

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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Grange Influence In Washington

Fifty-three-year-old Farmers' Order Gains Governmental Recognition in Public Affairs

CO-OPERATION with other farmers' organizations in support of such policies and measures as were mutually agreed upon has been the policy of T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange. This is in line with the instructions given Mr. Atkeson when he established the Washington headquarters. In his report of his first ten months work made at the recent annual convention of the National Grange in Grand Rapids, he said: "I have used my best efforts in absolute good faith to carry out the instructions given me and have endeavored in every possible way to advance the measures and policies advocated by the National Grange, to sustain the high regard in which the National Grange has been held in Washington and to maintain pleasant and mutually beneficial relationships between it and other organizations of farmers. Friendly relations have been maintained with all organizations of farmers represented in Washington and with many others not so represented, and the results of co-operation with them individually and collectively has been to advance many measures and policies which were mutually agreed on."

"The repeal of the so-called Daylight-Saving Law is an outstanding example of the good results of work done in co-operation. A rider providing for the repeal of this law was added to the agricultural appropriation bill in the Senate committee on agriculture, at our request, by chairman Gore before the end of the sixty-fifth Congress. This was late in February. The bill failed of final passage by reason of the adjournment of Congress before the vote had been reached. There was no relaxation of effort from that time until the final vote which passed the repealer over the second veto of the President."

"Brief mention only can be given to other items of legislation which have engaged our attention. The Grange declaration on the tariff has been urged on the ways and means committee in favor of increased duties on beans, eggs, potatoes, corn and wheat, as special bills for these purposes have been before the committee. Appearance was made in opposition to the potash licensing measure which was killed in committee, and in favor of free importation of potash. This was supplemented by an appearance before the War Trade Board in August, which resulted in the removal of the import restrictions on potash very soon after the hearing. General opposition to all import licensing schemes was noted before the committee considering the dye licensing bill, as a matter of principle which if not conceded might easily be used to the detriment of agricultural interests in other commodities. "Revenue legislation has had little consideration since January 1. Attention was called to the discriminatory effect of the tax on fruit juice, and an

amendment satisfactory to fruit growing interests was secured and passed by the House, but is still pending in the Senate finance committee.

"Appropriation bills were passed under urgency conditions at the outset of the special session of Congress. Our support was given to chairman Good of the House committee on appropriations in an effort to secure economies which we have reason to believe was of some avail. The only appropriation we urged was for adequate funds to fight the corn borer outbreak in Massachusetts and New York. Fair consideration was given this and the promise of adequate help at the regular session. A vigorous and timely protest against emasculation of the tariff commission and the Federal Trade Commission by cutting out a large part of the necessary appropriations for their work was a contributing cause of the defeat of this underhanded attack on these bodies in the Senate. A similar

protest against cutting out an item for soil survey work in the agricultural appropriation bill was equally successful.

"The fight against the so-called soldier settlement bill introduced in the House by Representative Mondell has succeeded up to this time. The first voice raised against this bill was that of the Grange and the storm of enmity raised by this opposition evoked an equally strong approval for our position, so much so that the expected favorable report on the bill from the committee on public lands was delayed for weeks, and when made was accompanied by a minority report which was unfavorable and presented very strong arguments against the entire plan. Although the bill was reported, no effort has been risked up to this time to put it to a vote in the House. The Wadsworth bill in the Senate to provide for a commission to study and report workable plans for land and homes for returned soldier is a com-

mendable measure. Every consideration should be shown the men who risked their lives for their country, and only the indefensible principles and provisions of the Mondell bill induced us to oppose the measure. There are a number of other bills pending providing lands for soldiers which are more commendable, but none has received favorable action.

"Attention was given early in the special session to the request for a law to protect farmers engaged in co-operative marketing operations from prosecution and persecution. The Capper-Hersman bill was introduced and we have favored its enactment into law.

"So-called packer legislation occupied much attention and it was found that none of the bills considered was free from objections. As a result, and at the request of the chairman of the Senate committee of agriculture we prepared a draft of a bill to provide safe, and at the same time adequate control of the packer business in all of its ramifications. This draft is now under consideration by the Senate committee. While there has been no action, it is likely that this 'Grange Bill' will be the basis of whatever legislation is enacted on this subject. The features of this bill are the creation of a national food commission with wide powers, the registration of all business concerns coming within the limits of the bill, regulatory powers by semi-judicial process and enforceable in the United States courts, and unlimited use by the public under the control of the commission of all stock yards and refrigerator and other special cars.

"Railroad legislation has been in a formative state, and we have been called in frequent conferences, not only with the Director General, but with the committees considering the various proposed plans, and with the authors of several of the plans. In each instance we have emphasized the historic policy of the Grange for private ownership of property and orderly democratic government in the interest of all the people, which has been affirmed and reaffirmed for more than a generation. The position of the Grange representative has been that railroad transportation is an essential public utility in which public interest demands ownership and operation by private capital and private management in the interest of economy and efficiency, while the public interest also justifies the control of the industry by the Government for the primary benefit of the whole public. By reason of the belief that no form of government ownership would make for either efficiency or economy, least of all a scheme of operation which turned these great properties over to operation by and for the benefit of a single class—railroad managers and workers—we presented a strong protest against the 'Plumb plan' for the so-called government ownership and trite control, when it

(Continued)

NATIONAL GRANGE CLOSES EVENTFUL SESSION

DECLINING the invitation of Samuel Gompers to join in a semi-political conference with the American Federation of Labor and the decision to remain in its own legislative offices in Washington, separate and independent, rather than join the National Board of Farm Organizations, were outstanding features of the National Grange convention just ended.

As the convention drew to a close several strong resolutions were adopted. One of these approved the principle of national construction of a national system of highways. Another disapproved the continued government ownership or operation of a merchant marine and the railroads. Another stated decisively the opposition of the Grange to the exploitation of public resources in private hands. Another declared for forestation of all public domain suitable and demanded enforcement of lumbering regulations to protect future timber growth.

Still another resolution pointed out the diversion of Smith-Hughes funds away from agricultural education towards city vocations and urged action which would give one-room country schools some benefit both in agriculture and home economics.

A single strong resolution adopted near the close of the session set down the Grange economic dictum that the place where the farmer must make his stand for economic justice is at the point where he sells the product of his labor—that the farmer's price for his products must be cost of production as evidenced by the general average of such cost plus a fair profit.

Increased financial support was secured by a new financial program, and arrangements perfected to continue the Washington office with increased support. The new national master, S. J. Lowell, pledged himself to the most active campaign for the extension of the order and membership drives in many Grange states. The watchword for the coming year is to be "The Vision of a Doubled Membership."

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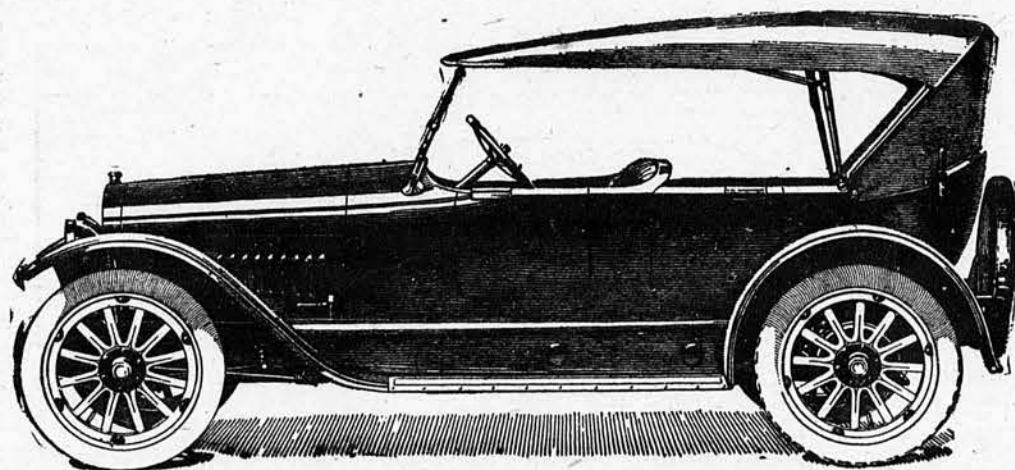
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KANSAS FARMER

THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

G. C. WHEELER, EDITOR

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ANOTHER CONFERENCE

Another industrial conference is going on in Washington, the call being for the meetings to begin December 1. It has been organized upon a somewhat different plan than the one which met with failure a couple of months ago. In that conference the difficulty seemed to be that the delegates were chosen to represent certain definite groups. The labor and the capitalist groups locked horns almost immediately on the theory that it was their duty to stand absolutely for the interests of the class represented, and under the rules adopted this led to a situation which prevented any progress being made. The fifteen representatives of the general public at this conference proposed to President Wilson the naming of representative men from various fields but not as representatives of any particular class. Seventeen such men have been named by the President. Among them are three men having a broad and sympathetic understanding of agriculture. H. C. Stuart, a former governor of Virginia, is a practical farmer as well as a statesman. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio University, is known to have a thoroughly sympathetic understanding and appreciation of agricultural conditions, and H. J. Waters, who went from the presidency of the Kansas Agricultural College into agricultural editorial work, is a real farmer as well. Farmers of the country should have no complaint as to their representatives in the conference now in session. All the members of this new conference group are representative men, among them being Secretary of Labor Wilson, former United States Attorney General Gregory and Wickersham, Herbert Hoover, Oscar Strauss, formerly Secretary of Commerce, Professor Taussig, formerly of the tariff commission, and several of the former governors. The deliberations of these widely known men will be watched with the keenest interest.

MUST HAVE COAL

"We are Americans. We cannot fight our government," were the words of John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, in calling off the coal strike. Mr. Lewis has been given some credit in the press for his Americanism in bowing to the mandate of his government, but people who are actually suffering because they have no fuel may well question the sincerity of his words, in the light of later events. It is rather significant that the order issued to the district groups of the miners' association did not go out on the letter head of the national organization and did not carry its seal, and furthermore the language of the order made it clear that it was issued under protest. Miners were virtually told that they need no go back to work, even though the strike order had been recalled.

Later developments would indicate that the miners' organization still feels itself bigger than the United States government and that its private interests are supreme over the comfort and well-being of the whole people. The latest development in Kansas, as we write these words, is the possibility that union railway workers will refuse to haul coal mined by the volunteers who responded to Governor Allen's call for help to put fuel in the bins of those of our citizens already actually suffering.

Labor unions are facing a crisis. No class can be bigger and more powerful than the government. Incorporation and the assuming of definite responsibility for their acts must be accepted by labor organizations. They have become too

Kansas Farmer and The Farmers Mail and Breeze Consolidated

BEGINNING with the issue of December 13 (next week), KANSAS FARMER will be published in conjunction with THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, the two papers being merged into one, carrying the name and title of both papers.

The transfer of KANSAS FARMER, its printing plant, name and good-will, was made to Arthur Capper, publisher of THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, on December 2.

Upon Mr. Capper's special direction, the entire staff of KANSAS FARMER will continue in the service of the combined papers, and with the additional help of the old FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE staff, will endeavor to give to the people of Kansas a stronger and better paper than ever before.

All unexpired subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER will be filled by KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE. KANSAS FARMER subscribers who are already on the list of THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE will have their time extended to correspond with the unexpired time of their KANSAS FARMER subscription.

powerful to be longer permitted to ignore all moral laws and obligations in the enforcement of their demands for industrial justice. The people of the United States will not consent to have thousands of its citizens forced to work under protest, for there can be no peace under such conditions. There must be industrial justice and a way will be found to give justice to all classes, but it cannot come as a result of forcing such suffering as we are now facing.

THE NATIONAL ROAD POLICY

Already the Washington representative of the National Grange which represent a membership of some seven hundred thousand farmers have conferred with Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, relative to the measure he has introduced into Congress providing for a national system of highways to be built and maintained by the government. At its national meeting, the Grange approved the principle of national highway construction, pointing out that the time has come when, with due regard for the present and the future necessities for permanent, hard surfaced highways, all the highway activities of the national government should be unified in a single administrative department under such limitation of powers as will secure the greatest possible degree of efficiency and economy in the expenditure of national funds.

In view of the large number of bills introduced at recent sessions of Congress and which indicate a varied opinion as to the best procedure, it was deemed inadvisable to approve any specific bill. The working out of a national highway

law which will best serve the welfare of the whole country, distribute the expense of construction equitably between beneficiaries and take into account the needs of agriculture, was approved, however, and Grange representatives were instructed to assist in perfecting a law of this character.

The conference with Senator Townsend followed and others will be held with other members of Congress who have or who may introduce bills which seem to meet with the general policy set forth by the members of the Grange.

In the meantime until a better plan has been placed in operation the Grange favors the continuance of the present co-operative plan between the national government and the several states with the primary purpose of connecting farms of the country with market towns, railway and water transportation points, with increasing use of Federal funds for that purpose.

A most interesting and instructive program has been prepared for the fifty-third annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, which meets in Topeka next week, December 16, 17 and 18. A wide range of subjects is covered, and a number of widely known men will present subjects of interest to Kansans.

