billion dollars. I know a Poland China breeder who is one of 15,000 who announced that his year's sales amounted to \$48,000. If the average for his breed was half \$48,000, Poland Chinas alone would furnish the third of a billion.

For 1919 the Shorthorn cattle record association publication reported more than 10,000 cattle sold at auction for a total of more than 7 million dollars and 60,000 sold privately at prices not



The Crowd at the Shorthorn Sale of H. C. Lookabaugh. On this Occasion One of the Remarkable Price Records for Purebreds was Made.

known. Figuring them at half the public sale averages, and many private sales are known to have been made on the basis of \$1,000 a head, gives a total of near 30 million dollars. Prices for 1919 have been enough higher to put the total for all sales at more than 30 million dollars. Hereford cattle transfers for 1919 were about 85,000. Allowing for calves sold with dams, these represent easily the sale of 60,000 lots. As in the case of Shorthorns, the year has not shown marked increase in numbers sold but prices have been high enough to make the total safely more than 30 million dollars. Of other cattle breeds, Holstein-Friesians have brought the greatest total and apparently now enjoy a stronger and broader demand than ever before in history. From these tops the total business done in the 60 odd breeds will grade down to but little more than nominal amounts for the breeds least numerous.

How the year closed for breeding cattle is indicated by the most important 10 public sales held about the time of the International Livestock show, in or near Chicago or Kansas City or at points between. In the 10 there were five that were Shorthorns, two Herefords and one each of Angus, Polled Herefords and Polled Shorthorns. In the 10 sales \$700,000 was paid for 537 head, or an average of about \$1,300 a head.

Some Price Records Broken

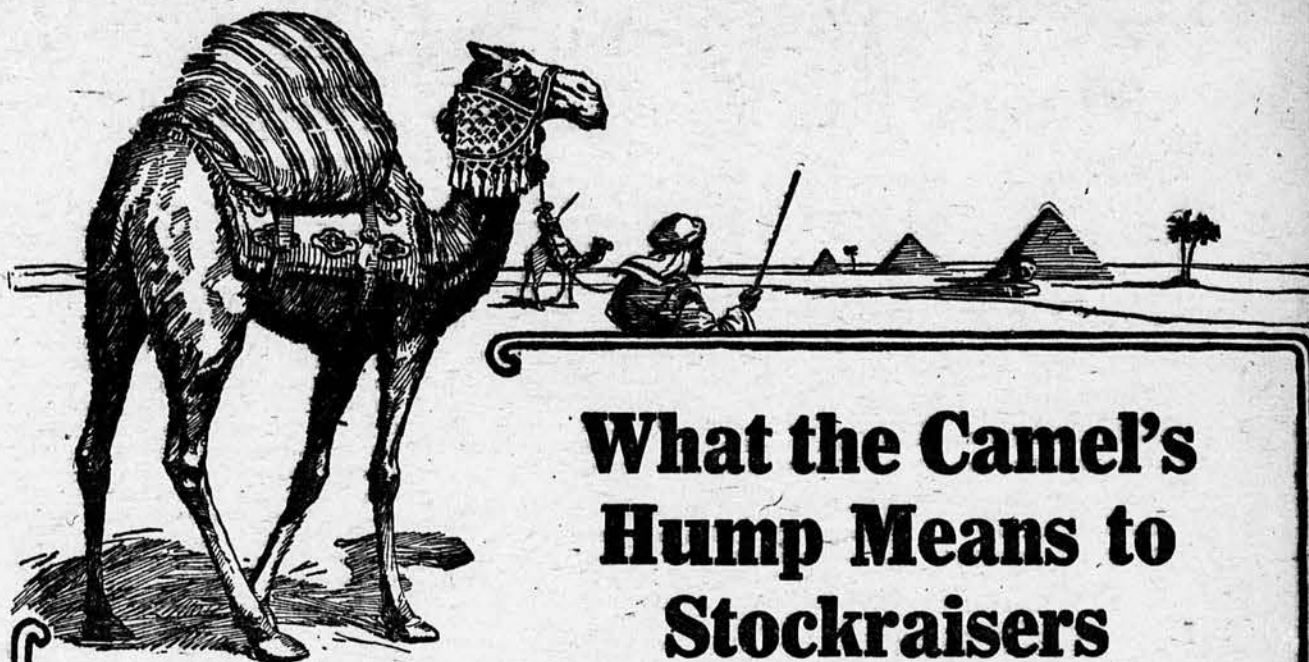
Necessarily, the momentum previously gained would have resulted in breaking some price records during 1919, even had there been no outstanding values offered. Extreme prices often may be looked upon with suspicion and are not nearly so important as the actual instances of really outstanding value which sometimes accompany them. During the year a new Hereford average of \$3,635 a lot was recorded, as was also a record Shorthorn average of \$2,943 a lot. A later Shorthorn average of \$2,632 for yearlings and calves, beat everything, age considered, made by any breed on this continent.

For a time last spring sale average records for hogs were broken almost weekly, running finally into four figures. A little later the rivalry for boar price records pushed matters to a point where \$30,000, \$31,000 and \$32,000 were claimed, but not always taken seriously. The high price record for a bull still is held by the Holsteins at \$106,000 and not likely soon to be disturbed. During the year prices for herd bulls from \$5,000 to \$50,000 were reported, many of them undoubtedly genuine. Where genuine, they indicate the keen competition engendered by high prices and the prospect of making big profits on the best. With heavy investments in females and equipment, breeders are forced to be on the alert for a sire that will give to a herd's output the necessary margin of excellence to attract the best trade.

And speaking of the "best trade" brings us to a factor in the purebred business which must be considered to understand the phenomena of 1909, and a few years preceding.

Millionaires in the Business

Increasingly, during the past 10 years, the rising prices for breeding animals, the apparent big profits where animals of one's own breeding were sold and the lure of what really is the finest of vocations, have attracted to the purebred business many wealthy devotees. Scarcely is there an important breed but feels this influence and seldom is a really important public sale of livestock held but one or more millionaires are present or represented in the audience. Millions, made out of everything from chewing gum and corsets to steel rails and oil wells have now "taken chips in the game." The term "best trade" is, therefore, generally taken to include members of this class, who will "pay the price" when the good ones are found. While this influence has been very welcome to established breeders with plenty to sell, it has added somewhat to the difficulties of the beginner, building up his herd. But, if prices have been pyramided, there is a certain recompense coming to the big majority of middle class, or conservative breeders whose business primarily is farming. The abundance of money, coupled with the keenness of competition, stimulated production to a stage that makes available for the buyer, twice as many registered animals of the popular breeds as were available five years ago.



What the Camel's Hump Means to Stockraisers

THE camel's hump is his feed storage plant. When feed is abundant he eats heavily, and his peculiar organism stores the surplus fat in the hump to be drawn upon in his journeys across fodderless and waterless wastes. The hump is a wonderful and essential means of equalizing and adapting the supply of nutriment to the needs of the camel.

The Cold Storage Plant is the Camel's Hump of Civilized Life

Cold storage plants guarantee a constant and stable market for the producer—they also insure and equalize the daily supply to meet the consumers' need.

The Arteries of Cold Storage

But the feed stores in the camel's hump would be useless without an unobstructed system of circulation to spread the nourishment to every part of his body as the need demands.

So Armour and Company's great cold storage plants would be worthless to the public without

a constant unobstructed means for the daily distribution of fresh meats and other food products to every part of the country as they are needed.

This means of distribution is provided by the Armour Refrigerator Cars running out on every railroad to established markets, requiring many years of work to build up.

Unhampered distribution is necessary to insure the producer a year-round market for all livestock.

Our refrigerator cars cannot be obstructed or separated from the system of production and distribution without disaster to livestock producers, to the packing industry and to the consuming public.

From the standpoint of self-interest, Armour and Company's efforts are, and always have been, devoted to the enlarging and bettering of livestock markets for producers—plus service to consumers. Their success in this enterprise has been and will continue to be assured by the free, unhampered operation and development of refrigerator cars.

We shall be glad to send you, without charge, our booklets on better livestock.

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Somebody Wants Everything

Whether it be cow or chicken, hay press or sewing machine—somebody wants it. If you called every person listed in your telephone book you might find that "somebody." But think of the time and trouble. With no trouble at all and very little cost a classified advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will "plug you in" with classified buyers—men and women looking for what you have to sell. Try it!

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Let Me Send My Latest Book

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I don't want to say this is a "cure-all" book on every branch of poultry raising, but it's as complete as any I know of. It gives you the best of our 27 years' experience and is our catalog for

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the incubator you want for surest results this year. Think of how good Old Trusty must be to have 850,000 owners. Write today for book—it's free.

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

150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER

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SOFT-HEAT Greatest Incubator-Discovery in 50 Years. Insures Strong, Healthy Chicks from every good egg. Iron-Clad Guarantee.

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For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, canker, swelled head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Gallien, Mich., says: "Have used Germozone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germozone 12 years; the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Siska, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 3 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill., says: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Hornung, Kirksville, 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.

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Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. F-5, Omaha, Neb.

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Radio-Round Incubators are the secret of big hatches. 16 wonderful Radio-Round patented features make it practically self-operating. 8 minutes a day takes care of everything.

New Kind of Hatcher Radio-Round is built round like hen's nest, no cold corners. Full lamp only two, 1-1-1 gallons oil to a hatch. Powerful Center Heater. Self-operation Flame Controller. Self-regulating Vaporizing Moisture Attachment. Don't miss free 56-page book, explaining all.

Book Free Mail card NOW for free book about New Kind of Hatcher—the incubator that pays its way the first month. Rush card at once!

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Express Prepaid

Give Your Hens Comfort

These Egg Machines Will Work Well If Properly Housed

BY H. L. KEMPSTER

ROCKINGHAM community in Ray County, Missouri, has awakened to the possibilities of farm poultry keeping. A few years ago one of the farmers of this community decided to retire from general farming and engage in poultry keeping as a means of keeping him busy and in addition to give him a healthful, remunerative occupation. This year 30 cockerels from 200 egg hens have been sold to farmers in this community. Twenty-eight new poultry houses have been constructed as a result of this awakening. Now why all this unusual activity? This one farmer has made a success of his poultry work. During the last three years and a half his income above feed cost has been more than \$4,000. No wonder his neighbors realized that an important part of their farming operations had been neglected.

The first step taken was the construction of a suitable home for the hens. As on all farms the old poultry house was unsatisfactory, it was recognized that certain principles must be observed if healthful productive flocks were to be maintained. Now this does not mean that expense had been spared in some of the old poultry houses. One which the writer inspected was an expensive house. It was tightly constructed and was lathed and plastered, but it was not a good house. The owner made a trip to the state university to find out what was wrong and to get the most up-to-date ideas about building poultry houses. The house was frosty, damp and unhealthy and the flock unproductive. The owner realized that the trouble was due to incorrect building. The fact that 28 new poultry houses have been built in the neighborhood indicates that other farmers recognized that the poultry house plays an important part in the production of the fowls. Good stock, good rations and suitable housing are the three essentials for successful egg production. The absence of any one of these three essentials will counteract the good results of the other two. To get eggs one must at times house the hens comfortably.

A poultry house need not be expensive in design. The important factors are that it be dry, light, well ventilated and free from drafts. Hens will become sick if kept in damp quarters. In winter, light is especially important. Sunlight improves the healthful conditions of the house. Hens require an abundance of fresh air. Damp, sweating walls and frosty windows indicate that the house is not properly ventilated. In winter drafts are disastrous.

Fresh Air But No Drafts

The most important factor of a poultry house is that it be comfortable. This does not mean that the house should be unreasonably warm. A hen's idea of comfort is fresh air and no drafts. Good ventilation is highly essential. At present there are two recognized systems of ventilating a poultry house. They are, the use of muslin or cloth frames and the "open front." It has been observed that the health of the flock, the fertility of the eggs and the chance of their hatching has been much improved by muslin frames

as compared with the old closed front type of poultry house. These frames let in fresh air but do not permit drafts. The air filters thru, gradually replacing the foul air with fresh air. There are probably more cloth front poultry houses than any other kind. For those who have narrow poultry houses the installation of muslin is advised. The amount of muslin to use depends upon the depth of the house. The usual method of estimating the amount required is to ascertain the amount of floor space and then divide as follows: For houses 10 feet deep (from north to south) divide by 20; 15 feet deep, divide by 15, and in houses 20 feet deep divide by 10. That is, in a house 10 feet deep use one square foot of muslin on the south side to every 20 square feet of floor space; for a house 15 feet deep use 1 square foot of muslin to every 15 square feet of floor space and in a house 20 feet deep use 1 square foot of muslin to every 10 square feet of floor space. These muslin frames should be placed on the south side and should be conveniently arranged so as to be easily opened. If the poultry house appears to be stuffy, if the litter is tough and the walls and windows damp one should provide more fresh air. If muslin has already been installed and in the aforementioned amounts, then the muslin frames should be hung up so that the house can be aired out and the interior thoroughly dried out. One should remember that poultry can stand much colder weather if the house is dry. Dampness breeds disease, and low egg production results.

Open Front Popular

The open front type of poultry house ventilation has become very popular. This consists of an open space on the south side, usually about 30 inches wide. The open space can be covered over with a cloth curtain in cold weather, if desired. This type of ventilation is adapted to houses 20 feet deep or more. It is not adapted to the narrow house. The success of any method of ventilation depends upon having the sides not open and the roof draft proof. Then the drafts will drive in for only a short distance and never reach the roosts. The advantages the open front has over the muslin front type are that it is cheaper, it never has to be repaired, it requires no adjusting of windows and it adapts the house to temperature changes without constant care. It meets the requirements of the farmer and is a style which should be seriously considered.

The 28 new poultry houses have all been patterned after the Missouri poultry house which was designed at the University of Missouri. This house has proved popular among Missouri farmers. Those who have used it have told their neighbors that it is the kind to build. In fact, many have stated that if they were to build another they would make no change. This house possesses features not found in the usual poultry house. Light from all sides, open front type of ventilation, and straw loft all are featured. Then, too, the house is square. As the aver-

age farm flock is from 100 to 150 birds this house was designed 20 feet square. If one has a larger flock the house may be built larger. One farmer made his 25 feet square to house 250 chickens. A farm woman near Springfield, who visited this farm now has a house exactly like it. An Illinois farmer built one 30 feet square and states that he is well pleased with it. Near Hardin, Mo., two hollow tile houses, two stories high, have been erected on this same plan. The fact that there are 28 houses of this type in one community shows that it is built on practical, sensible and efficient principles.

The roof is double span or gable type, the ridge running north and south. This places the "end" to the south. Thus the windows in the south side may be placed higher and the side walls need not be as high as would otherwise be necessary. At the peak the walls are 11 feet high and elsewhere they are 5 feet. The south end contains a door in the middle with a window on each side of it. These windows are placed above the 30-inch wide opening which runs the entire length of the south end excepting of course the space occupied by the door. The bottom of the opening is 1 foot from the floor. The opening is covered with wire screen which keeps the hens in and vermin out. In very stormy weather the opening may be closed by means of a curtain, but this is seldom necessary excepting in the case of storms from the south or at night and then no serious damage will occur if the curtain is not dropped. One should remember that to avoid trouble the remaining sides of the house should be tight.

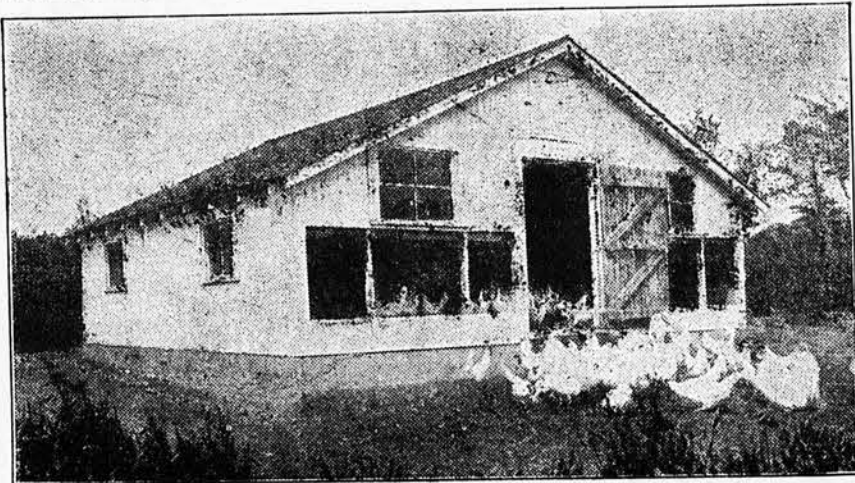
Light from All Sides

"Light from all sides" is the slogan for the Missouri poultry house. On the east and west sides are placed two windows and there is one on the north next to the floor. These windows are all the same size, being six light 8 by 10 sash. An arrangement which admits light from all sides has decided advantages. Why should one have a poultry house with windows on only one side? One never sees a dwelling house so constructed. Perhaps the reader has observed that the litter in a poultry house piles up on the north side while next to the south the floor will be bare. A hen always faces the light when searching for food. When light comes from all directions hens face in any direction when scratching and as a result the litter remains evenly distributed. If there are no dark corners very few eggs will be laid on the floor.

Another important advantage of having windows on all sides is this: By removing the windows in summer the house has an excellent circulation of air and remains very comfortable in warm weather. Comfortable quarters result in full egg baskets; summer egg production is reduced when extremely hot weather prevails. This can be prevented by having a house with a good circulation of air.

Straw Loft

The joists or collar beams which are used to tie the roof together are placed just high enough to afford head room. These must be covered to prevent birds from roosting upon them. In the Missouri poultry house they are covered with boards placed an inch apart and the loft is filled with straw. The straw loft acts as a sponge and quickly absorbs the moisture given off by the fowls. It tends to keep the house drier. In winter it adds to its warmth and in summer to its coolness. It tends to equalize the temperature day and night, which is an attractive feature as it is well known that extremes in temperature are more likely to be responsible for frozen combs than is a lower temperature with less fluctuation. This loft also insures a slow movement of air over the fowls and adds to the already efficient system of ventilation provided by the open front. The Missouri poultry house is cheaper than the usual type recommended. It has a system of ventilation which always works. It is large enough to accommodate the average farm flock. It is comfortable both in summer and winter and is easily built because uniform in type with other farm buildings. Once used a person will wish no better type. A comfortable house will reward the poultryman by a better and more profitable flock.



Light from All Sides, Open Front Type of Ventilation and Straw Loft are Features of This Successful Missouri Poultry House.

Selecting an Orchard Site

BY D. C. MOORING
Extension Horticulturist

By an orchard site is meant the exact location of the orchard on the farm. Location in general does not interest the farmer since he has his farm, but the thing which interests him is, "Where on the farm is the best place to set the trees?"

One of the most important factors to be considered is the subsoil. A tree is a deep-rooted plant under favorable conditions, but under adverse subsoil conditions, the trees may be shallow-rooted and consequently short-lived. Most of us recall that during the past few years many orchard, forest, and lot trees have died. When they were grubbed out it was rather surprising to see many trees 10 to 16 inches in diameter whose root systems were confined almost entirely to a stratum of soil not more than 12 to 16 inches deep. Thus it is readily seen why they were killed by drouth and the importance of an open porous subsoil is readily suggested. Where a tree is planted in a soil with an open, porous subsoil the tree roots will penetrate deeply into the soil and will not suffer nearly so much for lack of moisture or food. For instance, in many sections of the Ozarks, the soil is comparatively poor but despite this fact the trees grow and produce profitable crops.

The subsoil may vary on a comparatively small farm, hence the importance of digging down with a spade or, better and easier, boring down into the subsoil with an old wood auger on the shank of which has been welded a piece of iron or a piece of pipe.

No doubt many have noticed in passing thru a valley after sundown, that the valley is much cooler than the sloping ground or the hill. This is due to cold air being heavier than warm air and consequently cold air has settled in the valley. Therefore, frost is more likely to be formed in the valley than on upland. So, in selecting an orchard site, avoid the valleys.

In case of a variation of surface or top soil, plant the stone fruits such as peaches, plums and apricots on the light soil and plant the pome fruits such as apples and pears on the heavier soil, giving peaches the preference of the lightest and pears of the heaviest soils.

Since it very frequently happens that the women take part in the harvesting of the fruit at irregular times to prepare it for meals, it is important to have the orchard near the house. Another reason which might be advantageous is that the orchard could be better watched.

Please Pass the Spuds

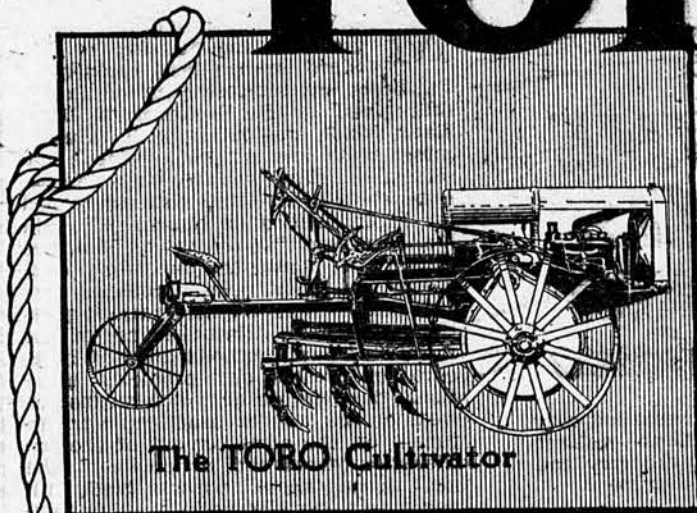
Shall we say "Irish" potatoes or "white" potatoes? The United States Department of Agriculture and some state departments are beginning to use the term "White potatoes" in their crop reports and statistics. It will be remembered that the potato was one of the wonders that early explorers found in America and took back to Europe as a proof that they had found new lands. It was known that the Indians used this vegetable for food in some way. The potato was planted in England and when the tops became large enough they were cut off and cooked. Those who feasted on the tops became quite sick. A little later it was found that a small berry or ball was growing on the tops of the potatoes and they concluded that this must be the part of the plant the Indians used as food. They gathered some of the balls and cooked them, getting the same results as with the tops.

So the reputation of the potato at first suffered. It was later found, however, that the tuber growing on the roots of the plant made a very palatable food. The potato soon became one of the important crops of Ireland, hence the name "Irish" potato. The vegetable is not a native of that country and it seems that Ireland will be compelled to give up the spud so far as the name is concerned.

Country Judge—Ten dollars.
Motorist—Can you change a \$20 bill?

Judge—No; but I can change the fine. Twenty dollars.—Cleveland Press.

The TORO Way



The TORO Cultivator

-of Motorizing the Farm

The TORO is the last word in useful, adaptable farm power equipment—the final achievement that replaces horses and makes the motorization of the farm complete. It comprises two standard, efficient machines in one, a thoroughly practical two-row cultivator and a dependable tractor. Each machine operates independently of the other and the dual equipment will do the work of from two to four horses.

Readily Changed from Cultivator to Tractor from Tractor to Cultivator

Just change twice yearly. Use as a tractor to prepare ground for seeding and plant seed. Then use as a cultivator until harvest season and change back into a tractor for fall plowing, hauling, belt power work, etc. The change can be made by anyone—just as simple as changing a tire on your car. You do not disturb a single working part and it is impossible to make a mistake.

As a Cultivator

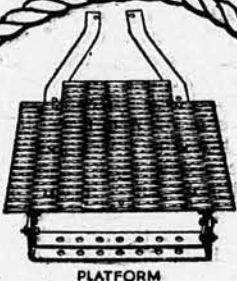
it will do seeding in early spring when the ground is still soft. It will do disking and harrowing, cultivate corn and all kinds of row crops in any locality. Cultivates more row crops in a day than can be done by two men and four horses. Is built in three widths—18 to 48 inches.

As a Tractor

it will pull a 16-inch plow or two 10- or 12-inch plows, under average conditions, at a speed of about 3 miles per hour. It is unusually well balanced and compact. Measures 36-in. wide, 51-in. high.

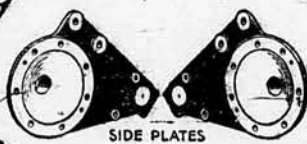
Toro Motor Company, 3058 SNELLING AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

With these parts



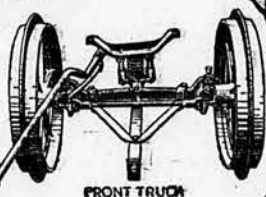
PLATFORM

-the Cultivator is changed into-



SIDE PLATES

-the Tractor.



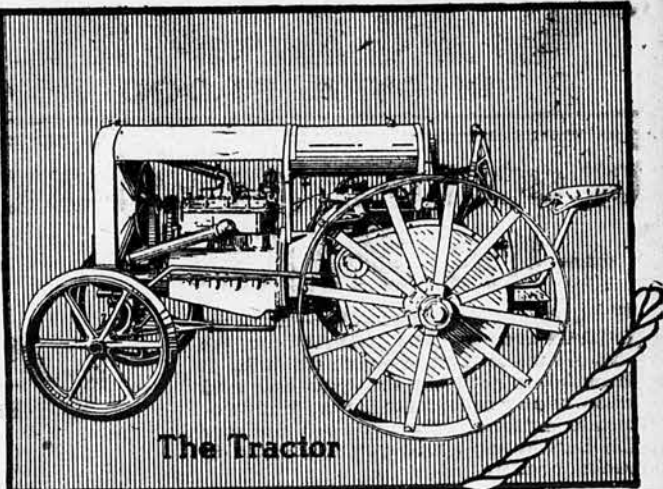
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Send for Catalog

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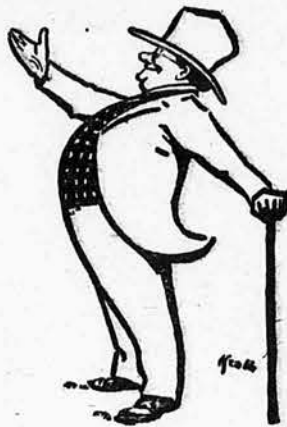


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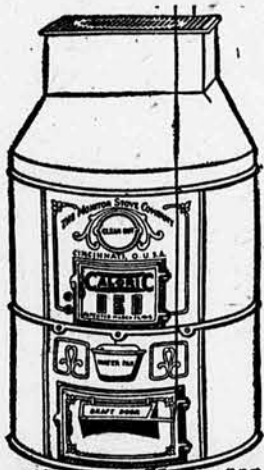
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75 miles per gallon of gasoline—that's the INDIAN average. The INDIAN cuts the cost of runs to town or across the farm. It is quicker to get ready than your car. And where narrow paths make the use of an automobile impossible, there you can ride your INDIAN at any speed you wish—and in perfect comfort.

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Grange Sets High Ideals

Many Big Problems Must be Solved Soon

BY G. C. WHEELER

MANY excellent addresses were given at the meeting of the State Grange held recently at Ft. Scott but interest centered in the talk given by B. Needham of Lane, Kan., which was filled with valuable information and advice. "Class consciousness, class welfare, class selfishness, class domination without regard for right, justice or humanity," said Mr. Needham, "is the crying evil, the threatening storm, the impending danger of the hour. New problems present themselves for consideration; questions that have arisen because of the failure of past methods adequately to care for present day problems, questions, the solution of which means the weal or the woe of American agriculture—yes, the advancement of the obliteration of our civilization itself. The next decade should witness great advancement, morally, socially, educationally, economically and industrially. Shall this progress be hindered or obstructed by clashes caused by class zeal, class consciousness and attempted class domination? Shall any class be permitted to thrust itself athwart the wheels of progress, irrespective of the rights, the privileges or the welfare of the people as a whole? That all these subjects may have full and fair consideration, may I ask each representative here to lay aside all personal, all local, all class considerations and work for one common purpose—the preservation of our American institutions, and ideals, by our orderly, methodical, systematic, legal methods of making changes and righting inequities untainted with the archaic anarchistic methods of the Bolshevistic mob." These words spoken by B. Needham, Master of the Kansas State Grange, in the opening sentences of his annual address at the Ft. Scott meeting will long be remembered by all who heard him.

A Nation of Home Owners

State Master Needham discussed in considerable detail the many problems facing farmers and particularly members of the order. He referred to the annual address of Oliver Wilson, National Grange Master, as a clarion call to the standard of true Americanism which was heard from ocean to ocean, and quoted the following sentences:

"A home owning nation is a strong nation, but unless individual property rights are eternally safeguarded, no home will be safe. Instead of joining in the hue and cry of these chaotic times, against all investment, all industry and all property ownership, the imperative call of the hour is for the protection of these sacred rights, without whose preservation no republic can endure and no people can prosper."

"The rural school is deserving of more time, thought and recognition than has heretofore been accorded it," said Mr. Needham in pointing out the duty of the order in promoting the cause of education. He urged that questions pertaining to the progress, improvement and development of the rural schools be discussed at Grange meetings, and ways and means of interesting those not doing their full share worked out. "The subordinate Grange should be a clearing house for the dissemination of new and helpful ideas, should be in fact the community super-educational institution pointing the way to better schools, better social environment and better homes as well as preparing all its members for a clearer conception of those larger economic and industrial problems which we must have a full share in solving."

Favors Good Roads

Grangers are strong for good roads and have some rather positive opinions on road building. Mr. Needham described three classes or groups each with its own ideas and interests in road improvement. First he mentioned the excursionist or tourist who challenges consideration because of the mileage traveled. This group is interested principally in the cross-country boulevard, reaching from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf, traversing each state at least once in either direction. The tourist group sees in the building of the proposed 60,000 miles of federal highways the complete

solution of its road problems. The second class includes those regarding the commercial and industrial interests of our cities and towns as of first importance. "This group, while interested in these inter-state boulevards, is much more vitally interested in roads connecting our principal cities and towns," said Mr. Needham. "It is a distinctive business proposition and these business interests of the towns are seeking to have some 300,000 miles of roads constructed at state expense. Third, we have the farmer and stockman, who has a visionary interest in the inter-state boulevards, a material interest in the cross-state roads, but whose real vital 365-day interest is in his part of that 2 million miles of farm-to-market road which he is expected to build and maintain after having paid his part as a full partner in each of the other two systems."

Tax All Property Alike

In discussing taxation problems Mr. Needham expressed himself as opposed to the constitutional amendment providing for the classification of property for taxation purposes. This amendment was passed at the last session of the legislature, and will be submitted for ratification at the general election next fall. The resolution putting the state Grange on record against the taxation amendment met with some opposition when it was up for formal ratification, but it was finally adopted as submitted by the legislative committee.

In speaking on taxation Mr. Needham said:

"The Grange has always been opposed to special favors in legislation, and we believe that any system of taxation which seeks in any way to relieve any class of property, tangible or intangible, from its just amount of taxation is wrong and should not be approved by this order. While a large amount of intangible property escapes taxation, it is mainly because of the lack of laws making the practice of evading assessment unprofitable. Practically all intangible property will be placed upon the tax rolls, whenever the legislature and the state tax commission really wish it there."

The state master pointed out that land tenantry is becoming a serious problem but more from a social than from an economic standpoint. The vital problem is that of the home rather than farm tenantry and affects more vitally urban than rural affairs. Any adequate solution must apply as well to the city as to the country. "Enabling those of small means to obtain an equity in a homestead by incurring large indebtedness and stopping, there is the same old makeshift," declared Mr. Needham, "and is only paving the way for future disappointment and disaster. We must make it practicable for every sober, thrifty, industrious, frugal young man to obtain pay for, and maintain a home. A modest homestead, the citadel upon which rests the very foundation of our civilization, might well be made absolutely free from the tax gatherer's toll."

"The so-called Lane plans for reclaiming large areas of swamp, arid and cutover lands by irrigation, drainage or clearing, at government expense are impracticable, uneconomic and detrimental to the best interests of agriculture. The time may come when this huge expenditure of public money will be justified, but that time is not now. There are plenty of untenanted farms and unused farming lands near established markets for present or immediate future needs. These reclamation schemes come from those interested in getting cheap food for the industrial centers and in making the one who produces that food as cheap a man as possible. We do not wish to see our agricultural resources exploited at government expense for the benefit of one class. We do hope to see them developed in a sane, economic manner whenever there shall be a legitimate demand for their products that will make their reclamation profitable to those who may establish homes thereon." "Many farmers, some farm papers and a few farm organizations have per-

mitted themselves to be deluded by the back-to-the-farm movement promoted by men and women who never expect to go upon the farm themselves, and who would be horrified at the idea of preparing their sons and daughters for careers as actual producing farmers. There are strong social and moral reasons why a back-to-the-farm movement should command the active support of public spirited peoples as a social welfare movement; but there is no sound economic or industrial demand for such a movement at this time, nor has there been in the years past. The rapid drift of active producing farmers into other industries is only natural, and will continue until there is sufficient demand for food and fiber crops to render their production as profitable as other industrial activities. Our active ambitious young folks are not going to remain upon the farm with more remunerative employment, offering more congenial working conditions and better opportunities for advancement awaiting them elsewhere. Whenever society is willing to pay a price for its food, its cotton and its wool that will make farming as profitable as other occupations involving the same amount of investment, business ability and hard work, this movement to the cities will cease.

"The way back to normal peace conditions seems long and tedious and freighted with grave dangers and stern responsibilities," said Mr. Needham in conclusion. "Let us do our full part to make of it a broad highway of opportunity leading the way to an era wherein each shall prosper according to his ability and his devotion to the everyday tasks of humanity, and wherein the state shall be recognized as the composite expression of the will, the ambition and the vision of the people. The farmer has ever, in times of stress, been the steadying force, the guiding hand, the balance wheel so to speak, that has held the old ship of state on an even course over the breakers of radicalism, selfishness and discontent."

Board of Agriculture Meets

The 49th annual agricultural convention of Kansas, under direction of the state board of agriculture, will be held in Topeka January 14-16. A strong program is in course of preparation, and it may be announced now that special attention will be given to the farmers' economic problems. The husbandmen have been so diligently engaged in the production end of their business, in making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, that comparatively little thought has been devoted to such questions, for example as better systems of distribution and marketing of his products, as a means of rendering farming more profitable. Production is of course primarily most important, but the farmers of Kansas are pretty well versed in the methods and practices best adapted to success, and they have reached a point where they want to know more about matters relating to their business but largely out of their hands.

Speakers of national prominence, as well as local authorities, will grace the program. Dr. H. C. Taylor, head of the office of farm management of the United States Department of Agriculture, will address the convention on "The Farmers' Economic Problems." Dr. Taylor was formerly professor of rural economics in the University of Wisconsin, and is regarded as one of the country's foremost thinkers. President W. M. Jardine, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will appear on the same session's program as Dr. Taylor, to discuss "The Importance of Keeping Record of the Production of Farm Crops." B. F. Harris, of Champaign, Ill., is another widely known champion of agriculture. He is a farmer-banker, pioneered the Banker-farmer movement, and actively manages his own farms and operates them without tenants. Mr. Harris is a brilliant orator, and a message from him under the caption of "Agriculture and Americanism" will be worth a trip to Topeka to hear. General Leonard Wood, who was on the convention program last year but was unable to be present owing to the death of Col. Roosevelt, has tentatively accepted an invitation to speak, and to date the indications are that he will be on hand. The very important matter of "Standardization of Farm Machinery," will be

thoroughly discussed, and the Western Implement Dealers association has delegated Senator A. A. Doerr, of Larned, as its representative, to inform the convention of what progress has been made by the dealers and manufacturers to that end. It will be remembered that the movement for standardization was initiated by the state board of agriculture at its meeting a year ago, and its committee to confer with the dealers and manufacturers met a cordial reception, with promises of co-operation. During the year serious consideration has been given the matter by the makers and handlers of farm machinery, and Senator Doerr will report the headway made.

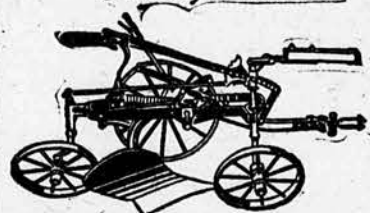
Other speakers on the program will be announced in next week's papers. The public is cordially invited to attend this convention. It is open to all, and any farmer and stockman of Kansas will be well repaid for coming. Plenty of time will be given for full discussion, in which all are urged to participate. Matters relating to industrial readjustments as affecting agriculture will doubtless occupy much of the time of the convention, and the farmers of Kansas ought to take advantage of this opportunity to express their views. "Whosoever will may come, and everybody is invited to take part," says Secretary Mohler. He says the outlook is for the biggest and best convention ever held.



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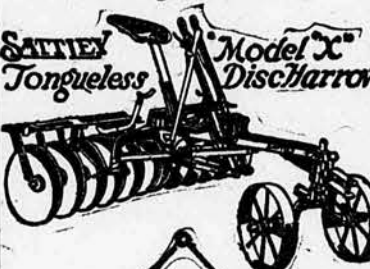
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\$1000.00 In Prizes Given



This picture shows a "Chink" doing his daily wash. In the picture are a few faces of his customers—these faces can be discovered by a little figuring, and by turning and twisting the picture in various positions. It looks easy and simple, but if you can find as many as two faces, mark them with an (X), and return the picture to us, and we will send you full information regarding the \$1,000 in prizes which will be given away FREE.

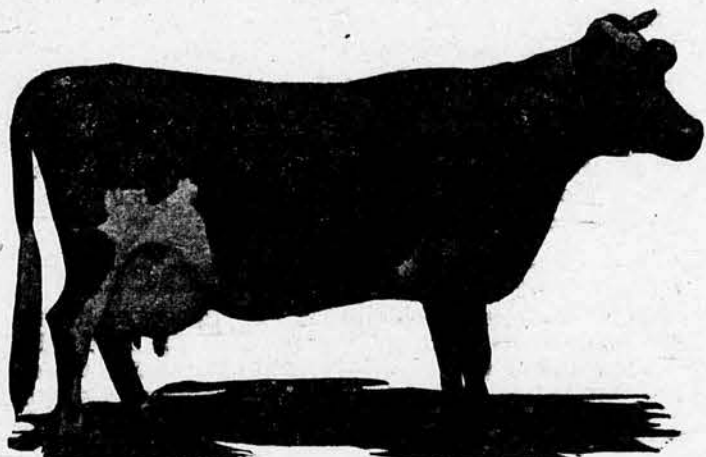
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The Cow That Got a Chance

This cow is the famous Mrs. O'Grady, the grade Jersey exhibited at the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, 1918, by the Barnesville Cow Testing Association.



Mrs. O'Grady was the poorest cow in the association. She was headed for the butcher. Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt saw her and said she was a good cow. He bought her and brought her to the Dairy Farmer Farm at Waterloo. Note the results.

Her Record

1918	1919
365 Days { 149 pounds fat 2,523 pounds milk	257 Days { 443.39 pounds fat 8,805.2 pounds milk

From the above it is evident that she was a good cow and the proof of it is in her production.

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Churns for the Home Dairy

Careful Management Increases Butter Profits

BY J. M. CADWALLADER

ON ACCOUNT of the development of creameries in a great many sections of the country, interest has been lagging, or rather a certain amount of interest has been lost in developing what might be called "Home Butter Making" or "Farm Dairying."

There are several reasons why every farmer or every farm should contemplate keeping enough cows to supply adequately the family and the families of the hired men on the farm with plenty of milk and butter, and unless it is produced right on the farm, there is no possible chance of children in the rural sections getting the amount of milk and butter that they should have in order to produce the best growth and development.

Cows for Every Farm

In making dairy products in a simple way on the farm I believe, when anyone has a reasonable amount of pasture and a reasonable amount of hay and roughage, that the average cow will pay for the milk and butter and other products that she will produce, and I am certain that the healthfulness and development of the younger people, particularly, on the farms who have access to plenty of milk, even if it may be necessary to purchase the entire amount of food, would more than justify such expense.

The most important piece of machinery connected with making farm butter is the churn. We have several different types of churns on the market that are sold for farm or home churning. Beginning with probably what is the oldest and most familiar type of churn, the old dash churn, no doubt, has been used on the farm more, and is being used on the farms more than any other. The older types of dash churns were made usually of wood. A more modern development is to make them of crockery. A great deal has been said about the old-fashioned dash churn. Some of our modern butter makers think that it is impossible to make good butter in this kind of churn. I was taught to believe this at one time myself, but a little investigation brought out the following points to my satisfaction: 1. When the cream is handled properly and the operator is very skillful, just as good quality of butter can be made in a dash churn as any other kind of churn. 2. I would not advise anyone, who is going to purchase a churn, to purchase a dash churn for the following reasons: 1. The dangers of over churning are greater with the dash churn than with the barrel type. 2. The butter is harder to wash and handle in the dash churn. 3. During the churning process the cream is more exposed, and there is a greater amount of loss due to spillage.

The Barrel Type

The next type of churn that I wish to discuss is the barrel type, which usually is operated by revolving it on a stand bringing about a certain amount of agitation by dropping the cream from one end of the barrel to the other. From all sources of information, no doubt, this is the most successful type of churn to use under most conditions. The theory of churning is sim-

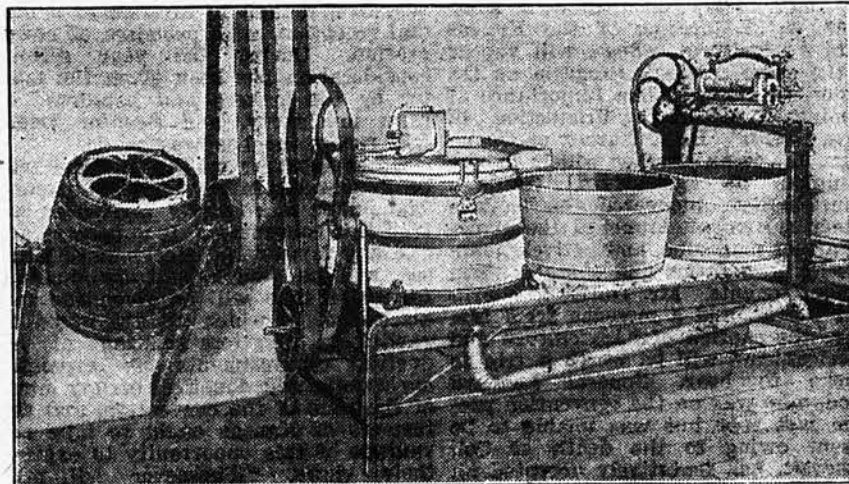
ply that the small globules and molecules of butterfat in the cream are brought in contact with each other in such a way that they gradually gather into larger particles and eventually become so large that they are separated from the milk. First we see them about the size of a pin head, and they gradually become larger and larger. The combining of butterfat can be brought about best where there is no interference by internal movement of paddles or rollers. These internal fixtures beat the butter and destroy the texture if not handled very carefully. There are several modifications of the barrel type of churns to make it easier to handle the cream and butter. Some of them are improved by being put into permanent frames and put on rollers. Others have fly wheels attached so that the turning operation will be more simple and easier.

As to the kinds of material which we often find in churns, I might say that we have those made of glass, others made of steel, others made of wood, and still others made of crockery. About the only difference that I can see regarding the kind of material that is put into a churn is the climatic conditions and the difficulty of breaking as compared with wood. For instance, glass makes a very convenient material for a churn so far as sanitation is concerned. It also enables one to watch the operation and know when it is completed, but glass breaks easily and is easily subjected to temperature changes during the churning process.

Best Materials for Containers

Crockery is somewhat more substantial than glassware, but also has the disadvantage of being rather heavy to handle, and is subjected very easily to temperature changes such as changing from cool to hot water or vice versa. Steel churns are, no doubt, a great improvement over stone and glass so far as permanency and lightness are concerned. But in warm climates when the cream is placed in a steel churn, steel being a good conductor of heat soon changes the temperature of the cream to that of the atmosphere. However, steel churns have the advantage of being always ready. There are no hoops to fall off, and if dropped on concrete floors, no injury is done except a dent.

So far as the process of churning is concerned, when cream is handled properly equally successful results can be obtained with wood as with other material. No doubt, wood will always be used to the greatest extent for this purpose. The kind of wood is very important in making churns. Any kind of wood that has an odor does not make a satisfactory churn, as butter will absorb a certain amount of the odor from the wood. The care of wooden churns has more to do with the successful use of those churns than any one thing. A good coat of enamel on the exterior part of a wooden churn will go a long way toward keeping the churn from drying up and falling apart during the intervening time between churning. It is not a good practice to keep water standing in wooden churns from one churning period to



The Barrel Type of Churn Can be Attached Very Easily to the Same Engine That Runs the Washing Machine with Small Expense.

another in order to prevent it from falling apart, for water discolors the interior part of the churn, and often produces a foul odor in the wood.

Another thing that should be considered in selecting a churn is the size. It is much better to have a larger churn than is necessary, than to have one too small. In fact, I believe the best results can be obtained when a churn is about one-third full. Most barrel types of churns are said to be operating at full capacity when half full. In other words, it is necessary to have about 50 per cent of the space for agitation. Especially when the churning temperature is rather low, or the cream a little too thin, or many other things which make the churning difficult, it will take an unusually long time to perform the churning operation, when if the churn had been only one-third full, it might have been performed without any difficulty.

Churns are usually sold as to their capacity in terms of gallons, for instance a 5-gallon churn means that when the churn is full to the brim it will hold 5 gallons of cream. In that case not more than 2½ gallons of cream should be placed in it for churning. So the way to determine upon the size of churn to purchase is first to determine how often you are going to churn, then determine the amount of cream that you will have on hand to churn at any particular time. If you have 5 gallons of cream to churn twice a week, then a 10-gallon churn should be purchased.

Another point that might be mentioned is that there are many homes where a very small quantity of cream is churned once or twice a week, such as a quart or possibly a quart and one-half. In this case, I believe, the little glass churns on the market are perhaps the most satisfactory types to be used.

The most important thing, however, in using a churn is to keep in mind the principles of butter making, as the quality of butter is not so much dependent on the churn itself as the manner in which the cream and butter are handled. The question of handling cream and butter will be discussed in a later article.

What Kansas Hog Men Think

(Continued from Page 12.)

"I think hogs that receive the care that usually is given them by club members will show a profit any time. I can see nothing that should discourage pig club members from going ahead with their work with a greater vim than ever."—J. R. Adams.

"The brightest outlook is for 1920, for good hogs, especially the kind that usually is owned by pig club members. I am very glad to see clubs in the different parts of the state, as they give the boys and girls a bigger and better understanding of the improvement of the livestock industry."—Harold B. Woodlief.

"If we should have a fair corn crop next summer and with everyone selling out now, it will be a good thing to have a good lot of pigs to meet the demand. I am for Gapper, and many thanks to him for his pig club. There's nothing better. We never will do too much for the boys in that way. Make real farmers out of them as soon as possible. Too often we make hired men of them until they are nearly grown. I well remember how proud I was, and realize now that it did me a great deal of good, when I first owned something for myself altho only a boy in my early 'teens. Keep the boys on the farm."—Alfred L. Cline, Rice County.

The fifth question in the series was in regard to rations and methods of feeding in use on Kansas farms. A large amount of interesting, valuable information was obtained, but because of lack of space it cannot be touched on here. The question of feeding will be taken up in the weekly club department at a later date.

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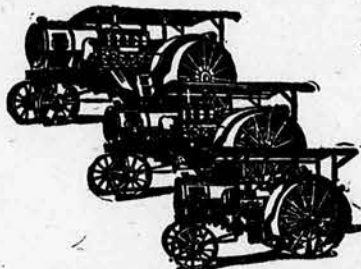
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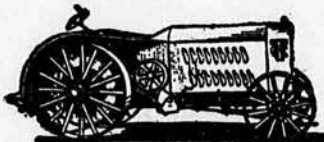
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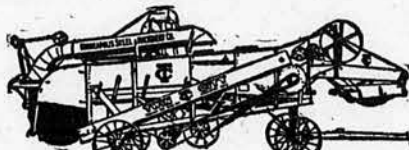
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Draws three
bottoms
Turns an acre
an hour

Plows more deeply. Discs and harrows more thoroughly. And it gets the work done quickly when the soil is just right. The increased yield pays back the cost of the tractor in a little while.

Because of its simple power-saving design, and the nice balance between power and weight, the Huber Light Four gives you more work to the gallon of fuel used.

All spur-gear-drive to the draw-bar converts the highest possible portion of the power developed by the motor into useful work. High test alloy steel makes the tractor light—it will not pack plowed ground; center draft conserves power; high wheels roll easier and provide greater traction grip.

Huber simplicity is the mark of experience in tractor building. It explains the Huber reputation: "It always keeps running"—and farmers above everything else must have reliability. Write now for "The Foundation of Tractor Reliability."

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How to Spread Straw and Manure Easily, Quickly and Cheaply

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Reader Can Get a Machine
For Much Less Than \$100 That Spreads Both Manure and
Straw 20 to 25 Feet Wide

By W. W. Burgess

The value of spreading straw and manure is too well recognized by successful farmers everywhere to need any stating. But many Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze readers will not be surprised to find that they get a spreader that is a proven success for less than \$100.

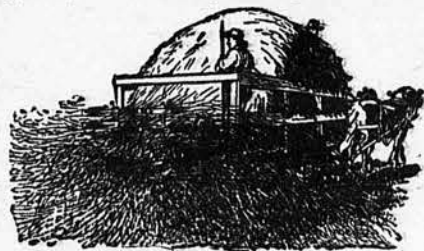
The Simplex Spreader is certainly a wonder—under my own observation is used both light, dry, wet, rotten and sticky straw and manure—not a dribble, little spread—a great big twenty to twenty-five feet wide. I could see the Simplex justly earned the title of being the widest spreader made.

Another thing I like about the Simplex is that it makes such a light draft the horses were not worked hard at time. The strength, simplicity and ability of the Simplex also appealed to me as it should to any farmer—the Simplex should easily last a lifetime. When you can get a simple, scientific machine like the Simplex for so little money and have a year to pay if you don't, I certainly advise getting one at once.

I know that you can spread from ten to twenty acres a day (light or thick as you wish) with a Simplex, so it will only be a few hours or days work to protect your wheat with straw or enrich your fields with manure. A Simplex will easily pay for itself ten or fifteen times in a year through increased yields and land values.

Another interesting thing is that you can spread straw and manure for your friends and neighbors in spare time this winter and make from \$25 to \$40 a day as many other owners are doing.

I was talking to Mr. L. D. Rice, President of The Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 2001 Trad-ers Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago and he said he would be glad to send a book telling all about the Simplex Straw and Manure Spreader free to any Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze reader, and explain his free thirty day trial and year to pay plan. My advice is to write Mr. Rice immediately and get busy increasing your crops with a Simplex as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose—your name on a card will do.



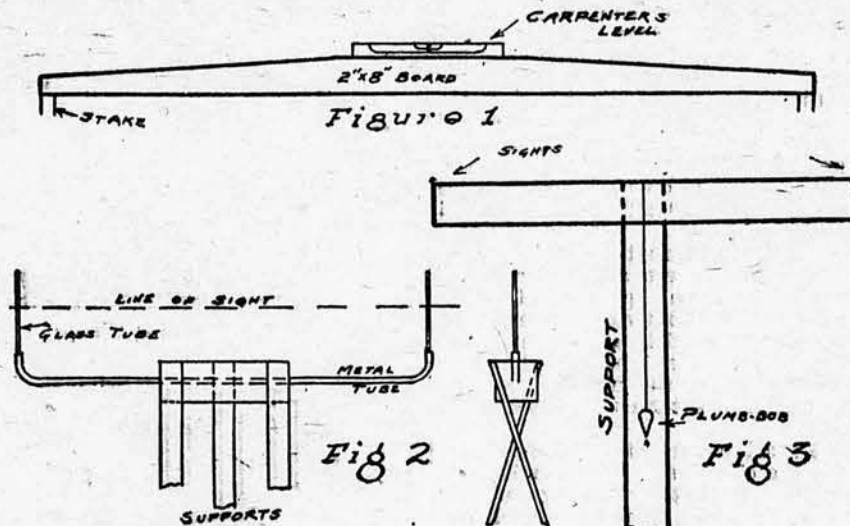
Rural Engineering Hints

BY C. E. JABLOW

WHERE YOUR fence follows a section line or other such definite straight line it is reasonable to assume that the acreage of a certain field is a fairly well known quantity, but there are a great many instances where the topography is such that it is not practicable to cultivate the fields in perfect squares or rectangles. Even where some fields are rectangular in shape the area is uncertain. Perhaps the farmer is not known to you, who when he is plowing or planting, gives his acreage of a field at a certain figure, to show his industry and then at threshing time, the acreage is quite another smaller figure, showing the high yield. Of course the measure of the crop is a definite thing, but the acre yield is in many cases, quite another

Of course greater accuracy can be obtained by the use of the chain or tape, but this degree of accuracy may not be necessary, for the information that may be sought. To obtain differences in elevation between two points, the eye cannot be depended upon, for it is not uncommon in hilly and rough country, to hear tourists declare that the water is flowing up hill. This was the writer's experience, when traveling thru the irrigated sections of Colorado recently.

A home made level in the hands of some people, can give results that are sufficient for the purposes on the average farm. Such a level can be made in any of the following ways. Two small vertical glass tubes separated a distance of 2 or 3 feet and attached to a



thing. For many farmers, this may be considered as of no consequence, but for the scientific farmer, who studies all of the circumstances affecting his crop, this exact knowledge will be useful.

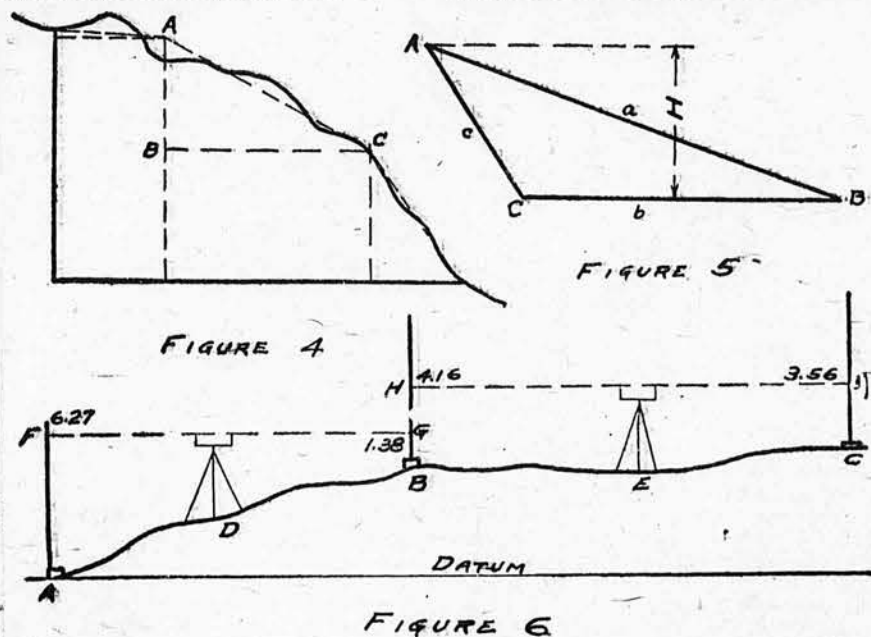
No Expensive Equipment Needed

There are two kinds of surveys that the farmer may be interested in. One in which horizontal distances only are measured and areas calculated from the results and the other in which it is desired to establish contours so that the lay of the land may be studied for the purpose of laying out drainage systems and for other purposes where difference in elevations is desired.

The very simplest equipment for carrying out the first purpose indicated is one pair of good, healthy human legs. In order that reasonable results should be had from such a survey, it is necessary that one experiment to discover the length of their usual pace. To do this, lay off accurately a distance of 100 feet on a level and smooth stretch of ground and go over this a sufficient number of times to determine the exact length of your step. With a little practice in pacing, linear measurements can be obtained with an error of 1 per cent or less when the distance paced is not too short.

board can be connected by rubber or metallic tubing. When almost filled with water, a sight taken across the surface of the water in both tubes will be horizontal. This is shown in Fig. 1. Another level is constructed, by making use of the plumb-bob in the following manner. A smooth board about 3 or 4 inches wide and 2 or 3 feet long with sights on at each end is secured to an upright piece, so that the line of sight is perpendicular to the center line of the vertical piece. A plumb line supported from the top must coincide with this line when the instrument is in use. This is shown in Fig. 1.

A third instrument can be made by using an ordinary carpenter's level. This level is attached to the thin edge of a long 2-inch plank. Precautions must be taken to have the level absolutely parallel to the bottom edge of the plank. This can be done by fixing two stakes a distance apart, equal to the length of the plank, at approximately the same elevation. Note the position of the bubble, then reverse the plank end to end, and note the position again. When the stakes are driven, so that the bubble is midway between these two positions the bottom edge is horizontal. Now plane the top edge or adjust the level tube, so that the bubble



is in a central position. This piece of equipment is shown in Fig. 3.

A field can be divided up into triangles or rectangles if bounded by straight lines, and the areas of these can be computed readily. If the outline of the field is irregular, due to the course of some stream or other cause, we can still imagine a series of joining straight lines to bound the area. These lines should extend outside of bounds as frequently as being on the field in order to neutralize the error. This is shown in figure four. The area of a rectangle we know is the product of the length and the breadth. The area of the triangle, provided one corner is square, is the product of one of the shorter sides and half the length of the other short side. This can be seen to be half of a rectangle, when the rectangle is divided by a diagonal. In general the area of a triangle is the length of one side multiplied by one half the distance from this side to the opposite angle. The area of Fig. 5 is then the product of the length C B and one half H. The area of Fig. 5 also can be obtained when the length of the three sides are known by substitution in the following formula: Area equals the square root of $S(S-A)(S-B)(S-C)$. Where S equals the sum of the length of the three sides divided by two.

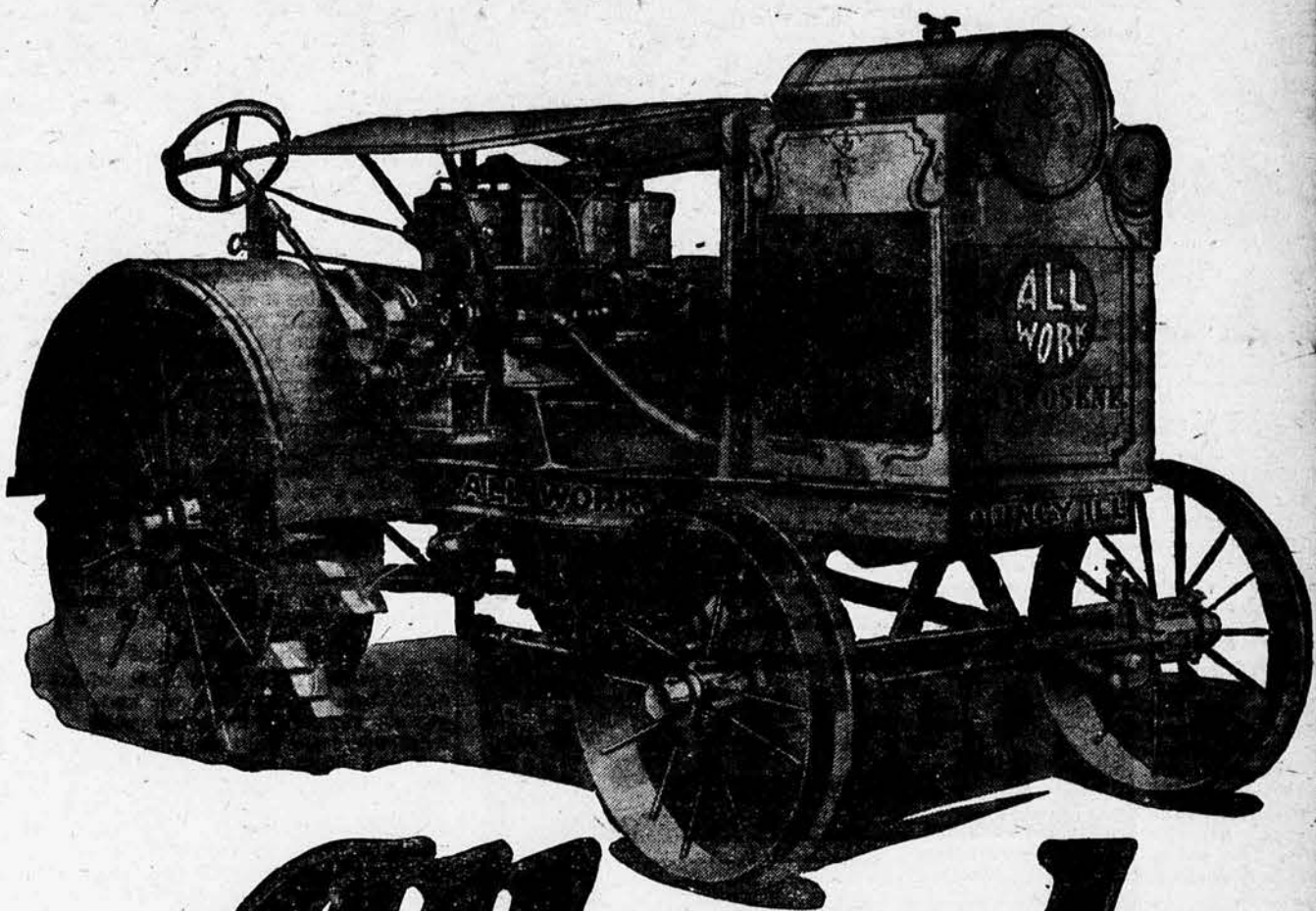
If linear measurements are taken in feet, the area will be determined in square feet. To reduce this to acres, divide by 43,560. If linear measurements are in rods, the area will be in square rods and to reduce to acres divide by 160. In order to determine the difference in elevation between two points it is usually necessary to determine the elevation of intermediate points and this process is spoken of as running a line of levels. At least two men should constitute a surveying party to make the determinations. A rod with graduations in feet and decimal portions of a foot is generally used. It may simplify things somewhat if an inexpensive rod is purchased for your work altho if care is exercised a smooth straight strip of wood about 1 inch by 2 inches and about 10 feet long may be used. This the writer was forced to do in some work in which he was recently engaged by the fact that in the shipment of the equipment the rod was mislaid. In a home-made rod, too much pains cannot be taken to get the graduations exact and the markings clear.

In Fig. 6 is shown diagrammatically the method that should be pursued in getting at elevations. Point A we will term the bench mark and this point should be selected as some permanent point that can be identified readily by a brief description in notes that will be taken as the work progresses. The level is set up at D and by sighting along the horizontal line F G the reading 6.27 feet is taken from the rod. The location of the level is maintained at the same point and a front sight is taken on station B. This reading may be 1.38 feet. In other words point B is 4.89 feet higher than A or the difference of the two readings. In this same way the work may be carried on and if the distance is considerable, it will be necessary to find some fixed and permanent points on the way and establish other bench marks. These points should be marked for the location of the exact spot and the location designated by some letter or combinations of letters. A description of the bench mark should be made at the proper place in the notes. This enables one to check the work to better advantage and if by some accident the position of the instrument or rod is shifted at the wrong time, the work is only lost to the last bench mark. The location for the turning points should be some firm point such as a small rock on the ground or an uncovered root of a tree. Of course this is not always possible. A stake may be driven for this purpose and afterwards withdrawn after the two rod readings are taken on the one station.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

BY THE time this is in print a new year will be getting under way.

How soon the years end now-days; even the decades roll by and before we realize it we are 10 years older. Even the years crowded with exciting incident seem no longer than did the ones in which nothing much happened; the years, for instance, between 1900 and 1914. It seems but yesterday that the papers were disputing as to whether the new century began in 1900 or in 1901 and behold! the new century is one-fifth gone. Many express fears as to what the coming years are to bring to our country but, knowing that 95 of every 100 people are fair and decent if given a chance, I have no fears but what we will weather every storm the Twentieth Century may bring.

Wheat is All Right

The snow has gone and the wheat is again bare. So far as we know it is yet all right. It looks as green as it was before the cold weather came and the soil is in good condition, having just about the right amount of moisture. Of course, it has not made the growth it did one year ago but that was not to be expected. The fall of 1918 was an exceptional one for growth, one which we cannot expect to see repeated often. I do not think we have a show for a big crop of wheat next year. The bulk of the wheat did not go into ground in the best of condition and the stand is rather thin. But a favorable spring can work wonders; the thin wheat may stool and the rain and sun may produce as much wheat to the acre as was raised this year. Let us hope that it grows on less straw.

Selling the Spring Pigs

We sold, this week, the last of the pigs of this spring's farrow. They had thrived very well and weighed nearly 200 each. They brought \$12 a hundred at our local stockyards. It is not so long ago that we would have thought this a wonderful price but that was in the days when corn could be bought for 75 cents a bushel. Now it costs \$1.50 and it has to be hauled from the station. Under those conditions hog raising is impossible in this part of Kansas and I know you cannot blame me for saying that no sows will be bred on this farm to farrow next spring. When we have the coming season's supply of meat cured there will be left on this farm just one sow and six pigs. These are all we care to feed until we have a good big crib full of corn of our own raising again on hand.

Hog Raisers Lose Money

It is going to seem rather strange to farm without a lot of hog chores to do, morning, noon and night. For years we aimed to have on hand at all times from 40 to 50 head of hogs and up to 1914 we had a 20-year record of costs which showed a profit in our hog raising operations 7 years out of 10. One year out of the 10 was one of loss while in the other two we broke about even. With 1914 came our last good corn crop and with it also came the Great War with its upsetting conditions. Since that time we have endeavored to keep as many hogs as our rather light corn crops would justify but on the whole we should have been several hundred dollars ahead if we

had not seen a hog on the farm since 1914. Prices for all other farm products are high enough to assure a fair profit under normal producing conditions; if a man has not made money on wheat this year it was not because of a low price but of unfortunate weather conditions. I think I may say with safety that while the price of all we have to buy has doubled, the price of all that we have to sell has doubled also except hogs and cattle. The price of hogs is but 50 per cent higher than in pre-war times; the cost of raising them 100 per cent higher. Under those conditions do not expect the Kansas farmers to continue raising hogs. As an amendment to the foregoing let me make this exception: the price of virtually everything we have to buy has doubled except that of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. That is the same old price and worth four times what it costs.

Wood for Sunnyside School

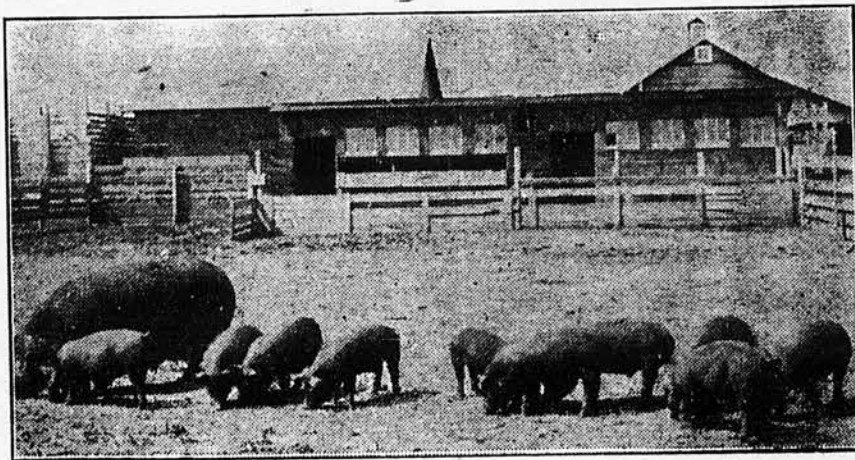
Ten volunteer wood choppers worked up a month's supply of wood for Sunnyside school in a short time one afternoon this week. There is, on a bend in the creek on this farm, a large clump of box elders which came up during one of our wet seasons, several years ago. They grew thickly and reached an average size of from 6 to 10 inches thru when the dry seasons of the last three years came. They ceased to thrive and this summer about finished them. It was these saplings which were made into wood. Box elder is not the best of fuel but when it is well dried it beats nothing by about 75 per cent. By the use of the wood chopped that afternoon I think that our school may be kept going until such time as coal begins to move again.

The Farm Wood Land

The wood on this farm grows along the creek which crosses the land in an angling direction the short way of the farm. In the bends which are formed by the twists and turns of the creek there are groves enough to make perhaps 10 acres of timber. This timber belt is virtually all in the pasture and it has been increasing in area since we came to the farm, 24 years ago. The trees are of recent growth, the original ones having been cut off at the time of the first settlement of the country. This makes the oldest trees on the creek about 40 years old but the main growth has sprung up within the last 30 years. When one is with growing things he never observes the growth and for that reason the trees along the creek do not seem to me to be much larger than they were 24 years ago. But from landmarks I know that the growth in that time has been great; a hill across the creek down which the road from town runs was plainly visible 24 years ago; we could see a team coming down that hill until it was more than half way to the bottom and now we cannot see the road at all; the trees have grown until their tops are as high as the hill.

Green Ash

I read in an old book a few days ago that "green ash makes a fire fit for a queen." That may be; green ash burns better than most green wood but even at that, while possibly fit for a queen,



Hog Production in Kansas Next Year Will be Curtailed to a Large Extent. Many Farmers Will Sell All of Their Sows and Pigs and Quit.

it is not good enough for the average Kansas citizen. Dry ash makes good fuel; so does dry hackberry, locust and elm and each year we find in our timber belt enough dead trees to provide wood for three families. It is not so easy to work up dead wood as green. I suppose the best way of all would be to cut the green wood this year and let it season until next winter. But that plan would not allow us to utilize the dead trees; for that reason all the green wood we cut is when we wish some to use as a substitute for "boughten" lumber and to get this we hunt until we find a place where the trees are too thick and cut out one. By this method I think that our timber belt is improving every year.

Lumber Costs are High

It is not only in Kansas that wood and lumber are high in price; I note by our Vermont paper that stove length wood costs \$10 a cord there now, delivered in town. A friend living there wrote me this week that he had bought an old house several miles away which he intended to tear down and use in making a new building as the price of new lumber had risen to a point never dreamed of there. For spruce dimension \$65 a thousand was asked. This, remember, is in a well timbered country where, in former years, the price of lumber was the last thing to be considered in figuring building costs. This means that we who have wooden buildings should take the best of care of them and to prepare, when they are gone, to use steel, concrete and asphalt for farm construction.

Packers Regret Market Declines

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for December 6 contains a communication signed by Frank Salter of Oak Hill, Kan., in which he indorses Senator Capper's "fight to compel a square deal from the packers." Mr. Salter bases his argument upon the high retail prices of meat at a time when livestock values have been declining rapidly.

No one has regretted the recent decline in livestock prices any more than have the packers, for they keenly realize the danger to them of decreased production if producers become discouraged. Unfortunately, however, the packers cannot force consumers to eat high priced meat and we cannot continue to pay high prices for livestock only to sell the meat products at a loss.

Mr. Salter speaks as if the recent decline in live hog prices was an advantage to the packers. Probably he does not know that entirely aside from the unfortunate effect upon production this decline of approximately 10 cents a pound in live hog prices represented a loss in inventory values of more than 10 million dollars to this company alone in a period of a few weeks, for at all times we must have in process of cure around 100 million pounds of pork products in order to supply the trade.

The published advertisements of this company as well as the official government reports show that wholesale prices of meat products have fallen more rapidly than any other class of commodities and that wholesale meat prices have kept pace with the decline in livestock values.

As far as can be ascertained, general retail prices have not fallen as rapidly as wholesale prices, but this company is not in a position to discuss factors in the retail situation.

Mr. Salter says that he supports Senator Capper in his fight against the packers but he does not explain how legislation will remedy the situation. There is no question but that Mr. Salter favors legislation because he expects it to result in higher prices for his cattle and lower prices for the dressed meat which he buys as a consumer. Yet certainly he does not believe that government interference will result in greater efficiency and lower expenses for slaughtering and meat packing operations, and even if legislation should result in the large packers doing business at cost, the elimination of our profits of less than 1/2 cent a pound would make no appreciable difference in the cost of dressed meat. As the entire spread between the prices of live cattle and dressed meats is made up of the two items, expenses and profits, and as neither of these two items can be reduced by government interference, we fail to see how the legislation indorsed by Senator Capper can bring about the desired result. —Swift & Co.



Clean Plowing for Clean Crops

CLEAN plowing is the only kind of plowing the E-B 102 tractor plow ever does. It is the plow for clean crops.

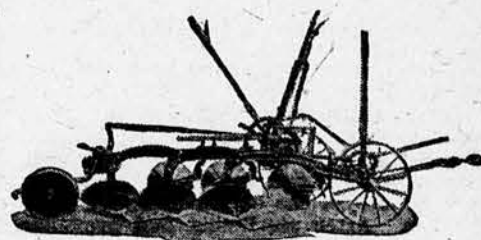
It buries every spear of stubble—even on the dryest, toughest soils found anywhere. For this plow cuts deep enough to make a clean furrow slice, and the moldboard is shaped so as to turn the land clear over in a continuous, smooth ribbon.

The E-B 12-20 tractor and 102 plow can turn over the heaviest as well as the lightest soils. Together, they make an unbeatable plowing combination for an economical quality job.

The E-B 102 Tractor Plow

The shares on the 102 tractor plow can be changed in 5 seconds, without tools of any kind. The clean plowing of sharp shares is the mark of the E-B 102.

The weight of the plow is all carried on the wheels. Their bearings are dust-proof and anti-friction. And the E-B 102 is a one-man plow, easily operated from the seat of the tractor.



E-B 102 Tractor Plow equipped with quick-detachable shares, lever-operated.

One-man size, light draft and easy handling.

The E-B 12-20 Tractor

Lightness, reserve power, fuel economy, dependability—these are features that have made the E-B tractor famous.

And every accessory, every construction detail, of the 12-20 is chosen to make this tractor give the right service.

All working parts are enclosed; Hyatt roller bearings; K-W magneto; Bantam ball-thrust bearings; Modine Spirex radiator.

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A Complete Line of Farm Machinery Manufactured and Guaranteed by One Company

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BROOKS' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Blinds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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These Gloves are made Gauntlet style from Automobile top material and trimmings. They will outwear several pairs of ordinary cotton gloves. They will protect your hands and are exceedingly comfortable as they give plenty of finger freedom and they are waterproof.

These gloves are just the thing for fall and winter automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable. We purchased a large supply of these gloves to give to our readers, and we want you to write for your pair today.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.00 to pay for a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, or \$2.00 for a three-year subscription. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$.....for which enter my subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me a pair of gloves postpaid.

Name
Address

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash

EDITOR

Letters from Farm Women Telling How They Preserve Meat at Butchering Time

WHEN unexpected company comes, plenty of canned meat in the cellar is a great help because it can be prepared in just a little while. Any kind of meat may be canned but ham and tenderloin are especially good. We can our meat in economy jars and the meat keeps well and is delicious. If the jars are new we temper them by bringing them to the boiling point. We wash them, then cut up the meat in small pieces, season with salt and pepper and pack it in the jars. Pour some cold water in the jars but not too much for it will boil out and be wasted. Put the cap in cold water and then place it on the jar. Next press on the clamp, being sure it is stretched out, for if it is too tight the jar might break. We place the jars in a canning rack and put it on a rack made of lath in the bottom of the wash boiler. After sterilizing we remove the jars from the boiler and next day when cold remove the clamp. We test the sealing for a week by trying to lift the cap.

A handful of salt added to each kettle of lard before it is strained helps to keep the lard fresh. We add some salt to the intestine fat and let it stand in cold water a while, but it is kept separate. The cracklings are saved and made into soap later on.

This is our recipe for mince meat: To 4 pints of chopped meat, 5 pints of chopped apples, 5 pints of sugar, 2 pints of water, and more than 1/2 box of raisins add a teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice, ginger and grated nutmeg, 1 lemon and the grated rind. Stir well together, moisten with nearly a quart of fruit juice and a little of the water in which the meat was boiled. Put on the stove and cook well, then seal airtight in jars. Essie Gault.

Atchison Co., Kansas.

Sausage Made With Rabbit

Summer Sausage—(to be made only in cold weather)—Grind and salt 25 pounds of beef and let stand 36 hours. Add 15 pounds of ground pork, 6 ounces of white pepper, 1 ounce of whole black pepper, and 1 ounce of whole mustard seed. Spread out in a cool place for 36 to 40 hours, then stuff into casings. Let hang for a few hours, then smoke slowly for a few days. This will keep all summer.

Rabbit Sausage—Use equal parts of rabbit meat and lean pork. Add 1/3 as much fat, grind and mix well. Season with salt, pepper and sage.

Rabbit Veal Loaf—Grind the rabbit meat and add a good sized piece of fresh or salt pork, ground, a cup of milk, 1 egg and a cup of cracker crumbs. Season with salt, pepper, sage and paprika, put in a pan and bake until well done. Serve hot or cold.

If a piece of fat pork is added to rabbit when it is cooking it will improve the taste. Mrs. M. L. Carbiener.

Colorado.

Broth May be Saved, Also

I have canned beef and pork with the greatest of success for the last seven or eight years. The meat must be well cooked. I prefer to let it hang out all night after being killed but not to freeze. I cut all the hams and shoulders (and sides if I wish to can them) into convenient pieces for serving, taking out all the bone, while the Mason jars are sterilizing, then I fill them but do not pack. I put a teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper in the middle of each jar, then on the top I put another dash of pepper and a teaspoon of salt. I now put on the lids without rubbers, screw them almost tight, put the cans in the can holders or rack, and place in the wash boiler filled with tepid water up to the shoulders of the jars. I get the water to boiling as soon as possible and keep it boiling for 3 hours, then let the fire slow down until the

water is not boiling but still very hot. I lift out each can, put on a good rubber, seal tight, put back in the boiler and boil 1/2 hour longer. Remove the cans and place them in the cellar.

I crack the bones and boil them in an open kettle until the meat that adheres to them is well done, then I can the broth the same as I do fruit. It is very fine for making soups, gravies and dumplings. I usually fry down the spare ribs but think I shall try canning some of them this winter. I have kept canned meat a year successfully. When I open it I just heat it and make gravy or dumplings or noodles. Sometimes I fry the meat or roast it or run it thru the meat grinder and fry it in cakes.

We killed a 400-pound hog in August two years ago and it was all canned up right away and saved. A number of persons have eaten my canned meat and pronounced it fine. When I have extra men to cook for how handy it is

cakes are delicious when baked with this butter. By adding sugar to it while yet warm and beating it well it makes a creamy butter that is fine to spread on bread. In this way no part of either the meat or lard is wasted.

Mrs. Cora Thompson.

Cloud Co., Kansas.

Keeps Canned Meat Two Years

In canning meats I use Mason jars with screw top lids, preferably new ones, with steam pressure rubbers and only the best pure salt.

Sausage Canned Raw—After seasoning raw sausage I pack it in quart jars, place rubbers and lids and process quarts 1 hour at 15 pounds pressure in a steam pressure canner, or pints 30 minutes. When desired for use this sausage is cut out with a knife or spoon and fried.

Roast Beef—Cut good steak beef into

pieces 6 or 8 inches square, remove the skin, boil 35 minutes, slice in 1 1/2 inch slices, pack in jars, adding salted broth from the lean meat or bones. Place rubbers and lids and process quart jars 1 hour at 15 pounds pressure. This may be rolled in crumbs and fried a golden brown or it is fine cold or in beans or cabbage.

Boiled or Stewed Chicken—Boil the chicken, omitting giblets and back, until it can be removed from the bone. Season and pack in jars with broth to cover. Process quart jars 1 hour at 15 pounds pressure.

These recipes have all been tried and found good. I have kept all of the meats successfully for two years.

Meade Co., Kansas. A Reader.

Neighbors Exchange Meat

We shortened the process of lard rendering this butchering time by running the lard fat thru the sausage grinder. The fat renders much quicker and more lard is obtained.

A neighbor butchered quite early, while still warm weather, and several of us took part of the meat. Then when we butchered we paid back what we borrowed and sent to others. Thus we all have fresh meat oftener and it distributes the care of the meat among several.

Mrs. Levi Gingrich.

Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

The New Year Comes!

The New Year comes! Its pathway lies hid by the mist of days unknown. Faith sees bright stars illumine the skies, Hope bids each heart arise, press on.

—C. F. McKeown.

Another year comes and another leaf in life's book is turned for every person, be he young or old. Before us lies the new year with its new beginning and all should be thankful that "its pathway lies hid" from our eyes. The days of the old year are no longer unknown; each day holds some success, some failure, and, strange as it may seem, it is the failures that give old or young faith to see "bright stars" and resolve on each New Year's day to do better. It is not the past success but the past mistakes that "bid each heart arise; press on," have hopes and pray that he can make the coming year, the spotless page, a record for the Master's eye.

Lydia Smyres.

Cherokee Co., Kansas.

To Organize a Sunday School

To organize a rural Sunday school, have some man or woman first get permission of the school board to use the school house, and make a satisfactory arrangement as to lights and fuel. When this is done a committee should go to every family in the neighborhood and explain the need so as to arouse their sympathies, and then have them sign the names of as many of their family as they think will attend, and see if they will not give some money with which to purchase the first installment of literature. In the meantime, send to David C. Cook at Elgin, Ill., or to some other publishing house and get prices. Send for your lesson leaves, papers, and secretary and treasurer books. If you haven't enough money for the books use common note books.

Have a business meeting and elect superintendent, assistant superintendent, secretary, treasurer, chorister pianist, librarian and any other officers thought necessary. These officers are to form an executive committee, and this committee arranges the classes according to sizes or ages, and either appoints teachers for the classes or lets the classes choose their teachers. The success of the school will depend largely upon the teachers and superintendent. They must first of all be Christian in deed as well as name, and have enthusiasm and personal magnetism. Under these conditions the Sunday school will thrive.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.



to go to the cellar and bring up a couple of 1/2 gallon cans of meat which take but a few minutes to prepare for the table. I also canned salmon in this way when I lived on the Western coast and it was good.

Mrs. W. A. VanDyke.

Recipe for Crackling Butter

To can spare ribs, chicken, or meats of any kind I cut the meat into small pieces, salt as for table use, boil, roast or fry until partially done, pack into fruit jars, pour the drippings over the meat, adjust rubbers, screw covers on lightly, and stand each can on a wooden rack placed in the bottom of the boiler or canner. Next I fill the vessel with warm water nearly to the top of the cans and boil them 1 1/2 hours. I remove the cans from the fire, let cool for a short time, tighten the covers and put away in a dark place.

Crackling Butter—Perhaps the biggest waste at butchering time is in the cracklings, which are thrown out or made into soap. After trying out the lard I salt the cracklings and run them thru a food chopper. While still hot I set them in a dish to mold. Crackling butter may be used for frying or seasoning where butter is called for. Pan-

3 or 4-pound pieces, place in a roasting pan with an inch of water, cook in a hot oven 25 minutes, then turn the meat and cook another 25 minutes. A kettle containing some of the bones should be boiling while the meat is in the oven to obtain stock to can with the meat. Slice the meat small enough to pack well and season to taste. Pour a small cup of broth in the jar and fill with meat, adding enough broth to cover the meat. Place rubbers and lids and process quart jars 50 minutes in a pressure canner at 15 pounds pressure. If the beef is more than 2 years old at killing time, I process it 1 hour at 15 pounds.

Stewed Pork Meat—Boil back bones and ribs and any small pieces until the meat can be cleaned from the bones. Reheat in the broth and salt to taste. Fill the jars, having enough broth to cover the meat. Process quart jars 50 minutes at 15 pounds pressure and pints 40 minutes. I make meat pies of this meat in the summer by rolling biscuit dough rather thin and placing a large spoon of the meat on one round, moistening the edges of the dough and placing another round on the top of the meat, pinching the edges together. Bake and pour over the pie the broth which has been thickened to a gravy.

Canned Fresh Side Pork—Cut in

Time Table for Sterilizing Meat

Product	Hot Water Bath Outfit	Steam Sure, 5 Lbs.	Pres-Steam Sure, 15 Lbs.
Partly cooked roast beef, corned beef, sweet breads, tongue, brains, head cheese, spareribs, kidneys, sausages, and other meats (pints or quarts).....	1 1/2 hours	40 minutes	30 minutes
Raw beef, pork, veal and all other meats (pints or quarts).....	3 hours	2 hours	1 hour
All meat stocks, with or without vegetables and cereals (pints or quarts).....	1 1/2 hours	1 hour	40 minutes

Can the Surplus Chickens

That is the Advice Meade County Women Give

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

A LARGE NUMBER of the farm women in Meade county are very much interested in learning how to can chicken. At this season chickens are eating an enormous quantity of grain without proportionate gain in weight and it is a waste of time and money to feed those that are not laying. The most economical thing to do is to cut off their heads, dress them and put them into a can where they will be ready for the table at a moment's notice.

The Meade county women ask Ethel McDonald, County Home Demonstration agent to come to some one of their homes where a group of the neighbors meet and watch a demonstration on canning chicken. Miss McDonald takes



At the Canning Demonstration.

with her a pressure cooker, for in order to can meats successfully they must be subjected to a temperature higher than that of ordinary boiling and to secure this high temperature they should be cooked under pressure. These women do not have a pressure cooker but they are contemplating going together and buying one which will be a community cooker. This is a really excellent idea for it will enable them to can their meats and the expense of the utensil will be lessened. However, these homemakers are so eager to get the chicken canned that Miss McDonald is lending them the use of her cooker until they decide what they wish to do.

A demonstration was given at the home of Mrs. C. J. Hayes, who lives about 10 miles from Meade, Kan., on November 13. Several of the neighboring women came and Miss McDonald canned 2 quarts of chicken for them. The chickens were cut up just as one prepares them for frying. The bones were removed from the larger pieces so as to pack the jars tighter. After the chicken has been boned it may be browned in some hot fat before being packed in the jar. This gives it an excellent flavor similar to that of fried chicken.

After it is browned it is packed in the jar, 1 teaspoon of salt is added, the rubber slipped in place and the lid set on the jar but not tightened.

Another method is that of canning the chicken raw; that is, after it has been boned it is placed immediately in the jar, salted, and the rubber and lid

adjusted. A cup of water is poured into the bottom of the cooker and the cans of chicken placed on the rack. The lid of the cooker is then put in place and tightened. The pet cock is left open until steam begins to escape, so that all the air will be driven from the cooker. When the gauge shows that 20 pounds of pressure has been reached, the cooker is drawn to the back of the stove for it requires very little heat to hold that amount of pressure. The 20 pounds pressure subjects the chicken to a temperature of 250 degrees Fahrenheit, which is much higher than that of boiling. Subjecting meat to this high temperature for 1 hour means that all bacteria will be killed. It has been found that the reason meat is so much harder to keep than all fruits and most vegetables is because of the large number of bacteria present which are not killed by the boiling temperature.

After the chicken has been in the cooker the required time the pressure is allowed to go down by removing the cooker from the heat. After the pressure has gone down the pet cock is opened to allow any remaining steam to escape before the lid is removed. In this way there is no danger of one being burned by escaping steam. When the jars are removed the lids are tightened and the cans set away until needed for table use.

The chicken bones need not be wasted for they can be put to cook in cold water and excellent soup stock made. This stock canned and sealed comes in very conveniently on many occasions.

That any kind of meat may be successfully canned in the pressure cooker is best told by Mrs. Judson Hulbert, who lives on an 8,000-acre ranch 20 miles from Meade. She says: "The greatest problem in cooking on the farm, for me, was to serve different and appetizing kinds of meat during the warm months. So when I read of the steam pressure canners, and the success the users had I bought one and it has solved my problem along that line with perfect success.

"The first year I was afraid to can as much beef as we needed, fearing it might not keep. However, we found the beef so good and were so pleased with the results that the second year I canned 88 quarts, and never have lost a jar. After slicing off all I can I trim the bones clean, grind the scraps and season as for chili con carne, loaf or pressed beef, using all the broth for gravy, so there is no waste. Because we dislike the flavor of lard with which fried down sausage has been covered, I canned the sausage last year and the results were entirely satisfactory.