FARMERS AND OIL STOCK

The country is flooded with alluring oil stock schemes and other similar propositions. The promoters selling stocks of various kinds are high-pressure men, and it is hard to resist the alluring pictures they paint. The desire to get rich quick is leading thousands of persons to

take the risk and put their hard-earned money into these questionable securities. The spirit of speculation seems to be in the air. Many who have made money easily cannot seem to realize conditions are likely to change in the near future. Some very able men insist that we are on a permanent high price level, but if such be the case it is contrary to all the lessons of history. We believe it a far wiser plan to look ahead for a period of declining values with perhaps some sort of a financial crash due before it is all over. Surplus money salted down in some absolutely safe security is a far better proposition than gambling it away in any of the get-rich-quick schemes of the day.

A wealthy oil man who made his money not by investing in oil stocks but by drilling oil wells, is quoted as advising a friend of modest means about to invest a hundred dollars in certain oil stock, in the following words: "I would not invest a dollar of my own money in any oil stock I know anything about." This honest opinion based on long experience and careful observation is well worth careful consideration.

A FINAL WORD PERSONAL

In closing this editorial page of KANSAS FARMER I am writing the last words in this last issue of KANSAS FARMER as a separate publication. In a way it brings to an end the long and useful career of this oldest farm paper west of the Missouri River. KANSAS FARMER has ever stood for progress in agriculture and has had no small part in the agricultural and particularly the live stock development of this state.

I take some personal pride in looking back over the work of the past five years, during which time, under most trying circumstances, I have earnestly labored to give our readers in each issue helpful and stimulating material. If the consolidation meant the death and absorption of KANSAS FARMER, my heart truly would be heavy as I write these closing words, for I have a feeling of intense pride in the name KANSAS FARMER and the cause it has so long championed.

In the consolidated paper the name KANSAS FARMER will stand at the top. It is really a new birth and the things for which KANSAS FARMER has stood in the fifty-seven years of its separate existence will be carried out on a finer and larger scale than ever before, and its name will still stand as the symbol of sane and substantial agricultural progress. This change or consolidation which was consummated on Tuesday of this week was largely brought about by the deplorable scarcity of print paper. Owing to several causes, some of them apparent and others hidden, there is a shortage of paper which has forced the price even when it can be procured at all to a point almost prohibitive. Some move seeming almost necessary, the owners of KANSAS FARMER offered it for sale, and the representatives of Senator Capper purchased its name and good will, the circulation list, the plant, and all other properties.

I am pleased to announce to our readers that the entire staff of KANSAS FARMER joins forces with that of the Capper publications, and it will be our pleasure to serve the farm families of Kansas as we have done in the past to the best of our ability.

GREETING FROM SENATOR CAPPER

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1919.

G. C. WHEELER, KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kansas.

I am happy to learn that KANSAS FARMER will be merged with the FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE and that you and your associates will continue the work you have conducted so well. Please extend to the readers of KANSAS FARMER in its final issue as a separate publication, my heartiest greetings, and assure them that the Capper forces and the Capper staff in Topeka will back you up in giving them in the consolidated paper a service that will make for greater things in agricultural Kansas and a fuller, richer life for Kansas farm folks. The people of Kansas deserve the very best, and we will earnestly endeavor to give it to them. Respectfully,

Arthur Capper

G. C. Wheeler

PROBLEMS OF RURAL LIFE

Must Have Fair Proportion of Best Citizens Living on Farms

By G. F. WARREN, Cornell University,
Before Farm Management Association

AFTER-THE-WAR problems in agriculture are not strikingly different in kind from the pre-war problems. But the war has made the problems more acute. We are now going through a period of reconstruction of ideas. All that is, is questioned. New theories on every subject receive a ready hearing. The world is in flux. That which is done may last for years. That which is not done may not be accomplished in years. If farmers do not now plan ahead, they may find that plans have been made as plans in the past so often have been made on the assumption that the problems of mankind begin at the city terminal of the railroad.

Methods of Meeting the Problem

There are two theories as to the best way to solve the farm problem. One method is to search the world for persons who will be content with farm conditions as they are. This method has many powerful advocates. Some would bring in Chinese. Considerable agitation for this procedure is constantly going on. Others would bring in the backward races of Europe and Asia to work our farms—peoples so backward that to them our worst farm conditions would seem like luxury. The same idea often takes the form of complaint against the desire of the American farmer to share in the American standard of living. The conclusion is reached that the farmer should be replaced by a peasant family whose housekeeping is so simple that all members of the family work in the fields and whose desires for education are so slight that the children are kept out of school to work.

It is no merit in a peasant that he can pay for a farm as quickly or possibly more quickly than an American farmer can, when the latter keeps his children in school and allows his wife to devote a considerable portion of her time to caring for the home and children, rather than work full time at farm labor.

These contradictory ideas are not always thus boldly stated, but in practically every discussion of farm conditions each of these two points of view has its spokesman. Not infrequently the most plausible speaker advocates the wrong solution. Shall we make farm conditions such as to keep intelligent people on the farm, or search the world for a civilization so backward that it will be satisfied with conditions as they are?

Movement From Farms to Cities

In the past generation the conditions of living in cities have been greatly improved. It is evident, therefore, that unless corresponding improvements are made in farm conditions the intelligent portion of the farm population will be more strongly drawn to the cities than ever before. Let us see what these improvements are. Some of the more important changes may be classed under the headings of education, health, recreation.

The most powerful force that leads persons to leave farms is the expectation of greater remuneration. The majority of persons who go from the farm to the city go at one of three periods in their life; when the children must enter high school, when the farmer wishes to retire, or when young men and young women are old enough to start work for themselves.

The desire to allow the children to have high school privileges is one of the important factors that leads farm families to go to town. Not only is this one of the strongest factors leading families to go to cities, but it selects the very best type of citizens, that is, the kind who are willing to make the most sacrifice for the benefit of their children. The remedy is obviously to bring high school facilities nearer to the farm.

Desire to live in a house that has a

bath room, heat and electric light is an important factor in many cases. The remedy is obviously to make farming profitable enough so that farmers can afford furnace heat and bath rooms, and then develop a sentiment that will spend the money for a bath room, even though it may not add to the selling value of the farm.

The desire to be able to obtain medical service is another powerful factor leading middle-aged farmers to take their families to town. The remedy is to have better medical service in the country.

The desire for recreation is not one of the major factors in leading farm families to go to town, but does play a considerable part in the movement of young men and young women to the city. But the strongest force leading young men and young women to go to the cities is higher wages.

The only large demand for young women on the farms is to do house work or become wives. Many of those who do not marry farmers as soon as they are mature, seek employment in cities. The remedy is obviously to bring work to the country.

The desire for adventure that is present in every normal boy and girl may be satisfied in many ways without leaving the farm. Attendance at good vocational high schools tends to satisfy this desire by opening up the problems involved in man's attempt to conquer nature. The games and social advantages of the high school also help.

The Increasing Cost of Living

The high cost of living in each decade promises to become a more difficult question. A correct understanding of the problem is, therefore, of more than passing

importance. We have, doubtless, passed the point of maximum food production per hour of human labor. New inventions help, but in spite of them, every additional bushel is now a more expensive bushel. A machine that saves labor on the farm does not save as much human time as is often assumed, for someone must make the machine. Food is becoming fundamentally more expensive to produce in terms of human effort because poorer land must be used and because on the good land, production has reached the point of diminishing returns. If it were not necessary to increase the amount of food, inventions would reduce the amount of human effort required in food production. But the demand for more food calls for the use of land that must be reclaimed at great expense, and calls for more intensive methods on land now in use. It is of course possible, and perhaps probable, that improvements in manufacturing will take place so fast as to more than offset the increasing cost of food so that general well being may continue to be improved. But food is almost certain to continue to call for a larger share of the workers' income, if the population of the world continues as it has in the past fifty years. There are no more lowas waiting for the plow.

One of the great underlying factors in the present world conflict is the effort to place on someone the blame for the pressure of population on food supply. We can no longer obtain the former supply of food with the same effort. Not knowing that this is due to the ratio of population to natural resources, each class believes that it is not receiving just treatment. The industrially-minded believe that farmers are at fault, labor blames capital, farmers blame middle-

men, consumers blame prices, nations blame each other.

The past generation was the golden age for manufacturers. It was the age of cheap food. We were harvesting nature's crop of lumber, and were skimming the fertility accumulated by ages of nature's processes. Now we must reclaim some southern soils where the hasty exploitation has caused erosion so serious that nature unaided could not remedy it in ages. We must get the alkali out of land on which our first dash of irrigation gave wonderful crops but serious consequences. We must fertilize soils that were at first productive, but that were not exceptionally rich in plant foods.

The capitalist, the laborer, and the city consumer agree on at least one thing. They are all unable to understand why the cheap food does not continue. They are willing to import peasant farmers, to entice soldiers to farms, to fix prices, to prohibit the killing of heifer calves, to do almost anything except the one inevitable thing, that is, pay more for farm produce than was formerly paid. Our rapidly multiplying population, the hordes that have been coming from Europe and the rather sudden running out of the free fertile lands, coming at the same time that labor organizations are demanding shorter hours and more of the comforts of life, make the problems of the near future acute. Add to all this the complications involved in deflation with the many injustices that follow contraction in the currency, and still further add the epidemic of mediaeval ideas that is spreading over the world, and we can well see the necessity of clear thinking. I believe that the American can solve the problem, if it is solved in an American manner, but if the German and Russian philosophies that are spreading over all the world are accepted, I am fearful of the future.

Each year when the rainfall is short the food problem is likely to be more critical than ever before. If the time comes when such a year is accompanied by unemployment, conditions will indeed be serious. In such years we may expect to see efforts to make food abundant and cheap by legislation. Such efforts have their natural reaction in desires of producers to have legislative protection in years of over-production and low prices. Both kinds of legislation are very dangerous.

There is grave danger that the present antagonisms between city and country will grow. There is at present no means of informing the consumer as to the farmer's point of view. The city newspaper is read by the farmer so that he learns the consumer's view, but as yet there is no effective means of giving the consumer the farmer's point of view. Nothing is so conducive to antagonism as lack of knowledge.

Nor does the farm point of view receive adequate expression in legislative halls or on the many bureaucratic commissions to which we are delegating the powers of government. Nearly every one who has money enough to buy a home outside the cities is called a farmer, or calls himself one when he desires to discuss farm problems. Mr. Hoover is said to have remarked, "Who does represent farmers, and what do farmers really want?" The time has come when those who assume to speak for farmers should be representatives of farmers' organizations. Every such person should be an American first, but it is not enough to be an American when one deals with technical matters. He should also know technical details.

This is the age of organization. Class groups of all kinds are endeavoring to obtain for themselves more than their normal share of the good things of life.

(Continued on Page Eight)

"THE fundamental problem in agriculture is to make and keep conditions of farm life such that a fair proportion of the intelligent and able citizens of the nation will continue to live on farms. Farm families are larger than city families. It, therefore, follows that whatever the farm population is, the nation will become. The strongest safeguard that the nation can have is an independent, forward-looking and self-respecting farm population.

"About three-fourths of the farm labor is done by the farmer and members of his family. When farm wages are high the farmer and his family receive good pay for their work, when wages are low they receive poor pay.

"The individual farmer sometimes thinks that if he can get cheap labor it will help him, not realizing that when all get the same kind of labor the labor that he and his family does must compete with the cheap labor that he has helped to introduce. Except in the South there is no permanent hired-man class in America. The hired men are, in general, brothers and sons of farmers. Every farm community should do all in its power to prevent the introduction of any kind of laborers who do not promise to be assimilated.

"There are fundamental reasons why individual ownership of agricultural land is the only sound basis for agricultural development. Theories as to single tax and nationalization of land are widely promulgated. Such theories are always city-made. They fail to distinguish between city building lots and farm soils. They are able to see buildings as an improvement made by the owner, but do not realize that a farm soil is also made or destroyed by the owner.

"The true farmer watches and cares for his fields as he does his flocks. His fields are personal. He does not see the bacteria in the soil, but by indirect means he raises bacteria and earthworms as carefully as he husbands his flocks. A generation of farming in which the soil does not receive this personal regard is enough to ruin any but the best land."

CAUSES OF ECONOMIC TROUBLE

Underproduction Prime Factor in Disturbed Industrial Situation

AGRICULTURE has become a factor in the disturbed industrial situation which neither labor nor capital can afford to ignore, points out President W. M. Burton of the Standard Oil Company in a communication to the employees through the columns of the November issue of The Stanolind Record. "If we attempt to analyze the situation sooner or later we come to the conclusion that the one great basic cause of trouble is underproduction," said Mr. Burton.

"There are hundreds of millions of people in this world and each of these requires a certain amount of food, clothing, fuel, housing, means of transportation, etc., to insure their health, comfort and wellbeing. The food must come from the soil. If production falters, even slightly, the comfort of all the people is disturbed. If production staggers their health suffers, and if production fails they die.

It is said that Europe this winter will suffer from famine and that death will reap a mighty harvest. The cause of this is underproduction. While the war lasted men were taken from the fields and became consumers, and underproduction resulted. Since the war has stopped, internal disturbances have again reduced production, with the result that there is not enough food to go around.

"Fortunately, we in the United States need have no fear of famine this winter, but if production is not brought back to a normal basis and maintained at a high standard, the time may soon come when famine will be rampant even in this land of plenty. Production must be maintained in industry as well as in agriculture if we are to continue to lead our normal lives.