"As is often the case where several hogs are butchered at once, the headcheese amounted to more than we cared for, for immediate use, so I canned that also, and we used the last of both sausage and headcheese late in September, both tasting as good as if just made."

The January Letter Box

DECEMBER PRIZE winners are Mrs. Bird C. Moore, Ellis Co., Kansas, the \$2 prize; Mrs. L. A. Breed, Jewell Co., Kansas, and Isabel Gray, Clay Co., Kansas, the next two prizes.

For January a prize of \$2 will be awarded for the best letter and \$1 for each of the next two best received on any of the following subjects: If you have used a vacuum cleaner, vacuum sweeper, dustless mop, mop wringer, or any other device that is helpful in keeping the house clean, give your experience with it.

What plans have you made for your vegetable and flower garden for 1920? What vegetables paid best last year? What flowers do you think are best for beautifying the farm grounds?

If you ever attended a successful valentine party, tell all about it, describing the games played, decorations, and so forth.

If you use electric lights in your home, give your experience with them. How long have you had them? How many lights have you? Does it cost much to use them? What sort of fixtures have you? Would you advise other farm families to use them?

If you can send a photograph of one of your rooms lighted by electricity, or of yourself using the vacuum cleaner or other labor saver, please send that, also. Cash will be paid for all pictures used.

Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by January 24.

MY BIG 192 PAGE SEED & NURSERY CATALOG IS READY FOR YOU

NOW—while you are not so busy with outside work is the time to give a little thought to the selection of seeds for your next season's crops. My big, 192-page catalog is brim full of good things and valuable information. It not only gives an exact description of almost everything you can think of, but it also shows hundreds of pictures. Let this book be your planting guide this year, just like it has been the guide for thousands of other successful farmers for more than half a century.

It Pays to Buy Good Seeds

Experience has proved that it is good business to buy the best seeds and trees that money can buy. You get only the very best when you buy from Gurney, and my prices are so reasonable they will surprise you. When you plant my seeds, you not only can expect big yields, but you will get them.

Many Good Things for 1920

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What's in a First Aid Chest?

A Home is not Complete Without This Device

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO



A Home Economics Specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College Demonstrating the Use of a First Aid Kit

WE ARE JUST as proud of this as anything we have in the kitchen. I believe it is something that should be in every farm home," said James Blunt of Anderson county as he pointed to the small doors of a medicine chest which he had built above his kitchen cabinet.

A medicine chest is not used every day but when it is called for there usually is urgent need for it. Many times a life depends upon the quick action of a steady hand coupled with the right kind of sanitary materials with which to work. A medicine chest might be called a first aid kit for instead of it containing a long list of medicines, it really should be equipped just with those necessary things which make home remedies easy of application. Very few families, especially where there are children, get thru a season without their quota of cut fingers, burned hands, stone bruised toes, splinters in the feet, dust or cinders in the eyes, skinned knees, earache, toothache, and so on. And how many times the homemaker is almost driven to distraction as she madly scrambles thru machine drawers, linen closets, or sewing bags trying to find something with which to bandage the injured part.

"Mrs. Blunt spends most of her time in the kitchen and so when any of us gets hurt all she has to do is to unfold these little doors and here is everything she needs with which to administer first aid," continued Mr. Blunt.

There is some difference of opinion as to the location of the first aid chest. Some persons prefer the bedroom so that in case of sudden illness at night no time is lost in making a trip to another part of the house to secure the things needed. Where there is a bathroom one usually finds that the chosen location, perhaps because the mirrored doors of this piece of bathroom equipment add to the appearance of the room as well as supplying the mirror over the lavatory. The kitchen is a convenient location for the most accidents happen in the day time and the kitchen is the homemaker's laboratory. The one point to be carefully considered is to so place the little cupboard that children cannot easily climb up to it.

"I did not put handles on the doors of my chest for I thought if the children did climb up to it they could not possibly open it, and yet it is easy for older people to see how to unfold the doors," explained Mr. Blunt. Others have a lock and key on the door so they can lock it and hang the key at a place convenient for the older people but not easily accessible to the youngsters.

Every family has its personal likes and dislikes for the equipment of the first aid cupboards. There usually is something to be used for burns, something else for cuts, another remedy for earache, toothache, bruises, as well as

an antiseptic, and so on. It also means a great saving of time and reduced worry to have bandages of convenient width for use on fingers, legs, head or chest; and not only the bandage but some adhesive with which to hold it in place. A paper of small safety pins, and one of a larger size aid greatly in helping to pin corners, or in holding slings and hand supports in place. A supply of toothpicks is useful in helping in some emergency cases. A roll of absorbent cotton and some sterile gauze saves hunting about for bandages and cotton for dressings. A small pair of scissors kept in the kit likewise will save time when hurriedly cutting dressings. Equipment of this type kept in a compact kit or chest brings wonderful relief to the worried homemaker when it is necessary for her to administer first aid.

New Hats for Girls

9522—Ladies', Misses' and Girls' Set of Hats. Included in the pattern is



the "tam" ever popular with the school girl, the becoming beret or soft brim shape and a smart little toque. All three are very easy to make and can be modified and trimmed to suit the individual taste. Sizes, ladies', misses' and girls'.

9533—Boys' Suit. This cunning lit-

tle Oliver Twist suit is quite the proper thing for the small boy. The trousers button to the slip-over waist. Galatea or chambray with linen or pique are suggested for making. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

9535—Ladies' Dress. This design is demurely simple and thus adapted to figured silks or rich materials. The fullness at the waistline is confined by a narrow sash of ribbon. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 12 cents each. State size and number of pattern.

Women's Service Corner

Readers are invited to make use of this department. When you have a perplexing problem you cannot solve, send it to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., then look for the answer in this column. There will be no charge.

Recipe for Raised Doughnuts

Please print a recipe for raised doughnuts. —Mrs. I. M. A., Kirwin, Kan.

Scald and cool 1 cup of milk; when lukewarm, add ¼ cake of yeast dissolved in ¼ cup of lukewarm water, 1 teaspoon of salt and flour enough to make a stiff batter; let rise over night. In the morning add ½ cup of melted lard and butter mixed, 1 cup of light brown sugar, 2 eggs, well beaten, one-half of a grated nutmeg and flour enough to make a stiff dough. Let rise again, and if too soft to handle add more flour. Toss on a floured board, pat, and roll to ¼-inch thickness. Shape with a cutter, and work between the hands until round. Place on a floured board, let rise 1 hour, turn, and let rise again. Fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper. Cool, and roll in powdered sugar.

Are White Curtains Necessary?

Is it good taste to use cretonne draperies at the top and sides of a window without the white curtains on the inside? I dislike the white curtains as they obstruct the view. I should like to find someone who will card wool for comforters. —Mrs. W. C. McCormack, Jetmore, Kan.

There would be no objection to omitting the white curtains but windows are more attractive when they are used. The white curtains do not need to extend more than 2 inches beyond the draperies at the center, or they may be wider and draped back. It is possible to buy filmy, pretty patterns which will serve the purpose, but will not shut out the light, sun, and air, such as cheesecloth, Brussels net, marquisette, and filet.

Make Headcheese with Hogs' Heads

Please print a recipe or some method of using the heads of hogs. We expect to butcher soon and would like to make use of all the scraps. —Mrs. L. E. W., Caldwell, Kan.

The head is generally used for making headcheese. It should be shaved clean, the snout skinned and nostrils cut off just in front of the eyes. Cut out the eyes and eardrums. The fattest part of the head is generally used for lard. When the head is cleaned soak it in water for some time to extract the blood and dirt and after it is thoroughly cleaned cover it with water and boil until the meat separates from the bones. Tongues and hearts may be cooked with the head. When thoroughly cooked take out the meat and chop it fine, saving the liquor for future use. Season with 1½ pounds of salt, 3 ounces of black pepper, 1 ounce of red pepper, and 4 ounces of ground cloves, together with 2 gallons of the liquor, for every 50 pounds of meat. All should be mixed thoroughly so that proper seasoning is obtained. Stuff the mixture into casings if they are available. Boil the meat in the casings in the same liquor in which it was boiled first until it floats on the top, then place in cold water for a short time. Store it away in a clean, cool place, on a shelf or table. Place a board over it with a weight on top in order to hold the shape and to prevent the moisture from collecting in one spot. If there are no casings available, keep the meat in shallow pans.

No steel will cut keener than a sharp tongue.

Farm Home News

The new year, when it comes, is a good time for taking stock of things in general. I do not refer to the affairs of the purse so much as to many other things. Some one has said that each year should find us with old friends made better ones and new ones added. Many of us, tho, do not go out of our way to greet and welcome a new comer or to develop a friendship with some fairly near neighbors. There are not many farm women who could say that in the past year they had added one new friend to their list of friends. In taking stock and noting such failures, one should place the blame where it belongs.

It might pay one well to think over the year's work and see how much of it has been well planned and executed and how much has been haphazard and left to chance. The trouble we experience when we plan work, carefully, is that we seldom enter interruptions into our plans and they seem certain to come. When days end and the whole details of the plan are not executed, we feel sorely disappointed. It's only by forcing ourselves to think that we realize we have accomplished more for having planned what we did do. Pencil and paper plans seldom are made but they save a great deal of concern. Let the one who doubts it, try carrying a pad of paper and pencil in one of her apron pockets. Enter the list of things to be done and see how free the mind will be left for thinking of the work in hand. Time and energy both are often lost in wondering "What did I plan to do next?"

Let the stock-taker consider how well she has planned the family budget. In times of soaring prices such as we have at present the one who makes a budget plan finds the need for elasticity in the figures. The relative amounts may be, as a rule, retained. We may plan the relative amount we'll spend for clothing, for food, insurance, pleasure, charity and other items and keep as near to the mark as possible. There are many who won't be converted to the budget idea—that of planning your spending ahead of time. They say as an excuse that they spend only what they must, so why worry about it beforehand? Those who keep account of expenses are best able to make out budget plans. These plans enable them to save and spend intelligently.

We have been asked how much molasses should be used in curing meat. The government bulletin gives amounts of curing material for 50 pounds of meat. It also states that under no circumstances should any piece weigh more than 12 pounds. It also states that even if one uses sugar it is best to make sirup of it as salt and sugar do not mix readily. Using molasses or commercial sirup does away with the extra work. For the pickle or brine cure use, for 50 pounds, 3½ pounds of salt, 1¼ pounds of sirup or molasses, or if preferred, 1¼ pounds of sugar, preferably brown, 1 ounce of saltpeter, 2¼ gallons of water. Place the meat in a stone jar or hardwood barrel, and weight it down with a board or stone. Do not use iron, for it will rust. Then pour in just pickle enough to cover the meat. Leave the meat in the pickle three days to the pound of meat, so that a 10-pound ham would be left in the pickle 30 days, and a 6-pound bacon 18 days. After the meat has been in cure a week, take it all out of the jar or barrel, remove the pickle, replace the meat, weight it down and again pour the same pickle over the meat. Repeat every week.

The dry cure may be used for either light or heavy meat. Mix thoroly—1¼ pounds of salt, 1 ounce of saltpeter, 1 ounce of red pepper, 1 ounce of black pepper. Then add 1½ pounds of warm sirup or molasses and mix with the above until it assumes the appearance of sawdust. Apply a liberal coating of the mixture to all surfaces of the meat excepting the skin.

The meat should then be placed on a table, clean floor or in hardwood barrel, after first sprinkling the surface of the wood with salt.

Leave all the meat in cure undisturbed until the heaviest piece has been in 1½ days to the pound. Thus if the heaviest ham weighs 20 pounds, leave all the meat in cure 20 days.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

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The Essex can never be all that the Super-Six is for they are totally different types.

But the Essex does bring quality and performance to a class field that was unknown.

The former owners of large costly cars that have adopted the Essex have not been Hudson users. They have come from other cars, cars that fall short of the Super-Six in all particulars save size and cost.

The Essex appeals to such users because of its nimbleness. They like the way its performance compares with that of the Super-Six. You can see this on every hand. The two cars in any community that are most prominent because of their performance ability are the Hudson Super-Six and the Essex.

Essex Did Not Need Hudson's Endorsement

Think of the advantages Essex has had. What ordinarily would have required years to perfect was made possible in the very first model.


That is why 20,000 are now running, why more than \$30,000,000.00 was paid for Essex cars in ten months.

You have not needed the Hudson endorsement to understand Essex performance.

Essex has won its own way. Hudson gave it full benefit of the experience of its engineers and the ability of its manufacturing organization. Its name was not needed.

Now Hudson takes the same pride in acknowledging its kinship to Essex that a father might in speaking of his son who on his own account had made good.

(115)



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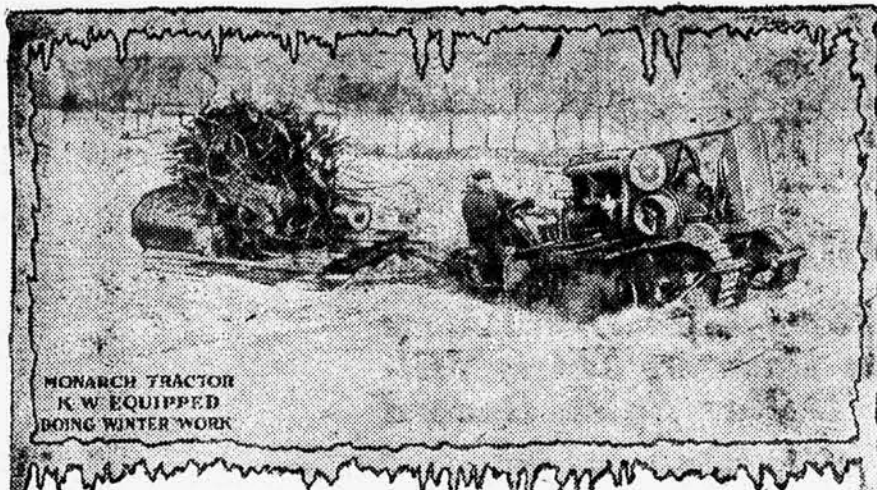
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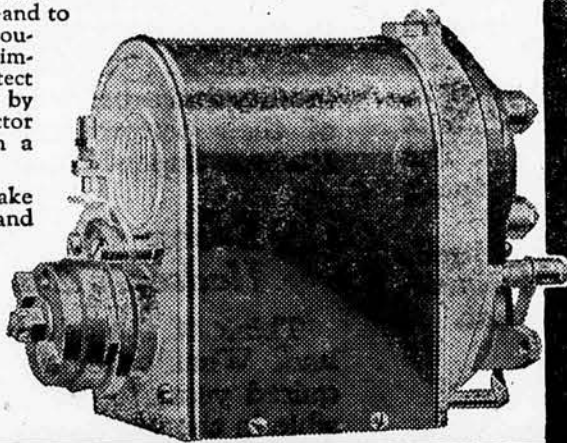
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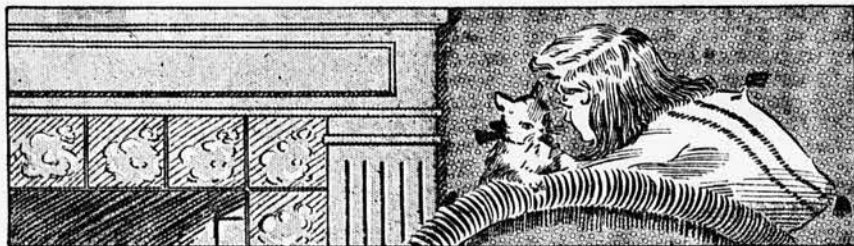
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Health in the Family

Warm Clothing Needed to Protect the Body

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



IN EVERY issue of this paper our readers are invited to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Lerrigo thru the columns of his department. No charge is made for this, but when a personal answer is desired postage should be enclosed for reply to each inquiry.

What to Wear

Why do women need so much less clothing to protect them from winter's chilling blast than men? Or to put it the other way, if you will, and ask why men need so much more clothing than women?

The answer is the same in either case. They don't! And it is still the same if you says girls and boys instead of men and women. In the matter of protection from the weather, what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

But facts are rather stubborn things and the facts still insist that while man wears a suit of underwear buttoned to the neck, a shirt over that, and then a collar and necktie, a vest and a coat, lovely woman wears only a "V"-shaped opening in a Georgette waist, and down below where man is covered by his underwear, his socks and his trousers, his sister has only the texture of a pair of silk or lisle hose between her skin and the weather.

Could man get along with less clothing? He could, but I doubt the comfort of it. I remember the Gordon Highlanders as I saw them less than a year ago, marching in their kilts, in worse weather than we are now enjoying, apparently unconscious of the raw wind that blew upon their bare legs, though I noticed that some of the legs showed the dark red or even blue color that means that the cold is making itself felt.

Hardening the Skin

No one could deny the robust health of these hardy "laddies of hell," as they were known in France.

But wait one moment, miss. Don't rush too quickly to use this as an argument against long underwear. The Highlander kept his feet snugly warm and wore woolen half hose that reached up within an inch of the oft quoted patella. Not so scantily dressed, after all.

The fact of the matter is that you can educate any part of the skin to stand exposure to the weather, provided that the exposure is consistently borne and that the total extent of the exposed area is not so great as to waste an excessive amount of bodily heat. But you must bear in mind that since circulation in the lower extremities is very poor it is always good judgment to dress warmly the feet and ankles, and since heat production consumes a great deal of energy, and heat waste necessarily lowers vitality, it is not to be supposed that a person who fails to wear such clothing as conserves body heat will be very strong or very enduring.

The fact is that the young lady in the Georgette waist is not satisfied with the room temperatures that are comfortable to a sensibly dressed person. She wants the temperature much higher and therefore much drier, the consequence being that she has a great deal of irritation of mucous membranes, the end of which is catarrh.

The Pneumococcus May Get Her

She is not certain to be a victim of colds, but is a much more likely subject than the one who dresses sensibly. The most foolish of all the foolish virgins, however, is she who dresses in

warm underwear six days of the week and on the evening of the seventh goes forth in the extremely slight protection of present day fashion. If the pneumococcus doesn't get her it is because the apparition shocks him senseless.

No, young woman readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, I am not an old crank, but as one interested in your welfare, I merely wish to say that you can't do these rash acts in dress and continue to live in health. The "V" neck is all right if you like it and are constant in the use of it, but cover up your arms and shoulders, and dress your feet and ankles warmly. You will feel better, be less irritable, more cheerful, more energetic, and better looking.

Answers to Questions

Your questions will be answered in this department without charge. This service is maintained for your benefit, and Dr. Lerrigo will be glad to give you advice upon any matter that you may desire to consult him about.

Skin Eruptions

I wish to know a cure for a breaking out which I have had on my face for a number of weeks. Previous to that time, my face has been almost entirely free from pimples for years. I have had extremely poor health for many years and since my health greatly improved this breaking out came on both cheeks and down on my jaws. It all came in one day and has remained ever since.

MRS. H. A. M.

Doctors used to hold very strongly to a theory that a "suppressed eruption" caused illness, and that when the eruption forced its way thru the skin again the health of the patient improved at once. I don't endorse the theory but mention it for what it may be worth. You don't say enough about the eruption to give me any idea as to its origin. Perhaps it is due to sluggish oil glands. If so, it will be helped by brisk rubbing of the skin of the whole body once daily, and by treating the surface of the eruption with very hot applications followed at once by cold applications.

Cure for Dandruff

I have been reading your answers in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for some time and I am writing to ask you whether you know of a cure for dandruff of the scalp. I have tried so hard to get rid of the white scaly substance and have used several kinds of dandruff remedy faithfully but none of it has had any effect on it. Is there any cure for it? Will dandruff in time kill the hair roots? My hair has become thin and comes out badly. I have had dandruff for five or six years and I have to wash my hair every two weeks to keep it from being so thick. If you could tell me of a cure I would indeed be happy.

A. C.

You should practice massage of the scalp twice daily, not merely rubbing the skin surface, but lifting the scalp tissues with the finger tips and thoroly moving them. Brush the hair vigorously but not so as to wound or irritate the scalp. Once a week use a shampoo of equal parts of glycerin, alcohol, and liquid green soap. After using it anoint the scalp with a mixture of equal parts of lanolin, glycerin and rose water. Every night apply to the roots of the hair a stimulating lotion made by adding half ounce each of tincture capsicum and tincture cantharides to 1 pint of alcohol. Avoid tight hats or caps or anything that will cause the head to sweat. Don't bury the head in a soft pillow at night, but use a hard firm one.

Try to keep yourself in good general health, with good digestion and thoro daily action of the bowels. Your digestion and nervous system should be under good control at all times. This will certainly have a good effect on your hair.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Landlord and Tenant

A owns a farm and rents it to B who sows most of it to wheat and then rents another farm and moves on it, vacating the first one. He sub-rented what land he did not sow to wheat to C, who seeded some of the land to wheat and the remainder he planted in corn last spring. B notified A that he could look for another renter for next year. Neither B nor C lived on the land. Last August A sold the land and entered into a written contract with the purchaser, giving him the right to enter upon the land and plow up the stubble land for wheat and the right to sow wheat in the standing corn. A obtained a written release from B giving the purchaser the right to enter on the land as previously stated. After the purchaser had seeded a part of the corn and C notified him that he could not sow wheat in the corn without paying him, C, damages for so doing. C did not sign the lease. To whom should C look for damages? Can B or C let their stock pasture any part of the land sowed to wheat? A READER.

B had no right under our law to let the rented ground or any part of it to C without the consent of A. Assuming that A gave his assent when C would succeed to whatever rights of occupancy B had, so far as the ground subleased by him was concerned, and B could not sign away his rights without C's consent. C would have in my opinion, equal right to claim damages, if he was damaged, from A and B, if B assumed to give authority to any one to enter upon the ground controlled by C. If, however, B only signed a release so far as his own rights of possession were concerned, he would not be liable to C for damages.

B, having signed a release, certainly could have no right to turn stock on the wheat. C would have no right to turn any stock on the part of the land controlled by B, but if with A's consent he had the right of possession of a part of the land, so long as he has that right of possession he has the right to keep his stock on that part of the land.

Travel Pay

I was discharged from the navy on February 7, 1919, after having served 21 months. I was given an honorable discharge. At that time I had to sign up to pay my own home, 2 cents a mile. Would I be entitled to the 5 cents a mile men got who are discharged at a later date? If I am entitled to this, how would I go about getting it? A READER.

You are entitled to the 5 cents a mile travel pay. It will be necessary for you to send a certified copy of your discharge to the paymaster of the navy at Washington with your application for travel pay. It will be better, perhaps for you to send your discharge to the office of the adjutant general, Topeka, Kan., and have it recorded. It will be returned to you with certified copy and directions as to how to send to the proper department in Washington. In sending your discharge to the adjutant general's office it will be sent to send it by registered letter and that the receipt be returned to you.

Notary Public

What are the requirements for becoming a notary public? What qualifications must he have? Must the notary public give bond? A READER.

There are no particular qualifications required to become a notary public. The notary, after his appointment by the governor, must file with the clerk of the district court of the county in which he resides, a good and sufficient bond in the amount of \$100 with one or more securities to be approved by the clerk of the court. He must also provide himself with a seal. The law also requires that he keep a fair record of his official acts, and if there is a notary public in the county who complies with this provision of the law I have not happened to make his acquaintance.

Removal of Pump and Sink

When I rented the place I am living on, there was no cellar. I built a nice cement cellar and put a force pump in it so as to have water in the house. I also put in a sink. My time is up. Can I remove the pump and sink? I did not charge anything for the cellar. The place has been rented. A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.

You can.

Sherlock Holmes

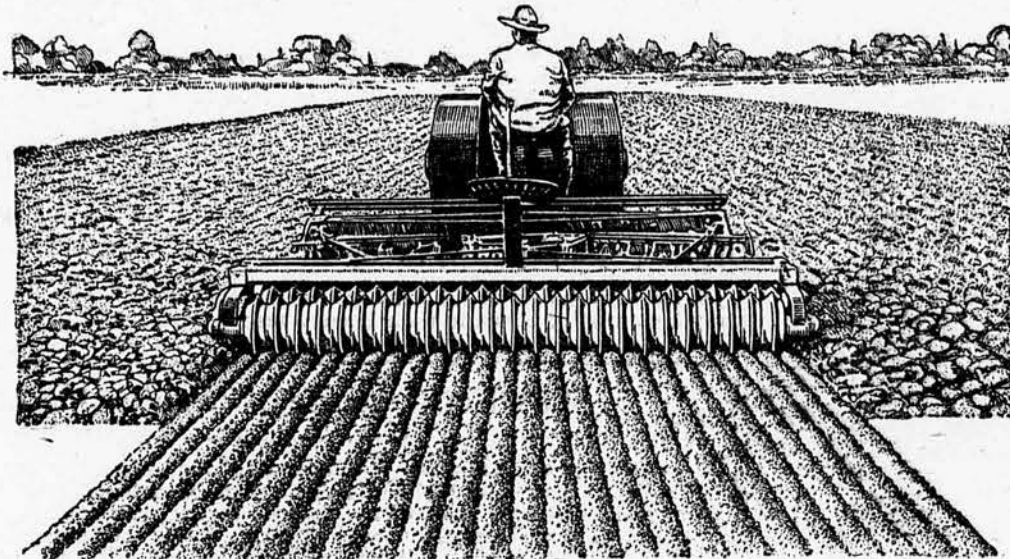
Is there or was there ever a real Sherlock Holmes? Was he a London detective? A P. L. C.

Sherlock Holmes was a character created by Conan Doyle, the celebrated novelist.

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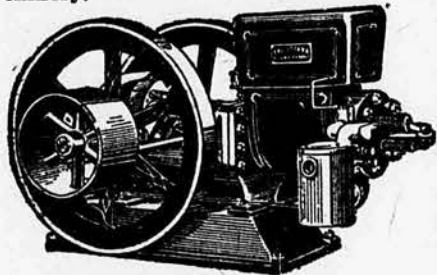
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In order to show those who are interested how the Ottawa is built and how it is possible to make every shipment on 90 days' trial, backed by a 10-year guarantee, the company has published a new book, entitled "How to Know Engines." It shows the full line of sizes, 2 H.P. to 22 H.P. and styles in Stationary, Portable and Saw Rig Outfits. Simply write your name on a post card and mail to the Ottawa Mfg. Co., 552 King Street, Ottawa, Kansas, and the book will be sent free and postpaid.

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For Our Young Readers

Music Brings Cheer to the Farm Boys and Girls

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

MUSIC is God's best gift to man, a great teacher of music said. But like all good gifts, we receive it in the germ and it is left to us to develop it and cultivate it.

As I read these letters from the young folks I wished that I might be present at some of those delightful evening gatherings where every member of the family plays some instrument and where all can sing.

Music may have a wonderful effect on our lives. It has power to stir our feelings to noble action. In time of war martial strains "fire the enthusiasm of the patriot to deeds of heroism." In the home music has a definite place, for it strengthens the bonds of home life.

Farm boys and girls are having the very best kind of music in their homes.

"Hawaiian Dreams," "Aloha Oe," and "Hilo March." Some of the popular pieces that we play are "Smiles," "She Sang Aloha to Me," and "Long Boy." Among the old songs that we play are, "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms," "Old Black Joe," and "Annie Laurie." One of our most popular pieces is "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

Our music is much in demand when we have guests or family reunions. Also we play a great deal at lodges, public meetings and school programs. Greeley, Colo. Axella Johnson.

Phonograph and Organ

We have an organ and a phonograph in our home. My oldest sister and mamma are the only ones who play the

Why Not Organize a Juvenile Band?

Any boy who has music in him would enjoy being a member of a band like the Juvenile Band of Hays, Kan. This band is good enough to play for public occasions. The picture shows the boys playing at a round-up attended by several hundred stockmen from Western Kansas.

These young folks learn an appreciation of good music which they will retain thruout their lives. The juvenile band is a "feeder" for the city band. There are many rural communities where organization of a musical group is entered into with great enthusiasm; but in a year or two the band ceases to exist because several members have moved away. This isn't the case in Hays, for members of the juvenile group graduate into the mature band.

Why not organize a juvenile band in your community? If you would like to have help and suggestions in doing this, write to the Division of Extension, Hays Normal School, Hays, Kan.

The phonograph has brought the compositions of the masters to their evening entertainments. Often their interest in music begins with the more popular pieces which have a definite place in enlivening these neighborhood gatherings, but appreciation of the masterpieces begins here, too, and when the popular pieces are no longer popular, the fine values of the pieces that at first seemed heavy have a deeper meaning. The germ that began to grow when the young folks first welcomed music into the home has been cultivated and has developed wonderfully.

The Very Youngest Sings

We have an organ and a violin in our home. Sometimes papa plays the violin and my oldest sister, Ethel, plays the organ. Quite often Ethel plays the organ, while my other sister, Bertha, mamma, papa, my brother, Jesse, and I sing. Altho my youngest brother, Claude, is only 4 years old, he tries to sing, too. Stanberry, Mo. Daisy Malson.

A Hawaiian Band

[Prize Letter]

We have a very interesting collection of musical instruments in our home. Among them are the piano, violin, mandolin, banjo-mandolin, ukulele, taropatch fiddle, ocarina, fife, harmonica, and some freak instruments. We use these in various combinations. One of the most popular is our "Hawaiian Band" which seems to be the best for entertaining. We play popular, dance and classical music, but we specialize in Hawaiian music. Our favorites are

organ. We all can play the phonograph. Some of my favorite pieces are "On the Road to Home Sweet Home," "Long Boy," "Where Do We Go from Here?" "Tell Mother I'll be There," "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee," and "Over the Waves Waltz." We have about 50 records. Edna B. Campbell. Torrington, Wyo.

All of Them Sing

I am 11 years old and am much interested in music. We have a piano and I take piano lessons. We also have a graphonola, slide-trombone, and violin. My brother, Merlin, plays the violin and piano. The trombone belongs to my brother, Lawrence, but he doesn't play it very often as he would rather sing. I like to sing. I have a soprano voice. I often sing for entertainments. We have lots of music. My daddy and mother sing, too. Marjorie Berry. Mankato, Kan.

Music Chases Care

[Prize Letter]

Music in our home is not necessarily a luxury. I consider it such an important feature as to be essential. Most persons nowadays, I think, realize this, for most farmers have phonographs or player-pianos in their homes. One doesn't have to spend years in study in order to have music in the home. With a phonograph everyone may have the very best musicians without an enormous cost and as often as desired.

One's friends are always glad to be entertained in this way. No matter how strenuous the work during the day has been, if after supper folks can hear

good music they forget they are tired and can go to sleep with the thought of music and not of the toil of the next day.

We have a victrola, piano and violin in our home. We play all the popular pieces and often enjoy some of the older ones as some of the older members of the family prefer them. If everyone were as enthusiastic about music as I am, no home would be without it. Cameron, Mo. Faye Bush.

They Know Good Music

[Prize Letter]

We have a player-piano in our home and I think it is fine. No one in our family can play very well. We have the very best music by the best musicians. We make it a point to get new rolls often and in that way our music supply is kept fresh. It is surprising how natural the music is even if it is automatic; and it is much better than none. We get acquainted with good pieces and learn to know and sing good music before we can play it ourselves.

Mother says we must all take lessons. We also have a number of good old hymns as well as "Dixie," "America," and some of Wagner's pieces on our player. When the neighbors come to spend the evening with us we have good entertainment. I think every home should have music of some kind. Salina, Kan. Harold Penix.

An Orchestra in the Home

[Prize Letter]

We think our home is pretty well supplied with music. Mamma plays the piano, papa the piano, cornet and cello, my brother the clarinet, ukulele, banjo, guitar and cello, while I play the piano and violin. We have all of these musical instruments in our home, and a victrola. We have so many records on our victrola that if we were to start playing them after breakfast and were to play continuously we could not play all of them before the middle of the afternoon. We have a small orchestra consisting of a piano, cornet, violin and cello and play 100 or more selections consisting of waltzes, one-steps, two-steps, schottisches, reels, marches and quite a selection of sacred music.

We also have plenty of singing. Mamma plays the piano and sings alto or soprano, papa sings bass, brother tenor and I sing alto or soprano.

I practice on the violin 1 hour every day and then after supper our orchestra plays an hour or so, while on Sunday it is nearly a continuous performance. Nellie Peckham. Villisca, Iowa.

Entertainment Sunday and Evenings

We sing church and school songs in our home. We have an organ and a victrola. We and our relatives and friends enjoy music almost every Sunday and many other evenings. I am the only one in our home, now, who plays the organ. We have church music and many other good songs on our victrola. Joysie Holback. Maple City, Kan.

Why is Ireland like a bottle of wine?
(ANSWER)

BECAUSE IT HAS



Send your answer to this riddle to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send correct answers.

Solution December 6 puzzle—Bea skin. The prize winners: Eleanor Whitelaw, Meta Brown, Olive Patterson, Ernest Clemmons, Norman Bentman, Ruth Marie Vanderbur.



Juvenile Band of Hays, Kan., Entertaining Stockmen from Western Kansas at Big Round-up. These Boys are "Material" for the City Band.

FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru the columns of this department. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Question Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Operating Small Engine

I have a horizontal engine, 4 1/2 inch bore, 5-inch stroke, flywheels 16 inches in diameter, hit and miss type, with no special throttling governor. It has just the regular flywheel weights, and has a hopper for water cooling.

I did not have any success with this engine and believe it too light, in power, too heavy in weight. It weighs about 300 pounds. When using it in the harvest field we could not cut even a 2-foot swath without stopping every 10 feet to let the engine catch up. Please give me some advice.

Manhattan, Kan. H. A. POWERS.

The type of engine described is not suited to binder work. First, it is too heavy; second, it occupies too much room; third, hit and miss governing is not reliable for bumpy, jolting work. It will do well on stationary rig; fourth, from your description, engine runs too slow. You state that it does not cut and elevate the grain fast enough.

The best type of binder engine so far built weighs not over 150 pounds, is of vertical cylinder type, very compact, and has a throttling governor. Its R. P. M. is about 800, altho the speed can be varied considerably while running by an adjusting nut.

Cooling system is usually a separate tank with a rotary pump forced circulation. Such an engine is usually rated at 4 horse power and is capable of driving the binder mechanism a little above normal speed, thus insuring the cutting, elevating and binding of the heaviest grain. Such a rig costs slightly more than the engine you have tried, but experience of hundreds of users proves it is about the proper size and style for the work.

This motor should be dismantled from the binder, when the harvest season is over, and put at any engine work on the farm. Make it pay its way, altho if other power is already installed for farm chores, the binder motor can best be left mounted ready for work. Be careful to give it a good overhaul for any repairs before beginning next season's work.

W. H. Sanders.

To Tan Sheep Pelts

Please tell me how to tan and clean a sheep pelt. Madison, Kan. M. C. L.

I would suggest that you send the pelt to some good firm that does tanning. However, for information regarding hides and skins, I would suggest that you write the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for Farmers Bulletin No. 1055, entitled, "Country Hides and Skins, Skinning, Curing and Marketing."

J. H. Burt.

To Kill Persimmon Sprouts

Can you tell me how to rid land of persimmon sprouts of one year's growth? McCune, Kan. A. T. BROWN.

You ought to be able to get rid of persimmon sprouts 1 year old by plowing deeply or by using the grubbing hoe.

If the sprouts are cut off at some little distance below the surface of the ground they are not likely to sprout badly. In cultivated fields I do not think they will be troublesome if cut off deep in the first time.

Albert Dickens.

Cane Silage for Milk Cows

I have put black cane with grain on it in my silo. If this is fed to cows with calf, will it cause abortion? Guymon, Okla. ALBERT CROAK.

In Western Kansas, it is considered one of the very best feeds for carrying breeding cattle thru the winter.

C. W. McCampbell.

Sows That Eat Chickens

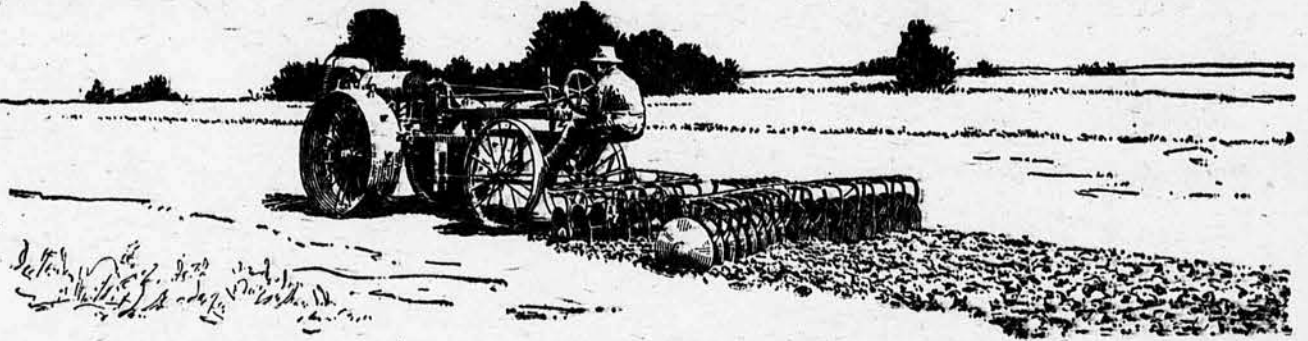
I would like a safe method of curing sows of eating chickens. James Rhodes. Wellsville, Kan.

I know of no safe method to cure sows of eating chickens except to place a wire screen over the pen so that the chickens cannot gain entrance.

R. R. Dykstra.

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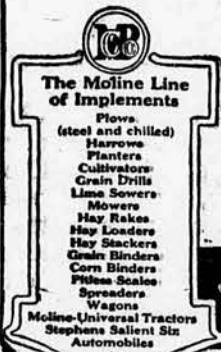
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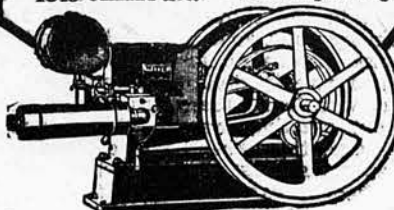
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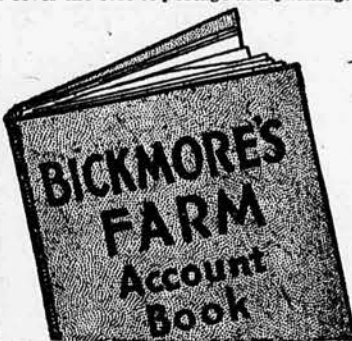
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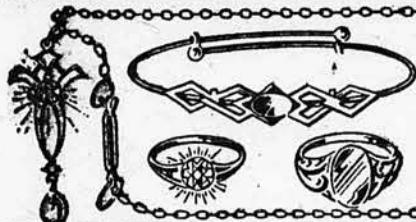
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E. McKENZIE, Manager
205 Capital Building, Topeka, Kansas

Weeks Financial News

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

HAVING just entered a new year, financial markets are asking whether it will be characterized by as many surprises as the 12 months of 1919 brought to America. When 1919 opened, there was nervousness over prices and over trade. The feeling prevailed that the year would witness a sharp reaction in all prices along with the inevitable readjustment of the world from a war to a peace basis. But financial markets were surprised. They are, however, still seeking to peer into the future and to analyze, at least, the foundation on which the activities of 1920 depend.

High Prices for Commodities

While it is true that cattle, hogs, copper and a few other commodities declined sharply in the past year, the close of December found very high prices the rule in America. Lumber soared to unprecedented levels in 1919. Oil advanced. Wool and cotton reached higher prices. Jewelry sold at higher prices than ever and in unprecedented volume. Real estate, including farm land in many districts, boomed. Instead of declining with the return of soldiers, wages of labor advanced sharply. Security markets recorded the largest transactions in history, with many sensational advances

Heavy Exports Will Continue

The war left many holes to be filled. It ended with a shortage of homes on account of the suspension of new construction while armies were engaged in destruction. The war also ended with a shortage of wearing apparel. A shortage of food also is a war inheritance. These influences are still being felt in markets and are aiding in maintaining American prosperity. But in the case of some foods, notably meats, the purchasing power of great numbers of consumers in Europe is so low that the shortage is less bullish than expected on markets. As the holes are filled, the profits of the industries

Higher Prices for Bonds

BUSINESS CONDITIONS with the opening of 1920 indicate that the new year will be one in which conservative market operations will prove most satisfactory. Partly on this account, the strong, well secured bonds of railroads, industrial corporations and the government and municipal issues are in increased demand. These securities, which are the safest offered to investors on financial markets, promise to rise in value in 1920.

in prices, while the business of banks reached an aggregate that made new history for America.

From the events of 1919 it is now possible to find the reasons for the many errors which were made in trade calculations for the year when it opened. It is profitable to examine these reasons because they are still applicable today to a degree. First, it should be borne in mind that the normal human factors were overlooked. The influence of a great war in breeding unrest in labor, irregularity in hours and in bringing about an orgy of spending as an aftermath was not carefully weighed. The economy forced upon the world by war was followed by extravagance partly in the nature of a reaction and partly because of the joy millions felt in receiving back the soldiers who came home safely from battlefields. This applies to Europe and to America. Another showing of 1920 which was unexpected was the action of the governments of the world, including the United States, in increasing their debts and in permitting their great central banks to inflate further the volume of currency in circulation. In other words, more debts for later settlement were piled up with favorable results in stimulating current prosperity.

Larger Circulation of Currency

Uncertainty as to prices of commodities, which is, of course, a factor in the markets for stocks, bonds and money, continues. In this connection, it is well to note that world banking conditions have undergone a change. A Kansas City banker estimates that the machinery of the Federal Reserve system in the United States, with its gathering up of gold, has made possible the use of one dollar in gold as the basis of twenty dollars of credit compared with four dollars of credit under the old banking system. In Europe, too, the central banks have gathered up immense supplies of gold, which permits them to extend more credit. Less gold than ever is changing hands in

engaged in filling them will diminish. A large part of 1920 will find the world busy filling the many holes, but, as time passes, this factor will fade away. It is improbable, for example, that 1920 will mark up as great an excess of exports over imports for the United States as 1919. In the year just closed the exports exceeded the imports by about 4 billion dollars, according to the latest official estimates.

New production on farms and in factories is always a great factor in financial markets. Soil conditions are favorable. Labor is becoming more settled. These are among the encouraging factors surrounding the outlook for 1920.

It is well to feel confident as to the new year. But it is not desirable to conduct the business of farming, including that of making investments of money earned, without more conservatism than the country at large exhibited in 1919.

Increased Activity in Bonds

Increased activity has developed in stock and bond markets, as usual in the month of January. The opening of this month is always the occasion for the payment of large sums in interest on bonds and dividends on stocks. A part of this money is being re-invested. There is more activity than normal because of buying of bonds and other securities by rich investors who were sellers in December to establish losses on their income tax statements. Thus, an investor with a large income who held government, railroad and other bonds which had depreciated in price in 1919 could not deduct the recessions from his profits except by making an actual sale of his holdings. Many sold for this reason, which added to the weakness on security markets last month. Having established losses with such sales, the investors are now buying the securities back.

Railroad bonds and stocks, particularly the bonds, are showing more strength than in months. With the definite announcement that the railroads

are to be returned to private ownership March 1, together with confidence that the transfer will be carried out on a favorable basis to holders of the securities of these corporations, there is a strong demand for the bonds of the carriers. They have recently sold at extremely low prices, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe common stock, for example, having been quoted below \$80 a share. This stock pays an annual dividend of 6 per cent. The Santa Fe bonds have also been extremely cheap along with many other railroad issues.

Strength surrounds the market for the stocks and bonds of the large packing companies, the Armour issues having sold at new high prices in several instances. It appears that the segregation of some of the interests of these companies has aroused hopes of "melon" cuttings to the holders of the packing house securities. Financial markets are calling attention to the sensational advances in the prices of Standard Oil securities which have been recorded since the dissolution of the Rockefeller "oil trust."