"Already we read that the farmer is complaining of the topheavy prices he is called upon to pay for clothing, fuel and machinery. These high prices are the direct result of underproduction in industry and mining. The farmer argues that he can not afford to continue to produce food at present prices for radicals who are always demanding shorter and shorter hours, because these shorter hours are resulting in tremendous underproduction in the lines in which these men are employed. This underproduction causes a shortage which makes it necessary for the farmer to pay an excessive price for the manufactured goods he uses.

"In the daily press we read that this fall the farmer has planted a smaller acreage to wheat than has been the case for the past several years. He says, 'Why should I bend every energy towards increasing my yield of foodstuff when the men in industry are curtailing their output? They work shorter hours and produce so little that I have to pay ruinous prices for what I require. Why, therefore, should I work long hours, produce heavy crops and sell them at a comparatively low price?'

"If these reports are true it is something which all of us should ponder carefully. It is of little concern to us just now whether the farmer is right or whether he is wrong. What concerns us is that he feels he is right in reducing his acreage, and that the inevitable result will be a shortage of foodstuffs in the United States.

"In effect, the farmer is issuing an ultimatum to city dwellers, whether they are willing to do their part in bringing about a just and equitable solution of our present reconstruction problems they are going to be without the food which they require. If the farmer carries out this implied threat and actually begins to do to industry what he believes industry is trying to do to him, the people of America eventually will feel the pangs of famine. It makes no material difference how high wages may

become if the men who earn these high wages can not buy food because there is no food. If the supply of bread, milk or meat is curtailed by the farmer refusing to work more than six, seven or eight hours a day, America, with all its wonderful resources and opportunity will get a set-back from which it will take a long time to recover.

"Mr. Farmer today is saying to the miners and the men employed in industry: 'You want me to produce more so that you may buy food at a low price; but while you are asking this, by your strikes and demands for shorter hours, you are producing less and less of the things I have to buy. I am getting tired of this. Why should I carry the burden of reconstruction while you compel me to pay ruinous prices for the goods you produce? If you will produce all you can I will produce all I can, and we both will be gainers, but if you produce as little as you can then I will do the same and I will suffer less than you. Two can play at this game of underproduction, and, while I do not care to do so, if necessary I will give you a dose of your own medicine.'

"The farmer is justified in taking this position.

We cannot get away from this conclusion: Whether we are engaged in industry, in mining or in agriculture we all must produce as much as we can, for we are all interdependent. A man in

industry is dependent on the man who tills the soil for food, while the farmer is dependent upon industry for his clothing, housing, transportation and for the machinery he uses in planting, cultivating and harvesting his crops. Everybody is dependent upon every one else. The man who works with his hands is dependent on the man who works with his brains or his money. The man who works with his brain or his money is dependent on the man who works with his hands. The world is one vast machine and every man in it must carry his full load of responsibility if the machine is to work without friction. Therefore we all must co-operate to increase production in every line, because such action will be mutually beneficial.

"As production increases, the standard of living rises and as production decreases the standard of living is lowered. The value of money is determined by what we can do with it and by that alone. A worker's real wage is the goods he can buy with his labor. The fact that he makes this exchange through a money medium does not alter the case, and the number of dollars he receives for a unit of labor is not the true measure of his income. What good would a billion dollars do a man who was alone on a desert island?

"Production alone can control prices and the cost of production depends almost entirely upon the efficiency of labor

we hear men say: 'We are no better off now than we were before the war in spite of the high wage we are earning.' Of course they are not. An increase in income is no gain unless this increase carries with it greater production, for with the upward trend of production the trend of prices is down. Then and only then is the increased wage truly valuable. Increasing the per capita production of useful articles is the only means by which the cost of living can be forced down and the standard of living raised. That means that every one of us, whether he works with his brain or his hands, whether he is engaged in manufacturing, in mining or in agriculture, must do his utmost if the general prosperity of all the people is to be advanced.

"This does not mean that we necessarily must work longer hours, but it does mean that in the hours we do work we must, by concentration of effort and greater efficiency, produce as much or more of the finished product than we formerly did working longer hours. Then we, who are engaged in industry, can say to the farmer: 'See, we are maintaining a high production in spite of our short hours. We have done this by working harder when we do work and by devising more efficient methods. The price of our product is low and we hope to maintain it at a low point in order that you may exchange the result of your labor for the result of ours on a basis which will be satisfactory to both of us.'

"It is true that production in industry can be maintained at a high standard only where the employee and employer are working to a common end. They must co-operate if they are to succeed."

Point of View in Agricultural Teaching

THE ONLY justification for growing wheat is to make it possible for people to live," declared Dean F. D. Farrell, of Manhattan, to the teachers of agriculture at the Topeka meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. Every advantage ought to be taken by the teacher in making children see agriculture as a life as well as a business, its social as well as its industrial purpose. Too often the farmer is inclined to regard agriculture as merely a business—a way to earn money. It is not only a living, but a life. Its comparison to manufacturing would be a wrong one, for it has limitations and purposes that no industry has.

"Such farmers" said Dean Farrell "constantly look forward to the time when they shall have made their pile, so as to be able to leave the farm. So long as a man has this point of view he will make little or no effort to improve his living conditions.

"A farm which is conducted merely as a business is likely to be a dreary place, an uninspiring environment for the farmer and an even worse place for his family. In addition to making a living, the farmer, like everybody else, needs to give more attention to the activities which are necessary to make a life.

"But in emphasizing the social aspects of farming, we should not lose sight of the fact that some degree of material prosperity is necessary. It takes money to buy many of the things which make life worth living, hence our point of view must recognize the practical aspects of the situation. Generally speaking, this already is true, yet we need increased industrial efficiency in our agricultural activities. It is not necessary for me to emphasize this point at length because it already has been emphasized so much that it threatens to dominate our point of view to the exclusion of the social features already mentioned.

"Is the farmer independent? The individualism and isolation of the farmer has developed in him the harmful belief that he is in no way dependent upon other classes of people. The truth is

that he is no more independent of the rest of the world than the man in any other vocation. The banker and railroad man are as important as he. The manufacturer supplies his farm machinery; the engineer transports his products."

It is a common tendency among agricultural teachers to encourage this wrong point of view, which is not only unjust to the other classes, but to the farmer himself. "I wonder how many farm boys and girls realize that the presence of a certain worm among the crops of the Nile increases the cost of automobiles here in Topeka?" asked Dean Farrell. Most of our automobile tires are made from Egyptian cotton. Any change there is reflected here. How many realize that the political condition of West Indies sets the price of sugar here, or that the revolutions of Central America influence the farming conditions of the Kaw Valley, or that the farmer pays for the steel strike in Detroit when he buys his implements?

The farm boy and girl too often do not realize these things. They go to school with the idea of the farmer's independence. It is the teacher's duty to show them that they are no more important than anyone who makes an honest living. The teacher must instill into them a sympathetic understanding of the relation of the farmer to the other vocations. No less efficiency should be taught, but more of the social values of life, to develop ideals of good citizenship. Nor can the fact that the farmer of tomorrow—the agricultural student of today—has a great responsibility in shaping the future of the nation.

The teacher cannot impress these ideals upon the student unless he himself is imbued with them. He should educate himself to the point of view which he wants the student to have. His function is not only to inform, but to inspire. Through the susceptibility of the young mind, and because the teacher alone can reach the young people, the point of view he gives them will shape the future of the whole nation and the cost of raw materials. Today

Good Farmer Defined

"What is a good farmer?" asked Prof. C. R. Phipps, of the State Normal School, in his address to the teachers of agriculture at the State Teachers' Meeting in Topeka. "Is it he who keeps his weeds down? His buildings painted? His home and crops in good condition?"

There are four essentials of a good farmer, pointed out Professor Phipps.

The successful farmer must leave the soil as fertile as he found it.

He must take an active part in the affairs of the community, both social and political.

He must know how to make a living for his family.

He must be able to rear a family carefully and well.

A hundred years ago farming was a difficult undertaking. Twenty-five years ago a new period developed. Land increased in value and rural conditions began to improve. Fifteen years ago the agricultural colleges were started. From that time up to the late war agriculture has become a prosperous vocation. Three years ago a marked improvement occurred. Today agriculture is ahead of the people. There is better equipment toward farming than toward living. This condition must be corrected. We must not think less about the pig and calf, but more about the boy and girl upon the farm.

The teacher, pointed out professor Phipps, is the greatest factor in the lives of the farm boy and girl. It is not only his duty to teach better crops and profit in farming, but it is also his privilege to inspire better ideals of country home and social life, and create better citizens for the future.

It is scarcely too much to say that a poor orchard is worse than none. Uncared-for trees are a source of loss to their owners and a menace to the neighbor's orchard that is kept in up-to-date fashion.

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

KANSAS now has eight accredited herds listed under the government plan for the eradication of tuberculosis. This appears in the report of the eradication work for October. During this month fifty-six herds were tested, or 2,246 animals. Among these, fifty reacted to the tuberculin test. The bureau of animal industry now has five men at work in the state. Dr. H. M. Graefe with headquarters in Topeka is in charge. One state employee under the direction of the state livestock sanitary commissioner is working in co-operation with the federal men. According to the October report, Virginia now leads all the states in the number of its accredited herds, having 258 on the list. Minnesota comes second with 236.

Sunflower Silage

Considerable newspaper publicity has been given to the use of sunflowers as a feed crop. The cultivated variety has been giving good results as a silage crop in the northwestern and mountain states. It seems that the sunflower will come to maturity and produce a large tonnage of silage to the acre under climatic conditions unsuited to the growing of corn or sorghums.

As yet there have been no tests made of the common wild sunflower such as are found everywhere in Kansas. The Kansas Experiment Station, however, is planning a test at the present time to determine the value of silage made from the common wild sunflowers of the state. Some of the milk cows are to be placed upon a ration including sunflower silage and a careful record of their milk production will be kept for a number of weeks. They will be compared with other cows having cane or corn silage in the ration. A silo at the experiment station was filled with the wild sunflowers last fall. The sunflower like the wild sweet clover may perhaps cease to be a weed and become one of our regularly recognized crops. This test will be watched with interest by dairymen.

Let Hogs Feed Themselves

Letting the hogs feed themselves is a means of saving labor. Under present conditions whenever labor can be saved on the farm, and results accomplished just as satisfactorily, by all means save the labor. Tests at most of our experiment stations have shown that self-feeders can be used for fattening hogs with good results. The hogs eating from the self-feeders gain more rapidly than those fed in the old way. The amount of feed necessary to produce a pound of gain remains practically the same, but the amount of labor is really reduced. This item of decreased labor cost enters in as a factor in cheapening the cost of producing pork.

Wheat Embargo Lifted

The export and import embargoes on wheat and wheat flour will be lifted beginning December 15. President Wilson has signed the proclamation terminating the embargo control which has been in effect for two years, first under the War Trade Board and then under the legislation of the wheat guaranty bill which has been maintained by the wheat director.

The placing of this embargo on wheat and wheat flour was one of the first steps taken by the War Trade Board more than two years ago to insure our Allies getting necessary supplies of wheat and flour. In discussing the lifting of the embargo, Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, points out that this is one step in the necessary reconstruction of trade facilities broken by the war which must function when the Grain Corporation terminates its three years' work. While ocean transport conditions and also disorganized in-

ternational finance will probably prevent free trading between merchants of the various countries for some time, it is expected that, step by step, international trade may be reknit in the usual channels. Until this is fully accomplished, the Grain Corporation will continue to sell from its stocks of wheat and wheat flour the foreign trade that is not supplied under private initiative.

This release of embargo also permits Canadian wheat and wheat flour to enter American markets free of duty under rulings of the customs service. It is expected that this will greatly enlarge the United States' supply of spring wheat flours which are favorite in the baking trade and which, because of the partial crop failure in the Northwest this year, have been relatively in light supply.

The Wheat Director also stated that the sales of the Grain Corporation from its accumulated stocks, largely in western markets to American mills, under its advertised offer effective November 20, have amounted to about thirty million bushels. Mr. Barnes says that all the mills in all sections are now amply supplied with wheat, though some particular qualities of wheat are relatively in light supply.

Hessian Fly Danger

In many sections of the state the wheat yield next season is in danger of being reduced by the Hessian fly varying from slight loss to total failure. A number of county agents, together with a number of farmers and E. G. Kelly, Extension Specialist in Entomology, who is thoroughly familiar with the Hessian fly, inspected a number of wheat fields in several counties in the eastern part of the state during the last few weeks. They found many of the early sown wheat fields badly infested. In view of the conditions found Mr. Kelly calls attention to the following points in connection with Hessian fly control:

The Hessian fly appears now in the maggot or larval stage. It can be found in nearly all early sown and volunteer wheat in the eastern part of the state.

A wheat plant infested with these maggots has a peculiar dark green color, has no central growing shoot, and the leaves stand very erect. By digging up such a plant, root and all, and stripping the outside leaves from the stalk the maggots will be exposed.

Later in the season the maggots will change to a brown color, and will then be in the "flaxseed" stage for the winter. The infested plants and their tillers will die.

Learn to know the Hessian fly in all its stages. It will help you in your efforts to control the pest.