The market for foreign exchange, which contains one of the keys to the secret of what 1920 will bring in finance and commerce, has been holding steady around recent low levels. President Wilson has signed the Edge bill mentioned in this department a week ago. The low foreign exchange rates are still the basis of expectations that the purchasing power of the American dollar is to increase, with the result that bonds purchased at current prices will command higher markets in the future, probably by the end of 1920.

Concerning Earl J. Trosper

Earl J. Trosper, a former Kansas man and a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has become a national agricultural leader in his work for co-operative stock shipping. He is organizing secretary of the National Federation of Co-operative Live Stock Shippers, 906 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago. It is believed that this organization will be of much benefit to the livestock farmers of America.

The objects of this federation are to encourage better and more economical methods in the production and distribution of livestock and livestock



Earl J. Trosper.

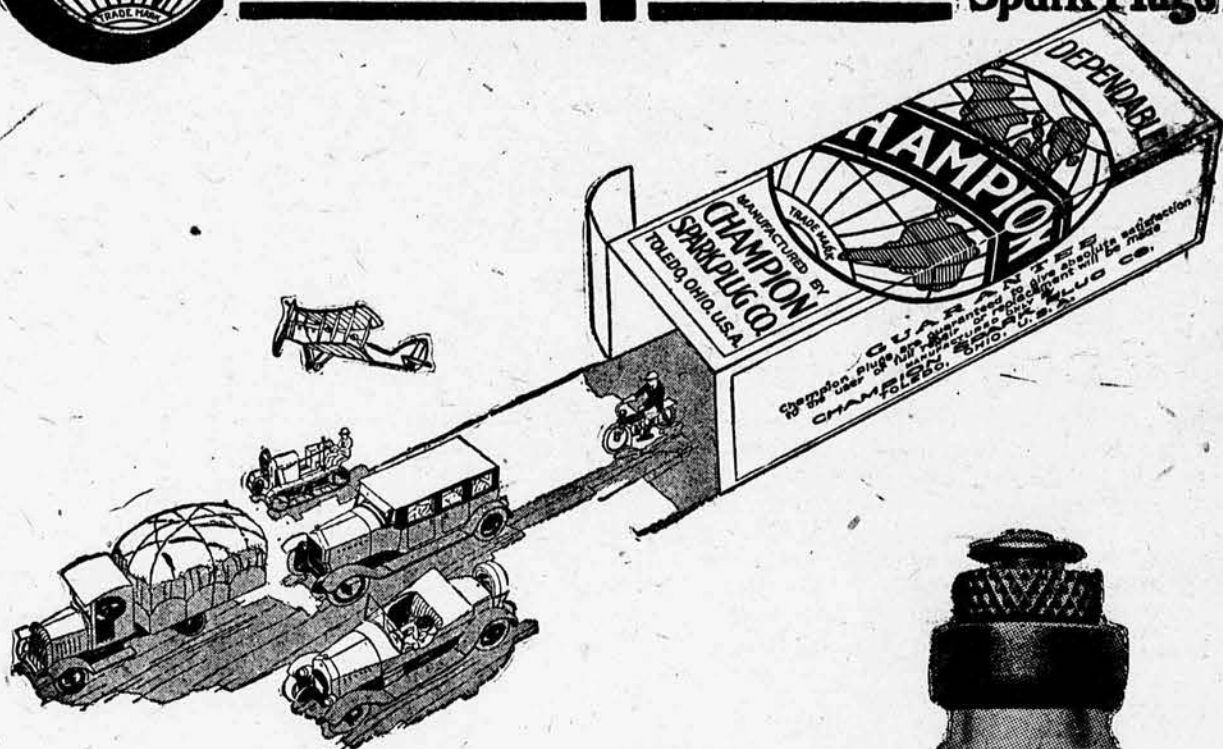
products; to promote co-operative education, and to encourage the organization of co-operative livestock marketing associations. It hopes to develop uniformity in the plan of organization and method of operation of local livestock shipping associations; to aid such organizations in problems of general interest in transportation, handling and marketing; to lease, buy, build, own, improve, mortgage, sell and control such buildings and other real and personal property as may be necessary in the conduct of its operations; and to perform any other work which may be of benefit to its members or helpful to the industry.

The national and state federations will be financed on a small membership fee and a car charge basis which will be regulated from time to time to meet the needs of the shippers.

We have found that there is not enough temper in any district to conquer a balky horse; so there is no use to match what you have against one.



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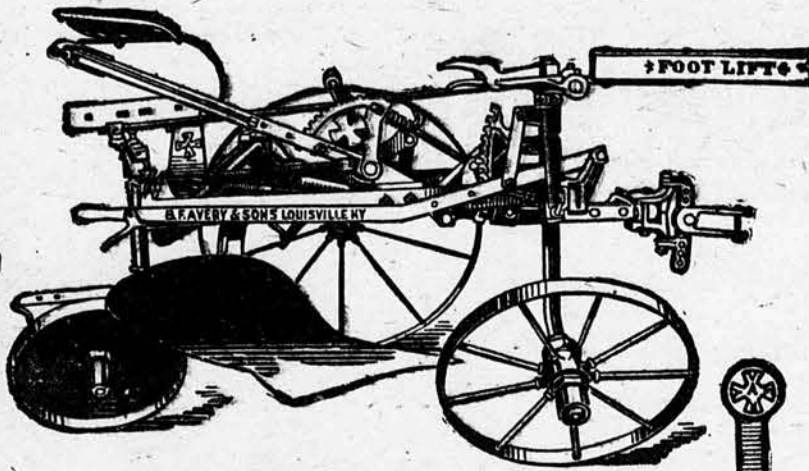


Classified Advertisements

Reach

You don't try to shoot ducks at night, so why "shoot in the dark" when you have something to buy or sell. The 125,000 readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze fall naturally into the classes of buyers and sellers for myriads of articles. A classified ad shoots straight to the mark; it isn't a matter of luck.

Classified Buyers



B. F. Avery Foot Lift Sulky and Gang Plows

have every feature you expect in a down-to-date plow—fine turning qualities, light draft, high and easy lift and a safe margin of strength where strength is needed.

They can be set so the beams lift independently of the frame or so the frame is leveled and the beams raised at one operation.

Front axle is 1½ inches in diameter with a long bearing in the frame—stronger than on any other foot lift plow. It won't bend or spring in the hardest plowing.

Both levers are on right-hand side.

These plows are fitted with quick detachable shares in which simplicity and convenience are combined with great strength. Shares are changed without removing a bolt or nut and without getting under the plow bottom.

See them at the B. F. Avery dealer's store.

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1825

B. F. AVERY

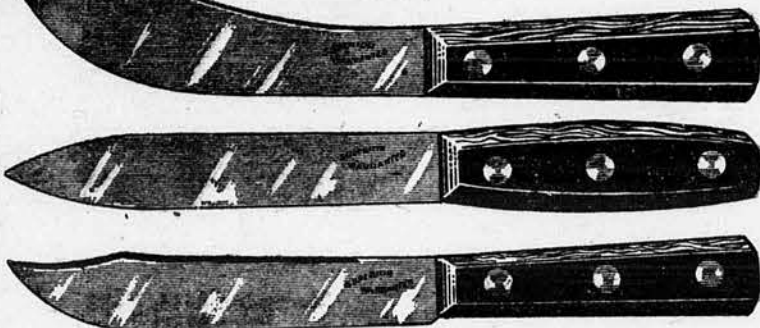
AND
SONS

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Butchering Set

SKINNING KNIFE
STICKING KNIFE
BUTCHER KNIFE



Get This Fine Set Before Supply Is Exhausted

Butchering time is looked upon as a day of drudgery by most farmers. Yet this need not be. With such knives as we offer in this 3-piece butchering set, most of the drudgery may be eliminated. If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton with charges prepaid.

Special 20-Day Offer Premium Number 500

By placing our order for ten thousand sets of these knives before war time prices were put into effect, we were able to purchase them at an extremely low price and are now able to offer you the set postpaid with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25 or with a 3-year subscription for only \$2.25.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me the butcher set postpaid.

Name

Address

Capper Pig Club News

Johnson County Wins Pep Trophy for 1919

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

Pep! Pep! Pep! Have we, Johnson County Capper Club you see; Twenty county leaders all in a row, To make Johnson County Capper Club grow. Rah! Rah! Rah!

IF YOU'D been listening, instead of eating dinner and admiring presents Christmas day, you certainly would have heard Johnson County Capper Pig club boys shouting joyfully. And they had reason for rejoicing. County Leader Merlyn Andrew had just received this telegram from the club manager:

"Johnson county wins pep trophy. Congratulations from all."

That meant Johnson county boys have established their right to the beautiful \$50 trophy cup which so many visitors to the Capper Building this year have admired. It means, too, that these 10 boys and the "dad" in the club have shown a quality of pep and ability to succeed just a little higher than that of any other county club in Kansas. That's about the highest compliment that a Capper Pig club team can receive, for represented in the competing teams were all the qualities that made Johnson county the victor.

In the Game from the Start

Merlyn Andrew and his teammates have been in the game from the time the county membership was completed last winter—and before, for Merlyn and the members carried over from 1918 got out and did some genuine work in filling the club. Beginning with January, 1919, a meeting was held every month of the year. Excellent attendance and interest characterized every meeting, and something new continually was being planned to provide entertainment. A big representation from Johnson county attended the big pep meeting at Topeka during Kansas Free Fair week. Members kept up correspondence with one another and the club manager. Club reports show a fine record made in pork production, as well as pep.

Here's the standing of the first 10 counties:

County	Leader	Grade
Johnson	Merlyn Andrew	99
Cloud	Theodore Tilson	98
Anderson	John Henry Scruggs	96
Lyon	Harvey Stewart	96
Labette	Max Barnes	95
Stafford	Edward Slade	94
Republic	Albert Segerhammer	94
Jefferson	Frederick True	93
Riley	Darlington Holtman	92
Osage	Everett Ingersoll	91

You can't give a recipe for winning the pep trophy. Put the same county leader back on the job a second year, after winning the first time, and he might not make a winning showing. It takes co-operation on the part of every member, and looking over the records made by other Kansas counties one is impressed with the fact that Johnson won by the narrowest of margins. Three counties—Johnson, Cloud and Anderson fought a real battle and only three points separate the teams. The showing of Cloud county is all the more remarkable because this is the third year in which boys in that county have figured at or near the top in the awarding of the trophy cup. Under Loren Townsden's leadership in 1917

and 1918, the county finished third and first places respectively. Now, under the leadership of Theodore Tilson—the club is second in the race of 1919. Perhaps if Ted could have another chance at the cup, he'd prove a winner, too, for often a county leader who fails one year benefits from his experience and makes a better showing in the following contest.

Cloud deserves all the honors and prizes it wins, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to announce that the team is the winner of the special cash prize of \$50 offered for the best county grade on pork production. The winning was made on accurate records, lots of pork, and reasonably low costs, coupled with unusually high class stories of contest work. I wish it were possible to announce in this issue the winners in the open class, but with hundreds of reports still to grade the results cannot be known now.

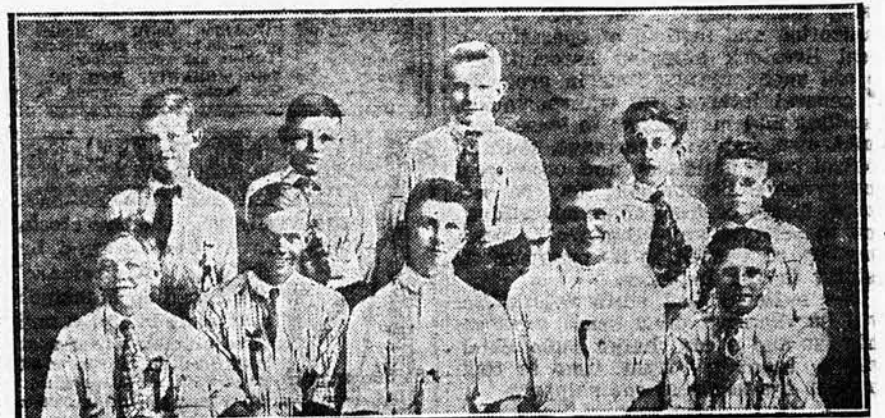
Third in the list of counties, deserving special mention comes Anderson, with John Henry Scruggs as leader. John and his teammates had no past experience to go by, but they threw themselves into the fight with a vim that soon put them well up on the ladder. The county has the honor of being the first with complete membership for 1920, so it's easy to see those boys are counting on a running start.

Pep All Over the State

Special words of commendation should be given every county and leader in the 10 first on the list, but only a little space can be spared. Just to prove that Eastern Kansas counties haven't all the pep, take a look at Stafford, fourth on the list. County Leader Edward Slade had some hustlers behind him and they stayed with the game to the end. Then take note of Max Barnes and his Labette county quartet. Yes, there were only four of them, but oh boy, the pep they had—and still have, for there's going to be something doing in Southeastern Kansas this year. And we must not forget to pat Harvey Stewart of Lyon county on the back, for Harvey is the winning kind and has an exceedingly fine record in the Capper Pig club. Another county with small membership is Republic, with Albert Segerhammer as leader. When it comes to showing pep and producing pork, Republic is right there, for in 1918 Albert broke all club records with a total production of 2,700 pounds of pork. So it goes down the list, and I could tell you dozens of interesting things about each team and leader. They richly deserve the honor of being in the leading 10, and receiving the \$5 that goes to each leader.

Other counties surely should receive "honorable mention" in the contest for the pep trophy in 1919. Kingman, Clay, Reno, Pottawatomie, Atchison, Jewell, Rice, Washington and Ford did work above the average. And many county leaders over the state made a winning showing for themselves and lacked only the co-operation of their teammates.

County leaders in the club for 1920



Here's the Winning Team: Top, Left to Right, William Bryan, Lloyd Squires, Henry Lefmann, Leonard White, Harold Moll. Bottom, Verner Christman, John Cristler, Merlyn Andrew, Fred Rausch, Clare Peer.

Classified Ads Pay Big Returns

are going to have a slightly easier time in their fight for the pep trophy, in some ways. You always can work better if you have some idea of just what you are expected to do, can't you? Well, leaders this year are going to have that knowledge. As soon as county membership is complete, the leader will be elected by his teammates. Meetings that will count in the fight for the trophy cup will begin in April. That month and May will be allowed for warming up in the contest, then during June, July and August there will be three meetings which every member must attend. After August it will depend upon the pep of the competing teams as to whether meetings are held until the end of the year.

There will be much advantage in obtaining a complete membership in your county as soon as possible, for the early appointment of the county leader will give the team an opportunity to organize and insure good attendance and interest in the county meetings right from the start. Now we are well started on the new year, let's get right down and do some honest-to-goodness work in lining up new members. Don't forget that there are three prizes—\$5 as first, \$3 second and \$1 third—to be awarded to the three hustling chaps who obtain the most new members by March 1. And that's the date when time for membership is past, so don't waste any opportunities. You'll find an application coupon on another page in this paper. If you're already a club member, clip it out and get one of your friends to send it in; if you never have belonged to the Capper Pig club, send in the coupon right away and get rules and instructions. You'll not regret it; ask any Capper Pig club boy.

Training for Citizenship

The rural school is itself a little community, wherein children, big and little, native and foreign born, mingle and to a large extent are dependent on themselves and each other for their work and play. Neighborly helpfulness, self-dependence, and respect for labor and law grow up in this community relationship. Some knowledge of the nation's development and ideals comes out of the brief history and reading periods, the flag salute, the meager library; a certain amount of practical efficiency develops in the daily routine of school chores.

Too often the country school's contribution to the making of an American citizen has stopped here. The rural child has been taught little of the conservation of our natural resources of forest, field and mine. Faulty buildings and school materials have inexcusably wasted his own resources of physical health and soundness. His opportunities for any actual share in civic activities have been negligible in quantity. Limited in his contacts to a small community, he has not been able to develop breadth of view and social sympathies and understanding.

During the last three years, however, thru active participation in Liberty loans, Red Cross drives, Food Saving campaigns, and Health crusades, all for the sake of his nation, the country child has been privileged to grow in citizenship. He has served, conserved, co-operated, and developed practical efficiency in the execution of patriotic purposes.

It is a matter of vital importance that opportunities for such social contacts and participation be continued for rural children. It is of even more vital importance that they be given the equality of opportunity which is the birthright of the American citizen, but which has been denied country children. Rural schools have shorter terms, less prepared and more poorly paid teachers and less adequate equipment than any other schools in the nation. One of the most pressing problems before the nation today is to right this great wrong, to the end that country children may both enter into the privileges and prepare for the responsibilities of citizenship.

To Tractor Farmers

We would like to have 500 Kansas farmers write us about their experiences in using tractors for farm work of all kinds. For the best short letter a prize of \$10 will be given, and for the second best letter a prize of \$5 will be awarded. Address all letters to the Tractor Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Capper Poultry Club

Girls Renew Friendship with Greetings of Cheer

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

THOSE friendships formed by Capper Poultry club girls and their mothers at the big pep meeting at Topeka last fall were not for the time being only. Brightly colored cards with greetings of good cheer and best wishes for the year to come have been going from one to another during this season of holidays. Many friends have been made thru the breed clubs, too, and thru the county leader organization.

"Doesn't Mary write the best letters!" or "Isn't Hazel just full of pep!" are exclamations of satisfaction that come to me from club girls every now and then in writing about these delightful friendships they have formed with girls all over the state.

The club secretary hasn't been forgotten in this season of joyful greetings either. The dainty Christmas and New Year's cards from club girls have been as much prized as the cheerful messages from older friends, for every one of the 300 members in the poultry club has a definite place in this chain of friendships.

Nor have club members forgotten to be thoughtful for those outside of their immediate circle of friendships. Atchison county girls heard that there was dire need of good warm clothes for the poor in the city of Atchison, so they gathered together an excellent array of clothes—suits, coats, sweaters, underclothes, shoes and stockings—and sent them to the chief of police of Atchison to be distributed among the needy. Mr. Snyder wrote the following note to the girls:

Your package came today. In behalf of the poor of the city I want to thank you and every member of your club for what you have sent and hope that you will keep up the good work.
Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am
Your friend always,
F. C. SNYDER,
Chief of Police.

They Remember French Orphan

Far across the seas Capper Poultry club girls have sent their greetings, too. I am sure little Julie Manent of Geioux, Bses-Alpes, France, was as happy as if she had seen Santa Claus, himself, when a Christmas box came to her from the boys and girls of the Johnson county pig and poultry club. The two clubs also sent Julie a large group picture. A check for \$36.50 went from them to the Society of the Fatherless Committee of France a few days ago, requesting that they be permitted to adopt her for another year.

My! What a wonderful display of pep we've been having during the last weeks of the contest! Applications, recommendations, newspaper clippings, monthly reports, annual reports and contest stories made such a lot of mail that I could scarcely keep up with it. Coffey county folks even called up over the long distance telephone, requesting a new supply of application blanks.

One of the best county newspapers that has been published by any of the clubs is called "Linn County Pin-feathers." It's bubbling over with pep and fun. Here are a few of the items:

Mr. Whitman says that we are the "hustlingest" bunch of girls in Kansas in the way of getting pig club boys.

We are having fine luck in getting new members. The boys are as eager to join the pig club as the girls are to join the poultry club. Also we have almost completed membership for our mothers' division. Twenty girls, nine mothers and five boys! What other county has as good a membership?

It isn't the girls alone who are anxious about the result of the contest—one dad stopped us on our way to school and talked to us until we were late.

How do you girls like the present standard of judging the contest? A similar system will be used next year, so keep all points in mind, and also in a book.

Come on, boys, let's win the first trophy cup ever offered for team work between the pig and poultry clubs.

We have to hand it to Lee Parmley for pep. He may run off bridges and smash one car, but it doesn't keep him from meetings—he just gets another one and "rambles right along."

Linn county club girls have the best bunch of dads in the state, 'cause they pay for the ice cream for the girls.

Wanted—Five live boys to complete the pig club membership. No slow pokes need apply.

I regret that I haven't space to reproduce the entire paper—there's so much fun in it. One of the drawings was made by Carl Horton, 10 years old. It is entitled "Scrub and Purebred," and shows a small scrubby chicken, saying "I brought 60 cents on the market," and a large one carrying itself erect that says "I won first prize and my owner got \$10 for me!"

Several county leaders have wished to know who will arrange for the January meeting. This will be the duty of the present county leader. Altho it is not necessary to hold a January meeting clubs may do so if they wish. Announcement of the prize winners in the contest for 1919 will be made as soon as the reports and papers are graded.

Did you ever see a more interesting county group picture? These are the Atchison county folks—or at least some of them—who attended the annual pep meeting at Topeka last fall. Mr. Case and I are in the group, too.

If you haven't sent in your application for membership in the Capper Poultry club, you'd better do so at once. You'll find an application blank in another part of this paper.

Extracts from Letters

I already have my chickens for the 1920 contest. I bought my cockerel from Mrs. N. A. Finley of Blue Mound. She sent to New York for the eggs from which she raised her chickens. I bought my pullets from my aunt, Mrs. G. L. Jones of Iola, Kan. She sent to Iowa for her eggs.—Anna Thyer, Linn county.

I think it is nice that we can have a whole page of club pictures. Those pictures that were in the paper were fine. My sister said she would take my picture with my cockerel, "Arthur Capper."—Anna Rush, Dickinson county.



Atchison County Folks are Just Full of Pep. Here is a Picture Showing a Part of the Crowd That Attended the Annual State Meeting at Topeka.

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Are Raising Their Chickens
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SURE HATCH
INCUBATORS & BROODERS

You can raise more chickens and do it easier than with hens. Less work and greater profits. Sure Hatch Incubators are time-tried and scientifically correct. Made of California redwood. Double walls, insulated. Copper hot water heating system. Automatic heat regulator. Roomy nursery with chick tray. Built in three sizes.



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Best 'em all for raising chicks. Cast iron stove heated with coal. Pure fresh air and even heat. No crowding or smothering. Bases all your chicks. Let us tell you about our Sure Hatch System. **FREE** Send for Sure Hatch Book. Tells all about profitable poultry raising. **SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.** Box 14 Fremont, Neb.

\$12.95 Buys 140-Egg
Champion
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Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls, Fibre Board, Self-Regulated, With 27000. **Hot-Water 140-Egg Chick Brooder—both only \$18.50**
Freight Prepaid East of Rockies. Followed on express. Guaranteed. By Special Order. Please write to earn extra money. Order now, or write for book, "Hatching Facts." It's free and tells all Jim Kimball, Pres. **Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.**

Get More Eggs; Save Feed

Sky-high prices for eggs this winter will make big profits for those who know how and what grain mixtures to feed. Improper methods mean big loss. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry made a thousand hens in the American Egg-Laying Contest lay 200 to 304 eggs each in a year. Another big flock cleared for him \$6.15 per hen in nine months. His methods are explained in a new bulletin, "How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed." Get this free bulletin by writing Quisenberry today, addressing care American Poultry School, Dept. 332, Kansas City, Mo.

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THE FARMISCOPE

Readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute freely to this column. Bright sayings of children, witticisms, and good jokes especially are desired. Address all communications intended for this page to the Feature Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The Chance Is the Test

There are some people opposed to profiteering on principle and others because they haven't had a chance.—Arkansas Gazette

The Important Question

Edith: You haven't seen my engagement ring, have you?
Marie—I don't know. Who is the man?

A Good Reason

Motorist (blocked by load of hay): I say, there, pull out and let me by. You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past.
Driver: That's cause his horse was eatin' my hay!—Country Gentleman.

Love or What

Husband—"I know a man who has been married 30 years and he spends every evening at home."
Wife—"That's something like love."
Husband—"No, it isn't. It's paralysis."—Research Hospital News.

Change of Miseries Only

High rents have driven many people to boarding and high boarding has driven many people to renting. Thus it goes. We do not often improve our condition, but we change miseries.—Chicago News.

The Best Automobile

"Don't you know that automobile of yours is a joke?"
"Yep," replied Mr. Chuggins. "That's the reason I selected it. It's a great thing to have a motor car that makes persons laugh when they see it coming instead of getting mad."

Wotta Would

"You said you'd show me a real time tonight," she exclaimed, bitterly, as he steered her toward the movies.
"Yes," he chuckled, villain that he was, "I did. Thoughtless of me not to have spelled out 'reel' for you when I said it."

Dampening Retort

First Student—The idea; my napkin is damp.
Second Student—Perhaps that's because there is so much due on your board.—Case Eagle.

Looking Backward

"Please don't interrupt me now," said the poet. "I'm writing a sonnet entitled, 'My Yesterdays.'"
"I've kept account of 'em," said his landlady, grimly. "You owe me two months' rent."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Blessed Stockings

Wife—Someone stole every blessed stocking off our line.
Hub—Blessed stockings? Oh, you mean those that weren't "darned!"—Boston Transcript.

Not Quite the Same

"I suppose," said the facetious stranger, watching a workman lay down a carpet from the church door to the curb, "that is the road to heaven?"
"No," replied the man, "this is merely a bridal path."—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Renting the Flat

Hewitt—He wouldn't rent you the flat, eh?
Jewett—No; he said that I was so bowlegged that I would be continually rubbing the paper off the walls.—Washington Star.

A Queer Sort of Fable

She was the University's man-hater. He told her a week after he started

to rush her that some day he would kiss her. And 13 weeks later he did it.
"And was it really worth all that effort?" she asked lovingly.
"It was worth more than you can ever know," he answered.
And the next day he collected \$78.95 from the bunch who had said it couldn't be done.

More Labor Trouble

His Better-Half—(regarding him from the bedroom window)—"Where you bin this hour of the night?"
"I've bin at me union, considerin' this 'ere strike."
"Well, you can stay down there an' consider this 'ere lockout."—Tit-Bits.

Forgot the Jug

"What is it, Sonny?"
"I'm tryin' to 'member what ma wanted me to git in this jug."
"What jug?"
"Gee! I forgot the jug."—Brown-ing's Magazine.

A Dead Language

"What made Latin a dead language, pa?"
"Oh, I guess somebody doctored it."—Cartoons Magazine.

Looking Forward

Friend—You have given her one of the best pews in the church.
Usher—Wait half an hour. She's right where a stained-glass window will throw a red light on her nose.—London Lights.

Well Established

"I dined at my fiancée's home today," remarked young Snyder at the club.
"Oh, indeed?" asked his elderly friend. "They regard you as one of the family by this time, don't they?"
"Well, yes. They've reached the point where they howl at me if I make a spot on the tablecloth."—Blighty, London.

An Inheritance

Miss Capron, the school-teacher had punished little Sammy so often for talking during school and the punishments had been so ineffective that, as a last resort, she decided to notify Sammy's father.

Beneath the department mark of the next report sent to the father, Miss Capron wrote:

"Sammy talks a very great deal."
The report was duly returned with the father's signature, followed by these words:
"You ought to hear his mother!"—Country Gentleman

His Telephone Number

Teacher—I'm surprised at you Sammy Wicks, that you cannot tell me when Christopher Columbus discovered America! What does the chapter heading of the week's lesson read?

Sammy—Columbus—1492.
Teacher—Well, isn't that plain enough? Did you ever see it before?
Sammy—Yes'm, yes'm; but I always thought it was his telephone number.

How to Ship Furs

First see that your furs are properly packed and your bundles securely wrapped. Remember to put your name and address on a card inside your bundle; then if the tag on the outside is accidentally torn loose or the writing blurred there will still be some clue to the owner of the furs.

Write your name and address on the outer tag plainly or, if necessary, print it, and of course, include the name and address of the fur house to which you are sending your furs. Some large fur houses provide special shipping tags free to trappers for their convenience in shipping.

There are many little ways you can save shipping expense. For instance, always cut off opossum tails and muskrat tails from your furs, as they have absolutely no value and only add to the weight. Remember, too, to remove all surplus fat and flesh from the hides, as it is just extra weight and may start to decay at any time.

When you ship furs in a box or barrel you pay charges on a lot of worthless wood. Burlap will answer the same purpose, and even if you have to buy it, will be cheaper in the end.

You never should ship furs by

freight. The best way is to send them either by express or insured parcel post and always get a receipt. Make sure that all bundles sent by insured parcel post are not sewed or sealed, as they must be open to the inspection of the postal authorities. Usually a parcel post bundle should not exceed 50 pounds. In the first and second zones, however, 70 pounds can be placed in one package.

Mail shipments of furs are becoming more and more popular and in most cases have proved just as safe and as quick as express. Besides, they are much more convenient.

If you have any particular instructions to make to the fur house regarding your shipment, they should be sent with the bundle. If you are expressing, put your letter of instructions inside the bundle. If you are sending by mail, place your letter in an addressed envelope and attach it to the outside, but be sure the letter carries first class postage.

If your furs are prepared right, packed right, and shipped right, they are sure to arrive at the fur house in first-class condition and merit the best grading.

New Shorthorn Bull Club

At Menoken, Kan., 10 farmers organized a bull club for the purchase of a better Shorthorn bull than any one of the members likely would care to pay for, individually. The plan was suggested by F. O. Blecha, county agent, and with his assistance, a good roan Shorthorn bull was bought from a Kansas breeder. The members of this club, some of whom probably, with this start, will build up successful herds of Shorthorns, are the following: J. M. Riley; John Ostrand, L. R. Phillips, L. Dockenour & Sons, R. C. Phillips, J. N. Willard, Frank Kruger, W. F. George, H. A. Ostrand and Glen Priddy.

Increased Stocks of Hides

Total holdings of hides and skins for the month of October were 40,678,536, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, from packers, dealers, importers and tanners. This is a net increase of 3,308,558 over September.

Holdings of goat and kid skins showed the largest total increases, while cattle hides and calf skins showed decreases. Increases were also shown in the holdings of kip skins; horse fronts and butts; colt, ass, donkey and pony skins; kangaroo and wallaby hides, and sheep, lamb and buffalo skins.

Fox Farming Profitable

There are many kinds of farms and ranches, but few for the purpose of raising fox. In Yukon and Alaska, are several fox ranches and the farmers regularly catch fish by nets on the lakes or by fish wheels along the river banks, for the fox.

"These fox are unusually healthy and strong because they are always supplied with food; unlike their gaunt brothers who roam in the wilds. The high value of the pelt and the ability of the fox to live and breed in a limited area has resulted in the establishing of these ranches," writes E. C. Steffen, in the current issue of Hunter-Trapper, Columbus, Ohio.

"I visited these ranches and obtained a number of extra fine pelts, among them was one that was considered one of the finest silver fox that had ever been seen here. While the Alaska and Yukon wild silver fox are giants in comparison with others, this one was unusually large, heavily furred and beautifully marked. The silver fox pelt is most highly prized of all Alaska and Yukon furs."

Free Fair for Republic County

At a recent meeting of the Republican county commissioners they bought the fair grounds at Belleville for \$6,000 and operating under the new state law, they expect to give Republic the first free county fair in the state. The fair at Belleville is one of the few to operate regularly for the past 12 or 14 years and has laid a foundation on which the free fair idea will have an excellent opportunity to make good.

Stock Need Warm Water

BY G. C. WHEELER

Who has not seen cattle and other animals in winter take a sip of water thru a hole in the ice and then stretch their mouths and give other evidences of their dislike of the ice-cold liquid. Water is so common that its importance is often overlooked. Animals can live much longer without food than without water. While not spoken of as a nutrient, it is absolutely essential to all the processes of nutrition. Mastication, digestion, absorption and assimilation cannot proceed normally without water. It is the common carrier of the body. Without water waste matter accumulates in the digestive tract, the blood thickens and the body becomes fevered. It is well known by all stockmen that failure of the water supply in a dry summer period forces cattle to market much more quickly than the short pasture.

During hot weather water performs an added function in keeping the body temperature down to normal, and we are likely to regard this as its most important use and not make proper provision for animals to get enough water in cold weather. It is astonishing how much water is required for the various forms of animal production. A shortage of water will more quickly cut down the milk flow of a dairy herd than a shortage of feed. Professor Eckles, formerly of the Missouri Experiment station, found as a result of careful tests that high producing cows, those giving 90 to 100 pounds of milk daily, drank from 216 to 307 pounds of water daily, or 35 or 40 gallons. His study showed that cows in milk required four times as much water as dry cows. At the Geneva Experiment station of New York it was found that for every pound of milk produced, cows drank or consumed in their feed 4.6 pounds of water. It can be readily seen that cutting down the water supply or providing only ice water, which means that the animals will themselves reduce the amount consumed, will invariably lower the milk production. The dairyman should figure that on an average he must provide 12 gallons of water daily for each animal in his herd, and it must be close at hand and of a comfortable temperature. The man who boasts of a stream to which his cows can go daily for their water will find that in cold, windy weather they will not drink enough to keep up the milk flow. In fact in very stormy weather cows will often not go to the watering place at all unless forced to do so. A well conveniently located, equipped with a gasoline engine and a pump, and when water must be stored in some quantity, provision to keep it at comfortable temperature, will be far better than the stream to which the animals must travel no matter how cold or stormy it may be.

Water taken into the animal body must be raised to the body temperature. Ordinarily there is enough surplus or waste heat generated in the bodies of well fed animals in the processes of digestion and assimilation so that no extra feed need be consumed to warm the water, but when large quantities of ice cold water are taken into the body there may be such a sudden demand for heat that extra feed must actually be diverted to warming the water, or reserve body tissue consumed.

Hogs often suffer for water in cold weather. Professor Dietrich of the Illinois experiment station gave much careful study to this question of the water requirements of hogs, and came to the conclusion that from 12 pounds daily to the 100 pounds of animal at weaning time to 4 pounds to the 100 daily during the fattening period was essential to the best results. He maintained that hogs do not usually drink enough water in cold weather and recommended that they be encouraged to drink more by giving it warm or in the form of warm slop. Few farms have adequate provision for keeping water warm.

There is no more important question for the livestock farmer to solve than that of providing an abundant water supply for all classes of stock and particularly during the winter season when it is often allowed to get so cold that the animals will not drink enough, or if they do it must be wastefully warmed by corn or other high priced feed.

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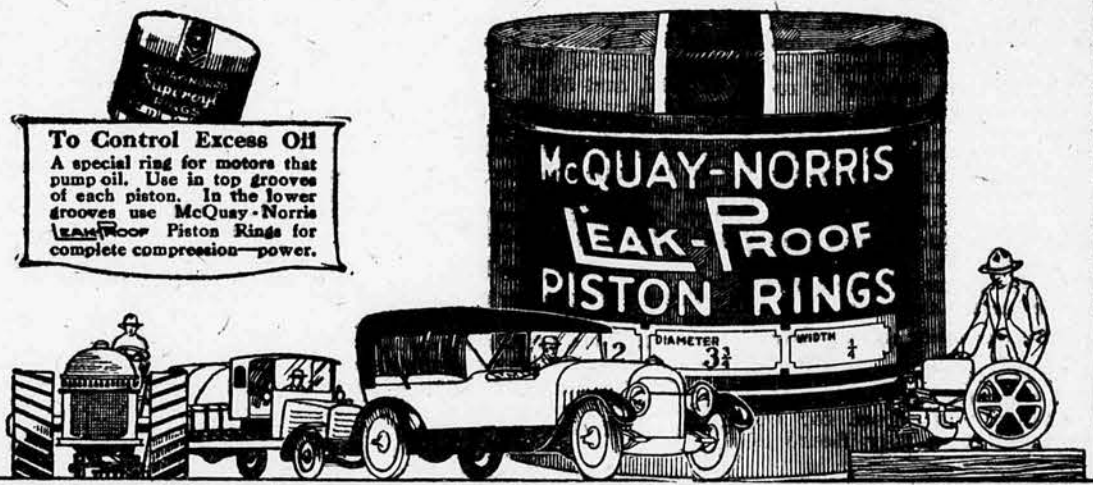
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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

Cars Promised for Grain

Good Prices Paid for Corn, Oats and Wheat

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

SOME months ago one of the consistent "bulls" on the Kansas City market made the statement that before high prices would subside wheat would sell at \$3 a bushel, corn at \$2 and oats at \$1 a bushel. Prices were far from such a basis at the time, and while many in the trade refused to consider the forecasts seriously, the view was expressed in these columns that not only were such prices possible but very probable. Corn, of course, has since sold for more than \$2 a bushel, wheat has been quoted within a cent or two of the coveted mark, with actual sales in Kansas City at \$3 still expected before another crop becomes available. Altho oats never has touched \$1 a bushel for carlots in Kansas City, the market is fast approaching that level at the present time. Oats are in

enormous need for the coarse grain. With the Edge bill already a law, there is hope for further improvement in the export situation.

Kansas is a buyer of oats on the Kansas City market, but the shipments to the state are not as large as usual. With liberal supplies of kafir and milo on most farms of the Sunflower state, a smaller quantity of oats, and a smaller quantity of all coarse grains, will be brought into Kansas this winter. Kansas will not buy coarse grains in liberal volume until spring field work begins, around March and April. The situation in Kansas, however, does not change the general position of the oats market, as there is a heavy demand from the East, with liberal sales to feeders in the South.

Carlots of oats are selling in Kansas City at a range of 83 to 87 cents a bushel, with red or seed oats around 79 to 86 cents, showing a net advance of a cent over the preceding week. The cash market has advanced more rapidly than the futures, indicating a healthy condition in the trade. Oats for May delivery are quoted in the speculative market around 82½ cents a bushel, practically the same as the previous week. The highest price for carlots of oats in December a year ago was 75½ cents a bushel, 81½ cents in December of 1917, and 57½ cents in 1916. Normally markets follow an upward course of prices during January and February, and it is probable that such a tendency will be witnessed on the present crop. The highest price at which cash oats have sold in Kansas City is 96 cents, paid for carlots in February, 1918.

Corn at \$1.40

The action of corn wields much pressure on the oats market, but the minor cereal this season displays more independent strength than for many months. It is interesting to note that when corn was selling for more than \$2 a bushel earlier in the crop year, oats were holding around 70 cents, compared with around 85 cents on the current market and corn at \$1.40. A sharp decline in corn prices which the trade is expecting because of the outlook for heavy receipts this month, may temporarily

depress oats, but the minor coarse cereal probably will resume its strong position before the close of the month.

The proverbial "holiday dullness" explains the sharp declines recorded in the wheat market the past week. Declines in dark hard wheat ranged from 8 to 17 cents a bushel, with sales up to \$2.75 a bushel, while red wheat sold down 6 to 11 cents with a top of \$2.47. There was a slight increase in the movement of wheat to the Kansas City market, while demand from mills, both in the surrounding territory and the Northwest, fell off sharply. Current sales of flour are extremely light, but mills generally are well booked ahead on orders, and consequently are operating on a large scale. It is probable that the easy position of the market may continue another few weeks, but with the holiday season already at an end, demand for the bread grain should revive sharply. Farmers should not be concerned in the least about the declines in prices. The undertone of the wheat market remains strong, and \$3 wheat still is confidently expected. With offerings of wheat from the Argentine and reports of shipments into the United States from Canada, buyers are hesitant and await the effect of offerings from these countries. Sale of flour in small lots by the United States Grain Corporation also are having a slight bearish effect on the market.

Elevators Overloaded With Grain

The trade has begun to discount the heavy movement of corn from the interior to terminal markets. An order by the United States Railroad Administration that grain be given preference over all other commodities for the next few weeks and that shipments be expedited as much as possible gave market interests hope for a liberal run of corn from the important producing areas during January. It is known that country elevators already are loaded with corn awaiting cars for shipment. Carlot prices declined 7 to 15 cents a bushel, mostly 8 to 10 cents, with the closing range of sales the past week from \$1.26 to \$1.47 a bushel. Ear corn sold at \$1.40. Holiday dullness also was noticeable in the corn market, there being a limited demand from feeders. More than 8,000 bushels of corn were added to elevators in Kansas City, being taken to fill outstanding December contracts. The speculative market closed about 4 cents off on the December, about 5 cents lower on the January option, and about 4 cents down on the May and July deliveries. Fur-

ther declines are probable, but the time is fast approaching for purchases by feeders.

Bran is a slow sale, and, for a time, at least, dairymen of Kansas should withhold further purchases. The market for the offal is very easy, and prices are weakening. From a top of \$42 a ton in the preceding week, offers were available around \$39 a ton, sacked, Kansas City, with buyers reluctant to take hold even at the lower level. Many are talking \$35 for bran within the next few weeks, and without severe cold and storms such a price level is probable before the close of January. Shorts also are weak, selling around \$46 to \$48 a ton.

Holiday season declines in the hay market have been limited largely to prairie, which is selling \$3 to \$6 under the high point of the past few weeks. The wild hay had advanced too sharply, and declines were not surprising. The trade still is weak, and the present top of \$23.50 for choice may narrow further. Alfalfa and tame hay have maintained a strong tone, but demand was less insistent near the close of the week. Additional declines in prairie may weaken other varieties.

A Real Country Home

One of the better country homes near Frankfort is that owned by S. W. Shineman. The name of this place is Summit Home; it is an excellent ex-



Summit Home Near Frankfort.

ample of the modern country homes which are being built over the country. There is a good interest in the Frankfort section in the improving of rural homes.

Sugar-Beet Tops for Silage

Beet-top silage is well suited for use by the dairymen or the feeder of beef cattle and sheep. When it is fed for the production of beef or mutton, the hay requirements may be reduced 50 per cent. The warm, succulent silage seems to stimulate the appetites of the animals, causing them to consume and utilize larger quantities of feed. Most beet growers estimate that beet-top silage has a value one-third to one-half that of alfalfa hay.

These points are discussed in detail in Farmers' Bulletin 1095, "Beet-top Silage and Other By-products of the Sugar Beet," which was issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; it may be obtained free on application. This bulletin advocates the use of beet-top silage to aid in meeting the shortage of hay and other forage. It illustrates good methods of constructing pit silos and gathering and siloing the tops, and makes other important suggestions in regard to feeding the silage, molasses and pulp, based largely on reports of beet growers and stock feeders.

Save Soil by Terracing

BY W. A. CONNER

In the management of our soils for crop production since the sod was first broken on the prairies and the forests were replaced by cultivated plants, the conservation of moisture has been one of the chief concerns. Just a little while ago the problems of fertility held little interest for us. We were drawing on the accumulation of the ages and it was abundant, or seemed so to many of us who had come to Oklahoma from farms that were old and had been more or less depleted.

The average age of our farms is yet considerably less than the period which marks a generation, and moisture is still one of the limiting factors in crop production, but we are also rapidly approaching the serious problem of soil fertility. It is not necessary to travel over a large territory to see that this is so.

The country is decorated with remnants of old corn cribs which held the bountiful crops produced when the soil

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DAIRYING—What have you done in dairying that you think is of interest? What kind of cows have you, and how much milk, cream and butter do your cows produce? How much money did you make or lose when you count out your feed, time and other expense?

LIVESTOCK—How many hogs, cattle or sheep have you fed and marketed? Tell us what breeds you fed, how and when they were marketed, and state what your profits or losses were. What difficulty did you have in getting feeds, and what trouble did you have in getting proper shipping facilities and accommodations?

POULTRY—Tell us what breeds of chickens, ducks, turkeys or geese you have been raising, and how profitable or unprofitable they have proved. How could your work have been made more remunerative?

CROPPING—What crops did you grow last year? What was your acre cost of production? How did you market your crops? What was your most profitable crop? Describe your methods of cultivation. How much did you reduce your wheat acreage? In what other crops will you plant this acreage? How much will you increase your corn and kafir acreage?

MOTOR TRUCKS—What have you done with motor trucks and how satisfactory did they prove? What advantage did they have over ordinary wagons? How long have you used a motor truck? What is the cost a mile for gasoline and upkeep?

FARM MACHINERY—What is your most useful farm machine or implement? For what purposes did you use it? Why do you think it is your most useful machine? What machinery will you buy this year?

TRACTORS—When did you buy your tractor? For what purposes have you found it most profitable and satisfactory? What suggestions have you to make to intending purchasers?

FARM CREDIT—Do you like the present Federal Land Loan Banks? Why? How can they be improved? What suggestions have you to offer for a better system of farm credit?

PROFITEERING—What do you think of the present method of controlling profiteering? How can it be improved? Give examples of profiteering in your own community. Should this be regulated by state or national laws? Give your reasons.

A valuable cash prize and a subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be given to all successful contestants. For additional information address John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

an unusually strong position. Sales up to 87 cents a bushel during the past week establish a new record for December on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Movement of Oats is Light

The movement of oats to market since the opening of the 1919 crop has been extremely light. Since August 1 arrivals of the grain on the 11 principal markets of the United States, including Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth, Peoria, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis and Milwaukee, amount to around 97 million bushels, compared with little less than 165 million bushels in the corresponding period of 1918. Kansas City has received about 4 million bushels thus far on the crop, less than a half of the total a year ago. Shortage of cars and other difficulties with transportation were restricting influences in the movement, but the limitations resulting from these causes were less important. The indifferent attitude of producers toward marketing their supplies at current price levels and the short production of the grain in the United States account largely for smaller movement. Final estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture on oats production in the country place the total at 1,248 million bushels, compared with 1,588 million bushels in 1918, and 1,593 million bushels in 1917. The yield is the smallest since 1914, and quality of the grain was disappointingly poor, being of a light average weight. Because of this fact, more oats are being fed on farms than in normal years.

Demand for American oats from foreign countries is playing an important part in the domestic market. Some in the trade argue that the export movement of oats from the United States seldom comprises more than a comparatively small percentage of the crop and therefore is not a bullish influence. But this is not true this year, owing to the restricted movement to market and the broad inquiry from abroad. Production of oats in European countries, Australia and in the world as a whole is far below normal this year, thus increasing the requirements for export. Heavy export purchases already have been made. Of course, the abnormal position of foreign exchange tends to reduce export purchases, but the fact that large sales have been made despite low exchange rates reflects the really

was full of organic matter. In none of the later years have we equaled those large averages. Much of the organic matter is gone. The soil has less capacity for holding moisture because of this, and washing follows.

Almost any slope or hillside is an example of this soil problem. Red streaks of clay, where the surface soil has all gone, or deep gullies are winding down thru the fields that a few years ago were a uniform, deep, fertile loam. The fertility is destroyed so far as being of any use to agriculture, for it has gone down in the branch beds and creeks where it cannot be used for production.

This condition occurs with sufficient frequency to attract the attention of thoughtful farmers and to suggest the approach of a serious problem. Without checking the present rate of erosion and depletion of soil fertility the acreage for producing crops will eventually be reduced while the increase in population will demand greater production. As the fertility goes down and the production decreases the cost of cultivating an acre will not decrease, so the cost of producing a bushel of grain or a bale of cotton or a ton of hay will be increased.

This washing of the soil can be controlled and the fertility not only maintained but actually increased by terracing the slopes and adopting a good rotation system with the crops. In some of the counties in Southern and Southeastern Oklahoma a good start has already been made in terracing the sloping fields, but perhaps nowhere is it being done as rapidly as the seriousness of the problem demands.

A good terrace will benefit the land in other ways than in preventing the field from washing into gullies. Where there is a gradual even slope, enough water may not be thrown together in one place to cause gulley washing, but the hard dashing rains that come when the ground is freshly plowed will float a great deal of the organic matter, of which there is already a shortage, and dissolve a lot of the available plant food material which is carried away and lost without leaving gullies or other visible signs of damage. Such rains often last only a few minutes and the water rushes away without having time to penetrate the soil.

Controls the Runoff

The well-terraced field will control the rate of runoff so that less fertility and soil can be carried and the water will have more time to soak into the soil where it can be used for crop production. The function of the terrace in helping to store the water from the hard short summer rains is often just as important as its function in leading the water off slowly enough to prevent the washing of the soil and the waste of fertility. With the water safely under control with a good system of terraces, deeper plowing can be done without the risk of losing the soil and a better storage reservoir for water storage secured.

The cost of terracing a field is negligible in comparison to the protection that might be afforded the first year. The only thing that might be considered at all difficult about the business is the location of the terraces or running the contour. The terrace must have a gradual even fall thruout its entire length and discharge the water at some point where it can do no damage. When the terraces are once located it should not be necessary to run the contours again, for just a little repairing each year should keep them in working order indefinitely.

The boys who are to become the farmers of tomorrow cannot go West and take up new lands and exploit a virgin soil as many of us have done. The pioneer days are over. We must commence to build for permanency. The farmer of the future must be content with the old home farm or another which is perhaps no better, and he must accept it in the condition it is passed on to him by the father. It may not be possible for him to build it up as much during his generation as it will deteriorate with only a few years of neglect.

What puzzles the Joplin News-Herald about the political situation in Germany is that the lower class has declared a dictatorship in Bavaria. The News-Herald would like to know if it is possible there is a lower class than the one that was in power.—Kansas City Times.



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Crops Worth 14 Billions

The State Livestock Values Show Big Slump

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

RECENT reports from the United States Department of Agriculture show some surprising results despite the farm labor shortage and the high cost of production.

The value of the country's important farm crops this year totals \$14,092,740,000, the Department of Agriculture estimated in its final report. That compares with \$12,600,526,000, the value of last year's crops. The total area planted in these principal crops is placed at 359,124,473 acres, compared with 356,497,162 last year.

The total production and value, based on prices paid to farmers December 1, of the various crops follow: Production in bushels, except where otherwise specified: Corn, 2,917,450,000 and \$3,934,234,000; winter wheat, 736,636,000 and \$1,543,452,000; spring wheat, 209,351,000 and \$485,020,000; oats, 1,248,310,000 and \$895,603,000; barley, 165,719,000 and \$200,419,000; rye, 88,478,000 and \$119,041,000; buckwheat, 16,301,000 and \$24,026,000; flaxseed, 8,919,000 and \$39,145,000; rice, 41,059,000 and \$109,613,000; potatoes, 357,901,000 and \$577,581,000; sweet potatoes, 13,579,000 and \$138,085,000; hay (tame), 91,326,000 tons and \$1,839,967,000; hay (wild), 17,340,000 tons and \$289,120,000; tobacco, 1,389,458,000 pounds and \$512,547,000; cotton, 11,030,000 bales and \$1,977,073,000; cottonseed, 4,898,000 tons and \$355,840,000; sugar beets, 6,396,860 tons and \$68,750,000; beet sugar, 1,527,696,000 pounds, (value not given); maple sugar and sirup (as sugar), 41,506,800 pounds and \$11,172,000; peanuts, 83,263,000 and \$79,839,000; beans (six states), 11,488,000 and \$49,181,000; onions (22 states), 12,833,500 and \$27,307,000; cabbage in 29 states, 443,400 tons and \$24,955,000; cranberries, three states, 541,000 barrels and \$4,520,000; apples, 147,457,000 and \$275,463,000; peaches, 51,340,000 and \$97,528,000; oranges (California and Florida), 23,916,000 boxes and \$64,169,000.

Farm Products in Kansas

Equally startling results were shown in the values of the farm products of Kansas in the recent report of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. For the first time in the history of Kansas, values of farm products and livestock this year exceeded a billion dollars. The grand total of agricultural and livestock values is \$1,087,000,000. Farm products alone were this year worth almost an even three-quarter billion dollars, while numbers and values of all livestock slumped below the record of a year ago.

Secretary Mohler's figures give farm crop values of \$746,512,500 as against \$592,017,325 last year. Livestock values are given at \$320,499,377, or a slump of more than 21 million dollars below 1918 when values of animals in Kansas were listed at \$361,868,765.

Only on two previous occasions—1917-1918—have farm crop values passed the half billion dollar mark. The 1918 record set a new standard when values of \$592,017,325 were reported. In 1917 values of farm crops were given at \$507,473,787. And this year the figures jump to the three-quarter billion mark. Last year winter wheat was valued at 185 million dollars, while in 1917 the value of the year's crop was but 85 million dollars. This year it reaches a new high value mark, when Mohler's correspondents estimated the crop to be worth \$289,886,360.

Practically all livestock has decreased in number and in many ways the year has been unfavorable for farmers. The big return in values, though, indicates a generally prosperous condition, in spite of the fact that many stock growers have absorbed losses which were overcome only thru increases in crop values.

Beef cattle and swine have decreased in numbers as of March 1, while other livestock has increased. Appreciation for the milk cow is shown by a gain of 25,526. All kinds of livestock are worth less than in 1918 except milk cows and swine, or \$21,369,000 less in the aggregate than a year ago. The value of animal products sold is greater than ever, amounting to \$177,760,000, as

against \$146,005,000, the highest prior value in 1918. Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter amount to \$130,417,000, as against \$108,000,000 in 1918. Increase from poultry is 3 million dollars, and the value of dairy products is greater by \$6,231,000. Local conditions on farms in the state are shown in the following county reports:

Anderson—Winter began November 27, and weather has been cold since. Many farmers are chopping wood to relieve the coal shortage. Rough feed is plentiful. Livestock is in satisfactory condition. Fat hogs are scarce. A good deal of butchering is being done. Much wheat was hauled to market the first half of this month at \$2.25 a bushel.—G. W. Kiblinger, Dec. 26.

Barber—Weather has been very pleasant for past two weeks. A few days have been foggy but no snow or rain have fallen. Livestock is in excellent condition but feed is high and scarce. Very little livestock is being sold except mules. No public sales have been held. Wheat is nearly all up, but there is very little wheat pasture. Corn husking is completed, except corn in the shock. There is some kafir and cane to head.—Homer Hastings, Dec. 26.

Chase—Weather is damp and misty and snow and ice have melted. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat is growing satisfactorily. Feed is high. Livestock stood the past three weeks well. Corn is scarce and sells for \$1.60; wheat \$2.30 to \$2.50.—F. O. Pracht, Dec. 20.

Chautauqua—Weather is pleasant, but wheat fields look bare. Livestock is healthy and feed is high. Outlook is very discouraging to the farmer. Livestock is cheap; hogs are 9 to 12c; cattle 5 to 7c; eggs 60c; butterfat 67c; cottonseed meal \$4.50; shorts \$3; bran \$2.25; corn \$1.75; corn chops \$3.50; alfalfa \$25; prairie hay \$15; flour \$7 a cwt.; oats 95c.—A. A. Nance, Dec. 27.

Clay—Snow has melted. North and south roads are drying, but east and west roads are very bad. Fall sowing of wheat is in good condition. Horses and cattle are wintering well. Farmers have finished putting up their crop of ice, and are husking corn and cutting wood. Skies are clear, and weather is warm. No. 2 wheat is selling for \$2.60; No. 3, \$2.55; corn \$1.55; shorts \$2.55; bran \$2.05; best grade flour \$3.30 a 48-pound sack; hogs \$12; hens and springs 20c; turkey hens 29c; butterfat 69c; eggs 60c.—P. R. Forslund, Dec. 27.

Cloud—Weather has been warm for a week and nearly all the snow is melted, and frost is out of ground. Wheat is small, but looks well where snow has melted. Livestock are in satisfactory condition. Not many public sales have been held, and not much livestock is changing hands. There are very few hogs in county. There is a company prospecting for oil and gas 5 miles south of Concordia. Coal mines are providing coal for local use. Roads are bad, especially those running east and west.—W. H. Plumly, Dec. 26.

Cowley—Weather is very pleasant, and roads are drying. Wheat has been at a standstill on account of the cold weather. Livestock is doing well. Butterfat is 66c; eggs 55c; hens 20c; hogs \$12.50; cows \$6 to \$8; No. 1 wheat \$2.30 to \$2.40; flour \$6.50; bran \$2.10; corn \$1.50.—Fred Page, Dec. 23.

Dickinson—Weather is warm, and the snow and ice which fell Thanksgiving is melted off the fields. Wheat looks green but is a little thin. Farmers are butchering hogs for their next year's meat. Much wood has been cut for fuel. Corn is high, and hogs are cheap. Stock cattle are difficult to sell. Corn \$1.55 to \$1.60; hogs \$12.—F. M. Larson, Dec. 27.

Elk—This county was not affected much by coal shortage as our farmers have plenty of wood and gas. We have plenty of hay and rough feed. A few sales have been held. Corn is worth \$1.65; alfalfa \$35; oats 85c.—C. C. Jones, Dec. 22.

Gray—We have had pleasant weather the past two weeks. Farmers are threshing kafir and maize, which is yielding very well. There is much livestock here to be wintered but there is sufficient feed. Wheat pasture is good and livestock is thriving. The cold spell early in December was hard on cattle.—A. E. Alexander, Dec. 27.

Greenwood—Weather has been foggy, misty and frosty since November 26, but it looks as if the ground would thaw now. Wheat has furnished but little pasture. Weather has damaged it some, but it is impossible to tell just how much at present. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. There are few hogs in the county.—John H. Fox, Dec. 27.

Harvey—Weather has been foggy and icy for a week, making outdoor work and travel

difficult. Outlook for cattle and hog feeders is not favorable. Butter 60c; eggs 55c; wheat, 58 test, \$2.65; good mare mules \$500 to \$650 a team.—H. W. Prouty, Dec. 26.

Hodgeman—Weather was very pleasant Christmas. Wheat is in excellent condition. Most wheat was sold before the price raised. Cane and kafir have not been threshed. Hens 18c; eggs 50c; cream 64c.—W. B. Severs, Dec. 26.

Jackson—Snow and ice are nearly melted, and wheat, apparently, is in good condition. Some corn is yet to be husked. Numerous farm sales have been held, and all livestock except horses, sells well. No corn is being shipped out. Wheat is worth \$2.25; corn \$1.40; hay \$15 to \$20; hogs \$13.—F. O. Grubbs and Earl Askren, Dec. 27.

Jewell—Wheat is in excellent condition. Cattle and horses are doing well but feed is scarce and very high. Weather has been very pleasant for past 10 days. Public sales are being held almost every day. Cows do not bring quite as much as recently, but horses sell a little higher. Wheat is worth \$2.60; oats 80c; corn \$1.30; eggs 54c; cream 70c.—U. S. Godding, Dec. 27.

Kingman—Snow and ice have melted, making a great deal of moisture. Late sown wheat is not up. Livestock is doing very well, but feed will be scarce and high all winter. No farm sales have been held the past month. There is plenty of coal now. Weather has not been cold. There have been some motor car accidents reported as a result of foggy weather. Butterfat is 79c; good butter 75c; chickens 16 to 19c.—W. C. Craig, Dec. 27.

Labette—There has been no snow in this section so far to protect wheat. Some farmers believe the Hessian fly was in maggot form late in November. If so, the damage will be small. There is plenty of feed on farms. No public sales have been held recently. Wood is cheaper in town than it was. Cream is 72c; apples \$2.75; potatoes \$2.25; eggs 75c; hay \$16; corn \$1.50; wheat \$2.30; hogs \$13.—J. N. McLane, Dec. 26.

Lane—We had real winter weather since before Thanksgiving until a few days ago,

A Good Farmer

BY ALFRED VIVIAN

What kind of a man does it take to make a good farmer? He must be a business man, a small manufacturer, a skilled mechanic, a scientist, and a skilled, experienced laborer. He must be versatile, efficient, resourceful, energetic, intelligent, a good judge of men, a judge of a day's work. He must have a clear vision of the work to be done. He must be able to give clearly a series of directions for a varied day's work, and must be able to remember such directions when given to him by another. He must be able to co-operate with his neighbors and must have a knowledge of markets. In short, he must combine in one man all of the qualities of a good manufacturer and a skilled laborer.

but weather now is warm and pleasant. Thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero December 10. Grain sorghum crops yield 10 to 40 bushels an acre. Wheat is in excellent condition. There is a large acreage of volunteer wheat. Feed is plentiful and livestock is doing well. Few public sales have been held. Cream is 72c; eggs 72c; corn \$1.25; grain sorghums \$2.25 to \$2.35; wheat \$2.30 to \$2.40.—O. L. Toadwine, Dec. 19.

Logan—Wheat is in good condition. Weather has been pleasant the past week. About three-fourths of threshing is completed. There will be much cane seed here. Ground is in excellent condition. Sale for horses is very poor. Livestock is healthy, and there is sufficient feed. Eggs are worth 79c; cream 70c; prairie hay \$15; barley \$1.18; oats 85c; corn \$1.15; cane seed \$1; milk cows \$80.—T. J. Daw, Dec. 22.

Lynn—Roads are good. Not much rain has fallen, but weather has been damp and cool. It now is clear. There is very little sickness in county and no influenza has been reported. Livestock is healthy. The shortage of coal has caused many farmers to cut wood. Very few sales have been held. Several farms have changed hands recently and land prices are from \$40 to \$75 an acre. Prairie hay is good, and sells at the local market for from \$14 to \$16 a ton. Cows are scarce. Corn is \$1.30; oats 65c; eggs 60c; butter 55c; potatoes \$2.—J. W. Clinesmith, Dec. 26.

Lyon—Weather now is clear after two weeks of cold, cloudy weather. Farmers who have timber are busy cutting it, and several hundred loads and cords have been

hauled to Emporia to relieve the coal shortage. Several carloads of coal have been shipped in from other states. Farmers are shipping out alfalfa hay, and buying shipped in corn. There is plenty of feed at present. Livestock is doing well. Loose alfalfa \$25; potatoes \$2.50; apples 2 pounds for 25c; flour \$3.35 a 48-pound sack; sugar 15c.—E. R. Griffith, Dec. 27.

Marion—Weather is pleasant again. Farmers are cutting wood for fuel. Some coal has been received, and the coal shortage is broken. Roads were badly drifted in places but are getting better. Sales are scarce.—Jac. H. Dyck, Dec. 27.

Morris—A week of foggy and misty weather has been followed by sunshine and warmth, which melted snow, and are beneficial to wheat. Wheat is very small, and some is not up yet. The sleet and ice does not seem to have injured wheat. Feed is holding out well, as nearly all the cattle have been shipped out. Hogs also are scarce, and only a few are being fattened. Good work mules are in demand at good prices. Wheat has been going to market at \$2.65 for No. 1 grade, shipped in corn sells for \$1.65.—J. R. Henry, Dec. 27.

Osage—Early sown wheat is doing well. Some fields of late sown wheat are not up. Alfalfa hay is being baled, and sold at \$28 a ton. Little fall plowing has been done because winter came so suddenly. Many public sales have been held, and there are many landless farmers. Few hogs are for rent in towns. Less than the usual amount of poultry is being wintered. Eggs are high. Cream is worth 68c; country butter 62c.—H. L. Ferris, Dec. 28.

Ottawa—This week has been very pleasant. Snow is nearly gone. There is now plenty of moisture in the ground for wheat. Livestock stood the cold weather very well. Farmers sold most of their cattle and hogs, keeping only what they could winter well. Several wolf hunts are being advertised. Much wood is being cut along the river on account of fuel shortage.—W. S. Wakefield, Dec. 27.

Pratt—Weather is warmer and wheat has not been damaged yet. Ground is in good condition. There are not as many hogs in the county as last winter. Corn shelling is progressing well. Good feed and hay are high. Some road work was done this fall.—J. L. Phelps, Dec. 27.

Rice—We are having pleasant weather, and snow is melted. What wheat is up is in good condition, and there is enough moisture to take it thru the winter. Livestock is doing very well, although roughness is getting scarce. Oats are selling for \$90; wheat \$2.56; corn \$1.50; eggs 70c; hens 22c; turkeys 30c.—George Buntz, Dec. 27.

Roos—Weather has been pleasant. Cattle and horses are doing well. Hogs are scarce. Turkeys are 26c; hogs \$12; cattle for butchering, 4c; eggs 50c; butter 60c; cream 64c; wheat \$2.50; corn \$1.25; coal \$10.25 a ton.—C. O. Thomas, Dec. 26.

Smith—Weather has been warm the past few days. All snow, except large drifts, has melted. East and west roads are in bad condition. Livestock is healthy, and enjoying the pleasant weather. Wheat shows up well for this time of year. Threshing will begin again if the warm weather continues. Hogs 12½c; hens 15c; eggs 70c; butter 55c.—C. R. Rock, Dec. 27.

Stafford—Weather conditions have been good for growing wheat the past two weeks. Snow is gone, and corn husking is nearly finished. Livestock is doing well on straw and other roughness. Threshermen left a great deal of wheat in the straw which makes it a valuable feed. Very few public sales are being held. Wheat dropped 15 cents the past two days.—S. E. Veatch, Dec. 27.

Sumner—Weather is very pleasant. Cattle are doing well on ensilage and cottonseed meal. There is no wheat pasture. Hay is selling high. There is sufficient straw for roughness and bedding. Nearly all the wheat in this county was threshed before August 15, but there is a good deal of it yet in bins. Farmers are getting good prices for it. Wheat is worth \$2.70; oats 90c; corn \$1.65; cottonseed meal \$85; eggs 60c; butterfat 72c; alfalfa hay \$25.—E. L. Stockings, Dec. 26.

Woodson—Weather is fair but has been very foggy for some time. Wheat has not been damaged from freezing so far. Roads are some better. Cattle feeding is not difficult now because feed is not frozen so badly. There is some kafir and cane still to be threshed. Most telephone lines are in order again. Cream and eggs are high but not much is being sold. Wheat, on track, is worth \$2.40; flour \$3.10 to \$3.25.—E. F. Opperman, Dec. 27.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

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Capper's Farmer, published by United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, is a farm paper that is different. It is edited on the farm by a farmer and for the farmer. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For that great body of American Farmers who live with ideals, who want to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women folks, boys and girls, marketing, livestock, poultry, dairy, field crops, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc. In addition to the regular editor, Senator Capper's Washington Correspondent is one of the most interesting and instructive.

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15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	33	35 1/2
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15 1/2	15 1/2	19	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	38 1/2
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16	16 1/2	18	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2
MORTON	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	BARBER	28	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2
17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2

The Average Annual Rainfall of Kansas for a Period of Years is Shown Here. It is a Strong Argument for a Larger Acreage of Sorghums.

Economical Tiled Effects

Tiled walls are expensive and while there is no question about their attractiveness and their sanitary qualities, they are beyond the reach of many home owners.

There is a simple and economical way of obtaining tiled effects without the expense attendant upon the use of real tiles. The walls are plastered in the ordinary way so far as rough coat is concerned, but at the time the white coat is applied, the plasterer scores the walls to imitate tiles. Wall board, if that material is used, may be obtained already scored in this manner.

The wall is then finished by first applying a coat of wall primer followed by three coats of enamel undercoat and two coats of white enamel.

The finished effect is just as pleasing in appearance as real tile, just as sanitary and much less expensive.

Ship by Truck

BY O. L. ROGERS

Trucks went where horses couldn't in France and Flanders, and the truck crawled thru barrages, even, when necessary. It was a truck that brought food and ammunition to the Marines in one instance, where for a time they were cut off by artillery fire.

And in peace times, here at home, the truck is showing just how valuable it is for all kinds of work. Long hauls, short hauls, hauls over corduroy or macadam roads, over the steep mountainsides or asphalted city streets you'll see them, and wherever you do find them, you know that someone is saving time, saving money, and giving better service.

Setting Out to Sea

BY ETHEL WOLFF

I wish I were setting out to sea,
Under an evening sky,
With the wet wind blowing against my face,
And the spray upspringing like fairy lace
As we went hurrying by.
The swing of the waves would bring me peace—
Swaying now low, now high.

I wish I were setting out to sea,
Bound for a far-off shore,
And watching the twinkling coast-lights glow,
Fainter and paler, as on we'd go,
Until they could show no more.
The wall of the wind would send me to sleep,
Sweeter than e'er before.

I wish I were setting out to sea,
Hearing the throbbing screw
Dim thru my dreaming the whole night long,
With its low monotonous humming song,
While the miles behind us grew.
The sea, and the wind, and the song, all three,
Would gird my soul anew.

New Farmers Bulletin

A new Farmers Bulletin has just been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that should be in the hands of every livestock man. It is Farmers Bulletin 1069, entitled "Tuberculosis in Livestock" and can be had by addressing Dr. H. M. Greefe of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Federal Building, Topeka, Kan., or by addressing the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. This bulletin gives full instructions for the detection, control and eradication of tuberculosis in livestock.

An Illustrated Catalog Free

Folks who are interested in pigs and poultry are invited to write to Earle H. Whitman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., for a handsomely illustrated booklet containing the offering of members of the Capper pig and poultry clubs. More than 1,000 purebred pigs are offered by the boys and 3,500 pullets and cockerels can be bought from the girls. Almost every standard breed is represented. The catalog also contains much interesting information about the work of the clubs.

Despite the fact that cattle men who carry on extensive operations lost heavily the past year the average farmer cannot afford to go out of the cattle business. The men who used the cattle simply to eat up and carry to market surplus grass, hay, fodder and other by-products of grain farming did not lose money on the cattle they handled. Cattle must ever serve in this capacity and so handled will be profitable take it one year with another.



Get My Price—FIRST

30 Days' Trial—Satisfaction Guaranteed

I want to quote you a price that will cause you to sit right up and take notice on the grandest, best plow that ever turned a furrow. I can do it because we are the actual manufacturers, and sell direct to you. You buy at the actual factory price when you order direct from us. But that isn't all. You get a better plow. I say to you that the

Monmouth SULKY OR GANG Plow

will prove easier for you to handle, easier on your horses and will do your work better than any plow you can buy, regardless of price. It's positively the only plow that actually carries the beams on top of the frame. No pressure on bottom of furrow—no friction. Single Bail and Horse Lift; and "Point First" action. I'll give you a chance to prove every statement I make and will pay the "damages"—freight both ways—if we "fall down" in a single assertion.

All Kinds of Farm Tools Sold Direct from Factory To You.

Quick Shipments from Monmouth, Kansas City, Omaha and Fargo. I want to tell you all about these plows and our other implements—Cultivators, Disc and Spike Tooth Harrows, Corn Planters, Grain Drills, Mowers, Rakes and other farm tools—all sold at factory prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Just write a postal for our complete catalog. It's free. Write to me, The Plow Man, with



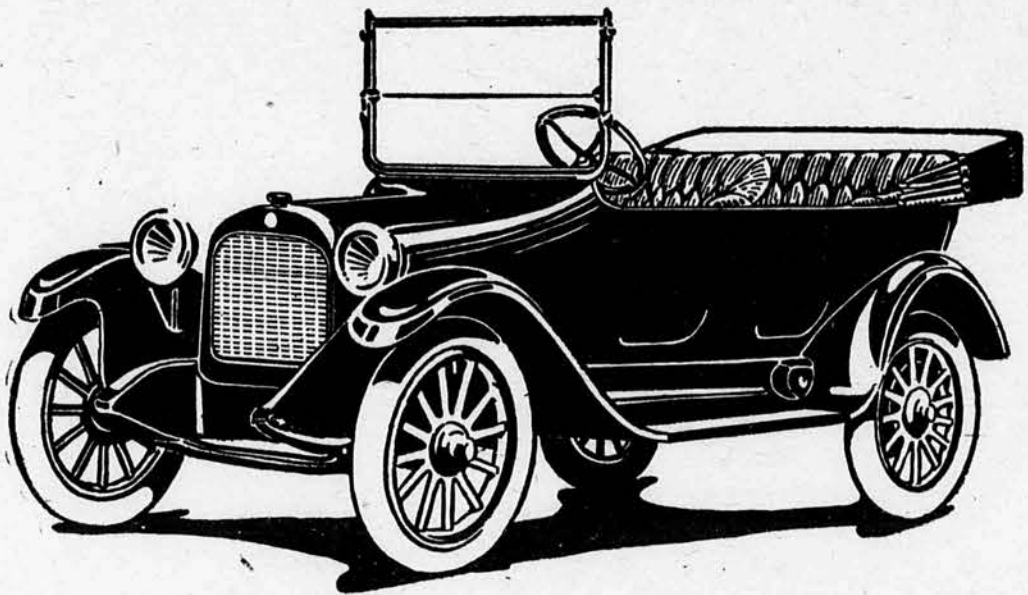
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Lightest Draft Plow Made

Monmouth Plow Factory, 121 So. Main St. Monmouth, Ill.

GIVEN AWAY

This New Dodge Can Be Yours



Won't Cost a Single Dollar

Others Enjoy Big, Roomy Autos—Cars We Have Given Them—Why Shouldn't You?

Other people—your friends, your neighbors, nearly all you see—are taking long, wonderful, enjoyable trips in autos of their own. Every day hundreds of happy car owners pass joyously by, gliding along at a rapid clip—living happily, healthful and content.

Why not you? Today, tomorrow, and every day a steady stream of cars will be hurried from the factories to their new and happy owners. Write now—join that throng. We've given cars to others—we're going to give away more. Hurry while there's time.

An Offer You Can't Afford to Miss—I Pay All the Bills—Even Pay the Freight.

You can have a brand new Dodge like that above—a beautiful, powerful, touring car—absolutely without costing you a single dollar. Yes—an automobile FREE. Such a chance—such an opportunity will probably never come again. Hurry—write—don't pass this by.

These others saw my ads the same as you. They wrote—they're driving cars of their own today. Cars we gave them—big roomy autos. You can get a car—the same as they. Don't hesitate. It's time now. Send in your name—your address.

HURRY—Why Go Longer Without a Car—WRITE If You Want a Brand New Dodge

Clip This Off and Mail Today or a Postal Card Will Do

Dear Sir: I want a Dodge, and would like to hear of your wonderful offer; but filling out and mailing this coupon doesn't obligate me in any way.

NameAddress
Street Number, Box or R. F. D.

TownState

EUGENE WOLFE, Manager
531 Capital Building Topeka, Kansas

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

Beginning with the issue of January 3, 1920, our Classified Advertising rates will advance to 12 cents a word for a single insertion, and 10 cents a word for each insertion when the order is for four or more consecutive times. Advertisers will now have the advantage of 125,000 readers.

The old rate of 8 cents a word will apply to December issues but 4-time orders will not be accepted at that rate.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	1.20	4.00	26.....	3.24	10.40
11.....	1.32	4.40	27.....	3.36	10.80
12.....	1.44	4.80	28.....	3.48	11.20
13.....	1.56	5.20	29.....	3.60	11.60
14.....	1.68	5.60	30.....	3.72	12.00
15.....	1.80	6.00	31.....	3.84	12.40
16.....	1.92	6.40	32.....	3.96	12.80
17.....	2.04	6.80	33.....	4.08	13.20
18.....	2.16	7.20	34.....	4.20	13.60
19.....	2.28	7.60	35.....	4.32	14.00
20.....	2.40	8.00	36.....	4.44	14.40
21.....	2.52	8.40	37.....	4.56	14.80
22.....	2.64	8.80	38.....	4.68	15.20
23.....	2.76	9.20	39.....	4.80	15.60
24.....	2.88	9.60	40.....	4.92	16.00
25.....	3.00	10.00			

EMPLOYMENT

MEN, 18 UP. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Commence \$1,300. Vacancy list free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 015, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GENERAL FARM WORK, to commence at once or March 1st. E. E. McClure, Republic, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. \$1300 begin. Write for list positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. N15, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN—PREPARE IMMEDIATELY FOR railway mail clerk examination. \$1,300-\$2,000. Particulars free. Write Modern Civil Service Institute, Dept. 317, Denver, Colo.

COMPETENT FARM HELP WANTED— Married men, \$55 per month with house, fuel and milk furnished. Increased pay March 1st and every three months thereafter to men making good. The Pickering Farm Belton, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

\$30 A DAY SELLING POWERINE. EQUALS gasoline at 6c. The equivalent of 20 gallons express prepaid, \$1. Box 424A16, Santa Rosa, Calif.

WE PAY \$100 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Co., X 608, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

AGENTS MAKING \$200 WEEKLY; EVERY- one 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.

AGENTS—\$100 WEEKLY POSSIBLE IN- troducing sensational new winter automobile fuel. Specially adapted to cold weather. Starts easy. Adds power, mileage and reduces operating expense. Endorsed by thousands. Territory going like wildfire. Act quickly. \$28 sample outfit free. L. Ballwey, Dept. 33, Louisville, Ky.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address: Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

KODAKERS—SEND ME TWO NEGATIVES for free samples and reduced prices on kodak finishing. 25 years experience. Saunders, Box M308, Boulder, Colo.

BE AN EXPERT PENMAN. WONDERFUL device guides your hand. Corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Ozment, 40 St. Louis.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLU- strated book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

SERVICES OFFERED

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPE- tent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders, market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

BUSINESS CHANCES

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

BOWSER'S COMBINATION FEED MILL. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

SILAGE—300 TONS AT \$8. I DO THE feeding. E. N. Stites, Atlanta, Kan.

USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS for sale, \$45. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to a town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

FIVE HUNDRED TONS SILAGE; PLENTY of first quality alfalfa hay. Will sell or take cattle to feed. A good feed lot. Bloomheart Bros., Beverly, Kan.

STOP CRANKING YOUR FORD—M-Y SUB- starter complete, \$2 with 50 starts free. Selling territory open. Write quick. State Supply Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

CORN—WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES when in the market for good shelled corn in car lots. Weights and grades guaranteed. Powell Higginbottom, Eads, Colo.

ENCLOSE 35c IN COIN OR STAMPS AND we will mail you a one-piece electric welded fire shovel that will last a life time. Osage Shovel Co., Osage City, Kan.

FREE TEXAS OIL MAP AND PICTURE Burk Burnett—Oil security paying 2% monthly, rate to be increased. Strictest investigation courted. No man ever lost a dollar through this house. Write Day Securities Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

SEEDS

SWEET POTATO SEEDS. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, good germination, \$13 per bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

CANE SEED—RED AND BLACK AMBER, 1919 crop, \$3.60 per cwt. F. O. B. Oberlin, Kan. Sudan grass, 12c per pound. White and yellow pop corn, 8c per pound for 50 pounds and over. F. E. Bakins, Oberlin, Kan.

RECLEANED SEEDS: ALFALFA \$9.50 BU. Clover \$18. Timothy \$7.50. Kaffir \$2.25. Caneseed \$2. Millet \$2. Sudan \$15 cwt. Sacks free. Satisfaction or money back. Order now and save a third. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

MACHINERY.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, CHEAP. Trial. Write J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

SIMPLEX STRAW SPREADER, ALMOST brand new, \$50. Oscar Wilkins, Lorraine, Kan.

ALMOST NEW FORDSON TRACTOR AND 2-bottom plows. Price \$900. "Tractor," Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—ONE MARVEL MIDGET flour mill, 50 bbl. capacity, wareroom and 15,000 bu. elevator. Inquire of Wm. Bohman, Sec'y, Nashville, Kan.

ATTENTION! FARMERS AND TRACTOR owners. For sale—Ford one ton Dearborn tank trucks, equipped with 300 gallon 3 compartment tanks, complete. National Refining Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE.

CLEAR EXTRACTED HONEY—60-POUND can, 18c a pound. L. Gorsuch, Lazear, Colo.

PINTO BEANS, RECLEANED \$6 PER cwt. F. O. B. Stratton, Colo. Thomas Siegrist.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA HONEY VERY fine, 120 lbs. \$25. Sixty lbs. \$13. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES" SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

GUARANTEED PURE WHITE EXTRACTED honey two 60-pound cans, \$24. Dark strained, \$20. Free on cars here. Single cans, \$12.50 and \$10.50. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE GIFT, THE BESTO Rocky Mountain honey, fine flavor, thick and of light color. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid, anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers Association, Denver, Colo.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF CHEWING, 60 cents per lb.; smoking, 50 cents per pound; postage prepaid. Chas. Goff, Tar-folk, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—WE ARE GROWERS OF Tennessee Red Leaf chewing and smoking, aged in bulk. Only a limited supply. 3 pounds \$1.80; 6 pounds \$3.30; 10 pounds, \$5. Postpaid. Address Murphy Co., Martin, Tenn. Reference Peoples Bank.

WANTED

WANTED. POWER SHEEP SHEARING machine. Harry Payne, Axtell, Kansas.

SANDWICH HAY BALER OF LATE model in good condition. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

I WANT TO BUY CANE, ALFALFA, sweet clover and millet seed direct from producer. Advise quantity and lowest price, first letter. Box 635, Grand Island, Neb.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$4 to \$5 PER 1000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

PET STOCK.

SINGING CANARIES. MRS. ED SHRECK, Colony, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE. Geo. Pratt, R. 2, Topeka.

WANTED—RUSSIAN STAG OR GRAY hounds. Fred Burgin, Coates, Kan.

COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM AND WOLF hounds. T. C. Rice, Garnett, Kansas.

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS COON, OPOS- sum and skunk hounds. J. M. Horn, Cassidy, Mo.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES FROM NATURAL heelers. Males, \$6; females, \$4. H. Duwe, Freeport, Kan.

RABBITS—RUFUS RED BELGIANS AT \$5 each, or \$9 per pair. H. E. Finck, 1323 Elliott, Parsons, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. THE best stock dog yet. Males, \$10; females, \$5. H. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

MONEY IN POULTRY AND RABBITS. WE show you where to market all you raise at a good profit. 62 page, illustrated book, 50c. None free. Co-operative Supply Co., Dept. 17, St. Francis, Wis.

POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANDALUSIAN

PURE BLUE ANDALUSIANS, COCKERELS, \$2 each. Waldo Gilges, Norwich, Kan.

PURE BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCK- erels \$3 up. S. F. Pierce, Boulder, Colo.

THOROBBED BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCK- erels for \$3. Single Comb Mottled Andonas, cockerels \$2. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

ANCONAS.

PURE BRED S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS. Prices right. Mrs. Chas. Kiser, Mankato, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES, booking orders now for early hatch chicks. Eggs and stock for sale. Berry & Senno, R. 27, Topeka, Kan.

GEESE.

PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$4. MRS. Everett Hardman, Erie, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

EXTRA LANGSHANS. CATALOG READY. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE WHITE LANGSHANS, \$2 AND UP. Mrs. O. H. Olson, Mullinville, Kan.

GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$3. Mrs. G. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$3. Lizzie Munsell, Gilead, Neb.

PULLETS, BLACK LANGSHANS, HEN hatched from good laying stock. M. E. Cook, Oswego, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els \$1.50. Ethel Miller, Agra, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.25. Bishop, Paradise, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN PUL- lets, \$1.75 each. Elmer Jones, McLouth, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Susie Line, Had-dam, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each. F. W. Cornell, Wake-field, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKS and cockerels for sale. Mrs. W. R. Hil-dreth, Oswego, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKER- els, extra good laying strain, \$2. Martin D. Strube, Baker, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25 each for 30 days. Ike Imel, Montezuma, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BAR- ron strain, cockerels \$2 to \$5 taken now. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels from heavy winter layers, \$2 each. Mrs. J. B. Wagner, Fowler, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Cockerels. Satisfaction guaran-teed. Elmer Harris, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

SIXTY EXTRA FINE LARGE YEARLING Single Comb White Leghorn hens, two dollars each. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE VARIETY PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from heavy laying strain, \$2. Geo. D. Gamble, Holton, Kan.

FOR SALE UNTIL JANUARY 1ST, 1920, large, vigorous, snow white, low tailed S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. E. L. M. Benfer, Leona, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—LAST CALL, DON'T miss it. If you want good cockerels or cocks. Birds from trap-nested stock. Records up to 280 eggs. F. H. Ramsey, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels from the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, foremost American breeders of the English Baron 297 egg record, \$3 and up. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

EGG BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, same bloodlines as my world cham-pion hen exhibition quality. Shipped on ap-proval. Order from this ad, \$5, \$7.50, \$10. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

MINORCAS.

WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS. WRITE for prices. Chas. Genter, Anthony, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels \$3, Furman Porter, Richmond, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mearl Watts, Sedgwick, Kan.

EARLY THOROBBED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3 each. Mrs. C. Thissen, Kingman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.50 each. Chas. Phillips, Beverly, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 6 to 8 pounds, \$2.50 and \$4. Donald Lock-hart, Howard, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels. Large boned, good even buff, true Orpington type. All choice birds, \$3, \$5 and \$7.50. Mrs. Perry Hixley, Cummings, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels of size and quality. Sired by first cockerel Arkansas Valley show Hutchinson, January, 1918. \$5 each. Earl Sledd, Lyons, Kan.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF Orpington cockerels. Sired by birds bought of America's foremost breeders. A few choice ones still left at \$3.50 each. Joe B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, March hatch, weighing to ten pounds. Sired by first prize cockerel 1917 Heart of America Show. Best in the West; \$5 and \$10 each; 40 pullets laying now, \$2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sun-flower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

PIGEONS

1,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. AD- dress R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75. Bishop, Paradise, Kan.

FINE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. John Dugan, Milton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK HENS, \$2 UP. MRS. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FARM raised, \$3. R. B. Gyger, Leon, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 and \$4. F. E. Mosher, Anthony, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FISHEL strain. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 EACH; four or more, \$2.50 each. Chas. Sanders, LeRoy, Kan.

PARKS 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED PLY- mouth Rock cockerels, \$2 to \$7. Bob Snell, Bird City, Kan.

100 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE and vigorous, 28 years a breeder. \$3 to \$5. W. H. Hanson, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, Ringlet strain, March hatch, \$3. Mrs. Harry Steele, Belvue, Kan.

PREMIUM STOCK BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$3 each; \$2.50 for two or more. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

VIGOROUS BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, good boned, fine quality, \$3 to \$5. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT AND THOMPSON STRAIN Ringlet barred Rock cockerels \$3 each. Mrs. Lawrence Platt, Gridley, Kansas.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, big boned vigorous birds, \$4; 6 for \$20. Guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, REGAL strain, prize winners, both matings, \$3.50 and \$5. Maude Blankenship, Belle Plaine, Kan.

PARKS 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Hens and pullets, \$2.50 each; cockerels, \$3 to \$10. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning trapnested stock (fishel strain direct), \$4 and \$5. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—WINNERS AT LEADING shows, cockerels and pullets, \$5; light or dark. Eggs, \$3.50 and \$5 per 15. McKinley & Sturgeon, Stigler, Okla.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from high-grade E. B. Thompson hens and pure Thompson males, \$2 and \$3 each. Emma Mueller, Humboldt, Kan., Route 2.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS. Great egg-laying, show-winning strain. Won eight prizes and best display Kansas City, 1919, \$3.50, \$5 and \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

BRED-TO-LAY. FINE BARRED ROCK cockerels, early, large, hen hatched. Vigorous, well barred, free range birds from heaviest winter layers, \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50. Carl Smith, Riley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3. Chas. Olsen, Alta Vista, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$5. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS, BEAUTIFULLY marked. Robert Murdoch, Baldwin, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2 each. E. F. Dean, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.50-\$3. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$3-\$5 each. Oscar Anderson, Harvard, Neb.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$5. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS \$3 to \$5. Mrs. O. C. Duprey, R. 5, Clyde, Kan.

DARK RED, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$5. Mrs. Lena Starr, Raymond, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each; 25c less in lots of five or more. Ed Kesi, Belleville, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds, cockerels \$2 to \$5 taken now. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

LARGE DARK RED ROSE COMB REDS, good scoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.

FINE VARIETY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.50 up; pullets, \$1.50. H. I. Friedline, Alden, Kan.

BIG BONED, LONG, DARK, VELVET rose comb cockerels, pullets, bargains. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Bean's Strain. Blue Ribbon stock. \$3 to \$5 each. John McCrory, Sterling, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS that characterize true Reds. Will give absolute satisfaction. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5. Rich red, best blood lines, sired by Chicago Coliseum Show winner ancestry. Alfred S. Alberty, Cherokee, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds; cockerels \$2.50; pullets \$1.80 per dozen. Mrs. Henry Williams, White City, Kan.