Your county agent will be glad to show you how to determine whether your crop is infested or not. After you have once learned how to recognize and locate Hessian fly infestation you will readily recognize it on sight.

Winter Care of Calves

Proper feeding is an important consideration in handling dairy calves being raised on skim milk, but it is equally necessary to give them comfortable and sanitary quarters. Too many calves should not be crowded into the same pen. It is best not to confine more than four together. Provide a stanchion for each calf.

The stalls of the calves should be well bedded and kept dry. Provide good ventilation, but avoid drafts, also frosty roofs and ceilings during periods of extreme cold. The calves should be so handled as to avoid too great extremes in temperature.

It is important to teach skim-milk calves to eat grain early. They cannot thrive and develop properly on skim

milk alone. It is a good plan to put an older calf knowing how to eat grain in the pen with the younger ones. They will soon learn to eat grain.

An excellent grain ration for little calves is three parts of oats, one part of corn and one part of oilmeal. Keep the grain fresh. Do not spill milk in it and have a sour manger. Let the calves have free access to fresh and clean water, and also to salt. The common idea that calves will drink too much water is a mistake. During the first four months little calves should not eat too much grain.

Feed the mother's milk during the first three or four weeks. Make a change from whole to skim milk gradually. Do not change to skim milk until the calves know how to eat grain. If a calf is a little backward in growth and appetite it is best to give him whole milk until he becomes active and normal.

Do not feed a little calf more than about eight pounds of milk a day in two meals, which may be increased as soon as the calf gets used to skim milk. At no time should the calf receive more than about sixteen to eighteen pounds per day, or a little more than two gallons.

The amount of milk fed should be uniform. Do not feed the calf a large amount of milk just because it is here to be fed. It is better to feed the calf a uniform amount daily and then give the surplus to the pigs.

Calves should also have free access to good hay. Upland wild hay and clover hay are excellent.

If these precautions are taken the fall calves will be growthy and robust by spring and will do well on pasture.

Welcome Census Enumerator

The work of taking the 1920 Census will soon be under way. There is no other single project undertaken by either state or federal government that should yield such large and valuable results as a complete census of our population and its industries. This year the director of the census has received aid from the United States Department of Agriculture in preparing the questions for farmers. He is making a great effort to get information from the farmers that will be of most value to them when it is compiled. For this reason farmers should give every assistance possible to the enumerators when they call. The director of the census is sending to every farmer an advance sheet to give some indication of what will be asked. If each one will make a particular effort to have the figures requested ready for the enumerator, it will not only facilitate the work, but will add greatly to the accuracy of the final results.

The data collected from farmers and published in the census is quoted throughout the land by representatives in our legislative bodies, by newspapers, and by other agencies in an effort to influence the state policy toward the farming population. Much harm can be done in this way unless farmers themselves take every means of getting for the enumerator accurate and reliable data regarding farming conditions. If the data as collected by enumerators is not reliable, we can at once see that all conclusions drawn therefrom may be very erroneous and harmful.

The collecting of census data is not in any way connected with the formation of schemes of taxation. It is an impartial and honest attempt to get at facts without any thought of increasing the farmers' burdens by taxation or any other means. The collecting of the material in the field is done very hurriedly by enumerators and this gives an additional reason for farmers being ready with the information desired when the enumerator arrives. Farmers are only helping themselves and other men in

the farming occupation by giving accurate and complete data and doing promptly. It is true that the agricultural statistics given in the census of the past have not been as useful as they might be. The co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture for the 1920 census is remedying this fault to a considerable degree.

One of the new phases of the work which is of interest to all farmers is the attempt to obtain information which will show how easy or how difficult it is and how long it requires for a young man starting out to farm for himself to become a land owner. It seems to most of us that it is becoming more and more difficult for a young man to own a farm—that the number of tenants in our agricultural communities is increasing. Whether this is true or not and just how true it is must be known before any definite steps can be taken to remedy the situation. This census should give some of the information needed.

Another important question dealing with a source which has caused the farmer great losses in the past and for which he has received no price credit is the matter of abandoned acreage of various crops each season. Price commissions in various parts of the country have attempted to get cost of producing various farm crops so that farmers would be allowed cost of production. In collecting this information, acreage that is a total loss has seldom been figured. This is a fair and legitimate charge to add to the costs of producing the various crops and the farmer should have credit for it. This census will attempt to determine how much this is.

Farmers must co-operate with the enumerators in getting this data before the public. The information is essential if any corrective measures are to be undertaken in justice to the farming profession, which includes approximately one-third of the population of our country.

Advertising Sells Products

"I toiled, I sweat and I produced—and 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 secure 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, a Kansas farmer who has made success in selling through 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 through experience the greatest returns can be forecast from the use of some particular kind of advertising.

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

Two carloads of cattle from the Kansas Agricultural College were exhibited at the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City. These cattle included four breeds: Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, and Galloway. The same cattle competed at the International Stock show at Chicago. In addition to these two car loads of cattle, two car loads of calves, two car loads of sheep, and fifteen hogs were exhibited at the Chicago show.



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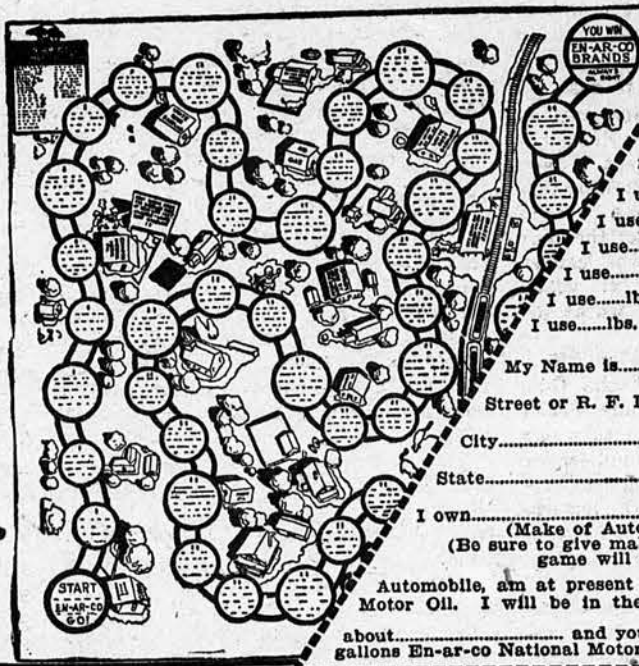
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My Name is.....

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| SHORT | 9.00 to 8.00 | 8.00 to 7.00 | 6.75 to 5.75 | 5.50 to 4.50 | 4.50 to .75 |
| NARROW | 7.25 to 6.00 | 6.00 to 5.00 | 5.00 to 4.00 | 4.00 to 3.25 | 3.50 to .50 |
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| MUSKRAT | 4.25 to 3.75 | 3.35 to 3.00 | 2.60 to 2.25 | 1.90 to 1.60 | 2.00 to .15 |
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| MINK, DARK | 14.00 to 11.50 | 10.50 to 9.50 | 8.00 to 7.00 | 5.50 to 4.50 | 6.50 to .50 |
| ORDINARY | 10.00 to 8.50 | 8.00 to 7.00 | 6.50 to 5.50 | 4.50 to 3.50 | 5.50 to .30 |
| RACCOON, DARK OR | 10.00 to 8.50 | 8.00 to 7.00 | 6.50 to 5.50 | 5.00 to 4.00 | 6.00 to .70 |
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F. H. HEWITT

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Canadian Government Agent.

Problems in Rural Life

(Continued from Page Four)

Nearly always the attempt is made to obtain the desired results by some form of monopolistic control. So far the producers of food have been about the only unorganized persons. Because of the actions of other groups, farmers are being compelled to organize. I am sorry that it has to come about for protection. I do not consider the ideal organization of society to be a collection of competing organizations.

The farmer does not ask an eight-hour day, he does not even ask a ten-hour day. But, except in emergencies, he is certainly entitled to expect to be able to make a living from ten hours of work. He does not ask that child labor be abolished on farms, but should ask that farm children be not kept out of school to do farm work.

Food Distribution

I am not in sympathy with blind attacks on middlemen any more than with blind attacks on farmers. The individual middleman is often controlled by general circumstances over which, as an individual, he has little control. But the feeding of great cities is a new problem. It is not to be expected that our present methods are the best ones that can be devised. In some cases radical changes must be made.

A few great handlers of food are obtaining control of more and more kinds of foods. The public will not long tolerate any "hold-ups" by persons located at strategic points on the road from producer to consumer. Some of the bitterest contests of the near future promise to be over food distribution.

The agricultural colleges should begin serious study of the problems of food distribution. Such studies are very different from fertilizer tests or feeding experiments, and will require a great broadening in the outlook of the agricultural colleges.

Need for More Co-operation

Many public agencies have been advocating that farmers co-operate in the sale of their produce. There are many instances of successful co-operation. However, in those cases where the farmers' organizations must deal with large corporations that approach monopolistic proportions the road to co-operation is by no means free from obstructions. In some states one branch of the government has been preaching co-operation and has been organizing co-operative societies while another branch of the state government has been doing the "follow-up" work by trying to put the officers of the co-operative associations in jail because they co-operated.

The farmer is a laborer who owns his own tools; he is also a small business man. His products are usually more the product of his own toil than they are the product of capital, or hired labor. The principle of collective bargaining must be accepted for both classes of labor. This does not mean that an unscrupulous labor body that happens to hold the key to public welfare should be allowed unlimited action, nor should an unscrupulous group of farmers be allowed unlimited action. We do not allow unlimited action to two men who are making a horse trade. But, the principal of collective bargaining should be recognized.

Equality of Opportunity

A democracy must allow to every individual complete freedom to enter any useful work that he may choose. The right to enter any occupation and make of one's talents the fullest possible use is fundamental. So long as complete freedom in choice of occupation exists, it is utter folly to attempt to entice persons into any particular occupation. Those who are added to the industry by special endeavor only force others out of the industry. The government should furnish education that will help each person to decide on his occupation, and should furnish technical training to help in preparing for the chosen work, but the only democratic way to maintain the proper proportion of workers in each

industry is to have the rewards for a given ability and effort the same in one industry as in another.

Keep Ewes Thrifty

Experience has shown that breeding ewes should be kept thrifty, have good teeth and be strong and vigorous. They should carry a moderate amount of flesh and it is essential that they be so cared for that they will not lose weight during the winter. Well fed ewes are most likely to give birth to strong, vigorous lambs. Ewes that are in good condition will be more liberal milkers and thus better mothers. It is during the suckling period that the greatest demands are made on the ewes and in order to have the ewes in condition to stand this drain on their systems it is necessary for us to see to it that they are in good condition of flesh prior to lambing. To be sure to have them in proper condition we must begin in the fall and feed them properly throughout the winter, says D. A. Spencer, of the Missouri college of agriculture. This cannot be accomplished in just a few days or even a month.

While it is necessary to keep the ewes gaining during the winter and up until lambing time, and they should receive liberal feed during this time, yet a large portion of their rations may be made up of cheap feeds of little commercial value. On most farms there are pastures, stubble fields and corn stalks to be utilized. Bluegrass and timothy pastures may be grazed much of the time during the fall, but it is safer not to depend on these as the only feeds at this time. They should be used, but not as the sole ration.

When the ewes are in thin condition, it will be advisable to begin feeding grain along with roughage soon after the first of December. Unless the ewes are very thin in flesh, it is not necessary to feed more than a half pound a head daily for ewes weighing 150 pounds. A good ration consists of equal parts of oats and bran or two parts of oats, two parts bran and one part of corn. Where available, it may be economical to feed one-half to two pounds of good clean corn silage to each ewe daily and about the same weight of clover or alfalfa hay. Where a good legume, such as clover, alfalfa or soybean hay makes up the major portion of the roughage, it will probably not be necessary to give the ewes that are in good condition any grain until about six weeks before lambing. At this time, it may be well to feed the ewes a little grain, about one-quarter pound a head daily of equal parts of corn and oats. In any event, in compounding rations, the farmer must realize that economy and efficiency should be the watchwords and feed enough to have the ewes gain from fifteen to twenty-five pounds each during the winter.

Many thousands of dollars are lost every year through rust and neglect of farm machinery. Rust is the beginning of the end and an implement or machine which is allowed to get rusty will soon break or become useless. The best steel cannot withstand the inroads of the elements without surface protection. Be sure to put your farm machinery under cover this winter, and before doing so, clean well and give it a coat of surface protection. If the machine must be exposed to the weather, a coating of paint will lessen the damage resulting.

Every rat costs the farmer at least two dollars per year to board.

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GRANGE INFLUENCE IN WASHINGTON.

(Continued from Page One)

consideration in the House committee on interstate commerce. There was no serious consideration of the Plumb plan in Congress after this hearing.

"Merchant marine legislation and the disposal of the fleet of the Emergency Fleet Corporation has also been delayed in Congress. We were invited to a public conference called by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and expressed in that conference the position of the Grange against government owned ships, against subsidies, and in favor of maintaining an American merchant shipping which would prevent discrimination against the interests of agriculture which furnishes a large part of the export tonnage.