LARGE, DARK, VELVET RED COCKERELS, Single Combs, \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Fine Bourbon Red turkey toms, \$6; hens, \$5. Mrs. T. A. Hawkins, Wakeeney, Kan.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION EGG Strains," Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show-winning, non-sitting, developed layers. "Red Breeding Bulletins" and mating lists now ready. Robert Harrison, "The Redman," Lincoln, Neb., Station C.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS that will improve the size, color and laying qualities of your flock. \$4, \$6 and up. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

LIVE RED BREEDERS—A LIMITED number of extra quality Rose Comb cockerels. World's leading strain. Absolutely guaranteed. Two to five dollars. Mrs. S. H. Nash, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, extra large, long back, dark brilliant red with rich undercolor. Bred for show points and utility. From extra heavy laying strain, \$3.50, \$5 and up. Some prize winners for sale. Mrs. G. H. Lowder, Americus, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, 7 pounds, \$3. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, extra good, \$3. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.

PURE BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Mrs. Will Peffly, Melvern, Kan.

GOOD GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. Geo. Effland, Victor, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good laying strain. A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTES, MALES and females, \$2 and up. John F. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, hens. All kinds fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, large bone, \$2.75. Immediate sale. J. B. Timm, Chapman, Kan.

40 ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 each or four for \$7. H. Duwe, Freeport, Kan.

POCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. The home of the Henriettas, cocks and cockerels \$6, \$8 and \$10. Yearling hens, \$3 and \$5.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, STEVEN'S American and Barron's English laying strains, \$3 to \$6 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Pinedale Stock Farm, Lebo, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

EXTRA GOOD GOLDEN WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50, \$5. Mrs. Ida Hodge, Phillipsburg, Kan.

TURKEYS.

PURE BOURBON REDS. TOMS, \$7. E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$7; HENS \$6. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan.

BOURBON TURKEYS, TOMS \$7, HENS \$6. Joseph Wagner, Towner, Colo.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8. Elizabeth Leonard, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, 18-21 LBS., \$7, \$8.50. White Feather Farm, Gove, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS for sale. H. Croft, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE, WHITE Stone, the Bronze turkey man, Columbia, Mo.

LARGE BONED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS; toms, \$7. Mrs. Laura Shupe, Coates, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS SENT ON approval. M. E. Kavanaugh, Belleville, Kansas.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms, early hatch, \$5.50. Mrs. S. E. Pearl, Lydia, Kan.

FOR EXTRA FINE YOUNG MAMMOTH bronze turkeys, write to R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kansas.

WELL MARKED BOURBON RED TURKEYS; hens, \$5; toms, \$10. Mrs. Frank O'Connor, Hartford, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, GOOD ONES, Goldbank strain. Prices reasonable. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$8; hens, \$6. Mrs. Hannah Burnett, Osage City, Kan.

FULL BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Goldbank strain; toms, \$15; hens, \$8. E. Gaughan, Earleton, Kan.

LARGE THOROBRED BOURBON REDS, from prize winning stock, toms \$7. Hens \$5. Mary Stielow, Russell, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN from prize winning stock. Toms, \$10 and \$12; hens, \$7.50. Minnie Snider, Piedmont, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Well marked, big boned. Old and young hens \$7. Toms \$10. J. A. Lahman, Bluff City, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED FINE MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. Gold Bank strain from prize winning stock. Toms \$10; hens \$7.50. Mrs. A. Burg, Laklin, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, PURE BRED, big bone, beautifully marked, from prize winning stock. May hatch, 25 pounds, \$10. Maude E. Henry, Sun City, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms \$10; pullets \$8. Old tom weighed 40 lbs., mothers 25 at 18 months. W. A. Newberry, Freeport, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING MAMMOTH WHITE Holland turkeys. The big boned, pink legged kind. Hens, \$10; toms, \$12 and \$15. Mrs. E. V. Collins, Belleville, Kan.

50 LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE; PARENT toms, 40 pounds; hens, 22 pounds. May toms, 24-30 pounds. Toms coming two, 34 pounds, \$15; 15 pound pullets, \$8; 20 pound hens, \$15. Can furnish unrelated stock. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8; hens, \$6. Pekin ducks, \$2.50. S. C. Red cockerels, \$3. Roger Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, BOURBON turkeys, Buff Orpington and Partridge Rock cockerels. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kan.

FINE FEBRUARY AND MARCH HATCHED White Rock and S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2 to \$3, or would trade for mature White Rock pullets. Mildred N. Botkin, Burden, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, MAY hatch, \$1.25-\$1.50. Pure bred White Wyandotte roosters, pullets, \$1.50 each. For less than three, add 25c for each one ordered. Jos. Schneider, Howard, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

WANTED—WHITE LANGSHAN PULLETS. Noah Rich, Plevna, Kan.

POULTRY PRICES WORKING HIGHER. Write for cash, offers and shipping coops. The Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY—WE ARE BUYERS FOR ALL kinds of poultry and eggs. Get our quotations before selling. Highest references furnished. Witchey Poultry and Egg Co., Topeka, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP BY WM. H. GINGLES, OF Clifton, Sheridan Township, Washington County, Kansas, on the 17th day of Oct., 1919, one heifer, red, height, 3 ft. 2 inches, branded dark red, appraised at \$20. L. E. Sawlin, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1919, by Cecil Van Meter, of Garden City, Finney Co., Kan., one small, brown mare mule, branded "C. J." about 14½ hands high. Appraised value \$80. F. H. Laherteaux, county clerk.

TAKEN UP BY BERT C. VERNON, whose residence is the same as the former one of J. F. Barr, being the northwest quarter to Sec. 16-2-28, Decatur county, Kansas, on the 13th day of December, 1919, one yearling heifer, weight about 600 lbs., horns, color dark red, no marks or brands. Appraised value, \$35. Harry L. Heaton, county clerk.

TAKEN UP BY MILTON A. MOREY OF Edson, Washington township, Sherman county, Kansas, on the 29th day of October, 1919. One gelding, brown, spot on face, weight 900 pounds, appraised at \$40; one mare bay, spot in face, white right hind foot, weight 800 pounds, appraised at \$40; one horse, bay bald face, white right hind foot, weight 500 pounds, appraised at \$20. Doris Soden, County Clerk.

It never pays to feed bad hay to a good animal.

To Aid Livestock Farming

A HIGH quality of service is being given to the people of Kansas by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. It is a pleasure to study the work of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, the efficient head of this department, and his assistants. They have done much to place the agriculture of Kansas on a more satisfactory basis.

Dr. McCampbell was the driving force behind the stallion registry law in Kansas when pep and ability were essential in making the grafters behave. His service to the state during this fight has been of the greatest constructive value. The horse business in Kansas is on an honest basis today, and that is more than could have been said for it at the time this law was passed. The high class, registered stallion is the rule now in Kansas and not the exception, as in the days before this law was enacted. And on the Kansas City market the older horse dealers will tell you that there has been a decided increase in the quality of the geldings coming from Kansas in the last few years. We are no longer in the scrub class.

The investigations in beef production carried on by this department are known the nation over. They have been of much value in reducing costs. A special effort has been made to develop rations with as low a proportion of grain as possible—the department has been a leader in this kind of investigational work. There was a fine demonstration of the ability in beef production which the members of this department have in the winning on Fancy Rupert, the champion Hereford steer at the International, Fancy Rupert, as he walked into the ring, led by Dr. McCampbell, was a fine example of the quality beef production possible in Kansas in the hands of trained men.

There is an excellent organization in this department; other members also are noted for their skill in animal husbandry. This is especially true of F. W. Bell, now in charge of the stallion registry work, and the coach of the judging team.

This department will be of great service to Kansas agriculture in the coming years. It has an even greater opportunity for growth than in the past. It will do much in the movement toward a more profitable and satisfactory agriculture.

Fill Ditches with Rubbish

Brush and straw piles that will be in the way next spring should be hauled away and used to stop soil washing. Aside from using straw as bedding for livestock, or spreading it over fields, this is, perhaps, the best use to make of it. Everyone has seen enormous gullies cut in a single season and years spent in trying to undo the mischief. The moral is, stop the washing while the ditch is small.

Small gullies that have just started in cornfields or wheat fields or even in pastures and meadows often may be stopped with a little straw. Even cattle paths in pastures often deepen so that they need such treatment. In other places it is necessary to plan to sow sorghum to stop washing, but if the gullies are more than a foot deep and 2 or 3 feet wide it is usually better to use brush.

The brush dam gives better results if straw is mixed with the brush to help hold the dirt. Wherever the fall is great enough to make the water cut seriously it is likely to be necessary to stake down the brush and straw so that they will not be washed away.

The less busy winter time should be used in active work to stop losses from soil washing, and in planning next season's field work so that the fields will be planted and cultivated across the slope or around the hill. Then the rows will not run straight down the slope and thereby furnish the steepest possible channel for the run-off from rains. Those who have such winter cover crops as rye to hold the soil in place are fortunate, but those who do not should not flatter themselves that no washing is going on even in winter when there is less rainfall.

Advertisements Guaranteed

We guarantee that every display advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze."

The National Grange

The Washington office of The National Grange has published a statement of the outstanding reasons why The Grange declined to accept an invitation from the American Federation of Labor to attend a conference on political and economic matters in Washington, December 13. The state-

ment is signed by T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of The National Grange. Briefly summarized, the following reasons are given by Prof. Atkeson:

1—The interest of the Grange is the welfare of the nation thru the improvement of the conditions of the members of the Grange—the producing farmers. It has no common ground upon which to meet the representatives of organizations having to do with an entirely separate class of people.

2—The Grange is composed of farm owners, farm tenants, and farm workers, between whom there never have been class conflicts illustrating within itself the happy relationship which should exist between employer and employee. Therefore it has no experience to bring to a conference dealing with class conflicts.

3—Farmers have maintained production in the face of great obstacles both during and since the war; industrial production has not been maintained as shown by the authoritative statement of statistics by the National Defense Council. Therefore farmers deny material responsibility for existing economic difficulties.

4—Farmers cannot continue to maintain production with the stimulus of war and patriotism gone, and under the conditions of lack of labor, and high costs forced upon them by increasing industrial wages and declining industrial production, and the trend of population away from the land. We consider this problem of greater importance and graver danger than a quarrel for shorter hours, and more wages, and decline to enter a conference which seeks to emphasize the lesser problem, a class problem, to the exclusion of the greater problem, which in our opinion is a grave national danger.

5—A comparison of statistics proves that industrial wages have increased in greater proportion than either farm wages, the cost of food, or the prices received by farmers for their products. Our entire time and attention is needed to obtain economic justice for the farmer producers.

A study of this statement, a complete copy of which can be had by addressing the Washington office of the National Grange, is commended to all loyal Americans, concerned over the safety and the future well being of our country.

"Get up with the lark" has given a great reputation to the lark as an early riser. But lark watchers have now proved that this bird is quite a sluggard as he does not rise until long after chaffinches, linnets and a number of hedge row birds have been up and about for some time!

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

WRITE B. Benson, Burlington, Kan., for bargains in good farms; possession Mch. 1.

WRITE your wants to Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kansas, for land bargains.

WELL IMPROVED FARMS, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

203 ACRES, imp., 40 wheat goes, \$112.50 a. Terms. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS in farms and ranches. Write for list. Klingberg & Skinner, Osage City, Kan.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS. Large list Lyon and Coffey counties, for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—200 acre river bottom farm all under plow, well improved. Write. Hunt & Still, Manhattan, Kansas.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE—Well improved eighty acres suburban home. On rock road, no waste land. Write Box 235, Humboldt, Kansas.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings. 90 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

320 ACRES smooth upland, 6 miles town, on good road, 160 plow, 160 pasture, 100 acres wheat. Good buildings. \$55 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

NICE CLEAN STOCK of hardware doing business in a good town; invoice about \$12,000. Will exchange for farm. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

96 ACRES, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 mi. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—500 acres highly improved bottom farm. 1/2 hardware, balance on farm. Write for description. P. L. Lake, Real Estate, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

FINE 3 1/2 ACRES, all smooth wheat land. 8 1/2 miles to county seat. Price \$15.00 per acre. Terms. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kan.

1,400 ACRES, mile town, 3 dwellings, large barns, creek water, plenty grass, lots of bottom alfalfa land, for sale cheap. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Two good farms and a new blacksmith shop fully equipped and a money maker. C. E. Francis, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

2 A. LOT, alfalfa, 5 room house, cellar, barn, chicken houses, good well, 1/2 mi. from Clatsburg, high school, \$1600. 38 a. for sale joining. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 3 miles Ottawa, Kan. Mostly bottom land; large house; barn; fine shade; abundance water. Special bargain. Write for list No. 456. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

28. ACRE FARM, 3 miles Dennis, Labette county, 140 acres cultivation, 80 pasture, 60 hay, 8 room house, barn and silo. 2 well, and creek. 60 acres wheat. \$55 acre. 1/2 cash. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kansas.

560 ACRES, adjoining county seat, well improved 400 acres of fine wheat. Price seventy-five dollars per acre, good terms. Will accept part trade. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kansas.

80 ACRES, good improvements, all Kaw valley bottom land; 30 acres alfalfa, 18 acres wheat, 1/2 goes; balance for corn. Near St. Marys. Price \$250 per acre. Write J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

320 ACRES Improved, shallow water land, 100 acres will grow alfalfa without irrigation. Price \$35 an acre. Write for complete description, also list of bargains. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

KANSAS

A WHEAT FARM BARGAIN—160 acres all under cultivation, close to market, only \$4000. Also 600 acre farm, 450 acres under cultivation. \$25 an acre. Write Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

IMPROVED 160 ACRES—\$3,250, only \$750 cash, bal. easy terms. Small house, barn, well, fence, half in crop, 11 miles from Liberal. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

A FINE RANCH—600 acres near town, 200 plowed, 160 Neosho River bottom, 400 acres best blue stem pasture, 60 alfalfa, 60 wheat. Modern 8 room house, large barn, \$80 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

50 ACRES, 7 miles Ottawa, 6 room house, with furnace, barn, other outbuildings, fruit, all tillable, some bottom, \$150 acre. Write for list of farms. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

53 ACRE dairy farm for sale by owner, 1/2 in alfalfa, 1/2 mile Simpson, a good town with fine high school. Good improvements, with silo, plenty of water. Price \$200 per acre. W. S. Clark, Simpson, Kansas.

WE HAVE well improved, highly productive farm land, laying nicely, and in thickly settled neighborhood, at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Also some good ranches. Write us what you are interested in. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Harper County, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 75 mi. S. W. of K. C. in Linn County, Kansas. Well improved 160 A. pasture, 125 A. cultivation, 30 A. mow land 3 mi. to R. R. town, no waste land. \$75.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. J. F. Rosell, Owner, Selma, Kansas.

THE BEST LAND to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land; 35 acres fenced and watered pasture and hay; balance in fine crop of wheat; two miles from Lindsay, Ottawa Co., Kansas, four miles from Minneapolis, county seat. For price and terms address, M. E. Richard, Gettysburg, Pa.

A GOOD LITTLE FARM of 40 acres 1/4 mile to high school town, 18 acres in cultivation, balance bluegrass pasture, 5 room house, barn, and outbuildings. Living water. Possession in 30 days. O. H. Comstock, Owner, Welda, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

120 ACRES, 4 miles to town, Rural High school, 6 room house, new and good, small barn, good water. Land lays well, 80 acres cultivation. Immediate possession. \$100 per acre. Write for list of other good farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

172 ACRES, 7 miles Lawrence, 1 1/2 miles concrete road, 150 acres smooth tillable. 45 acres pasture, 10 acres alfalfa, 12 acres prairie meadow, balance spring crop. 7 room house, barn 20x80, combination granary, machine shed and work shop 40x40. Plenty water piped into feed lots. Possession March 1. Price \$125.00 per acre. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

160 ACRE IMPROVED PRAIRIE FARM 65 acres cultivated, partly hog tight, 15 acres meadow, 80 acres pasture. Good six-room house, good combination horse and cow barn, stone milk house, windmill and other outbuildings. 2 1/2 miles from railroad and trading center, 9 miles from Manhattan, Kan. Price \$80 an acre. Investigate. It's worth the money. Dunn Corby Realty Company, Manhattan, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 6 miles Burlingame, 19 miles Topeka, extra good soil, in high state of fertility and tillage, lays well, 60 acres bottom, 100 acres cult. 30 acres fine alfalfa, balance good meadow and pasture, good fences, good house of 8 rooms, fine cave, barns, cribs, poultry houses, sheds, etc., 4 good wells, lots of all kinds of fruit, 35 acres fine wheat, all goes, is an extra good grain and dairy farm and a money maker, priced for a quick sale at only \$85 an acre. Phone or write. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

4,500 ACRE RANCH, Harper and Barber Co. Six miles of running water, 100 never failing springs, good grass, never been overstocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, granaries, barns, sheds, garage shop, windmills, fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. A bargain at \$30 per acre. 1,440 acres Comanche county, 7 1/4 miles from Sun City. 900 acres in cultivation, two sets of good improvements, fenced, heavy black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. Price only \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS

BANNER CORN COUNTY OF KANSAS, Norton County, Kansas, corn making 40 to 65 bushels to the acre. Good farm land selling at \$40 to \$65 per acre. Special bargain in 240 acre farm, improved, 4 miles out at \$30 per acre. Write today for bargain land list. E. E. Jeter, Land Merchant, Lenora, Kan.

KANSAS FARM HOME 320 acres, all smooth rich black land but 40 acres, 200 acres wheat, all goes; 80 pasture, balance for corn and oats, good improvements, 3 miles town, fine home. Only \$30 acre for quick sale. Come at once while the weather is nice. Write for Kansas map and list. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kan.

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs. 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

CHOICE ALFALFA LANDS. Alfalfa is the money making crop. 320 acres mostly bottom improved at \$85 per a. 160 acres all tillable, well improved at \$75 a. 200 acres, 140 acres choice alfalfa land at \$75 per acre. 360 acres part alfalfa land at \$40. You should buy one of these bargains before they are gone. Farms all sizes and prices. Write me your wants. I can supply the farm that will suit you. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

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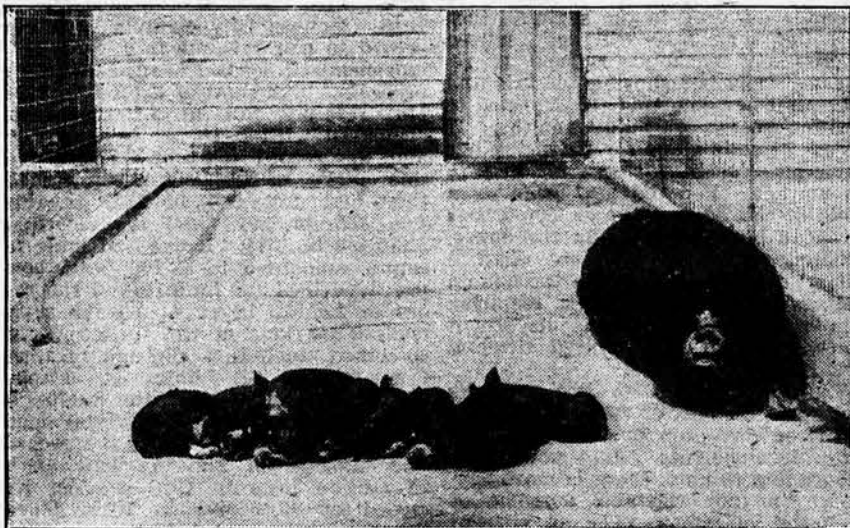
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Wintering the Fall Pigs

The Period After Weaning is a Critical Time

BY CARL P. THOMPSON



Take Care of the Fall Crop of Pigs and It Will Add to Your Profits Next Year. After Weaning Time They Must be Watched Closely.

IT IS THE TIME of year now when the fall pigs have been weaned and have been compelled to shift for themselves and discontinue depending upon their mother for most of their sustenance.

Weaning time is a critical time in the life of every pig and there are several things that should be kept firmly in mind in regard to the handling of pigs a few weeks before and a few weeks after weaning. Pigs that are nourished by their mothers are receiving nature's best and most wholesome food at regular intervals and in the very best possible condition. If a pig is taken suddenly from this ideal ration and placed on a ration that is lacking in any particular, that is not wholesome and nutritious, the pig during the first months after weaning is likely to lose some of the baby fat that has accumulated during the nursing period.

The pig should be taught to eat and drink as soon as it is old enough to be-

gin nibbling the grain and to sip a little slop from the mother's trough. This can be accomplished by placing a shallow trough in a pen adjacent to where the sow is being fed, so it is easily accessible for the pig, but cannot be entered by the sow. This creep should be made by placing boards upright, rather than compelling the pigs to crawl under the low boards. By crawling under, where it is necessary for the pig to stoop down, there is more danger from injury and a possibility of causing the back to become weak, where otherwise it would have been strong. In this creep, the pig should be fed to start with the very best of food, a little separated skimmed milk is excellent, clean slop, made from shorts and water is good. All slop and milk left in the trough should be fed to older hogs, keeping the feed for the little pigs sweet and clean at all times. Shelled corn, a little oats, ground barley and ground kafir can, also, be placed in the creep of this kind, where the pigs can help themselves at will.

The self feeder is, also, a good way of feeding little pigs, if they will eat the ingredients they need and the feeder is kept sweet and clean. A feeder containing grain of some kind in one compartment, with shorts in another and tankage in the third will give excellent results. It always will be noticed, where a great many sows are kept, that some of the pigs will do considerably better than others and that a small proportion of them will be decidedly inferior. In order to even up the litter at weaning time, it is a good practice to begin the weaning process when the pigs are 2 months old, by taking away about 10 per cent of the larger, more thrifty pigs, permitting remainder to take all of the milk. In another week another bunch of the larger pigs can be removed, and so on until the entire bunch is weaned.

Retain Old Quarters for Pigs

It is, also, a good plan in weaning the pigs to leave the pigs where they are accustomed to feed and sleep, remove the sows to entirely different

quarters, as it will require as tight fence to hold the sows as the pigs and it is not a good policy to shut the pigs up in close quarters at this time; also, the pigs being accustomed to eat and sleep in the same quarters will not be worried when the sows are taken away as they would be if they were taken to new quarters themselves.

When the pigs are weaned, they would be fed three times daily for the first two weeks, after which, twice daily. There is a great deal of difference in opinion in regard to the best method of handling pigs from weaning time until ready for market. It is a common practice to grow the fall pigs on a limited grain ration from the time they are weaned until they are 5 or 6 months old or until spring pasture comes, then permitting the pigs to run on pasture in the spring and summer. Realizing the value of alfalfa and other pasture crops in the production of pork, it is natural that the hog raiser try to avail himself of pasture as many months in the year as possible.

Don't Limit the Ration

However, it is doubtful whether limiting the winter ration and prolonging the growing season of the hog is advisable. Usually the market is good in the early spring and the farmer who gives his fall pigs all the grain of the right kind they will clean up from birth until the pigs are ready for the market, will be ahead of the game. At least don't starve the fall pigs out now with the idea of trying to get them thru the winter cheaply, as it is an expensive and ruinous practice. It is not advisable to slop fall pigs in cold weather unless some provision can be made for warming the water from which the slops are made. Dry feeding in self-feeders or protected troughs usually will be best.

Keep the fall pigs free from lice by spraying them with crude oil or some dip and disinfect the sleeping quarters frequently.

To prevent worms give the pigs a mixture of charcoal ashes, sulfur and copperas, in a self-feeder.

Prizes for Tractor Letters

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze desires to get letters from all farmers who have had successful experience in the use of tractors for power farming and will give a prize of \$10 for the best letter and \$5 for the second best letter on that subject. All other letters accepted and used will be published at our regular rates.

Short stories will suit our purpose best. All letters should be received on or before January 15, 1920. You may discuss tractor farming in any way that appeals to you, but we would suggest that you mention the kind of tractor you have, when it was purchased, how much it costs you to operate the machine, the kind of work for which the tractor has been found most serviceable, what advantages you have found in its use, what winter work you do with your tractor, and add anything else that you think would be of interest. Address all letters to the Special Tractor Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Little leaks in farm work are what need looking after. Big ones are easier seen, but the small ones are often passed by. Do not forget that many little leaks are the same as a large leak in the end.

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(Write pig or poultry club)
I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

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Approved.....Parent or Guardian

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Sheep Lead in 1920 Start

Markets Open With Promise of Some Gains

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

SHEEP feeders face the brightest market prospect with the opening of 1920. Hogs rank second so far as the brightness of their trade outlook is concerned on the Kansas City and other livestock markets of the country. Cattle interests rank third. There is basis for more encouragement as to the future of horses. Mules are already at a level of prices so high that producers can scarcely hope for further advances. In receipts on markets, it is probable that 1920 will witness decreases in cattle, hogs and sheep.

Briefly, the foregoing represents the prevailing views as to the outlook for

a lighter pig crop in the spring, hence its belief that 1920 will see reduced supplies on markets. Europe is recovering from her shortage of fats and meats, but her demands are expected to continue heavy for many months. If success attends plans for financing her purchases, Europe will be a big help to the market. For the new year as a whole, it can scarcely be expected that European buying will equal the unprecedented aggregate of more than 2 billion pounds in 1919. The inroads on holdings of breeding stock resulting from the break in prices in recent months discount the reduced demand from Europe, it seems.

What will happen in hog markets after the first half of 1920 will depend in part on corn crop, business and European developments. Just now, it is encouraging to note, there is more confidence in the profitable outcome of purchases of stock pigs at current prices than at any other time in months. Kansas feeders who are without hogs and who are interested in making a feeding venture with the expectation of selling in the next few months should look into the market for stock hogs. It offers animals which should make a favorable showing for feeders.

Conservative Policy in Cattle

In the trade in cattle the year has opened with conditions favoring a conservative policy. There has been some readjustment in values, especially on medium grades, which are about \$4 lower than a year ago, but leading market interests do not feel that investments should be made in cattle except with extreme conservatism. There are still a large number in feedlots to move to markets. Range supplies are reduced, as already pointed out. But there is a great difference in the demand. In the past year the exports of beef and beef products were around 350 million pounds. In 1918, the exports were in excess of 700 million pounds. This change is one of the vital reasons for the unsatisfactory markets for cattle in 1919. There is little likelihood of any increase in the export trade in 1920. The domestic demand situation is favorable, but the absence of strong foreign and army competition tells.

Mule Prices are Advancing

Mules were the star performers on livestock markets last year, soaring to new heights after an uncertain start. Horses acted better than expected by many dealers. As soon as the world's shortage of cotton disappears, mules are likely to recede. Their position is such, however, that profitable prices are expected to continue for them.

Horses do not face the enormous army liquidation of the first half of 1919, so continuation of markets on about a parity with the trade of the last few months is expected.

A glance at the 1919 showing in receipts is interesting. Kansas City received 2,715,000 cattle in 1919, compared with the record of 2,993,776 in 1918. Kansas City established a new record in calf receipts in 1919, with a movement of 385,000 head, against the preceding high total of 325,735 in 1918. Hog receipts fell to 3,150,000 head, compared with 3,327,722 head in 1918 and the record total of 3,716,404 for this market in 1901. Of sheep, Kansas City had 1,938,000 in 1919, against 1,607,463 in 1918 and the record of 2,175,493 in 1911. Horse and mule receipts amounted to 82,700 head, compared with 84,628 in 1918 and the record of 127,823 in 1917. At the seven leading markets of the United States combined, including Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City and St. Paul, the receipts of cattle in 1919 were 12,400,000 head, against 13,100,000 in 1918, the record. The same seven markets had about 25 million hogs in 1919, against the record of 25,460,000 in 1918. Their sheep receipts were 14,175,000 in 1919, against 12,064,000 in 1918. The sheep receipts were the largest in history, comparing with the preceding record of 14,037,000 in 1913.

On the Kansas City market last week so many shippers withheld cattle on account of the Christmas holiday that prices rose 25 cents to \$1.50. Sheep advanced 75 cents to \$1, while hogs closed about unchanged. Quality of cattle receipts continued plain, with the bulk, weighing 1,050, to 1,250 pounds, selling at \$12 to \$13.50. The top was only \$15. Stockers and feeders rose 50 to 75 cents, with prices ranging from \$6 to \$13. Stock cows and heifers closed at \$5.50 to \$8.25. Butcher stock sold 50 to 75 cents higher, with cows between \$6.25 and \$12. The top in the hog market was \$14.10. Stock hogs were available at around \$13, with some sales down to \$11. While the top sale of lambs was \$17.30, the nominal range was quoted up to \$17.50. Feeding lambs ruled between \$11.75 and \$14.25.

Meat Makers Marking Time

Kansas farmers are evidently marking time in so far as meat production is concerned. This conclusion must be drawn from the statistics on meat making animals of the state just given out by the state board of agriculture, which show that there has been a marked falling off in cattle and hogs all over the state. Of the 825 correspondents of the board reporting there is almost unanimity of opinion that the present meat making situation is due to the fact that prices for animals on foot have been too low as compared with the extremely high prices of the feeds necessary to put beef and pork on the market.

The canvass which was made the lat-

ter part of November shows that cattle and hogs have been sold off so extensively that they are fewer in number than on March 1 when the assessor's count was made. The figures show that beef cattle have decreased about 12 per cent, and that only about 76 per cent of the usual number of cattle are on full feed. In the 14 leading cattle counties of the state, most of them in the famous blue stem section where approximately 25 per cent of the state's beef cattle are handled, the slump in cattle is even greater than in the state as a whole. This indicates that big cattle operators have dropped out to a greater extent than the average farmer. In these 14 counties the cattle now on hand number 81.6 per cent of the March 1 census, while the state's percentage of the March 1 number is 88. In these leading cattle counties only about two thirds as many cattle will be fattened as usual as compared with 76 per cent for the state.

The present canvass shows the total number of cattle on the farms to be 1,948,997 as compared with 2,220,718 March 1. No effort was made to gather information as to the number of cattle shipped into the state since March 1 to be grass-fattened and marketed, but it is apparent from the report that a greater number was shipped out, either to be slaughtered or elsewhere, than was shipped in.

Not a single beef making county of any consequence reports anywhere near the normal number of cattle on full feed, altho six or seven counties in the northwestern part of the state where the corn crop turned out fairly well have from 2 to 7 per cent more stock cattle on their farms now than March 1. The state's cattle population, March 1, 1919, was about 340,000 in excess of the average for a 10 year period ending March 1, 1918.

Hog Business Badly Demoralized

The figures on pork production indicate that the hog business of the state is badly demoralized. The Kansas hog raisers patriotically responded to the country's call for more pork, but with the combination of poor corn crops,

Less Stock for New Year

Reduced receipts are in prospect on livestock markets in 1920. Except for calves, the year 1919 witnessed reduced receipts of livestock as compared with 1918 on the leading markets of the country combined.

Price prospects for the immediate future are considered most favorable to the feeders of lambs and sheep. A turn for the better is expected in hogs. Conservatism is still urged in cattle operations. Absorption of animals liquidated by the army is favorable to the market for horses.

livestock trade for the new year. The views as to prices on cattle, hogs and sheep are largely the result of a study of market conditions which apply only to the first six months of 1920. Trade interests are disinclined to look farther ahead just now because they are unable to determine the probable condition of ranges and the volume of feed crops to be harvested in 1920.

Lambs Sell at \$17.30

Optimism over the sheep and lamb trade for the next six months has increased in recent weeks. Emphasis is being put on the fact that the enormous market movement of thin lambs to feedlots the past season was earlier than usual and that, as a result, the latest sales by feeders will meet with least competition. At Kansas City last week a top of \$17.30, the highest price since June, 1919, was paid for fat lambs, and there is strong hope that a \$20-top will be recorded next spring. The purchasing power of consumers is strong. Wool is displaying strength, too. So sheep trade interests are confident, feeling that profits will accrue not only on the current arrivals but on purchases made now for sale in coming months. A general storm of severe proportions may force heavy marketings temporarily, with a recession in prices, but the outlook for the first half of 1920 points to advances. In January, 1919, the top on lambs was \$16.95; in February, \$18; in March, \$20.65; and in April, \$21, the top of the year was reached. The top last May was \$19.85. A repetition of such markets is considered highly probable. As for supplies, there is a feeling that aggregate receipts for 1920 will decrease because the year just closed resulted in enormous liquidation from ranges of the Northwest, where drouth prevailed.

Hog Prices Still Decline

At the opening of 1919, fixed prices prevailed on hogs, with restrictions on the movement. There was extreme nervousness a year ago over the trade, and the developments, including a rise to \$23.40 and a break to an average as low as \$12.78 in Kansas City for a week, indicate that there was basis for the uncertainty. Today, some trade interests still feel that January may witness declines in prices of small proportions, but that the following months will see upturns. The market supplies of hogs thus far this winter are disappointing, while the export movement has developed more encouraging features. In the week ending December 20, according to an official report, there were shipped 56 million pounds of pork products, the largest total in many weeks. The domestic consumptive demand is favorable. The trade expects

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Founded on four great papers, each excelling in prestige with the farmers and stockmen of its territory, the four covering, respectively, the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma and adjacent sections of adjoining states.

FOR BUYERS: When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

FOR SELLERS: Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

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HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Purchase Percherons

215 At the recent International there were 215 Percherons actually shown in the ring. Percherons were sold for higher prices than ever before. More horses were sold at this show than in any year since 1916. One breeder has recently purchased 40 head of Percheron mares to do his farm work. During the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1919, 10,126 horses were transferred on our records. 742 head of Percherons were shipped to Canada in that time. Our shrewdest horsemen say that good Percheron mares are the best buy that a farmer can make.

Booklets free if you give acreage farmed and number of horses kept. Address

Percheron Society of America

WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary,
Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

A lot of big boned Jacks, 3 to 5 years old, weight up to 1200 pounds, 15 to 16 hands. Also a fine lot of Percheron stallions, blacks and greys, weight up to 2400 pounds. A lot of large mares, 3 and 4 year olds, showing colts. Will sell one or a carload. All stock guaranteed.
Al. E. Smith, R. 1, Lawrence, Kansas.
40 miles west of Kansas City.



BELGIANS

From the Home of Percheron, the undefeated grand champion. A choice selection of stallions from rising 2 to 5 years old. A few good mares safe in foal to Percheron. Youngsters of both sexes by the grand champion. Our community has more good Belgians than any other like area in the world. Make us a visit.
C. G. GOOD, OGDEN, IOWA



22 Good Young Jacks

from yearlings to 4-year-olds. Will sell the bunch or any one of them at astonishingly low prices. They are the good kind—Missouri Jacks.

Oakland Stock Farm, Chillicothe, Missouri

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-headers for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Ia. Above Kansas City.



PERCHERONS

Stallions and mares for sale by members of the Illinois Percheron Breeders' Association. For up-to-date sales list address the secretary.
J. L. EDMONDS, URBANA, ILLINOIS

TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions broke to work; for sale or trade.
Bert Donley, Oxford, Kansas

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARE for sale, bred, priced right. Omer Pureauult, Clyde, Kan.

high prices for purchased feeds, and unfavorable markets, the losses on hogs have been so heavy that today the hog business in Kansas is perhaps at its lowest ebb since the early eighties, or at any rate the number of hogs found on the farms March 1, 1919, is less than has been reported on that date for any year since 1882. The present canvass shows that the number of hogs on Kansas farms has fallen off 25 per cent since the count of March 1.

The 10 principal hog raising counties from Smith county east in the northern tier and two or three other northeastern counties have about 6 per cent more hogs than the general average for the state. According to the estimates the total number of hogs on Kansas farms at the present time is 1,038,875 which shows that the total number of hogs marketed is considerably in excess of the spring pig crop, and would indicate that fewer than the usual number of fat hogs can be expected from the state the coming winter.

Hog Growers Pessimistic

The attitude of Kansas hog men and their feeling regarding the immediate future of the pork producing business is evidently not very optimistic for the reports show a decrease of about 24 per cent in the sows bred for the 1920 crop of spring pigs based on the number bred for last spring's crop. The correspondents of the state board last year gave it as their opinion, which later developments verified as correct, that the sows bred for the 1919 crop of pigs was about 25 per cent less than for the year preceding. It is evident that hog men and livestock men in general are exceedingly cautious in their plans for the future and that the tendency is toward curtailment rather than expansion of their operations.

Milk and Butter Production

Finding out how much milk and butter was produced in the United States in 1919 is one of the tasks to be tackled by Uncle Sam in the coming 1920 Census. Do you know how many gallons of milk were produced on your farm in 1919? The census man will want to know not only how many gallons you sold but how much butter and cheese was made and consumed at home and how much milk was fed to animals. In fact he will keep right on until he has asked you the following questions: How many gallons of milk did you sell in 1919? How many gallons of cream? How many pounds of butterfat? How many pounds of butter did you make in 1919 and how many pounds of butter did you sell? How many pounds of cheese did you make? In addition he will wish to know how much you received for the various products sold. These questions on dairy production will not be easy to answer accurately, but in view of the fact that the figures of the 1910 Census show that almost 6 billion gallons of cream—enough to cover a 175 acre farm 10 feet deep—were produced in 1909, the Census Bureau is unwilling to omit a single question from the list.

Those who have specialized in dairy production and kept books on their sales will not have much difficulty in answering the enumerator, but there are many farms where dairy production is a side line altho in the aggregate it brings in quite a tidy sum, in addition to supplying all the milk, butter and cream required for home consumption. On such farms it is not so easy to estimate the dairy production. Why not take a pencil and do some figuring so that when the enumerator calls you will be ready for him? The accuracy of the final figures depends upon the obtaining of accurate figures from every farm in the United States.

Society of Record Associations

The annual meeting of the "National Society of Record Associations" was held at Chicago, December 3. Among the important items of discussion was the review of the decision rendered in the case of the Percheron Society of America, which so thoroughly defines the rights of record associations, that all associations are now in a position to exert real discipline upon those members who are not appreciative of their responsibility as purebred breeders.

The chief accomplishment for 1919 was the blocking of the attempt of the railroad authorities to re-instate the requirement of an attendant with shipments of livestock in less than carload

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I will send particulars. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

Windmoor Farm Holsteins

For sale—Bull calves sired by 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis and out of good dams; \$50 and up. For particulars write CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

We have bull calves for sale from cows with semi-official yearly records.

Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A beautiful, straight, almost white bull, whose dam gave 110.8 lbs. of milk in a day, and 730 lbs. of milk in seven days.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 18,000 to 18,000 pounds milk.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas

BARGAIN—7 Holsteins at \$120 each; including 6 springing grade heifers, 2-year-olds, and one 8-month-old bull. Extra fine lot, plenty size, good milking families. Some calves in 2 months, 1 fresh with heifer calf, others due later.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

an experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R.D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm
For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm
For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Annual meeting and two days' association sale, Topeka's big, modern sale pavilion, Topeka, Kan., March 23-24.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Specialize in long time test—persistence means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes from 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN.

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

Geo. L. Allgire, Clay Center, Kan., R. D. 8

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Ten cows and heifers, some just fresh; three bulls ready for light service; 32 to 35-pound breeding.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Sealing grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

It is poor grade judgment to use a grade bull when you can "swap" him for a purebred ready for service by December.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is one of only 19 cows in the world to make 30-pound records for consecutive lactations. Young bulls for sale by this sire \$100 and up. Collins Farm Company, Sabetha, Kansas

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins—Have a number of open and bred registered heifers to sell. Some young bull calves. Buy a good bull calf and raise your own sire.

Braeburn Holsteins

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 64.8-32.62 for dam and sire's dam. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

BULLS

We have 6 head now ready for service, purebred and registered, out of high testing dams. Prices \$100 to \$150.

LILAC FARM DAIRY, R. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, registered and high grade, grand-daughters of King Segis Pontiac bred to son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Bulls ready for service. Must reduce our herd about 20 head soon. Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2 1/2 years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered. W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm
22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive bulls if taken while young. P. O. Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, Blue Mound, Kan.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 18 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.

Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 6-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiacs breeding.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan.

Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.65-78.4—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to Secretary A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.



Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

lots. Men who are in a position to know estimate that the blocking of this ruling saves the breeders of this country at least \$100,000 annually.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. R. Pfander, Secretary of the National Duroc Jersey association, president; W. S. Corsa, Director of the Percheron Society of America, vice president; Wayne Dinsmore was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The executive committee, made up of

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Cows, heifers and calves; good strains, priced for quick sale. Write H. L. Knitsely & Son, Talmage, Kansas.

REGISTERED ANGUS BULL FOR SALE

or exchange; 3 years old. F. W. Bundy, Auburn, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

R. of M. Interest-Finance-Owl blood, noted for PRODUCTION, TYPE and CONSTITUTION. Our tested cows average 500 lbs. butter, records made under 5 years old. We offer bulls 2 mos. to yearlings. Cows, bred heifers and heifer calves. Herd in Accredited List, which means 100 per cent clean of T. B. Correspondence and inspection invited.

R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

headed by Queens' Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet. M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPRIETOR, HOLDEN, MO.

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

"Hood Farm Breeding." My herd bull Royal Missel's Toronto, also three choice bulls by him, ready for service; a few females. Have rented my farm and want to sell. S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

Sired by Oakland's Sultan II. \$50 to \$100. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED AND GRADE JERSEYS

LEWIS DAIRY, LEO, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old. E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

18 HEAD OF CREMO HEIFERS

for 30 days at \$2000 for the bunch, as I have sold out the balance of my Red Polled cattle, 7 are bred and 7 are early calves. I also have 12 Cremo bulls from calves up to 2 years old; will sell cheap if taken at once. I must close these cattle out at once. ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Milk-Butter-Beef RED POLLED

We can now furnish a few young bulls from large, thick-fleshed cows, yielding 9,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk per year. One of our bulls will increase the production of your herd. 20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

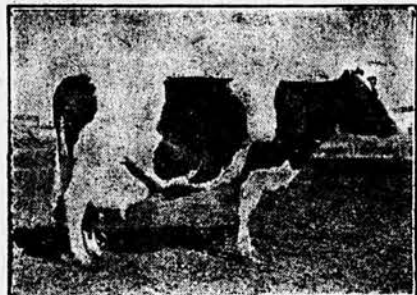
FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice young bulls, priced reasonable. C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

Rock Brook Farm's 15th Annual Sale

of Registered Holsteins will be held in
the Union Stock Yards Sale Pavilion

**So. Omaha, Nebraska, Tuesday,
January 27, 1920**



90 Head of the Breed's Best Cattle

50 heifers 1 to 3 years old. Practically all by 30 to 34-pound A. R. O. sires and bred to 30-pound sires.

30 heifers under 1 year old. Nearly all by 30-pound sires. All sired by sons or grandsons of the great King Segis.

5 cows 4 to 8 years old. Bred to a 30-pound grandson of King Segis.

5 bulls and bull calves including "It Ida Burke" which is by the 36-pound bull "It" out of a daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This is Strictly a Quality Sale of Young, Unblemished Cattle

Every animal tuberculin tested and sold with a 60-day retest guarantee. Does the above sound good to you? Then send for the catalog at once.

Rock Brook Farms, Omaha, Neb.
Box A148, Station B

Farm Colony, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Registered Holstein-Friesians

Cows and heifers, bred and unbred.

We offer 10 cows of different ages, bred or unbred, with a few that have recently freshened.

Young bulls: We offer one young bull ready for service, well bred, excellent top line, a little more black than white. Five young bulls ready for service by March first.

Write for further information. Address,

Farm Colony, U. S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Neale's Great Dispersal Sale of Holsteins

The illustrated circular describing the herd is now being distributed. The big catalog will be ready to mail by January 15. Be sure your name is on our mailing list for detailed information of this, the absolute dispersal sale of the greatest herd of the Middle West. It offers the opportunity of a lifetime to secure the very best foundation stock. Remember the place is Manhattan, Kan.; the time February 5-6. Write today.

A. S. NEALE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

NEED A BULL? (Holstein of Course)

We have a splendid lot of young bulls that we want to move quickly and are pricing accordingly. They run in age from a few weeks to over 1 year; are splendid individuals, most of them light in color. Their dams have A. R. O. records of from 16 pounds, as 2-year-olds, up to over 30 pounds as mature cows. Some of them are sired by the great CANARY PAUL FOSBES HOMESTEAD—the greatest bull in Kansas. Write us just what you need in the bull line. We have it.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mark Abildgaard, Mgr.
Mulvane, Kansas

DAIRY FOR SALE

All or one-half interest in herd of high grade Holstein cows and heifers; 2 miles of Lawrence, Kan., concrete road. Possession now. H. A. Tuttle, R. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
\$1-\$25 each, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.
Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

Grade Holstein Heifer Calves for Sale, well marked, nicely crated, satisfaction guaranteed, \$25 each. A. L. Rasche, Lake Mills, Wis.

Persistence in Production

Is one of the most desirable qualities a dairy animal can have. Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac is our herd sire. His dam is one of less than 20 cows in the world to produce over 30 pounds of butter in 4 consecutive lactation periods. Twenty-three of his nearest dams average over 27 pounds of butter in 7 days. We have several young bulls to offer sired by this remarkable bull. Prices \$100 and up.

COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KANSAS.

Holsteins for Sale

Two fine 8 months old bull calves; priced to sell. Write for prices and pedigrees.

WM. H. KURTZ, R. 1, ALTON, KANSAS

Nemaha Valley Stock Farm

Registered Holstein-Friesians. One of the first government accredited herds in Kansas and one of the largest in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontiac Beauty de Kol Segis 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS
Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF
and five "James Way" stanchions and managers for sale. Archie Brown, McPherson, Kan.

two representatives each of cattle, sheep, swine and horses, are: C. F. Curtis, president, of American Berkshire association; Regis Lefebure, Director of the American Society of Importers and Breeders of Belgian draft horses; F. D. Tomson, director of American Shorthorn association; Robert J. Evans; Secretary American Duroc Jersey Swine association; J. D. Truman, President, American Shire Horse Breeders' association; C. L. Hill, director of American Guernsey Cattle club; C. A. Tyler, Secretary of American Hampshire Sheep association, and Jesse C. Andrew, Director of the American Shropshire Registry association.

Corn Substitutes

Corn is the all important grain in feeding hogs, and our hog population usually goes up or down with the size of the corn crop. But there are substitutes for corn and hog men would do well to learn how to handle hogs by using these substitutes more generally. It should not be necessary to go out of the hog business entirely in a year when the corn crop fails or is very small. Any of the grain sorghums can be substituted for corn by grinding and feeding them as meal. They are only slightly below corn in feeding value. Crushed oats have about three-fifths the feeding value of corn and can be substituted profitably when oats cost two-fifths less than corn by the 100 pounds. Crushed barley is even better and can be used to displace corn when priced the same by the pound. Rye while not very palatable to hogs can be ground or crushed and fed in a sloop as a partial substitute for corn. Also low grade or damaged wheat can be fed profitably either crushed, ground or soaked when it is priced the same as corn. Then there are some commercial feeds such as hominy feeds, barley feeds and others of similar character which can be used in hog feeding to a limited extent.

Art of Judging Livestock

Unless you know how to judge livestock you are handicapped in your efforts towards improvement. You cannot estimate the value of breeding animals offered for sale and as a breeder you cannot hope to improve your breeding herd until you know how to select and mate individuals to get the best type of offspring.

Some good points in the art of judging beef cattle are given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1068, "Judging Beef Cattle," recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is made clear in this pamphlet that stock judging cannot be successful without the formation of definite standards. For example the ideal beef type in the fat animal is one having a low set body which is broad, deep and smooth with straight lines and with a thick even covering of firm flesh. In addition to this general beef form good quality indicated by the hair, hide and bone together with general character and style are important because they are an index to the quality of meat which the animal will yield. The pamphlet mentioned takes up in detail the various phases of judging beef cattle, discussing in a manner easily understood the various types of animals. It may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Diversifying in Livestock

Some men are especially adapted to handling some particular class of livestock, and make their biggest successes by sticking close to their specialties, but the average farmer will find it safer and more profitable to diversify in the livestock kept. Diversified farming and diversified stock raising naturally go together. This system of farming usually results in more profit and less loss of fertility to the farm than when some special line is followed. If cattle only are raised on a farm the crops grown must be those suitable to cattle and the same is true with any other class of livestock. Limiting the stock kept to a single class will tend to limit the crop rotations followed. Some crops which should be included in the rotation must either be omitted because the product is not suited to the special class of livestock or must be sold,

which means a greater loss of fertility. There is also more risk involved in having all the capital tied up in a single kind of livestock. In some years due to low markets, disease or some other cause, one class of livestock may be kept at a loss. If the entire income is coming from that one class of stock the loss will be much more keenly felt than if there had been animals of some other class which might have given a profit.

No one class of livestock will consume so large a proportion of the crops of the farm as will all classes combined. What some animals reject or do not eat with a relish others will consume readily. Many crops can be marketed only or disposed of profitably

HEREFORD CATTLE

All My Herefords At Bargain Prices

20 bred cows at \$200 each.
10 heifers, 6 to 18 mo. old, \$85 to \$175 each.
22 bulls, 6 to 24 mo., \$75 to \$150 each. One herd bull at \$250.
These prices for immediate sales. Address,

Fred O. Peterson,
Lawrence, Kansas

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred by countenances, character and proper conformation. Un-pampered but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unfortunately for me are unregistered but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls.

We WILL Offer

At the Breeders' Sale, Kansas National, Wichita, Kan., Jan. 28-31, 4 bulls, 5 females: 1 magnificent herd bull, 3 senior yearlings, and 5 cows and heifers. Superior specimens. Look for my consignment at this sale. Meanwhile, if you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to

W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kansas

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm HEREFORDS

200 cows, heifers and bulls—200. Chief herd sire, Don Balboa 14th 596021 by Don Carlos, a bull with over 40 Gudegg & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 two-year-old heifers sired by Sir Dare 417529 by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.
Wabaunsee County

A HEREFORD START With Turkey Money

Among the many orders received thru my new mail order selling plan, one came from a lady who was starting her son in Herefords. She had \$250 from the sale of her turkeys. We picked out for her an Anxiety bred heifer with a Monarch calf at foot, such as would bring \$500 in almost any good sale. That is what I sold her boy for \$250, and that is the way I feel about getting the right kind of people started in a real business.

If you are the right kind you can't start too soon. Send for my new mail order plan of selling Monarch Herefords, and mention this paper.

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominator by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to

J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

For Holstein and Guernsey Calves
or older stock write Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater Wis.

TEN PUREBRED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
Five cows, 3 to 6 years old; 3 females and 2 males less than one year.
C. E. Coghill, Route 9, Lawrence, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.**P. M. GROSS**
Auctioneer

Roosevelt Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

W.B. Carpenter Real Estate
Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address 318 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN D. SNYDER
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

Auctioneers' School of Experience

2112 Farnam St., Davenport, Iowa. Teaches all branches. You learn at home. Students now selling in seventeen states. Write today.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. GOODLAND, KAN.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE, 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales.

Secure your date early. Address as above.

W. C. CURPHEY REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Connected with the Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.**10 Polled SHORTHORN Bulls**

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

Polled Shorthorns (Polled Durhams)

Over 175 purebred cattle in our herds. Herd headers: Roman Sultan, Sultan's Pride, Scottish Orange and Grand Sultan. 25 bulls for sale, 8 months and up; reds, whites and roans; halter broke; \$75 to \$1,000. Registered, transferred, tested and guaranteed free. Meet trains at Plevna or Sylvia. Phone Plevna 2803, our expense. No business on Sunday. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.**BERKSHIRES—CHOICE HERD BOAR**

Good boars, bred sows and good fall pigs. Priced to sell. E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE**

300 registered and immuned hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

Hampshires—Spotted Polands

Boars of both breeds, ready for service, \$30 to \$50. Also bred sows and gilts of both breeds. O. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

SHEEP AND GOATS.**SHROPSHIRE.** A few high grade bred ewes. Carl Smith, Riley, Kansas.**SHORTHORN CATTLE.****SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

HUNT BROS.' SHORTHORNS

We have some good young bulls for sale, from 6 to 20 months old. Also some cows, heifers and calves. Write your wants. HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

Shorthorn Cattle

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

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

Saline Valley Shorthorns For Sale

Registered bulls, all reds, 6 to 20 months old. For descriptions and prices write O. O. Runyan, Ogallah, Kan.

GROSNICK FARM SHORTHORNS
Good husky bull at a low price. Herd headed by Color Bearer, grandson of Avondale. O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kansas.**3 SHORTHORN BULLS**—White, red and roan. Roan ready for service. Cumberland Diamond and Star Goods breeding. Good individuals. Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kan.**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE**
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

by feeding them to livestock, and if it happens that the only livestock kept do not take readily to some particular crop it will likely be produced at a loss.

Horse Deserves Good Treatment

Under the title "Straight Talk to Drivers," in the Charleston American, appears an appreciation of the horse by J. M. Greene from which we quote the following paragraphs:

The horse is the most valuable of all servants of man. Imagine the effect upon human affairs if every horse thruout the world at this moment should drop dead in his tracks! Think of the work the horse does for us, patiently, uncomplainingly, silently. He puts food into our stomachs and clothes upon our backs; he earns for us not only the necessities but the comforts of life. He is with us everywhere—roasting in the heat of summer and chilled by the winter's cold. His great body and intelligent mind are always at our service, and for all this what does he get in return? Nothing but his bare keep—and often poor at that! He is the slave of man, a patient, priceless slave—what should his treatment be?

The character of a man is known by the way he treats living things that are in his power. The generous, the broadminded man, the man of courage, is always considerate to those weaker than himself. He will treat his horse, not as a savage thing to be bullied and snarled at, but as a friend and comrade. The horse knows this, and he lets others know it, too.

Going lame and showing galls and stripes from the whip—these are not the only ways the horse has of telling his story. The silent, he speaks. If you are your horse's friend he will show it by his peaceful eye and contented look. If you are his tyrant and slave-driver, he will give it away by his apprehensive, miserable eye, by his ears constantly laid back expecting your dreaded step and your twitch at the reins. He knows far more than you think he does, but he keeps much of it to himself. He loves you or hates you according to the life you make him lead.

Wells made upon the body of a horse are a disgrace to the driver and an insult to the spectator. Every decent observer of such marks notes them with a feeling of resentment towards the one who has inflicted them. They are signs of a brutality out of place in civilized society in this Twentieth Century. Think of it! an invaluable servant, a helper that man could not do without for a single day, a friend that feeds and clothes him, to receive at the hands of that same man the merciless and savage treatment that is so often his lot!

Some natures are unfit ever to have the care of a horse. The brutal instincts in them are the strongest. They should be given the handling only of things without nerve or flesh of blood. Such should never have a horse put into their power. The lower is then given dominion over the higher nature, the gentle and generous is subjected to the mean and the brutal.

The horse is in every respect deserving of the best treatment that can be given him. Let us see that he gets it.

Change in Aberdeen Angus Fees

At the last annual meeting of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders association, the following changes in fees were ordered put in force December 26, 1919: Registration of animals under 1 year old to members \$2 each, to non members \$3 each; over 1 year and under 2 years old, \$5 to members and \$7.50 to non-members. Transfers reported on or before 90 days from date of sale, \$1 each; after 90 days from date of sale, \$5. Tabulated pedigrees to fifth generation \$1.50 each; to fourth generation, \$1 each; for looking up family names without tabulated pedigree, 25 cents each.

Kansas Steers at Chicago

Only one other farmer and cattle feeder won more honors in the car lot classes at the International Livestock Show in Chicago than Alex McGregor of Washington county, Kansas. Mr. McGregor had five carloads on exhibition and won nine prizes. These steers were all 2-year olds and were fed and developed on his Washington county farm. They represented the three breeds, Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus. The Kansas State Agricultural college also made quite a notable record in the car lot classes by showing the champion lot of feeders under 1 year old.

Kansas Herefords Change Owners

Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan., have purchased the Hereford herd of George F. Peuker, Atchison, Kan., for the round sum of \$15,000. The sale was made as the result of Mr. Peuker's decision to move to Canada.

May Export Percherons Now

A recent letter from the president of the Percheron Society of France to the Percheron Society of America states, "as a consequence of a conference between our Minister of Agriculture and the board of directors of the Percheron Society of France the exportation of Percheron stallions and mares may be started again at this time."

High Grade Holstein Dispersion

At A. D. Martin's Barn known as the Maurer Holstein Farm, West 6th Avenue

Emporia, Kan., Friday, January 9

51 High Grade Holsteins

This is our entire herd and includes 20 fresh cows with calves at side; 30 cows due to freshen within fifteen days; one purebred bull. These cows are from 3 to 6 years old and weigh from 1200 to 1450 pounds. They are well marked, good flesh, persistent milkers and large producers. Many of the fresh cows are making from 7 to 8 gallons per day of weighed milk. All are bred to purebred sires. All are tuberculin tested within the last 30 days.

The best herd of grade Holstein cows ever offered at auction in Kansas. Cows will be in barn three days before sale. Come and see for yourself. For any information address the owners.

Hannon Bros.,
Care A. D. Martin, Emporia, Kan.Sale will begin at 11 a. m., rain or shine.
Auctioneers—Wood and Crouch.**Holstein Dissolution Sale**

High grade Holstein cows and heifers you will buy if you see them. Sale at the John Gress farm, 10 miles west of Lawrence, 7 miles south of Lecompton, 16 miles east of Topeka.

Lecompton, Kan.,
Wednesday, January 14, 1920**60 High Grade Cows and Heifers**

30 Cows that freshened this fall and winter; 12 2-year-old Heifers bred to Holson's Dutchland Lad; 8 3-year-old Heifers, now in milk; 10 yearling Heifers.

The cows are producing from 45 to 65 pounds milk per day and are splendid "Big Type" Holstein cows all by registered sires. They are exceptionally well marked.

Everything tuberculin tested and sold with a 60 day retest.

Free auto service from the Eldridge Hotel in Lawrence to the farm.

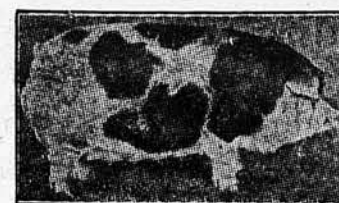
JOHN GRESS, Owner, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

C. M. Crews, Auctioneer.

WILKIE-SWINEHART CONSIGNS 5 HOLSTEINS

To the Holstein Sale—Kansas National Livestock Sale Wichita, Kan., Friday, January 30

4 cows and 1 bull calf: Beatitude Wayne De Kol, a grand champion cow formerly owned by Chestnut & Son, Denison, Kan.; a two-year-old heifer fresh and tested by sale day; a six-year-old cow with 18-lb. record at two years old, fresh and tested by sale day; a four-year-old, just fresh and starting in test; bull calf by Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac (Abbot & Clark's bull) out of an 18-lb two-year-old heifer. This will be a good consignment and you will like these Holsteins. Look for Wilkie-Swinehart consignment when you go to the sale. Will be pleased to answer inquiries. Write

WILKIE-SWINEHART, DERBY, KANSAS**OLD ORIGINAL BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS**

The kind our forefathers raised—grow as big as a cow. Why not get the stock? Spring boars ready for service at private sale. Will ship at once. Write for prices. Bred Sow and Fall Pig Sale—January 12. 350 head. Write for a catalog.

Everman Stock and Poultry Farm
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

First Annual Red Polled Cattle Sale

**Ottawa, Kansas
Wednesday, January 14th**

We will offer at auction in the sale pavilion at Ottawa, Kansas, on this date, about fifty head of choice registered Red Polled cows, heifers and young bulls from the best herds of the county.

Write to John Halloren for catalog.

Halloren & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kansas

Rule and Justice Auctioneers.

Jones Bros., Shorthorn Sale

**At Scott & Dickinson Sale Barn
Hiawatha, Kan., January 17, 1920**

24 COWS mostly with calves at foot and bred to drop calves early in spring to pure Scotch bulls, 15 reds and 9 roans, 6 two-year-old heifers—5 reds and 1 roan, all bred.

7 YOUNG BULLS coming two years old, splendid prospects—two white, 3 roans, two reds—all these cattle are a useful lot and are of choice Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding, all in good condition and will make money for any one who will give them a little care. We are selling some of our best cattle to reduce our herd.

Please send for catalog and come to our sale; we guarantee a good useful lot of cattle.

Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.

Auctioneers: Cols. Boyd Newcom, Scott & Dickinson, Moore.
O. W. Devine will represent this paper at sale.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1920

Headquarters for Herd Bulls

We offer a large number of extra good bulls that are ready for service. They are some of the champion Village Marshal by Cumberland Marshal; Beaver Creek Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan; Gregg's Villager, one of the great sons of Villager; Imp. Newton Champion, Imp. Lawton Tommy and Diamond Baron.

They are of the most fashionable strains out of imported and home bred dams of the Augusts, Marigold, Jilt, Victoria, Roan Lady, Lavender, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Sunnyblink and other very select tribes. They are nearly all roans and of extra good individuality. Come and see them.

TOMSON BROS.

Carbondale, Kansas or Dover, Kansas
R. R. Station Wakarusa on Main line of Santa Fe
R. R. Station Willard on Main line of Rock Island

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.



SHORTHORN

Bulls for Sale

4—Scotch Bulls—4

Some herd bull material here. A few good Scotch topped bulls. All good individuals. Bred right and priced right.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Holsteins.**
Jan. 9—Hannon Bros., Olathe, Kan. Sale at Emporia.
Jan. 14—Jno. Gress, Leocompton, Kan.
Jan. 27—Henry Glissman, Omaha, Neb.
Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Feb. 5—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 17—18—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
Feb. 25—26—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle.**
Jan. 28—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Jan. 28—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Feb. 2—S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 7—W. I. Bowman, Ness City, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle.**
Jan. 16—Don L. Versaw, Bloomington, Neb.
Jan. 17—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.
Jan. 29—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Jan. 29—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Mar. 16—Edw. F. Gehley, Orleans, Neb.
Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.; Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle.**
Feb. 24—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
- Angus.**
Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Percheron.**
Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Feb. 17—M. H. Roller, Circleville, Kan.
Feb. 23—D. B. Gill, Attica, Kan.
- Jacks.**
Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Feb. 17—M. H. Roller, Circleville, Kan.
Feb. 24—D. B. Gill, Attica, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs.**
Jan. 14—H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 16—Don L. Versaw, Bloomington, Neb.
Jan. 20—Fred B. Caldwell, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 22—George Morton, Oxford, Kansas.
Jan. 23—H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas.
Jan. 23—C. J. Cooper & Son, DeWitt, Neb.
Jan. 24—Ezra Warren, Clearwater, Kan.
Jan. 31—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.
Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Feb. 3—E. L. Dolan, Platte City, Mo.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 4—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., at Dearborn, Mo.
Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 6—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.
Feb. 7—Geo. Seltmann, Kingsley, Iowa.
Feb. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 10—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 11—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Feb. 14—C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 14—R. B. Donham, Talmo, at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 17—Otto Gloe, Martel, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 24—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 25—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
Feb. 28—Kincald Poland China Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Kincald, Kan.
Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs.**
Jan. 12—Everman Stock Farm, Gallatin, Mo.
- Duroe Jersey Hogs.**
Jan. 5—C. W. Fosberg, Holdrege, Neb.
Jan. 6—Fred Lyden, Hildreth, Neb.
Jan. 7—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Jan. 8—Wm. Tabor, Inavale, Neb.
Jan. 9—J. C. Theobald, Oklawaha, Neb.
Jan. 10—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Jan. 19—B. F. Preston, Lincoln, Neb.
Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerslag, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.
Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Feb. 3—Col. Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 4—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Feb. 5—Rolla C. Brownlee, Holden, Mo.
Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 9—J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla.
Feb. 9—A. Russell, Burr Oak, Neb.
Feb. 10—C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Feb. 11—John Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.
Feb. 11—W. A. Dugan, Coin, Ia.
Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 13—Thelson Bros., Osmond, Neb.
Feb. 13—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas.
Feb. 16—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 17—Combination sale, Beloit, Kap. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 20—Isaac F. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo.
Feb. 20—B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 23—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.
Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs.**
Jan. 15—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.
Jan. 19—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs.**
Feb. 2—Whitaker & Darby, Miami, Mo. Sale at Marshall, Mo.
- Sheep.**
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale

- 65 cows with calves at foot and bred back.
- 60 cows bred.
- 55 heifers, two years old.
- 50 heifers, yearlings.
- 10 bulls, two years old.
- 20 bulls, yearlings.

Write for prices and descriptions.

C. G. Cochran & Sons
Hays, Kansas

Shorthorn Dispersion Private Sale

My entire herd of 73 head of registered Shorthorns will be closed out at private sale. Write for descriptive private sale catalog just out. TWO HERD BULLS—Brilliant Type, sired by Cumberland Type, and The Cardinal by Lancaster Lad.

18 HEIFERS, two and three years old, 15 bred to Brilliant Type. Nine open heifers. 17 YOUNG COWS, bred to my herd bulls or with calves at foot. 13 BUTL CALVES, 8 to 10 months old. Also five heifer calves. I will be pleased to show you these cattle. Parties will be met at train when notified.

WARREN WATTS, Clay Center, Kan.

Amcoats Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Tops. Some choice females to sell. Bulls ready for service: Six, two pure Scotch, four Scotch topped.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Visitors met at Rock Island & Union Pacific Depots.

Choice Milking Shorthorn Heifers for Sale

bred to very high class bull. They show their breeding as the product of a herd bred for many years for milk and beef. A splendid opportunity to start with purebreds adapted to and profitable under average farm conditions. Few extra good bulls sired by Villager Magnet 468996. Considering quality prices are reasonable. Come and see them.

Fred Ahlbgard, R. 6, Winfield, Kansas.
Farm located 9 miles east on state road.

SHORTHORN HERD FOR SALE

I must reduce my herd and will sell worth the money: 25 cows and heifers, 30 calves, 6 one and two year old bulls, 1 Scotch herd bull. Special price on entire herd.

FRANK H. YEAGER, BAZAAR, KAN.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPS

Five yearling bulls, three pure Scotch, two Scotch topped.

Six spring bull calves, pure Scotch and Scotch topped.

Reds, whites, roans. Write for full descriptions and prices.

E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS
Dickinson County

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 6th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans.

Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

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.

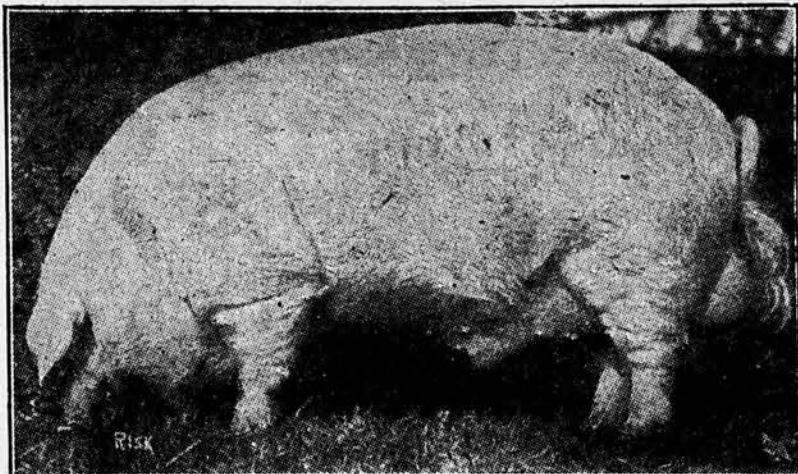
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
DICKINSON COUNTY.

Leavenworth County Chester Whites

Two great sales not surpassed anywhere in the excellence of both offerings. Two pioneer breeders and exhibitors have planned their sales to accommodate the buyers.

Tonganoxie, Kan., Monday, Jan. 19

Sale in town in comfortable quarters



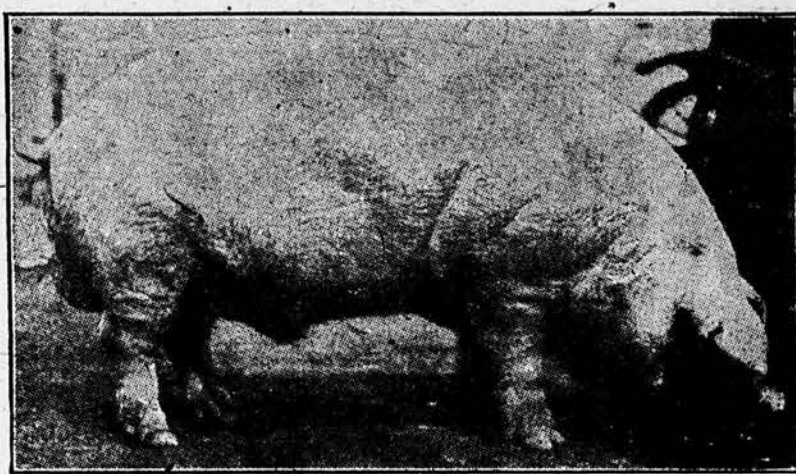
Prince Tip Top 51619, grand champion Topeka, Kansas, 1919. Sired by Models Giant. The first and fourth junior sow pigs at Topeka will be sold in the sale bred to Prince Tip Top.

40 real big type Chester White bred sows and gilts, including first and fourth prize junior sows at Topeka, 1919, and the Illinois 1918 champion sow and five of her gilts sired by the Missouri grand champion. These bred to Prince Tip Top, our grand champion boar. 10 great fall yearling gilts by Prince Tip Top and bred to good boars. Tonganoxie is half way between Lawrence and Leavenworth. You can leave Leavenworth on the morning train for Tonganoxie and get out in the evening on another train for Leavenworth. Write for my catalog at once and plan to attend my sale. Address,

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS
Auctioneers—J. Zack Wells, Kansas City, Mo., McCullough & O'Brien Tonganoxie.

Leavenworth, Kan., Tues., Jan. 20

Sale in Harmon's Barn



Don Bolshevik 62727, second senior yearling Iowa and Nebraska fairs and first Kansas and fourth at the National swine show. The largest senior yearling shown. A nice lot of sows in the sale bred to him.

40 head in the sale, mostly bred to farrow before March 15. Most of the offering is bred to my two herd boars, Don Bolshevik and Don Big Joe.

Both boars on exhibit sale day. Attractions in the sale will be the Fourth prize sow at the National Swine Show that beat the Ohio and Indiana grand champion. Also Calamity Ann O. K., dam of the first prize aged boar at Hutchinson this season. Also the first prize gilt of Missouri and the first prize gilt of Kansas 1919. Catalogs ready. Address,

ARTHUR MOSSE, Leavenworth, Kan.
Auctioneers—Thos. Deem, Cameron, Mo., Murray & Shouse, Leavenworth.

Both of the above offerings represent the best in Chester White hogs. Both sales can be attended very conveniently. Go to Tonganoxie via Lawrence morning of the sale and to Leavenworth from Tonganoxie that evening where a banquet will be served in honor of visitors.

Orders to buy in either sale should be sent to J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press, in care of either party.

Sale Reports

Moses Bros. & Clayton Hereford Sale.
The postponed Hereford sale of Moses Brothers & Clayton was held at Great Bend, Kan., December 15. The postponement resulted in a small crowd being present at the sale. Those there, however, were strictly on the buy. The cattle were all of their own raising and were presented in good condition but not grain fat. The 103 females made an average of \$268.50. LeRoy McWhorter & Son, Burt, Ia., were the heaviest buyers, taking 38 head. Some of the representative sales follow:
Cherry Blossom 6th, 2-year-old, McWhorter & Son.....\$325
Lullaby, 2-year-old, Frank Woods, Great Bend, Kan.....290
Anna Gould 3rd, 2-year-old, McWhorter & Son.....265
Cynthia 4th, 2-year-old, H. M. Reed, Larned, Kan.....255
Hazel Carlos, 2-year-old, Frank Woods, 275
Alice 7th, 2-year-old, Casper Orr, Pierceville, Kan.....265
Mollie Carlos, 2-year-old, McWhorter & Son.....390
Peach Galahead, 2-year-old, Andy Boyd, Great Bend.....370
Posy Protector, 2-year-old, Frank Woods 250
Miss Paragon 4th, 6-year-old, Miller Bros., Dodge City, Kan.....255

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Big Type Dufocs for Sale.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., writes that he has the finest bunch of spring and fall sows that he has ever raised. They are sired by Pathfinders, Orions and Creators and bred to his new herd boar, Mr. Woody is pricing these attractively for quick sale and will cheerfully answer all inquiries regarding them. Mention this journal when writing.—Advertisement.

Nemaha Valley Holsteins.

The attention of Holstein bull buyers is directed to the Nemaha Valley Stock Farm herd, Seneca, Kan., owned by H. D. Burger. Mr. Burger has for sale desirable young bulls of serviceable age sired by Sir Pontiac Beauty De Kol Segis, grandson of King of the Pontines. To make room for the spring crop of calves, these young bulls are priced very reasonably. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Red Polled Cattle for Sale.

20th Century Stock Farm is offering, for quick sale, at attractive prices a few young bulls, out of large thick fleshed cows, yielding 9,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk per year. Your correspondence and inspection are solicited. Write for detailed information to 20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan., mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Spotted Polands for Sale.

Carl F. Smith, Riley, Kan., starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Mr. Smith is a well known breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas and formerly lived at Cleburne, Kan., before moving to Riley. He has purchased the Alfred Carlson farm at

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Arthur Mosse, Jan. 20

Kansas herd Chester Whites, 40 sows and gilts. Swine show and state fair winners of 122 ribbons in 1919. Big free catalog. Address

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD CHESTER WHITES

Bred gilts and boar pigs for sale.

C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kansas.

Cleburne and will return there in the spring. He has purchased, also, some of the Spotted Poland Chinas that Mr. Carlson owned and will, in the future, have one of the strong herds of Spotted Poland Chinas in the state. He is offering some good bred sows to reduce the herd before moving and some September and October boar pigs that are good and they will be priced right, as he wants to sell them right away.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale at Lecompton.

John Gress, Lecompton, Kan., Douglass county, is closing out one-half interest in the Holstein dairy herd owned by himself and his son. It is a dissolution sale and the 60 high grade cows and heifers in the sale is a fair division of the herd. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write for further particulars. The sale is January 14, at the John Gress farm, 10 miles west of Lawrence. Free conveyance from the Eldridge hotel in Lawrence to the farm and return.—Advertisement.

Hayman Sells Polands.

H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan., Jewell county, sells Poland Chinas at his farm near that place, Wednesday, January 14. The advertisement appeared in the last issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write him for the catalog, which is ready to mail. There will be sold 45 immunized bred sows and gilts of the most fashionable breeding. They are the large kind well grown out and sold in perfect breeding condition. Ask for the catalog now and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Mosse's Big Chester Sale January 20.

Arthur Mosse's annual Chester White bred sow sale will be held in Harmon's sale barn, Leavenworth, Kan., Tuesday, January 20. It is the day following Henry Murr's sale at Tonganoxie, Kan., which is just a few miles from Leavenworth. These sale arrangements were made to accommodate those who wanted to attend both of these big Leavenworth county sales. Mr. Mosse will sell 40 head and it is an offering of great importance. Don Bolshevik, the great herd boar in service with the assistance of Don Big Joe, will be prominent factors in this great sale. He will sell a good number of his prize winners among them the fourth prize sow at the National swine show in 1919. Also Calamity Ann, a wonderful producing sow sold as an attraction. He will sell the first prize gilt at the Missouri state

Chester White Bred Sow Sale

Sterling, Neb., Thursday, Jan. 15

10 Tried Sows—30 Spring Gilts

The offering is mostly sired by Alfalfa Wonder. The boars in our fall sale were mostly by him and averaged \$288; one sold for \$2050 and one \$1150. A few choice litter mates to these boars will sell in this sale.

The females in this sale are strictly big type and by far the best lot we have ever sold. They are bred to two of the best boars of the breed—Alfalfa Wonder and Wildwood Prince Jr. When you see this offering you will be convinced that it is one of the best lots of sows that sell this year. Write for a catalog now mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.

Col. J. C. Price, Auctioneer. J. C. Lamb represents the Capper Farm Press.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Raise Chester Whites

Like This
the original big producers



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—'More Money from Hogs.' G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1920, WILL BE A PRINCE TIP TOP DAY IN TONGANOXIE. I will sell 40 head of toppy sows and gilts including first prize, Champions and Grand Champions bred to Grand Champion boars, a real tip top offering. Catalog free. A few boars for sale. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITES Choice fall boar pigs, and a few bred gilts. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Best of breeding. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Originators of the Famous O. I. C. Hogs

Breed The Best

THE WORLD NEEDS LARGE FAT HOGS

Why lose money breeding and feeding scrub hogs? Two of our O. I. C. Hogs Weighed 2806 Pounds. We are the most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. Write today for the true story of the real O. I. C. Hogs. All foreign shipments

U. S. Government Inspected

We have bred the O. I. C. Hogs since 1863 and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

WRITE—TODAY—FOR FREE BOOK "The Hog from Birth to Sale" THE L. B. SILVER CO. R. 606 SALEM, OHIO

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, priced to sell. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE.

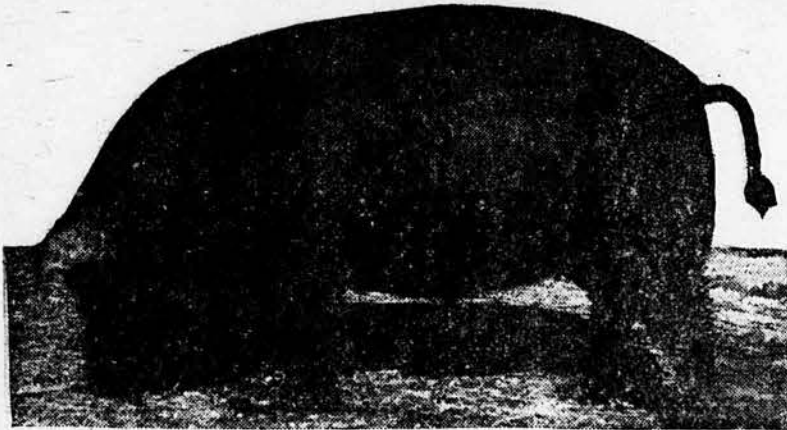
They Are Money Makers

They Look It and Will Not Deceive Their Looks

These 60 Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts

To be sold in the Transfer Barn on North 10th Street

Lincoln, Neb., Monday, Jan. 19



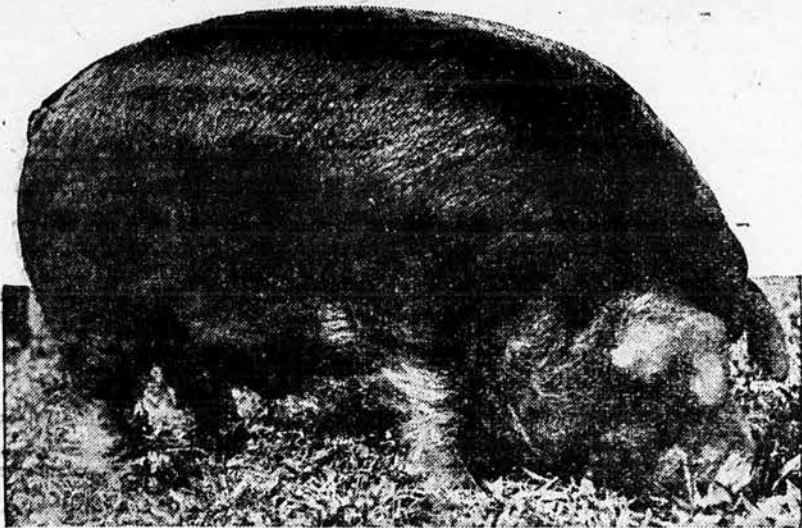
43 Spring Gilts—13 Fall Gilts—4 Tried Sows

The gilts include a number sired by King's Pathfinder and Model King Orion, a son of King Orion Jr., the first prize boar at Nebraska state fair, and second at the National. The fall gilts are mostly of Gano breeding. The sows and gilts are bred to King's Pathfinder, a son of King Orion Jr., and a son of Disturber of Sterling. Farmers and breeders come prepared to take some of these good ones home. They are strictly big type, good footed, high back and have bone and stretch to spare. They are bred right with size, quality and right type all the way back. Is it any wonder they look like money-makers? They are. They will appeal to you as great hogs; as a good investment. I want you to have the catalog, so write for it today mentioning this paper.

B. F. Preston, R. 3, Lincoln, Neb.

Col. I. E. Stickleman, Auctioneer. J. C. Lamb represents the Capper Farm Press.

The "Big Blue" Polands



Bred Sow and Gilt Sale De Witt, Nebraska, Jan. 23

Our Big Blue offering consists of 40 tried sows, fall and spring gilts bred to our great trio of herd boars, Big Blue Jones, by F's Big Jones, grand champion of Iowa, 1919; to Over The Top, by Big Liberty Loan, a litter mate to the \$10,200 Wonder Buster and to a grandson of the famous Disher's Giant.

Size, arched backs, extra heavy bone and good feet, as well as good breeding, were paramount in our selection of foundation material and new seed stock.

The sows are all of the prolific type and are good mothers.

Here is your opportunity to benefit your herd by our years of study and experience in the business. Every lot catalogued is attractive. Get your catalog now and see for yourself.

C. J. Cooper and Son, De Witt, Neb.

Col. Herman Ernst, Auctioneer.
J. Cook Lamb, Representing Capper Publications.

fair 1919 and also the first prize gilt at the Topeka fair 1919. This is Mr. Mosse's annual bred sow sale and you want to be there. Remember that a banquet in the honor of all visitors will be served the night before and you will have plenty of time to get from Henry Murr's sale to Leavenworth for this banquet. Write at once for catalog.—Advertisement.

Murr's Annual Sale of Chesters.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, is advertising his Chester White bred sow sale in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The advertising is run in connection with that of Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., who sells the day following. Mr. Murr will sell 40 head, including first and fourth junior prize sows at Topeka 1919 and the Illinois 1918 champion sow and five of her gilts sired by the Missouri grand champion. Mr. Murr owns and was the successful exhibitor in 1919 of Prince Tip Top, the grand champion boar at the big shows. Mr. Murr is one of the successful breeders of Chester White hogs and this is his annual sale of bred sows and gilts. The catalogs are ready to mail. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big Red Polled Offering.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Halloren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan., and C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan., in which they are advertising their January 14 Red Polled cattle sale. Franklin county has a number of Red Polled herds and, in speaking of them recently, John Halloren stated that the Red Polled cattle interests in that county were in a very prosperous condition. The breed in that county is in the hands of competent breeders. This sale is one of real merit and it is the intention of breeders in that county to hold a sale of this kind every winter, at least. In this sale there will be 50 lots, mostly cows and heifers and put in the sale because of their value and not the opposite as is so often the rule. "The best are the kind that boost the breed" is the way they feel about it. Write for the catalog at once and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you do.—Advertisement.

Two Days Holstein Opportunity Sale.

A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., who will disperse his herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians in a big two days sale at his barns adjoining Manhattan, February 5-6, has prepared an illustrated circular which he will mail promptly upon request to all interested parties. Never before has such a sale been attempted this far west. In this sale Mr. Neale will sell 150 head of purebred Holsteins whose value it is very hard to estimate. During the past two years Mr. Neale has bought seven of the leading herds of the country, among them the well known Powell herd and several others of almost equal note. He has retained all of the best cattle in these herds and sold the rest at private sale. There will be 40 A. R. O. cows in this sale that are young and just in their prime. It is, indeed, a wonderful opportunity to buy actual tops, not two or three but many of them in this big auction sale where there are sure to be great snags. No offering of this number can bring its real value in an auction sale. The 150 head is the actual cream of several hundreds of choice cattle. The circular tells you about them and it is free for the asking. Mr. Neale is compelled to close out his herd because of other business matters that demand his attention. Every animal will be sold fully guaranteed, as such animals should be.—Advertisement.

Note This, Holstein Breeders!

The Holstein-Friesian exhibit at the Kansas National Livestock show, January 26 to 31, will, without question, be the largest display and the best quality ever made at any stock show or state fair held between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. A complete classification is offered with premiums of \$50, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10 and \$10. This is more than the Holstein breeders are accustomed to showing for, and no less than 22 Kansas breeders have promised to make exhibits. Several other states will also be represented. On Friday, January 30, the greatest Holstein-Friesian sale event ever held in Kansas will draw the attention of men interested in Holsteins all over the United States. Never in the history of Kansas were so many tops of the breed assembled for one sale. The entire 75 head are consigned by breeders, each of whom has selected some of his very best animals as a special advertising attraction. A prospective buyer can find more Holsteins of the first class in this sale at Wichita than they can find for sale in a month's traveling. If you want to buy cows that will furnish you ten gallons of milk per day you will find them at the Kansas National. The splendid animals in the sale will have to be seen to be appreciated, but the catalog will give their breeding. Be sure to send for it, mentioning this paper and addressing Frank S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

Caldwell's Big Bob Offering, January 20.

Fred B. Caldwell, Topeka, Kan., hardly needs an introduction to Poland China breeders who read Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Those who have attended the big Poland China shows during the past several years know Fred Caldwell and his justly famous Poland China family of Caldwell's Big Bobs. The get of Caldwell's Big Bob won everything worth while at Lincoln and Topeka in 1919 and their winnings at the National swine show were flattering. Indeed, Colonel Bob, the successor to his great sire, Caldwell's Big Bob, won second there and at Lincoln and at Topeka won grand championship. The Jayhawker, by Rainbow by The Yankee, is one of the greatest youngsters you ever saw and many of the daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob in the January 20 sale are bred to him. He was selected, after all of the best boars that could be bought, regardless of price, had been considered by Mr. Caldwell. Those who know Mr. Caldwell and his attitude toward the business know that no price in reason would prevent his buying the boar that he was convinced was the right one. But it is of the sale at Parkview Farm adjoining Topeka that I must tell you. I visited there recently and I am convinced that this is the great offering of the season. There will be 25 gilts and yearling sows sired by Caldwell's Big Bob in this sale, bred to the best advantage to the herd boars that are just as sure to make Kansas breeders money as anything can be sure. It is a matter of record that this famous family of Poland Chinas have always made the buyers money. In the purchase of Parkview Farm Mr. Caldwell was fortunate. It is one of the best equipped hog breeding establishments in the country. In telling me some of his plans for the future Mr. Caldwell made the statement that he was

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Wire your inquiry or order at my expense for

A Big Duroc Boar

You want him now. Don't wait to write. Don't send the money. Pay after you see him. Guaranteed immune and a breeder. Priced right. F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.



Prince of Pathfinders

Combines Size Blood and Type

FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING yearling gilts bred to him as ATTRACTIVE in our BRED SOW SALE at Salina, Kan., Feb. 5. Good spring boars at farmers' prices. JNO. W. JONES, Minneapolis, Kansas.

Bred Durocs

We will sell 50 head of popularly bred Duroc sows and gilts on February 20. Send your name now to be put on our mailing list for catalog. Please mention this paper.

R. W. CONYERS, R. 7, MARION, KAN.

Woody's Durocs

Bred Gilts of March and April farrow sired by Pathfinders, Orions and Creators. Bred to Climax Sensation for March farrow. Extra good ones at \$50 and \$60. A few fall yearlings and tried sows at \$70. July pigs at \$20, all immune. Extra good.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS
Lincoln County

Big Type Boars

Pathfinders, Colonels,

Orion Cherry Kings

And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immuned. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and are priced in them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, wire or come for prices. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Boars of Size and Quality

Large March and April boars, real herd boar prospects. Sired by Cherry King Orion, Reeds Gano, Potentates Orion; dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. Priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Sired by Uneda High Orion and Nebraska Col. Chief. Boars and gilts of March and April farrow. Immuned and guaranteed to please. Some real herd boar prospects. Bred sows after January 1.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A fancy lot of spring boars and gilts for sale. Sired by Uneda King's Col and from splendid dams. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KAN.

"Searle" Duroc Boars

make good. Sire big litters of husky pigs. Bred right. Priced right. Get choice by ordering now. Correspondence a pleasure.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned; double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

Choice March Boars \$40 to \$50

Choice March gilts, bred and safe in pig, \$65 each. 130 Sept. pigs, pairs and trios not akin, \$30 each. All stock guaranteed immune.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Royal Farm Herd Durocs

Send me your name now for my mailing list and I will send you my February 21 bred sow sale catalog.