"The law providing a guarantee fund for the maintenance of the price of \$2.25 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop was never seriously in danger and its passage was a matter of good faith, rather than necessity. We gave all possible help to the members of the agricultural committees in both House and Senate in securing the passage of this law, and from time to time have attempted to make it plain that this wheat price fixing was neither a subsidy to the farmer nor a special favor in his behalf, but was intended to benefit consumers. We have expressed strong opposition to any continuation of wheat guarantees, a demand for relief from restrictions and support for measures designed to prevent the Grain Corporation from deliberately using the powers and resources of that organization to prevent a free market price from being established for wheat.

"Two efforts have been discovered to undermine the Land Bank law, one by subjecting all bonds to taxation, the other by subjecting the joint stock banks to taxation. Neither has secured a hearing in the committee to which it was referred. The Land Bank law should be strengthened instead of weakened, by giving borrowers direct access to the regional banks. Personal collective credit laws have also been considered designed to give farmers credit on terms comparable with those available to other industries.

"The approval of the Grange for proposed pure food laws and pure fertilizer and insecticide laws has been expressed to Chairman Haugen of the House committee of agriculture, who is working to have such laws enacted, and assistance has been given on the details. California bean producers have been given assistance in presenting their charges against the Food Administration. Representative Mondell's bill repealing the zone system of second class postal rates has had our approval and support. Close study has been given the public lands leasing bill and the suggestion that a provision against the export of any phosphates mined on the public domain be added to it.

"We have attended numerous conferences with Senator Townsend and others to consider the Townsend bill for a National Highway system, but have declined to give approval to the measure until it could come before the National Grange for official action. We have approved the general plan for adequate continuance of a farm labor section in the employment service of the Department of Labor.

"In addition to the efforts of your representative directed at matters of legislation, there have been other activities upon which it is also my pleasure to report, on some of the most important. The details cannot find space in this report.

"We have represented the Grange at a number of meetings of representatives of other organizations, and in conferences, including the conference of the Country Life Association, the sessions held in the Department of Agriculture for the organization of the Division of Farm Economics and Farm Management, conferences of highway interests to discuss the Townsend bill, conferences held

by the committees of agriculture of the House and Senate on general agricultural matters; the hearing before Postmaster General Burleson for the readjustment of rural mail service; a conference held by the shipping board on matters of marine policy; and finally the sessions of the industrial conference in October which the Washington representative attended as the delegate of the National Grange named by Worthy Master Oliver Wilson.

"We aided to the best of our ability the tomato growers of New Jersey in attempting to secure the help of the Department of Agriculture in their disagreement with the canners over the price of tomatoes; also the agricultural interests of New York and New England to prevent a general quarantine against them due to the corn borer outbreak, and to get Federal aid to fight that pest; and numerous granges on matters of complaints over freight rates, internal revenue taxes on entertainment receipts, special rates to State Grange sessions, and other matters involving contact with various Government departments and agents.

"In co-operation with representatives of the Department of Agriculture we made a vigorous presentation to the Census Bureau as to the necessity for a definite count in the 1920 census of farm population, a classification never included in a previous census. Provision for this and for other new information of special interest in economic studies relating to farming were secured from the Director of the Census.

"Strong representations were made to the Secretary of the Treasury as to the importance of limiting the rate of interest on the Fifth or "Victory" Loan bonds to the same rate of interest as prevailed in previous issues. Strong representations to the President for farmer representation at the Industrial Conference led to five representatives being selected in that conference."

More Home-Grown Apples

Have you noticed that there are no home-grown apples in our stores? The apples now on sale sell from \$3.50 to \$5 per box. This is not because there are no apples here, but particularly because of the quality. The Washington apples are of one size and fruit that has been sprayed and is free from disease. Apples and good ones can be raised in this county, as anyone can testify who saw the exhibit at the Johnson County Fair. Mr. Kelley, of Manhattan, who judged the exhibit, said the apples here equaled those shown at our state fairs and that the plate of Jonathans winning first prize here was equal to the best plate of Jonathans shown at the Soil Products Show in Kansas City.

The apples raised in this county were in great demand and were bought in the orchards as soon as picked. George Zimmerman sold 3,000 bushels direct to his neighbors and could easily have sold 1,000 bushels more.

Five home acre orchards were put out last year under the direction of the farm bureau and we want five more this year. Work has been done in fifty old orchards in the past two years. Orchards that are infected with San Jose scale, apple blotch or canker should be pruned this winter, all cut out wood and dead trees burned and the remaining trees given the dormant spray to be followed by the regular summer sprays. This can all be done for about the price of one-half bushel of good apples per tree and pruning and spraying is absolutely necessary to keep your trees alive and to raise any fruit at all.—HARRY S. WILSON, County Agent, Johnson County.

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Bureau of Agricultural Engineering

ORGANIZATION of a Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in the Department of Agriculture is being urged by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. This organization has been given to understand that the creation of such a bureau has been considered by the Department of Agriculture. As now organized the agricultural engineering work is done in connection with the work of several unrelated bureaus. The agricultural engineers feel that the time has come for establishing a separate office or bureau for this most important work.

In a recent news letter to its members this society points out that agricultural engineering, the application of engineering to agriculture, now occupies a place of such importance in American farming as to deserve greater attention from agricultural institutions than it is at present receiving. Heretofore it has not received the proportion of attention and support that it deserves and that has been given to other phases of agriculture. Now that farm tractors, motor trucks, motor cars, stationary and portable farm engines, farm implements and machines of all kinds, lighting plants, water supply, heating and ventilating systems, farm buildings and building equipment, drainage, irrigation, etc., etc.,—all included within the scope of agricultural engineering—are so rapidly becoming more essential in farm living and production, there are problems on every hand in the satisfactory solution of which the farmer needs more and more the assistance of such institutions as the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges.

In view of all this, it is vitally important to American agriculture that there be organized in the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington a Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, which will receive the moral and financial support commensurate with present day needs and in proportion to its importance as compared with other phases of agricultural educational and experimental work. Following are some of the more important reasons for a Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and what it should accomplish:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture should by virtue of its position take the lead in all matters pertaining to agricultural engineering, even as it does in other phases of agricultural educational, experimental, and research work. At the present time its activities in agricultural engineering work are not keeping pace with those of several of the state agricultural colleges.

Agricultural engineering will not receive the attention it deserves as long as it remains merely a division of an office or bureau in the Department of Agriculture, especially if the chief of such an office or bureau is primarily interested in another phase of the department's activities.

The various phases of agricultural engineering work in the Department of Agriculture are at present scattered through several bureaus, and naturally this work will not be given the consideration and support it merits until it is confined in a separate and distinct bureau.

Agricultural engineering subjects are of sufficient importance and scope to justify a separate and distinct bureau, comprising as they do everything that pertains to the design, construction, adaptation, care, maintenance, economics, etc., of tractors; motor trucks; motor cultivators; farm portable engines; horse and mechanical power-operated implements and machines; lighting, power, heating, ventilating, water supply, and sanitation systems; farm buildings and building equipment; irrigation and drainage, etc.

The organization of a bureau of agricultural engineering would naturally result in a wider distribution of timely, helpful, much needed agricultural engineering information to the farmer.

A federal bureau of agricultural engineering would furnish to the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture the best engineering service, with increased efficiency and economy. It would also bring to the United States the best agricultural engineering practice of other countries.

A separate Bureau of Agricultural Engineering is necessary for the same reason that it has been found necessary in the state agricultural colleges. The most effective and far-reaching work in agricultural engineering has been in those institutions in which this work has been placed in a separate and distinct department.

A Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in the Department of Agriculture would correlate the work, along agricultural engineering lines, of the various state experiment stations; assist with and supplement the experimental or research work where several states may be interested in the same subject, and carry on such research work as cannot well be handled by state organizations.

As in the manufacturing industries so in the farming industry the farmer should, and will to a constantly increasing degree in the future, look more to decreasing production costs as the biggest source of profits than he will to getting higher prices for his products. And the predominating factor in

reducing production costs is the more extensive, intelligent use of mechanical-power-operated, labor-saving equipment of all kinds properly comes within the scope of agricultural engineering, its economic as well as its mechanical phases.

The war brought out forcibly the great need of standardization of farm equipment as to types, sizes, ratings, etc. A Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in the Department of Agriculture is needed to take the leadership in this standardization work, and also to assist manufacturers of farm operating equipment in serving the best interests of agriculture by setting forth the essential requirements of such equipment. A typical example, which emphasizes a present serious need, is some authority or "court of last resort" to establish ratings of farm tractors that will eliminate the necessity and confusion of legislation by individual states.

Farming is the last big industry to which mechanical power and labor-saving equipment has been applied. This phase of agricultural engineering is still in the early stages of development, comparatively speaking; and the encouragement and assistance which a properly equipped and financed bureau in the Department could give this work at the present time would be of inestimable value to the farmers of the nation as well as the country at large. But such a bureau to attain maximum effectiveness in this work must devote its energies exclusively to agricultural engineering.

The only way in which the farm land area of the United States can be increased is through reclamation; that is, by land clearing, drainage and irrigation, which are subdivisions of agricultural engineering. Work in these three divisions of reclamation would be greatly augmented by a strong federal bureau of agricultural engineering.

In addition to the vast acreages of cut-over timber, swamp and arid lands to be reclaimed by land clearing, drainage and irrigation, there are millions of acres on American farms already under cultivation which could be made more productive and profitable by proper methods of land clearing, drainage or irrigation. But the farmer is unable to solve these problems intelligently alone.

The United States is just entering a new era in farm building construction. Pioneer buildings are being replaced by more convenient, more healthful, and more economical buildings of permanent, fire-proof construction. The need for giving every help and encouragement possible in the proper design and construction of farm buildings cannot be over-estimated.

It is a generally recognized fact that the automobile, as a conspicuous example, has greatly raised the standard of farm life and ideals; there is also plenty of evidence that tractors, trucks, and other labor-saving equipment, as well as more comfortable, more convenient, and better lighted and heated farm homes, is having the same influence. In fact, all these things, which come within the scope of agricultural engineering, make possible the maintenance of the highest standard of rural life to be found anywhere in the world, and, naturally, should have the active encouragement of the federal department of agriculture through a separate and distinct bureau of agricultural engineering.

The effectiveness or capacity of the individual farm worker depends entirely upon the utilization of labor-saving equipment. A federal bureau of agricultural engineering would be in position to render farmers invaluable assistance in the selection, care and operation of such equipment.

The health and comfort of farm life depend fundamentally on sanitary and labor-saving constructions, all of which is primarily agricultural engineering work.

A federal bureau of agricultural engineering at Washington would assist in the development of the profession of agricultural engineering, a profession which can be of great service to the industry of agriculture and to the nation.

Breeding Ewes Need Exercise

One very important factor in wintering breeding ewes is to see that they get plenty of exercise. Lack of exercise is one of the causes of weak lambs. When it can be arranged, at least a part of the roughage should be fed in the field at some distance from the barns or the shed and the ewes should be out every day that the weather is fair. In fact, for best results, the ewe should have the equivalent of at least a mile of exercise each day.

In sheltering ewes, protect them from cold rains and driving storms. Many people make the mistake of not housing their ewes until they have become wet or until practically all damage has been done. Low temperature in the barn or shed is not serious so long as the sheep are dry under foot and over head. Have ventilation without strong drafts. Danger lies in having the barn too warm and damp.

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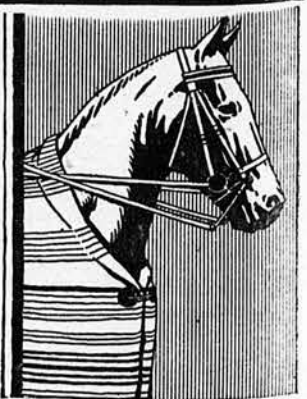
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RELATIONS OF COLOR IN DRESS

By ETHEL WHIPPLE CROOKS

IT IS argued by some that color is not as important from an artistic standpoint as line and form. Without entering into the argument, it may be safely said that there is no element in our sensuous nature which gives us greater or more varied pleasure than the ability to see color. The cultivation of a refined color taste is therefore imperative not only for our own pleasure and happiness but also for that of the people with whom we associate.

A circular of the University of Illinois prepared by Miss Leona Hope contains an interesting and instructive discussion of this important subject. "Color in dress should be considered from two points of view," says Miss Hope. "First, the harmonious combination of colors in the costume itself; second, the becomingness of the colors of the costume to the complexion, the hair, and the eyes of the wearer. Each is as important as the other. Ignorance concerning the first point of view may result in an effect painful and harsh to a sensitive public. Disregard of the second results frequently in the loss of personal beauty to the thoughtless offender.

Combination of Colors

"Oscar Wilde was once asked, 'What is the most artistic color?' His reply was, 'All colors are artistic. As in music, so in color; one note is not more beautiful than another. The combination of notes is music; the combination of color is beauty.' What, then, are the factors which determine the beauty of a color combination?

Avoid Strong Contrasts

"Until the artist arrives at a point where he can restrain color and avoid strong contrasts he is not a poet," says Sir Edwin Burne-Jones. To women he might have said: Until you learn to appreciate the beautiful gray colors and to avoid strong contrasts, you are not artists. Love of color does not mean necessarily the use of bright colors or of strong contrasts. With a knowledge of value and intensity and a sense of balance and proportion, we may still indulge our love of color, but our choice will show refinement, not crudity.

"Strong contrasts result usually from combinations of colors which have little or no likeness of hue, value, or intensity. What shall we say of women who merely throw colors together from caprice or stupidity, and parade before a suffering public such horrors as red with purple, green with bright pink, or violet with yellow. 'The contention that a sense of color is an inborn faculty which cannot be cultivated is only true in regard to degree. While a highly developed sense of color is a special gift the same as any other superlative quality, the foundations of a good reliable color sense lie dormant in nearly everybody, and with a little judicious exercise tend to develop surprising results.'"

What Is Color?

It is a well known fact that color is dependent upon the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina of the eye. White light may be resolved into a whole series of hues corresponding to rays of different wave lengths, as in the rainbow. By combinations of these spectral colors many other hues may be obtained. An object that reflects equally all rays assumes the color of whatever light is thrown upon it. It is commonly said to be white, because ordinarily viewed by white light. No object exists which is incapable of reflecting any rays of light, but those which approach this condition are said to be black. Many objects reflect only certain kinds of rays, and in a white light these show colors depending upon the particular combinations of rays which they send to the eye. For every color there is a complementary color; that is, a color which properly combined with it gives white (or gray). Blue and yellow light rays, for example, may be combined so as to form white light. If blue and yellow paints or pigments were combined, however,

the resulting color would be green because each pigment absorbs certain rays, so that this process is one of subtraction and not addition of light rays.

Attributes of Color

"Every color has the three attributes—hue, value, and intensity. As there are hundreds of hues, and as each hue possesses variations of value and intensity far beyond our power to perceive, it is impossible to formulate rules which will guide all unerringly in the selection of pleasing color combinations. However, a knowledge of the meaning and importance of these attributes will prevent gross mistakes, and if this knowledge is mixed as Michael Angelo mixed his paints, 'with common sense,' we may not achieve beauty but the result will be at least inoffensive.

"Hue is merely the name of the color, as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet. The first difficulty which confronts the color novice is that of knowing which hues may be combined. There are several methods which may be used. One is to choose hues which possess a color in common; for example, in the combination blue and green each hue possesses the common color blue. This is analogous, or blood-related, harmony. In an analogous harmony there is danger of choosing colors too much alike. The result is an effect of mismatching rather than one of intentional color combination."

Another method is to choose opposite, or complementary, colors; as blue and orange, red and green, yellow and violet. The danger in this contrasted, or complementary, harmony is that of strong contrasts.

"There is still another method which is a combination of the above methods. An analogous harmony, blue and green for example, may be chosen. If the combination is monotonous, or appears to need a touch of bright color, the complement of the keynote of the combination may be added—in this case orange, blue being the keynote or dominant color in the combination blue and green. This is perfected harmony. However, in the selection of colors for combination, hue is of less importance than are value, intensity, and balance."

Value refers to the amount of light or dark in a color. Between white and black are innumerable gradations. Any color may be graded in the same way from white to black. Mixtures of a color with white are called tints, and with black, shades.

"Intensity refers to the amount of pure color present in a hue. Full intensity is the point at which a color is brightest. Red is a very bright color when pure. If a little green is mixed with the red, the brilliancy of the red is destroyed and a gray-red is the result. Adding more green will increase the grayness until finally the red loses its identity and becomes neutral, or without apparent color, as in a mixture of black and white." Intensity should be distinguished from value. By mixing green with red, the intensity is changed, but not necessarily the value. In other words the color becomes less red, but not necessarily lighter or darker.

"Value and intensity play such an important part in the harmony of color combinations that two strongly contrasting colors may be united in a beautiful harmony if there is given to each the same value and the name neutralization of intensity. For example, yellow and violet in their purest intensity and normal value present the strongest contrast possible in color combination. But if I choose a violet which is as light in value as the yellow, or choose a yellow which is as dark as the violet, or choose a yellow and a violet both of which correspond to some same intermediate value, I lessen to a very great degree the contrast between two otherwise strongly contrasting colors. Again, if I choose a violet and yellow which are not only of the same value but which

are also of a neutralized intensity—not too bright—I further increase the likeness or harmony of the two colors.

Balance of Color Important

"One of the most important of the color problems is that of balance. In value and intensity the aim is to harmonize colors through some likeness. In value the common quality is the amount of light. In intensity the common quality is the amount of pure color. But in balance of color the aim is to equalize the power or attraction of the colors combined. In a dress composed of dull green and bright red, the red will assert itself at the expense of the green if used in large quantities; therefore as a rule balance between bright and dull colors may be achieved through a sparing use of the former. Bright colors should be used as staccato notes in music are used—sparingly and to give a touch of brilliance. Also, large spots of dark color may be balanced by small spots of light color, or vice versa.

Simultaneous Contrast

"The tendency of a color is to reflect its complement—that is, the color diametrically opposite. The result is that when red, for example, is placed beside yellow, the yellow assumes a slightly green hue, while the red becomes slightly purple. The complement of red is green; hence the inclination of the yellow towards green when placed beside the red. The complement of yellow is violet; hence the inclination of the red towards purple when the two colors are placed together.

"From this brief survey of color theory we may conclude that personal choice is not the basis for color combination. A thing is not good because it appeals to one's taste or because it is the fashion. It is good because it is based upon the laws of true art. When women acquire a knowledge and appreciation of value, intensity, and balance of color as important factors in dress, there will be fewer garish colors and startling contrasts flaunted in the face of the public."

Kansas Hogs to Brazil

Twenty-nine head of pure-bred Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs from the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College left Brooklyn on November 25 for Brazil. There were thirteen Durocs and sixteen Poland Chinas. The shipment is being made by the Brazil Land and Cattle Company. This firm expects to use five of the boar pigs, four Poland Chinas and one Duroc Jersey, in its breeding herd. The remaining pigs, two boars and ten gilts of each breed, are to go to a Brazilian rancher to found a herd.

This is not the first shipment the Kansas Agricultural College has made to Brazil. Murdo Mackenzie, who represented the buyers, said: "The hogs we got from the college two years ago did remarkably well, and this, I suppose, is one of the reasons why I received the order above referred to." This first shipment to the Brazil Land and Cattle Company, Sao Paulo, Brazil, consisted of four Duroc Jerseys.

Mr. Mackenzie reports a strong demand for breeding stock in Brazil. With the markets that are now available he expects hog raising to increase very rapidly. The development of live stock production in Brazil is opening a broad field for the sale of pure-bred hogs, and with breeding stock from Kansas already making good in the new field, breeders of the state can look forward to increasing demands for their surplus animals.

May Cause Azoturia

This is the season of the year when the disease known as azoturia, and also popularly designated as "lumbago" and "black water" is apt to appear among horses, particularly those that are in good condition. The animals usually attacked are those that are well fed and, though accustomed to regular work, have remained idle for one or more days without corresponding reduction in rations. Among the first symptoms are a staggering of the hind parts and profuse perspiration. Usually the attack comes on suddenly soon after leaving the stable, though it may occur several hours after leaving the stable. After it has fallen, the stricken animal may attempt to rise but will be unable to stand on its feet for any length of time.

Horses attacked with azoturia should be immediately freed from the harness and bedded to protect them from injury. Especial care should be taken to prevent bruising the head. A blanket should be thrown over the animal and then it should be removed on a wagon sled or sledge to a stable, preferably a well-bedded box stall. Until the animal is able to stand it will be necessary to pass a catheter and draw the urine at least twice daily. Both treatment and nursing should be carried out under the direction of a skilled veterinarian.

While this disease has been attributed to various causes, veterinarians in the United States Department of Agriculture and other authorities incline to the belief that autointoxication is probably the cause. This theory seems to be confirmed by the fact that the development of the disease is favored by rich feeding and a period of idleness. In any event it is of special value to know that the disease may be prevented with the greatest certainty by reducing the ration of grain when horses are not working and by exercising them daily.

Sunshine is one of the best disinfectants.

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THE HOME-MAKER'S FORUM

ETHEL WHIPPLE CROOKS, Editor, Frankfort, Kansas

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

Apples Adapted to Many Household Uses

AS A STIMULUS to the appetite and an aid to digestion, apples should form a part of the day's menu. There are many refreshing and healthful ways in which they may be served: sauce, pie, cake, salad, relish for meats, ice cream, jelly, custards, tarts, puddings, baked, cobbler, dumplings, fritters, etc.

Baked Apples Good

There are many ways to serve baked apples. They may be baked in halves, dusted with cinnamon and sugar and served with whipped cream; or they may be baked whole and filled with jelly and chopped nuts and topped with whipped cream.

An appetizing dish is made of baked apples with sausage filling: core firm apples and fill with sausage and bake till tender; serve hot on toast; pour over apple spoonful melted butter in which are bits of parsley.

Custard and baked apples are delicious: Cook one pint milk and two teaspoonsful sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful salt; stir till thick; flavor with vanilla and chill mixture; pour this custard over cold baked apples and top with whipped cream.

Ice-cream placed on halves of baked apples and topped with whipped cream makes a simple dessert.

Apples in Salads

Both fruit and vegetable salads are improved by a few tart apples. A very attractive salad is made as follows: Core a red apple and slice it across a quarter inch thick; do not pare; spread cream cheese sprinkled with nuts between layers of apple; fill center of apple with jelly.

An unusual salad is stuffed apple salad: Fill half an apple with cream cheese mixed with crystallized ginger, orange peel and nut meats; dip in lemon jelly, chill and slice; serve with honey dressing.

Raisin salad is improved by a few tart apples: For this salad mix one cup raisins, one cup diced apples, one sliced banana, one-half cup chopped celery, one shredded orange; mix with sweetened and flavored whipped cream or mayonnaise; sprinkle with chopped nuts and serve on lettuce leaves.

Date and pineapple salad needs a few tart apples: Mix one cup dates, one cup nuts, one stalk chopped celery, three diced apples, one-half pound white grapes with mayonnaise; place slice of canned pineapple on lettuce leaves on salad plate and heap mixture on top; serve cold.

A simple salad may be made by mixing diced apples with whipped cream or mayonnaise and heaping upon watercress or lettuce leaves, and sprinkling with chopped nuts. Chopped apples and celery mixed with dressing and served in baskets made by scooping out firm red apples make an attractive salad.

Apples and bananas and nuts combined with mayonnaise make a simple salad. Grapes, nuts, pineapple, oranges, apples and marshmallows put together with whipped cream and served on lettuce leaves make a good salad.

Apples in Cakes

Applesauce cake is simple to make: Cream four tablespoons shortening and one cup sugar together; add one cup unsweetened applesauce to which has been added one teaspoonful baking soda dissolved in one tablespoonful hot water; mix well and add two cups sifted flour, one teaspoonful cinnamon and one-eighth teaspoonful nutmeg; bake mixture twenty minutes in moderate oven; put layers together with apple jelly. Raisins and nuts and melted chocolate

may be used as variety for this cake.

Dried apples may be used in cake: Cook two cups dried apples till tender; strain and cook them in two cupfuls molasses for about twenty minutes. Cream one and one-half cups butter with one cup sugar and two eggs; add two dessertspoonfuls milk, two table-spoonfuls baking powder, three cups flour and spices; add apples in molasses when cool; beat well and bake slowly in moderate oven.

A delicious cake icing may be made by spreading apple jelly and sweetened flavored whipped cream between each layer. The top layer of the cake may be iced with any good icing, or merely sprinkled with powdered sugar.

Apple sirup used in fruit cake gives a delicious flavor.

Apples in Desserts

Left-over slices of cake, which have become dry, may be combined with applesauce and custard to make a simple dessert: To each cup of apple sauce add a cup of boiled custard; place slice of cake in each dessert dish and pour sauce on it; top with whipped cream.

A quickly prepared apple dessert is the following: Place alternate layers of thinly sliced apples, sprinkle with lemon juice and shredded coconut, in a dessert dish; half cover with canned or preserved fruit juice; top with whipped cream.

Dry bread and apples may be used in a good steamed pudding; place in baking dish layer of thin slices of buttered bread; make another layer of four cups sliced apples, one-half cup brown sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful nutmeg; alternate layers until dish is full; cover dish and set in pan of boiling water for one hour; remove cover and bake pudding twenty minutes; serve with cream.

Apple dumplings are delicious: Place one well beaten egg in a cup; add one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one-half table-spoonful butter, and enough warm water to fill cup; after butter has melted, pour contents into mixing bowl; add enough flour to make a soft dough and knead well; roll thin pieces, cover with peeled sliced apples sprinkled with raisins and chopped blanched almonds, sugar and nutmeg; roll up carefully as for dumplings and bake; serve with cream.

A dainty custard is made with apple sirup: Beat two eggs just enough to mix the white and yolk; add one-fourth cup apple sirup, one and one-fourth cups milk, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful vanilla, two table-spoonfuls sugar; bake in individual cups fifty minutes.

Apple tarts are simple to make: Line tart pans with paste; fill with layers of thinly sliced apples sprinkled with cinnamon and sugar and butter; top may be added, or beaten egg white browned in the oven may be used as top.