B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS.

McComas Durocs

Spring Boars All Sold. Have some fine fall boars by sons of Sensation and Pathfinder, out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects. The rugged kind for farmers. All immune.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN.

Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immunized; Orion, Illustrators and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

THE HOME OF UNEEDA HIGH ORION

Top Boar in The World's Record Litter of 1918; sire, High Orion; dam, Golden Uneda. He was grand champion at Topeka 1919. Largest boar in Kansas of his age. Some real herd boar prospects sired by him. The highest priced boar going out of Kansas was sired by him. We guarantee to please.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

Special Prices for 30 Days

on bred sows and gilts for March and April farrow. Big type Durocs bred to a grandson of A. King Col.

R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Choice fall and summer pigs, pairs and trios not related, immuned, registered, \$15 to \$25 each, a few bred sows and gilts, cheap.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

Good Duroc Bred Sows

Registered and immune; weight 200 to 300 pounds; \$40 to \$60 if taken soon. D. C. McClintock, Delphos, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY bred gilts. Bred for March and April farrow, to Joe Orion Cherry King 2nd and First Quality, boars with size and quality. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

DEMING RANCH
POLANDS

For the next thirty days we will make special prices on extra good spring boars. The first check for \$75 will buy the best of the lot, or \$50 will buy a good April pig.

Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Prolific Big Type Polands

Big type spring gilts bred to Swingle's Big Jones for March and April farrow. A few choice August and Sept. boars and gilts. Prices very reasonable.

A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

75 Big Type Poland China Fall Pigs

Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. The best of breeding. A few tried sows and gilts. Some good boars. Immune and guaranteed in every way.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

Big Black Polands

Spring boars that are heavy boned and have plenty of length \$35 to \$40. Good, growthy fall boars that are ready to ship \$20. All stock registered.

E. M. WAYDE, R. 2, BURLINGTON, KAN.

Boars For Sale at Private Treaty

Choice grandsons of Caldwell's Big Bob (grand champion of world) sired by Black Bob Wonder and by King Bob. Piggied in March, April and May. Immunized.

W. C. HALL, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Poland China Close Prices

March and April boars and gilts by Sheridan's Bob Wonder. Big fine ones. Extra good young tried sows bred or open. These are the bargains of the season.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS.

CAPPER PIG CLUB BOYS!

10 dandy tried sows for sale; bred for the first week of April. 10 gilts, also a few good boars for sale. Can furnish trios not related. Good ones.

E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS.

FOR SALE Choice lot of registered Poland China boars and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas.

Big, Growthy Poland Gilts bred to the 1200-pound A Longfellow and A Wonder Hercules. JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Boned Spotted Poland Chinas

THE HOG OF THE HOUR

Bred and raised by a breeder of 35 years experience. A strong line of gilts, either bred or open, especially selected from my large herd. They are beautiful, registered and ready to ship to you at attractive prices. Address

WM. HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(Pioneer Herd). The best spring boars I ever raised, bred by Budweiser Boy, priced to sell right now. Also a few tried sows, real brood sow must sell soon.

Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kansas

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Spotted Poland China Boar for Sale 14-months-old; 55 per cent white; very best of breeding and quality. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SOWS.

Bred to my big boars. Also choice September and October boar pigs priced right.

Carl F. Smith, Riley, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS

Registered, large, good flesh and bone.

Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

1 tried sow, 2 gilts, 1 boar, weight 300.

Waldo Gilges, Norwich, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons
Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old. 15 bull calves, six to eight months. 60 females to select from, 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.
7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. Bulls, cows or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

more concerned about making a record offering and record returns for the purchasers than he was about a record average in this sale. It is a life work with him and he is more particular about the future of his business than about record prices. In the sale January 20, will be 50 head of bred sows and gilts. Parkview Farm is equipped with a modern sale pavilion that will be nice and warm. The National hotel has been designated as headquarters. The catalogues are ready to mail and you are invited to send in your name to Fred B. Caldwell, Parkview Farm, Topeka, Kan., for one immediately. When you write mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Shorthorn Herd for Sale.

Frank H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kan., has for sale a good useful Shorthorn herd. This is a herd that Mr. Yeager has been developing for some time. He now finds it necessary to reduce the herd and will sell the following: 25 cows and heifers, some bred and some open; 30 calves; six one and two-year-old bulls and one Scotch herd bull. These Shorthorns are worth the money asked. Special price on entire herd. Bazaar, Kan., is just south of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City on the Santa Fe. Mr. Yeager starts an advertisement in this issue of the paper. Write him today for detailed information. Please mention this paper. Address, Frank H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kan.—Advertisement.

Big Jacks at the Kansas National.

Never in the history of the world did big mules demand such large prices as they have sold for during the past season. Likewise there never was a better time to own some good jack stock. The Kansas National jack sale will be held at Wichita, Friday morning, January 30, when some of the best jacks ever offered at auction will be sold. A good number of 16 hand mature jacks are in the offering. One special attraction is a jack foaled in May, 1917, that now stands 15½ hands, weighs more than a thousand pounds, at two years of age and has a 35 inch ear. He is a black with perfect markings and the best one you will have a chance to buy at auction during the season. There is room in the sale for a few more jacks 15 hands and over, that are not more than 8 years old. All must be sold fully guaranteed as breeders. Write F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Lovers, Be Present.

Every Shorthorn fancier should attend the Kansas National Livestock show Wednesday and Thursday, January 28 and 29. All of the Shorthorns will be judged on Wednesday. The banquet for Shorthorn breeders will be held Wednesday evening, and the sales commence at 9 A. M. Thursday. The judging of the cattle will furnish the farmer an education that cannot be secured elsewhere, as it is a practical lesson to see the premiums awarded by expert judges. The banquet will give the breeders the opportunity to get together and meet the men who are the leaders in the Shorthorn business. The sales are filled with some of the best bred and finest individuals of the breed. It will be a splendid lesson to every farmer to see the value placed upon these choice animals. It will show them the advantage of growing purebred animals in place of grades. There will be two sales. The purple ribbon sale commences at 9 A. M., when about 75 high class show cattle will be sold, most of them being of Scotch breeding, sired by, and bred to such famous grand champions and prominent sires as Bapton Corporal, British Emblem, Villager Jr., Village Marshall, Cumberland Marshall, Second Fair Acres Sultan, Dales Renown, Maxwellton Revolution, Pleasant Acres Sultan, Matchless Dale, etc. As the show will be held in mid-winter, when the farmers cannot be at work on the farm, all should plan on attending the show, also the convention of the Kansas Livestock association, which will be very interesting and instructive. Send now to Frank S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Big Chester White Opportunity.

Wm. Buehler, one of Nebraska's best Chester White breeders, will hold his annual bred sow sale at Sterling, Neb., on January 15. Almost all of this offering of 40 head are sired by Alfalfa Wonder, and are bred to Wild Wood Prince Jr. A few very choice gilts, litter mates to boars that sold for \$2,000 and \$1,150 respectively will be included in this sale. This is the best offering that Mr. Buehler ever put up at auction and is truly representative of his good herd. Chester White breeders will find here, individuals of prize winning quality. Your catalog is ready to mail. Write for it, mentioning this journal.—Advertisement.

Strong Offering of "Big Blue" Polands.

C. J. Cooper & Son, DeWitt, Neb., will sell on January 23, 40 head of tried sows, spring and fall gilts. When purchasing foundation material for this Poland herd Messrs. Cooper & Son always paid particular attention to the size, the bone and the high arched back, as well as to the breeding, and spent no little time and money in securing the kind they wanted. The tried sows are the kind that produce large litters and will prove valuable additions to any herd. The offering is bred to three grand boars, viz., Big Blue Jones, by F's Big Jones, grand champion of Iowa, 1919; to Over The Top, by Big Liberty Loan, a litter mate to the \$10,200 Wonder Buster and to a grandson of the noted Disher's Giant. Arrange to buy some of this stock and raise your own herd boars. It will be worth your while to get your catalog immediately and see for yourself the attractiveness of this offering. Don't forget to mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Myers Polands Sell February 7.

H. E. Myers of Gardner, Kan., has announced February 7, 1920, for his annual Poland China bred sow sale. He will offer 50 head of choice sows and gilts bred for early March litters, to the herd boars, Liberty King by Liberty Bond and Big Giant, a son of Liberator. Later announcements with advertisement will be made. All those interested in the Improved Poland China should write for Mr. Myers' catalog of this sale. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Hampshire Bred Sow Sale at Marshall, Mo. Mark Whitaker, Miami, Mo., and E. L. Darby, Norborne, Mo., have announced March

The Family of
Caldwell's Big Bob

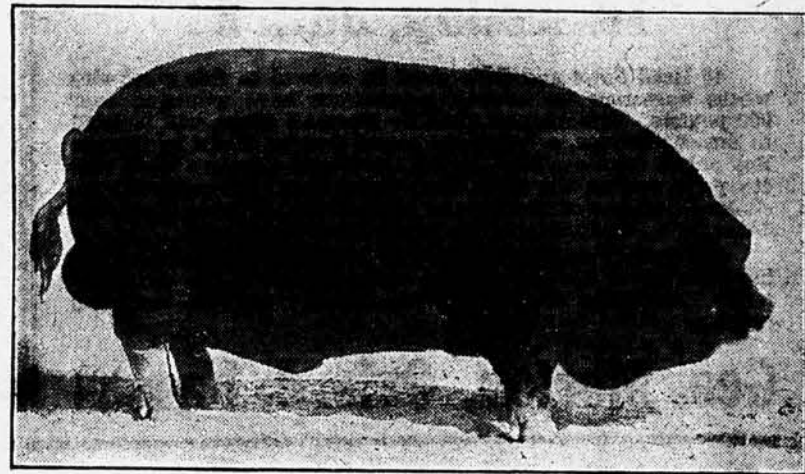
made interesting Poland China
history in the 1919 Show Ring

No member of the family of Caldwell's Big Bob ever failed to make money for the owner if given the right opportunity.

25 GILTS AND YEARLING SOWS BY THIS WORLD'S CHAMPION,
CALDWELL'S BIG BOB.

Sell at Parkview Farm adjoining Topeka
(Paved road between farm and street car line)

Topeka, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 20th



Colonel Bob, successor to his great sire, Caldwell's Big Bob. Weight, and not fat, 1160. Grand champion at Lincoln and Topeka this year and second at the National swine show.

The 25 daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob in the sale were selected from more than twice this number.

Other individuals in the sale that command attention:

Liberty Girl, junior champion gilt at the national swine show, 1918, and her litter sister.

Royal Giantess, by Big Long Giant, one of the best sows to be sold this season.

The offering is bred to Colonel Bob and The Jayhawker, the peerless son of Rainbow 329731.

I want to urge Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Poland China readers to write at once for Mr. Caldwell's catalog. I have recently visited the herd and I am sure it is the best Kansas offering to be made this winter. Get the catalog and I think you will agree with me. Either of the 25 sows and gilts by Caldwell's Big Bob bred to The Jayhawker will make a hat full of money for any Kansas breeder that buys her. Come to Topeka January 20 and you will never regret it.—J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Write for catalogs at once. Orders to buy should be sent to either J. W. Johnson or O. W. Devine, representatives of the Capper Farm Press, in my care. Address,

Fred B. Caldwell, PARKVIEW FARM Topeka, Kansas

Auctioneers—R. E. Miller, Blanchard, Ia.; C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan.; I. M. Reed, Okaloosa, Ia.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL HOTEL.

NOTE—Advertisers like to know where you saw their advertisement. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

2 as the date for their next Hampshire bred sow sale. For convenience of the public the sale will be held at Marshall, Saline county, Mo. The offering will consist of 60 choice tried sows and bred gilts. The writer recently visited both these herds and carefully inspected the lots consigned to this sale. They are a picked lot and promise to be one of the good sale offerings of the season. They are from the blood lines of General Foch 55127 by Gen. Tipton and Cherokee Ideal 27341 by Cherokee Lad. Later mention will be made of these herds and their sale offering. For catalogs write Mark Whitaker, Miami, Mo., and please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Red Polled Cattle and Duroc Hogs.

R. C. Brownlee, Holden, Mo., has faith in the Red Polled cattle and Duroc hogs as the stock that will make money for the farmer. About 30 years ago he began breeding Red Polls and they have paid for a good farm. Mr. Brownlee has only been breeding Durocs for a few years. He has announced February 5 for his annual bred sow sale. He will sell 50 Duroc sows and gilts and 10 choice boars. They represent the blood of Uneda Pathfinder by Great Pathfinder and from the great show sow, Golden Uneda, the highest priced Duroc sow that sold at auction in 1913. Maple's Wonder by Crimson Wonder 3rd is also used in the herd. There will be a few tried sows by Premier Chief by Educator by Ohio Chief. A part of the spring gilts are by Cherry King Disturber and are a classy lot. Any breeders wanting new blood in their

INQUIRIES KEEP POURING IN.

As I have just about sold out of Spotted Polands, I will have to discontinue my advertising for a while. As soon as I get some more stock ready for sale, I will be with you again. I have sold more stock in the last 60 days than I have ever sold in that length of time before and the inquiries keep pouring in. Send bill to date and oblige.—Thomas Weddle, Breeder of Spotted Polands, Route 2, Wichita, Kan.

herd can do themselves a good business turn by sending for the catalog of this offering and arranging to attend. The sale is February 5, right in town in a comfortable sale pavilion. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Harry Wales Sells Polands.

Harry Wales of Peculiar, Mo., one of the old reliable breeders of the big type Poland China hog, has announced February 25 for his annual bred sow sale. On this date 50 head of choice gilts and tried sows will be offered to the public bred to DeLiberator by Liberator and out of a Giant Buster sow. This hog is a splendid specimen of the breed and is owned jointly by Mr. Wales and R. W. Conn of Peculiar, Mo. Part of the offering will be bred to Co-operator by Big Liberty Bob by Big Bob Wonder, his dam was King Stone B by Dr. Doggette's Big Wonder; Wales Big Bob by old Big Bob dam Smooth Maid by Smooth Big Bone will also be used in the herd. There will be 25 gilts sired by this hog in the sale. Later mention will be made of this herd and sale. Please write today for catalog. Mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Isaac F. Tyson's Poland Sale.

Isaac F. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo., has announced February 20 for his annual bred sow sale. On this date he will offer a choice lot of fall yearling gilts and tried brood sows. This promises to be the best lot ever sold from this farm and probably as good as will be sold in any sale this spring. They will be mated with such boars as Bob's Equal by Big Bob (Bob's Equal was shown very successfully last year at both Missouri and the Topeka Free Fair); Clan's Model by The Clansman and out of Buster's Big Model; Tyson's Improver by Big Improver (grand champion of Iowa 1918) by Chief Defender (grand champion boar at the 1917 Illinois State Fair). The offering will consist of 10 tried sows and fall yearlings and 32 spring gilts bred to the above mentioned sires for spring litters. Later mention will be made of this herd and sale. Send your name in early for the catalog giving complete information concerning the offering. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The Blood of the Biggest

January 22-23-24

In 3 Important Poland Sales

Thru three great sons of the 1000-pound Disher's Giant and out of the great brood sow, Lady Lunker; three sons great in themselves, backed by strong breeding and sireing a great future; three sons that will give farmer and breeder alike the opportunity to study a practical lesson regarding the value of "blood" in economical pork production; three great sons, great sires, heading this circuit of sales. You will want to attend them all; you should send for a catalog of each sale.

Morton's Giant—The Biggest Son

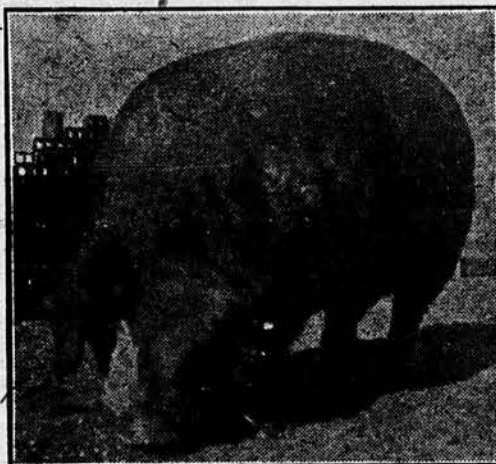
is the half-ton boar, tho as active as a pig, featuring the sale of

Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kan.,
Thursday, Jan. 22

40 Bred Sows and Gilts sired by or bred to this great sire whose ancestors for several generations have averaged over 900 pounds. The females sired by Morton's Giant will be bred to Smooth Orange, a wonderful son of Orange Model by Orange Boy out of Giantess Maid by F's Big Bone; Giantess Maid was 4th prize sow at the 1918 Iowa State Fair. The offering includes daughters of The Yankee; Gerstale Jumbo by Gerstale Jones; F's Big Jones and the great Morton's Giant.

Six great Two-year-old sows by Morton's Giant offer striking evidence of the growth and outcome of Morton's Giant litters. This is the first sale of the circuit; you will want the catalog.

Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kansas

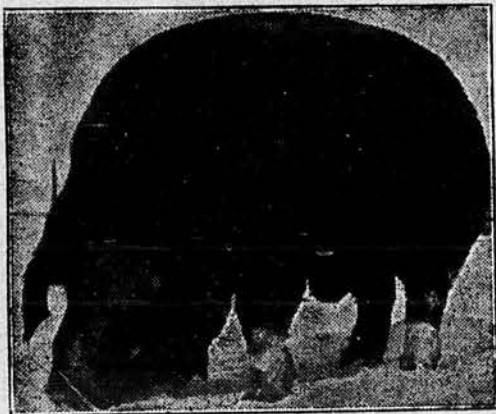


Morton's Giant 85088

Giant Lunker—A Worthy Son

of the great son of Big Ben by Smooth Price heads the offering of

H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Friday, January 23



Giant Lunker 310119

8 tried sows, 5 spring yearlings, 5 fall gilts and 22 spring gilts. 40 head sired by or bred to Giant Lunker. His daughters bred to W's Yankee by The Yankee, a full brother to The Pilot, the 1919 world's champion boar. Bred to Giant Lunker are outstanding females sired by Morton's Giant, Big Fred, King's Wonder, The Yankee, The Giant, Disher's Big Defender and Smooth Chief. A gilt from a full sister of Evolution, the \$25,200 boar, is a special attraction. These good sows bred to these great boars will prove a profitable investment to any progressive farmer. You will want to come here from the Geo. Morton sale so send for your catalog now.

H. R. WENRICH, OXFORD, KANSAS

Big Lunker—A Proven Sire

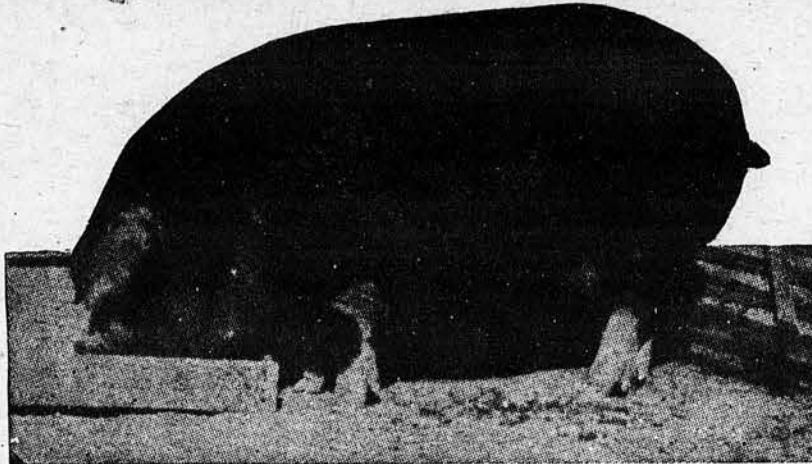
both in Indiana (where he was secured) and now in the herd of

Ezra Warren, Clearwater, Kansas, Saturday, January 24

40 of the Best Sows and Gilts from our Herd. All Sired by or bred to Big Lunker. His daughters are bred to the great son of Caldwell's Big Bob—Warren's Big Bob—out of the noted brood sow, Rosebud.

Economical Pork Production is the goal of both the purebred breeder and the active go-ahead farmer. I believe my herd is as near its attainment as the herd of any breeder today. I invite you to attend this sale to see the fruits of my efforts. If you take home one or more of these good bred females I will feel I have had no small part in your future hog success. You will want to finish the study of the lesson you have started, so send for the catalog today.

Ezra Warren,
Clearwater, Kansas



Attend This Trio of Sales—Study the Lesson of "Blood"

Geo. Morton's Thursday; H. R. Wenrich's Friday; Ezra Warren's Saturday.

Auct.—Col. J. C. Price. J. T. Hunter will represent The Capper Farm Press thruout the circuit.

BY H. P. STEELE

Belgians From the Home of Farceur.

C. G. Good, Ogden, Iowa, the owner of the grand old horse, Farceur, the undefeated grand champion stallion of the Belgian breed, starts his card with this issue. A recent letter from Mr. Good states in part: "We have many good young stallions from rising 2 to 5 years old. They are the type and kind that we know can go out and make good for the man who buys them, for us and for the Belgian as a breed. We have a number of top youngsters by Farceur. At this time we can spare a few mares, well mated and in foal to Farceur. In fact we can furnish buyers with anything they may want and priced worth the money, any color but mostly roans. Our community might well be called the Belgium of America. We have more of the good ones than any like area in the world. If I do not have what a buyer wants I will be glad to show him where he can get it right around Ogden. The Belgians at Oakdale Farm are wintering in fine shape with splendid demand for Farceur stock. Am loading a car for Geo. Rupp of Lampman, Sask., Canada. Among them are young things as good as grow. They are all young stallions with that quality and massiveness so appreciated by the up-to-date breeder." If you need a Belgian or love the Belgian as a breed and want to study them, you cannot do better than to make a visit to Oakdale Farm. The trip alone will pay you; you will be doubly repaid if you take home one of these good ones.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

If interested in better Durocs write W. T. McBride of Parker, Kan., to put you on his mailing list for a catalog of his bred sow sale to be held February 12. If these are not better Durocs than you have at home you have some mighty good ones. Arrange to attend Mr. McBride's sale. Watch this paper for further particulars.—Advertisement.

Coming Poland China Sale.

The Kincaid Poland China Breeders' association of Kincaid, Kan., is planning a sale of bred sows to be held at Kincaid, Kan., March 3, 1920. The boys will have a good offering. Good useful hogs, the kind that are needed on Kansas farms. Watch this paper for further particulars, and write Wallace McCaslin, secretary, to have your name put on mailing list for a catalog.—Advertisement.

Deming Ranch Polands.

Have you noticed the advertisement in this issue of the Deming Ranch Polands? Don't think because the price is low, that these are not choice boars. The Deming Ranch has one of the greatest herds of Poland Chinas in the United States. They have several hundred head of Polands that are right in every way. On account of the large number produced they can sell them at a profit and sell them for less than they can be produced on a smaller scale.—Advertisement.

White's Shorthorn Bulls.

C. H. White of Burlington, Kan., has some good yearling bulls for sale. Six or seven head of choice yearlings that are bargains at the prices Mr. White is asking for them. There are several of these good enough to head good purebred herds. These are of the Violet, Butterfly Campbell Bloom and Brawith Bud families, sired by the roan Scotch bull, Casteller, by Snowbank, a grandson of Snow Flake; his dam by Victor Sultan by White Hall Sultan. Remember there are some good herd bulls here, none of them in show shape but they are big thrifty fellows in the right flesh to carry along and make good. These bulls are needed in Kansas herds and on Kansas farms and should find ready sale. For prices and descriptions write or see, C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls.

C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan., is advertising some extra good Polled Shorthorn bulls for sale. There are thousands of Kansas farms where such bulls are badly needed. These bulls will not only add size and fleshing qualities to your steers but will dehorn them for you. Among this bunch of bulls there are several good enough to head purebred herds. They are sired by the double standard Scotch bull, Forest Sultan, by Sultan's Creed, and are a very desirable lot. Good reds and roans, big, husky, mellow-hided bulls ready now for service. If you are not using a good purebred bull or if you have a lot of helpers by your present bull, look up the advertisement in this issue. Write Mr. Howard for prices and descriptions or better still go and look them over and pick the one you want. They are all priced worth the money.—Advertisement.

The Kansas National Angus Sale.

The Aberdeen Angus sale at the Kansas National Livestock Show will be held Friday, January 30. Thirty-five females and 15 bulls will be sold including some of the best bred cattle of the breed. L. R. Kershaw of Muskogee, Okla., has won more junior, senior and grand champion ribbons at the leading state fairs and national stock shows on Angus cattle during the last five years than any other man in America. His great show bull, Plowman, has won a grand total of 50 champion ribbons. He was grand champion in 1919 at the American Royal, Kansas National, eight other stock shows, and eight state fairs. Mr. Kershaw has consigned five females, all sired by grand champion bulls, and all bred to the greatest bull of the breed, Plowman. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., will sell ten females, most of them sired by a half brother to Barbara Woodson, considered as one of the greatest Angus show cows that America ever produced. The A. D. Wilcox Estate will sell two bulls and four females, some of them bred to the \$9,200 Black Cap Poe. The Kansas Agricultural college will sell three splendid females. Other prominent breeders make consignments that bring the total up to 50 head. The sale catalog will furnish complete breeding. Write F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., for it and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

Percheron Stallions and Mares.

It is doubtful if there is any one place where Percheron stallions and mares can be secured in as great numbers as thru the Illinois Percheron Breeders' association. The members of this association have some of the best matrons of the breed in this country or France. Thru concerted effort they have secured most of the great sires of the breed that are on this side of the water. They make their sales privately by means

of a sale list that is kept up to date. This list in itself is a valuable bit of Percheron modern history. If you are interested in Percherons send for their list today by writing the secretary, J. L. Edmonds, Urbana, Ill. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Rations for Brood Sow

"Do not let your brood sow get fat" is an injunction so often repeated that many are led to believe that a brood sow should come to farrowing time looking like an Ozark razorback. A brood sow, just as any other breeding female must accumulate some reserve flesh during pregnancy or the pigs will be born weak and puny and the sow cannot suckle them properly. Ordinarily the brood sow should gain at least a half pound daily during the period of gestation. It must not be the kind of gain made by hogs being finished for market, however. It is because brood sows fed as fattening hogs do so poorly at farrowing time that the unthinking man condemns the fleshy brood sow.

Give the brood sow a variety of feeds during the gestation period. If she has access to alfalfa hay of fine and leafy growth there need be little fear of her becoming too fat from the grain fed. A full allowance of alfalfa and enough grain to keep her gaining at the desired rate will bring her up to farrowing time in a thrifty, vigorous condition, and this means strong husky pigs. Specially constructed racks for feeding alfalfa to hogs are a necessary equipment on any well conducted hog farm.

Probably not to exceed two-thirds of the total ration should be corn. The remainder of the feed given should be of bulkier material. Substituting ground barley or oats for part of the corn improves the ration. Some tankage should be fed to insure there being plenty of protein. It is a good plan to add a little oil meal and skimmilk or buttermilk with a small allowance of shorts.

Feeding Sows With Pigs

We have been asked by a Kingman county reader to suggest feeds to give a sow suckling pigs. If the pigs are more than ten days old there is very little danger of over-feeding the sow. It takes feed to make milk and a good brood sow will usually fall off in flesh even if given all she will eat while the pigs are with her.

Immediately following farrowing the sow should be very sparingly fed, in fact should receive nothing at all but water for the first 24 hours. Increase the feed very gradually, the purpose being to stimulate increased milk flow only as the pigs are able to take care of it. It requires a variety of feeds to produce milk as well as growth, therefore in addition to corn give shorts, tankage, oil meal, or buttermilk. Ground barley or oats are good for sows suckling pigs, both of these grains being better for producing milk than corn. Always encourage the little pigs to eat grain and other feed as early as possible. This can be done by providing a creep so the pigs can get to some feed without being bothered by the sow.

Destroy the Hog Lice

A full grown hog louse is a husky individual and draws heavily upon the vitality of the hog upon which he lives. A hog weighing 150 pounds has about 12 pints of blood and each pint contains about 8,000 drops. If the several thousand lice boarding on the hog each require only a drop of blood a day it can readily be seen where some of the profit is going. The warfare against lice must be continuous and the winter season is, perhaps, the hardest time to keep them in control. The hogs spend more time in their beds, and this means that the lice have ideal conditions for increasing and spreading from hog to hog. It is worse than useless to dope the hogs with lice killers without disinfecting the pens and bedding. To clean up the quarters, first burn all the loose dry straw and clean out the manure, then spray the floors, walls, beams, troughs and every crevice of the quarters with a 10 per cent solution of formalin or a half gallon of formalin to 5 gallons of water. Creolin, or other good disinfectants may be used. Do this at regular intervals.

Say "No" with emphasis. Be yourself; not a wretched imitation of someone else.



850 HORSES, JACKS, CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE AT PUBLIC AUCTION 850

75—HEREFORD SHOW CATTLE—75
SELL IN THE PURPLE RIBBON SALE
9 A. M. JANUARY 28

100—HEREFORD BREEDING CATTLE—100
SELL IN THE BREEDERS' SALE
1 P. M. JANUARY 28

No less than eight International Grand Champion Bulls are represented by their sons and daughters—Ardmore, Repeater, Bocaldo 6th, Gay Lad 6th, Point Comfort 14th, Perfection Fairfax and Prince Rupert 8th

OTHER FAMOUS SIRES REPRESENTED ARE

Bonnie Lad 20th, Gay Lad 9th, Fred Real, Dale Fairfax, Young Gay Lad, Russell Fairfax, Lawrence Fairfax, Schucknall Monarch, Generous 5th, Braemore, Beau Onward, Buddy L., Monarch and many others.

75—SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—75
SELL IN THE PURPLE RIBBON SALE
9 A. M. JANUARY 29

100—SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS—100
SELL IN THE BREEDERS' SALE
1 P. M. JANUARY 29.

The grandest lot of famous sires ever represented in one sale—Imp. Bapton Corporal, Imp. British Emblem, Cumberland Type, Cumberland Marshal, Village Marshal, Fair Acres Sultan, 2d Fair Acres Sultan, Pleasant Acres Sultan, Revolution, Villager Jr., Searchlight, Watonga Searchlight, Dale's Renown, Matchless Dale, Missie's Last and many others.

50—ABERDEEN-ANGUS—50
SALE AT 2 P. M. JANUARY 30.

The best ever sold in Kansas, bred to such bulls as the 50-times champion Plowman, the \$9,200 grand champion Black Cap Poe and the grand champion Ben Hur of Lone Dell.

75—HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN—75
SALE AT 1 P. M. JANUARY 30.

Sired by and bred to such sires as the \$10,000 42-lb. King Mutual Katy, a 31-lb. son of King of The Pontiacs, a 30-lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, a 38-lb. son of the \$60,000 Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.

100—IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERONS—100
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 31

Including 10 Sons and Grandsons, 10 Daughters and Granddaughters of
THE WORLD'S FAMOUS \$40,000 GRAND CHAMPION CARNOT

We sell the dam of Carinn, the 1919 Illinois State Fair Grand Champion, rebred to Carnot. Her foal will be an own brother or sister to Carinn.

25—IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED—25
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 30.
Belgian Stallions, Mares and Colts. 10 Coach and Road Horses.

20—MAMMOTH JACKS—20
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 30.

A splendid lot of big-boned 15 to 16-hand jacks. 10 high class jennets.

50—POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS—50
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 31

7 gilts sired by the world's grand champion Caldwell's Big Bob; 20 gilts sired by the grand champion Big Bob Jumbo; 5 gilts by the 1,200 lb. grand champion Big Sensation, etc. The best yearling boar in Kansas, weight 900 lbs. at 17 months.

45—DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS—45
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 30.

5 gilts sired by and 5 sows bred to Pathfinder Jr., first-prize aged boar at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1919. 12 line-bred Defender gilts; 3 gilts by Calculator; a line-bred Orion's Cherry King. They are bred like Great Orion Sensation, etc.

100—BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES—100
SALE AT 1 P. M. JANUARY 27.

Every ewe from a prize winning flock at the 1919 State Fairs. More Grand Champion blood and more prize winning animals have been assembled for this sale than were ever offered in one sale anywhere on the FACE OF THE EARTH.

50—BRED HAMPSHIRE EWES—50
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 27.

Our premium list is illustrated with 50 or more cuts, showing most of the Grand Champions represented in the sales. It is the finest booklet of the kind ever issued. It is free. Write for it today and mention The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

F. S. KIRK, Manager, WICHITA, KANSAS

Big Buying Opportunities for 1920!

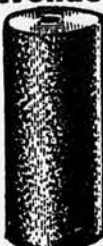
**Government
Army Camps!**

**Manufacturers
Sales!**

**Government
purchases!**

NOW READY!—All Material from Our Latest Big Purchases!

Wonderful Roofing Offers



Now is the time to buy roofing. But you must act quickly to get your share of these uncommon savings.

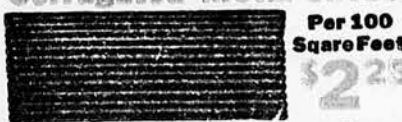
Ajax high grade rubber surfaced roofing in rolls of 108 square feet; complete with nails and cement.

KP-302.
3 Ply, per roll.....\$1.56
2 Ply, per roll..... 1.40
1 Ply, per roll..... 1.22

Rawhide Stone faced gold medal roofing guaranteed fifteen years. Rolls of 108 square feet with nails and cement. KP-303. Per roll.....\$2.25

Famous Rawhide rubber roofing, 3 ply guaranteed for 12 years. Rolls of 108 sq. ft. with nails and cement. KP-304. 3 ply, per roll, \$1.95. 2 ply, per roll, \$1.80. 1 ply, per roll, \$1.45.

Corrugated Metal Sheets



Per 100 Square Feet

\$2.25

28 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled sheets 6 1/2 ft. long.

KP-306. Per 100 square feet.....\$2.25

26 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled sheets. KP-307. Per 100 square feet, \$3.00

24 gauge extra heavy painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled sheets

KP-308. Per 100 square feet.....\$3.50

The Most Sensational Savings in our Eventful History!

Never before in our entire career have we been able to place before the buying public such colossal bargains. For more than a quarter century we have successfully completed the greatest merchandising and dismantling contracts in the history of the world. But no other purchase of ours offers the unlimited buying opportunities we are placing before you with this announcement. Bigger, better, greater values in practically everything now await the quick, wise buyer. The following brief outline of camps Doniphan and Shelby are but two of many stupendous purchases, the benefits of which will be uniformly distributed to the people of the nation, in the greatest sale of all time.

Camp Doniphan At Fort Sill, Oklahoma

With the award of this completely equipped Army Camp, we secured millions of feet of high grade thoroughly seasoned lumber, enormous quantities of doors, roofing, pipe, valves, pipe fittings, plumbing and heating material. We have prepared complete lists of everything we have for sale at this Camp and have stationed our representatives on the ground. All mail should be addressed to us here at our main headquarters in Chicago.

Camp Shelby Near Hattiesburg, Miss.

In securing this camp, we are now able to place before you practically all equipment of one of the largest and finest Government Army Camps. Think of it! Nearly 20,000,000 feet of lumber and wallboard; thousands of closet outfits, heating stoves, refrigerators and heaters; large quantities of electrical apparatus, pipe and practically everything used in a town of 30,000 people. Address all mail to our main headquarters here in Chicago.

Mail the Coupon for All Particulars Now!

Government Barbed Wire

Per Reel
\$2.10

Bought by us at less than the actual cost of manufacture. Finest barbed wire, made under rigid Government supervision. Made of 12 gauge open-hearth steel wire with four point barbs, 5/8 in. long spaced 3 in. apart. Covered with special weather resisting paint. Put up in reels containing 750 feet; weight per reel 58 lbs.

KP-100. 625 reels or more, per reel...\$1.80
KP-101. 100 reels or more, per reel... 1.95
KP-102. 50 reels or more, per reel... 2.00
KP-103. 25 reels or more, per reel... 2.08
KP-104. Less than 25 reels, per reel... 2.10

Galvanized Wire

9 Gauge, per 100 lbs. \$3.65

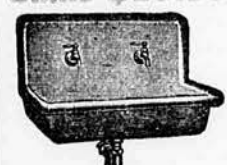
KP-984. New Galvanized Wire, in 100-lb. bundles. Mill ends from regular galvanized fencing wire, same as mill stock but not in continuous lengths. One gauge to the bundle.

9 gauge.....\$3.65
10 gauge..... 3.80
11 gauge..... 3.95



12 gauge.....\$4.10
13 gauge..... 4.25
14 gauge..... 4.40

One-Piece Sinks \$15.95



KP-6520. White porcelain enameled one-piece roll rim sink and back; two nickel-plated faucets, strainer and lead "P" trap complete.
18 in. x 30 in.....\$15.95
20 in. x 36 in..... 16.95

20,000,000 Feet of High-Grade Lumber!

Never again will you have such a splendid chance to buy high grade and thoroughly seasoned lumber. Like all of the material used in the Government Camps, this lumber was purchased under rigid government inspection and is of splendid quality. Sit right down and figure your requirements now! If you can use buildings of any kind, send us your requirements and let us give you the benefit of the savings we have made in these great purchases. Any of the buildings at the camps can be taken down and shipped to you with a big saving. Our complete list includes buildings of every size.

2,000 Complete Buildings!

225 Mess Halls, all sizes
65 Store Houses, size 20 ft. x 98 ft.
95 Heater Houses, size 9 ft. x 35 ft.



All Sizes for Every Use!

200 Power Houses, size 9 ft. x 35 ft.
230 Stables, size 24 ft. x 100 ft.
45 Blacksmith's Houses in numerous sizes

Indoor Toilet \$9.95



No Plumbing Needed
KP-1816. Improved Chemical Indoor Toilet, fitted with regular shaped closet seat and cover, finished in birch, mahogany, Cast metal frame and base; steel casing enameled in azure blue. Complete with exhaust pipe and chemicals ready for use \$9.95

Harris' Cream Getter Separators



The Machine with a 100% Record

The Harris "Cream Getter" Cream Separator has made a remarkable record—not a single return, not a complaint. The big increase in sales enables us to offer all sizes at big price reductions. Your old separator taken in exchange as part payment on your new "Cream Getter." Buy on your own terms.

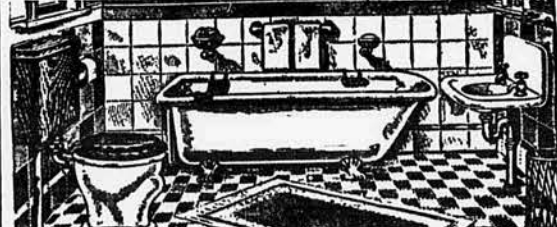
Send first payment of what you can spare with your order and tell us how you can pay the balance.

The same high quality "Cream Getter" with all exclusive patented improvements, including the equal milk distributing sleeve now offered at the reduced prices shown below. Mail coupon for all facts and full explanation.

Order Number	Size Number	Capacity Per Hour	Reduced Price
X27KP100	x1	175 Pounds	\$34.50
X27KP200	x2	225 Pounds	38.40
X27KP300	x3	275 Pounds	52.00
X27KP500	x5	500 Pounds	55.00
X27KP700	x7	750 Pounds	64.00
X27KP900	x9	950 Pounds	70.00

X indicates table sizes. Ready for shipment from Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Chicago Warehouses. 3% Disc. if all cash is sent with order.

Bathroom Outfit Complete \$71.50



Substantial value is offered in this guaranteed "A" grade bathroom combination. ORDER NOW and get the benefit of this unusual saving.

KP-306. Consists of white porcelain enameled bath tub 5 ft. long and 30 in. wide, fitted with nickel-plated connected waste and overflow, nickel-plated double bath cocks. The white porcelain enameled lavatory is furnished with nickel-plated trap and nickel-plated compression faucets indexed for hot and cold water. The closet includes a white vitreous earthenware wash down Syphon action bowl and a highly finished golden oak tank lined with heavy copper. Closet seat finished to match the tank. Our special low sale price, complete.....\$71.50

WATTS CORN SHELLERS \$79.50

Your best chance to buy the world's best corn sheller at big reduced prices under most liberal terms with a 30 day free trial and guaranteed satisfaction.

Watts No. 1 Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H.P. engine, now \$34.50. Order No. KP-900.

Watts No. 4 Corn Sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker and grain elevator. \$75.00. Order No. KP-901.

Watts No. 7 Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box, grain elevator, cob stacker, type "H" feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bushels per hour, now \$266.00. Order No. KP-903.

Watts No. 8 Double Cylinder Sheller for custom work. With standard equipment, wagon box, grain elevator, cob stacker, type "H" feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 600 bushels per hour, now \$390.00. Order No. KP-905.

Shells 75 to 125 bushels per hour with 4 to 6 H.P. engine.

Buy the Watts No. 4 Corn Sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker and wagon box elevator.

\$99.50 as shown.



Send Your Order Today!

Guaranteed Paint \$2.54 PER GALLON



Best formula. White, black and twenty-six non-fading colors to choose from. Put up in one gallon cans, 5 gallon kets, 25 gallon half barrels and 50 gallon barrels. KP-206. gal. \$2.54. Guaranteed barn paint. Red, Yellow or maroon, gal. \$1.60. Green slate or red, gal. \$1.90

Mixed Bolts \$3.25



KP-4081. All kinds and sizes mixed, carriage, stove, plow bolts, up to 1/2 in. diameter and 8 in. long. 50-lb. keg.....\$3.25 100-lb. keg..... 6.25

For Old or New Models



KP-1507. Latest honeycomb pattern. Large water capacity and cooling surface. Black Japan finish. Old or new models, ea. \$20.00.

Presto-Up Bolt-Together Buildings \$124



These famous Presto-Up buildings are designed for garages, summer cottages and industrial labor houses. Used extensively by the U. S. Government, large mining companies and leading industrial plants. Numerous styles and sizes illustrated and described in free complete "Presto-Up Book." Mail coupon for copy now.

Hog Troughs



Made of heavy galvanized iron with non-tip flared legs. KP-512 5 ft. \$1.95; 8 ft. long, \$2.95; 10 ft. long, \$3.95. Lots of three, 10c less each; six, 20c less each; twelve, 30c less each.

Iron Pipe



Our big, complete stock of pipe offers big values. Random lengths complete with couplings in all sizes are now offered at prices that show big savings. Suitable for the conveyance of water and all liquids. KP-204. 1 inch, per foot - - - 6c 1 1/2 inch, per foot - - - 9c

Waxed Nails \$3.75



New Wire Nails, all sizes from 3 to 40 D. Put up in 100 lb. kegs. A handy assortment for general use—plenty of each kind. KP-68. 100 lb. keg, \$3.75.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY Dept. KP-57—
Mark an X in the squares below to show what you want us to send you. All are FREE and sent postpaid.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Harris Plan Book Homes, Barns, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Paints, Vanishes and Supplies | <input type="checkbox"/> Cream Getter Separator Book |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presto-Up Bolt Together Buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture and Rugs | |

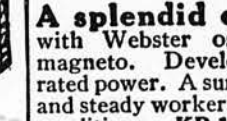
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Barbed Wire Fence



Special barbed bottom galvanized fence made of No. 11 top wire and No. 14 intermediate line and stay wires. Stays spaced 6 in. apart. KP-209. 25 in. per rod - - - 26c 32 in. per rod - - - 30c

Monarch Engines



A splendid engine with Webster oscillating magneto. Develops full rated power. A sure starter and steady worker under all conditions. KP-162.

Gasoline



3 H.P.....\$96.00
5 H.P.....126.00
7 H.P.....190.00
10 H.P.....320.00

Robinson Hay Baler \$225



The best hay baler made is a remarkable saving. Biggest capacity built to run from a large tractor or small gas engine. Get the benefit of these low prices. KP-315. 16 in. x 18 in. Junior.....\$225.00 17 in. x 22 in. Standard..... 275.00 Feeders for balers..... 75.00

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