Jellied apples makes a good dessert for the children: Peel, core and quarter two quarts of firm Jonathan apples; put in a saucepan one pint of water, two cups of sugar, the juice and rind of one lemon and boil gently for ten minutes; poach the quartered apples in liquid, a few at a time, until they are tender enough to pierce with a straw. As the apple quarters are cooked, lift them with a skimmer and place them on a cold plate. When all are cooked remove the pan from the fire and add to the liquid a half package of gelatine that has been dissolved in one-half pint water, and stir until thoroughly smooth and the mass grows cold. Put back the apples and turn all into a mold that has

been wet with cold water. Set to chill; serve with whipped cream.

A delicious dessert is the following: Cook halves of apples in sirup until tender; remove from sirup and place in dessert dish; while sirup is still hot beat in twelve marshmallows until well mixed; pour this over the apples; sprinkle with nuts and garnish with a maraschino cherry.

Red candies used with apples make an attractive dish: Cook apples in sirup colored with red candies until apples are color desired; remove from sirup and roll in coconut. A frosting made by beating egg white with the sirup, as for divinity candy, may be spread over the apples and covered with almonds.

Apples as a Garnish

A very attractive garnish for the roast goose or turkey may be secured by placing apple sauce in baskets shaped out of firm, uncooked apples and garnished with parsley.

Spiced apples are a delicious meat garnish: Cut apples into fourths and cook in spiced vinegar; to two quarts of apples use one cup vinegar, one-half cup water, one-half cup sirup; add cinnamon, clove and other spices; cook for five minutes; pour the boiling vinegar over the apples and boil for five minutes, then let apples simmer until tender.

Apple fritters may be arranged around the roast as a garnish. To prepare these core, pare and cut firm apples into small slices; dip into any good batter and fry in hot fat until golden brown; drain and sprinkle with sugar.

Cull Fruit Used

Much cull fruit which might not otherwise be profitably disposed of may be utilized in making apple cider and apple butter and sirup. Care in washing the fruit used and in discarding the decayed and wormy apples must be taken, however. Cider may be used in many ways. Boiled cider greatly improves the flavor of mincemeat, and it can be used at any time of the year to make cider apple sauce. Apple butter is given a fine flavor by the use of cider. Windfalls and culls may be advantageously converted into apple sirup, which has many uses in cooking.

A spicy apple placed in a closed box with cake or cookies will keep the cakes moist and give them flavor.

Toys and Games for Children

A certain little boy was given an electrical train and his whole family would gather around to watch it operate. Very shortly they found reason to wonder why their pampered child ignored the expensive train and preferred to play with the boy next door, whose train was made from cigar boxes and the broken parts of toys contributed by his playmates.

An old toymaker once said, "Children sometimes get the toys they want, but many times those their parents want them to want."

In buying a toy one does well to study the child's point of view and then to make a selection which will be helpful to his development. Toy manufacturers of today recognize the educational possibilities of the toy and produce many playthings that promote the physical and mental development of children. The coaster cart, Kiddie car, Erector and Anchor Architectural Blocks serve as illustrations.

The possibilities of certain old and familiar toys and games should not be overlooked. The domino is easily forgotten, but offers valuable aid in number work. The well known nest of picture blocks is also excellent, and a box of toy money is a real source of education.

If one acquaints himself with the educational toys of the kindergarten he will learn at once the benefit and pleasure to be derived from their use.

For outdoor play, the problem of toys is not difficult to solve, since Nature's garden produces much for a child's needs.

Before school days, parents alone are responsible for their children's development. From that time on teacher and

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parents take up the problem together. Why not give the teacher all the help possible by providing our children with suggestive toys and games which will supplement the school work and develop initiative?

There are many interesting educational games on spelling, arithmetic, history and literature adapted to children of different ages. The well known game of Authors is excellent for older children since it familiarizes them with the best literature. Stamp collecting also is fascinating, and teaches both geography and history.

Today, educational play is organized not only in our public schools, but on the summer playground. It is the parents' privilege to direct play in the home through the intelligent selection of toys. —MAUD BURNHAM, in National Kindergarten Association.

Hot Lunches Served in Schools

School lunches have been established in seventy-three rural schools of nine Indiana counties where home demonstration agents have been at work. By this means 3,237 school children last year were served with at least one hot dish at noon. The immediate aim has been

to improve the physical and mental condition of the children and to educate them to the value of milk, vegetables, and fruit in their diet. The ultimate aim is to convince the school authorities of the importance of a hot lunch to a child. One home demonstration agent found on a second visit to a group of 370 pupils that 175 reported they were drinking more milk, 144 ate more fruit, 13 ate more vegetables, and 80 were bringing milk to school as part of their luncheon.

Keep After the Moths

Clothes moths are difficult to oust when once they get the trench system firmly established. The most important factor in such warfare is persistence, says Dr. W. A. Riley, chief of the division of entomology of the Minnesota college of agriculture.

"Brushing and beating of clothing and exposure to the air and sunshine constitute one of the standard and best methods of fighting moths," says Dr. Riley. "When a thorough cleaning up is under way it is often advantageous to put gasoline into cracks and crevices in order to kill the insects that may be hiding there. Fumigation with either sulphur at the rate of two pounds to 1,000 cubic feet of space, or with hydrocyanic acid gas are efficient measures for killing both larvae and moths. This gas is a deadly poison to the higher animals as well as moths and must be used with great caution.

"The use of formalin candles or formalin gas is a waste of time. None of the various methods of protecting clothes by packing in cedar chests is efficient unless the materials are free from eggs or larvae at the time they are stored away."

Red Cross Christmas Seals

The story of a little piece of paper does not seem one that would tell of the partial solution of one of humanity's greatest and most dangerous problems. Yet a square of paper, on which is printed a Red Cross and a Red Double Cross, with an inscription wishing every one a "Merry Christmas and a healthy New Year," has been almost the only cause for the continued and increasing fight on tuberculosis, a fight which has grown in its intensity each day during the past ten years.

The little piece of paper is the Red Cross Christmas seal. Everyone knows it, and knows that just before Christmas time it has made its appearance and has sold at a penny. A penny does not mean much—but from the funds derived from that sale, tuberculosis has been attacked all over the country, and a campaign of education and prevention has been waged that will prove to humanity that the disease is not necessarily deadly, but can be cured and even prevented.

To maintain health is certainly one of the biggest tasks on the shoulders of the human race. At all cost this must be kept up, for let it lag and civilization itself would be gone.

Ten years ago the National Tuberculosis Association began to sell the seals. Since that time the sale has doubled, then trebled and goes higher each year as more people come to realize that tuberculosis must be beaten. This year they are to be sold again—\$6,500,000 worth of them—and the money will be used to help stamp out the scourge.

The greatest problem is to so educate those who are liable to the disease that it can be prevented. Education, of course is a matter of choice, but no man wants to be unhealthy and if he can easily find out how he can keep his health, he will do so. The years of education have gone far, but the larger, more important facts about tuberculosis are still vague in the minds of most people. There is still room for work.

Tuberculosis kills over 150,000 people annually. And for every one who dies there are from ten to twenty more cases. One person dies every three minutes from tuberculosis in this country. Those three facts speak for themselves and show why it is that education in good health is such a necessity.

The man who works with his hands must have good health. It is his stock in trade, his greatest asset. And of course, the years between his 20th and his 50th birthday are his greatest producing years. They are the periods in which he is of most value both to himself and to his community.

But the most dangerous period in a man's life, in his fight against tuberculosis is that period. Apart from the humane side, the disease is therefore, a criminal, economic waste.

It has been estimated that the annual loss to the country through the raging of tuberculosis is \$500,000,000. It attacks men when they are just bringing up families, just turning the point where they are to be of real value to the world. If it does not kill, it lowers the working power of the man and shatters his strength and ability to stand the grind.

There is more danger from its attack in the workshop than in the office. It will crop out more quickly in dark unsanitary surroundings than in the home. But it is likely to make its appearance anywhere.

Ninety-eight out of every one hundred people have the tubercle bacilli in their bodies. But in most cases, they are kept at bay by scars which have formed and which will not be broken unless the bodily resistance is lowered. Hence, it is of the utmost importance to maintain that bodily resistance. If it is lowered, and the tubercle bacilli are given a chance to spread they eagerly grasp it.

Even after the bacilli have reached the lungs there is a chance, a good one. For fresh air, good food and rest are the most deadly enemies of tuberculosis. They will heal the broken tissues, wall in the bacilli and once again restore the lungs to part or all of their former usefulness.

Were tuberculosis merely a medical problem it would probably not be dangerous as it is today. But it is because of its economic and sociological features that it attains the high importance that it does. For any disease as deadly as is tuberculosis must of necessity effect the other leading features of civilization.

Even a cured case is one which effects other conditions of life. Suppose a workman in a factory has had tuberculosis after he marries and begins to bring up a family. While he is having treatment, his wife either must work, and so subject herself to the disease, or must become a public charge. Suppose the man gets well and is dismissed from the sanatorium. Then he must in many cases get some light work. If he does not, his disease may return, most probably will. Even with the light work he cannot support his family and often has to take charity—that is but one of the features of tuberculosis.

Education is needed and every effort is being bent to teach all people what tuberculosis is and how it can be defeated. It is only by broadcast education that victory can come and it is only by proper observance of health rules, careful treatment and education that prevention can be accomplished to even a small degree.

The National Tuberculosis Association and 1,000 affiliated state and local associations are carrying a winning fight against tuberculosis and conducting a nation wide campaign of education. This work is chiefly financed by the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals.

Rice A La Armenia

Miss Mabel Farrington of the American Committee for the Relief of the Near East, who is supervisor of Orphanages in Erivan, Armenia, send back to her friends in the States a new recipe for preparing rice, which she says is delicious.

"I like the way they cook their rice here, that is when they have rice," she writes: "It is first cooked in oil and then fruit or chopped meat if they have it is added. The addition of the meat to the rice adds greatly to its food value, as the latter is very rich in starch and the meat furnishes the necessary proteins."

Miss Farrington is a graduate of the

University of California and is devoting her time to the salvation of the thousands of unfortunates of the Near East who are homeless and on the verge of starvation. In Erivan, alone she has a family of 5,000 orphans.

Chicken, Southern Style

Prepare a young chicken as for frying, roll in flour, salt, and place in baking pan in which a little lard has been heated. Pour over it a cupful of sweet cream and set in the oven until done. This is a delicious way to serve a late fall chicken.

Potted Hominy and Beef

5 cupfuls cooked hominy
4 potatoes
2 cupfuls carrots
1 teaspoonful salt
½ pound dried beef
2 cupfuls milk
2 tablespoonfuls fat
2 tablespoonfuls flour

Melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the cold milk, and mix well. Cook until it thickens. Cut the potatoes and carrots in dice, mix all the materials in a baking dish, and bake for one hour.

Pea Timbales

Cook down one pint can of peas in their liquor and rub through a sieve. To one cup pea pulp add two beaten eggs, two tablespoons melted butter, two-thirds teaspoon salt, a few grains of pepper and a few drops of onion juice. Turn into buttered molds, set in pan of hot water. Bake until firm. Serve with one cup white sauce to which is added one-fourth cup canned peas, and one-fourth cup diced carrots.

Make Me Worry

It is my soul to find
At every turning of the road
The strong arms of a comrade kind
To help me onward with my load;
And, since I have no gold to give,
And love alone must make amends,
My only prayer is, while I live—
God make me worthy of my friends.
—Sherman.

PATTERN NOTICE

All pattern orders should be addressed to Fashion Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. The patterns are not handled by the editor of the Homemaker's Forum and orders sent to Frankfort must be forwarded to Topeka, which causes unnecessary delay. The editor of this department is always glad to receive letters, but your orders for patterns should be sent to Topeka.

FASHION DEPARTMENT

Price of All Patterns, 10 Cents



Nos. 3058-3050—A Smart Costume: Blouse 3058 cut in six sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3050 cut in seven sizes—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. For a medium size this costume will require 5½ yards of 44-

inch material. The skirt measures about 1½ yards at the foot. Two separate patterns, 10 cents for each. No. 2967—A Set of Toy Animals: Cut in one size. The cow requires ¾ yard of 27-inch material and the horse ¾ yards of 36-inch material. No. 3056—Ladies' Negligee: Cut in four sizes—small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium will require 4¼ yards of 36-inch material. No. 3041—A Practical Style: Cut in four sizes—2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material.



No. 2970—Set of Pleasing Toys for the Nursery: Cut in one size. Either style requires ¾ yard of 27-inch material. No. 3036—A Popular Style: Cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about two yards at lower edge with plaits extended. No. 3053—Child's Dress: Cut in five sizes—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. No. 2733—Misses' Dress: Cut in three sizes—16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 will require 3½ yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about two yards at the foot.

Pattern Notes

The toy animals are inexpensive, easily made presents which will delight the little people. They may be made of toweling, flannel, felt, plush, velvet and other pile fabrics. For stuffing, cork could be used if one wants a toy that will stand wetting, or one could use sawdust, bran or cotton. Toweling stuffed with cork would make the doll and cat floating toys. Plush, outing flannel, velvet, drill and crash also may be used. The doll could be made of different material below the arms.

The rompers might be made of percale, lawn, gingham, chambray, drill, khaki or flannelette. As here shown, blue checked gingham was used with collar and cuffs of white pique.

The little girl's frock could be made of gingham, chambray, lawn, batiste, nainsook, or voile. Flannelette, poplin, repp or silk might also be used.

3036 and 2733 are attractive one-piece dresses. For the first serge might be combined with satin, velvet with foille or moire, or any plain cloth could be used with a trimming of braid or embroidery.

The closing is affected at the left side of the panel front. The sleeve shows a new style feature in the cuff shaping. Number 2733 is most becoming to slender figures. Serge, corduroy, velveteen, satin jersey cloth or gabardine could be used for this style. Blue velveteen with sleeves and belt of Georgette crepe would be pleasing, or brown serge with matched satin.

Blouse 3058 and skirt 3050 combine to make a smart costume. For this model mahogany brown velours was selected with black silk braid and fancy stitching for a finish. This is nice also for dark green duvetyn with trimming of chincilla fur, or for velvet or broadcloth.

For the negligee one could use cotton or silk crepe, crepe de chine, voile, dimity dotted Swiss, china silk or albatross. The fullness of the fronts is held by belt sections which are crossed at the center. A sash or girdle will be equally effective.

Keep the vegetable cellar at an even temperature; between thirty-three and thirty-five is good for most crops.

Classified Advertising

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—MY HERD BULL, PEDIGREED and registered Holstein, three years old, bred by C. L. Amos, Syracuse, N. Y. Too good an individual for the shambles. J. P. Dam, Corning, Kansas.

NICELY MARKED GRADE HOLSTEIN heifer calves, crated, at \$24 each, f. o. b. Elkhorn, Wis. Also registered calves, both sexes. Suncrest Farm, Route 3, Elkhorn, Wis.

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

TANNING.

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

FARMS WANTED.

GOOD FARM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION. C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn., 1E.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., P. W., Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PINTO BEANS—100 POUNDS, \$7. F. O. B. Stratton. Quality guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

\$500 A YEAR FOR TWO HOURS' WORK a day. Topeka State Journal route for sale. Splendid opportunity for students. Price, \$600. Tim payments. P. C. Chamberlain, 317 Clay Street.

LOST OR STOLEN—ONE BLACK COLT coming four years old. Finder please phone 222, Silver Lake, Kansas. Reward. E. H. Cutbirth, Silver Lake, Kansas.

FARM LANDS—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 per cent—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. Cliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 405 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTY ACRES, SIX MILES OF AVE. good house, barn, water; 35 acres cultivated. \$1,600. W. E. Estick, Ava, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY HARRY SCHLEHUBER, of Durham, Marion County, Kansas, on the first day of May, 1919, one heifer, red with white face, V on left ear, weight 350 pounds. O. V. Helmsohn, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY C. W. WARREN, EAST Eighteenth Street, Winfield, Vernon Township, Cowley County, Kansas, about October 27, 1919, one yellow sow, Red Jersey cross, about two years old, appraised at \$30.00. Frank V. Brown, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY L. O. HUNT, OF RAGO, Valley Township, Kingman County, Kansas, on the 4th day of November, 1919, two Holstein steer calves, color black and white, a slit on both ears of each. Appraised at \$18 each. Geo. A. Howe, County Clerk.

Artificial light in the hen house in winter does not make a hen lay two eggs a day, as some people seem to think, say poultry men, but it does make conditions such that she does not have to wait for spring to begin her spring work. The proper use of artificial illumination on layers not only increases the total number of eggs laid each year by the hen, but it gives increased production during the fall and winter when prices are high.

HONEY.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY, 120 LBS., \$22.80. W. P. Morley, Producer, Las Animas, Colo.

PURE STRAINED, DARK—GOOD FOR cooking or table. 120 pounds, \$20. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colorado.

CHOICE SECTION CASE FANCY WHITE honey, \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.50. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS COON, SKUNK and Opossum dogs. If you want the kind that delivers the goods, I have it. Stamp for reply. A. F. Sampey, Box 27, Springfield, Mo.

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

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

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF SMOKING, lb., 45 cents; chewing, lb., 50 cents, postage prepaid. Chas. Goff, Norfolk, Ky.

HOGS.

PEDIGREED POLAND CHINA MALES— Best breeding, good individuals. \$35 each. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

SPLENDID DUROC MALE AND TWO gilts eight months old, right size, color and general make-up. Am leaving farm and must sell. Pedigree and price on request or order male direct for \$42. May Felton, Blue Mound, Kansas.

POULTRY.

"BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANDOTTES, \$3 up. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

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

GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. G. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$8; pullets, \$6. J. W. Wade, Brinkman, Okla.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels and pullets. Strasen Bros., Alma, Kansas.

CHOICE ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels from fine layers. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorrensen, Dannebrog, Neb.

DARK RED R. C. R. I. RED COCKER- els, \$2.50 each. Mrs. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT BARRED ROCK COCK- erels from trapnest stock, write your wants to Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKER- els from trapnested ancestors, \$3 to \$5. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED FAWN AND White Runner drakes and ducks, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Abbie Brush, Burr Oak, Kansas.

300 BUFF ORPINGTON, ROUEN, BLACK and Blue Muscovy ducks, Light Brahma cockerels. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS FROM heavy laying prize winning strain, splendid markings, no culls. Mrs. Oscar Felton, Blue Mound, Kansas.

LARGE DARK VELVET RED COCK- els, hot combs, \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Fine Bourbon Red turkey toms, \$6; hens, \$5. Mrs. T. A. Hawkins, Wakeeney, Kansas.

FOR SALE—COCKERELS—S. C. REDS from the famous C. P. Scott strain direct. Prices right. Mrs. M. W. Scott, Edgewood, Route 5, Topeka, Kansas.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels. The laying strain, \$3 each until January 1. W. A. Lanterman, Route 1, Ellinwood, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BRONZE TURKEYS, young and two-year-old toms, \$10; two-year-old hens, \$8. May hatched pullets, \$7. Order early, prices will advance after January 1. Mrs. Clyde Metz, Temple, Okla.

POULTRY WANTED.

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

WANTED—POULTRY. HIGHEST PRICES paid. Write us today. Shelton Poultry Co., Denver, Colo.

ARRANGE AT ONCE FOR MARKETING your Christmas poultry. Good prices. Square deal. Coops loaned free. Paying \$6 dozen for guineas; pigeons, \$1.25. The Copes, Topeka.

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

Standard Bred Proves Merit

Two pullets in the American Egg Laying contest which closed October 31, produced over 300 eggs for the year, and over thirty per cent of the pullets passed the 200 egg mark. A pen of five pullets laid 1,319 eggs and another 1,301. These results prove that well bred fowls given proper care and feed will double average egg yields.

Perhaps no other egg laying contest has created such widespread interests, says Russell F. Palmer, as did the 1919 American Egg Laying Contest conducted by T. E. Quisenberry on the Leavenworth farm of the American poultry school. Mr. Quisenberry is the veteran egg laying contest manager of America. He organized and conducted the "National" for several years and later had charge of the "International" held in connection with the Panama Pacific World's Exposition.

"In going over the final yearly report of the laying contest just closed it is well to remember that for the past two years these contests have been made up entirely of standard bred fowls which had to score ninety points or better under a licensed judge before being admitted. As a ninety point score is a 'mark of merit' necessary for a fowl to become eligible for a first prize in any poultry exhibition judged by the Standard of Perfection, it is thus apparent that the records made in these contests are of added value in proving the egg laying qualities of fowls especially selected to meet standard qualifications.

"Pullets from many states, from all sections of the American continent and from different foreign countries were housed, yarded, fed and cared for alike in every respect. During the full twelve month period the greater portion gave practical demonstration of the fact that a good hen will lay if given proper care and feed.

"In this contest a Single Comb White Leghorn produced 306 eggs and a White Orpington pullet produced 303 eggs, which is claimed to be a world record for heavy-weight fowls. Seven pullets produced from 250 to 300 eggs, thirty-nine from 220 to 250. Over forty pullets in this contest would have won the grand prize at most of the laying contests of the past three to five years. Truly the poultryman's knowledge of how to breed and select layers and how to feed for large egg yields has shown marked improvement during recent years."

Look Hen in Eye

All yellow-skinned varieties of poultry should carry a surplus of yellow pigment or fat previous to the time they start laying, and unless decidedly out of conditions, are bright yellow in all of the above named parts.

The surplus of color pigment or fat is slowly depleted by production, the color changes being apparent first where the blood circulation is most rapid. The tissue around the vent expands with production and the yellow color disappears after a very few eggs have been produced. If production continues, the vent becomes white and after long extra heavy production, a bluish white.

The edge of the eye-lid or eyering is next to fade, losing all trace of yellow after a few eggs have been produced. It seems far-fetched to say that you can look a hen in the eye and tell if she is laying; nevertheless, it is easily done. The earlobes fade next, becoming white after a few weeks of production. The beak fades after two or three months of production. The fading starts at the base of the beak and works out toward the tip. The shanks are last to lose color, and do not as a rule, fade until after several months of production.

Heavy production removes such quantities of fat that the skin becomes white and appears very loose and pliable. All heavy flesh around the pelvic bones, across the breast bone disappears. The shanks not only fade out white, but they become very flat and thin. The slacker has round, full shanks and yellow color throughout her entire body. Yellow skinned varieties having black shanks usually show fading on the bottoms of their feet. Breeds showing black and brown color on the upper side of the beak show fading under the beak.

The size of the hen and the conditions under which she is kept have considerable effect on the rapidity of fading. A Leghorn weighing three to four pounds will fade out much more quickly than a Plymouth Rock weighing six or seven pounds, because she has less material in her body to draw from. Hens confined in houses or allowed only bare yards with no litter or green food fade much more quickly than hens kept under more favorable conditions.—Rox E. Jones, poultry specialist, Connecticut agricultural college.

Egg Competition from China

In a report on foreign markets made by the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is stated that our egg trade with the United Kingdom is coming more and more into competition with Chinese eggs. In regard to this phase, W. A. Brown, Chief of the Poultry Division of Canada, made the following statement at a recent poultry conference at Guelph:

"The producing sections of China are upwards of a thousand or two thousand miles inland from Shanghai. They have to bring these eggs down by slow river transit, and the eggs that arrived in Canada last fall and came under our Canadian regulations would not pass the inspectors at a grade higher than seconds. Distance and other factors are in our favor, but we must reckon on having to meet the Chinaman as a particular competitor in England."

Tests have shown that the hen that moults early is invariably a poor layer.

Get More Eggs; Save Feed

Egg prices are high and going sky-high—higher than ever before. Those who know how and what to feed to get the most eggs all winter and spring will reap big profits. Improper feeding methods will result in fewer eggs, wasted feed—loss and disappointment. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Director-in-Chief of the great American Egg Laying Contest, and officially recognize as one of the world's greatest poultry authorities, has just completed a 16-page bulletin on "How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed." He will mail this bulletin to readers of KANSAS FARMER who will write him without delay. Send no money. Over a thousand hens under Quisenberry's direction laid from 200 to 304 eggs each per year. He just finished making a profit of \$6.15 per hen in nine months on commercial eggs from one large flock. Write him today for his free bulletin, addressing care of American Poultry School, Dept. 111, Kansas City, Mo.—(Adv.)

For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, canker, swollen head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, Stach, era, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Gallatin, Idaho, 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 Shuka, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 3 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Petrain, Mound, Mo., says: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Horning, 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.

GERMOZONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail from Omaha postpaid in new 25c, 75c and \$1.50 sizes. Poultry books free.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 461, OMAHA, NEB.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**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 twenty cows in the world to produce over thirty pounds of butter in four consecutive lactation periods. Twenty-three of his near-secutives average over twenty-seven pounds of butter in seven days. We have several young bulls to offer, bred by this remarkable bull. Prices, \$100 and up.

Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kas.

PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM
WHITEWATER, - - - WISCONSIN.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

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

H. B. COWLES
608 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas

HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale—Six Choice Bulls, six months to yearlings, one out of a 25-pound cow and one from 21-pound cow, one from 17-pound two-year-old, priced to sell. Come and see them. Also a few registered Duroc gilts priced right. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

TEN COWS AND HEIFERS—SOME JUST fresh. Three young bulls ready for light service, 32 to 35 lb. breeding.
J. P. MAST
SCRANTON, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEYS.**For Sale—Fifteen Spring Boars**

And one Fall Yearling of the best of breeding, priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Louis Mc Collam, Kincaid, Kan.

PETFORD'S DUROCS

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

JOHN W. PETFORD, Saffordville, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

SPOTTED POLANDS.
Last call for early boars. Order gilts early.
T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.

CHOICE JERSEYS.**BROOKSIDE JERSEYS**

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

ALLEN CENTER STOCK FARM
Registered Jersey bulls of choice breeding from high producing cows. Ready for service. Priced low. U. S. Government tuberculosis test.
TREDWAY & SON, LA HARPE, KANS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS**Chester White Boars**

Twenty Large Spring Boars ready for service, price \$40, \$50 and \$60. Write at once if you mean business. My annual bred sow sale January 19, 1920. Send for catalog.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**AYRSHIRE BULLS**

FOR SALE—A son of the Illinois State Record Ayrshire cow. The University of Illinois offers a young bull, out of Bluebell of the Plains, 724 pounds fat, state record Ayrshire cow, sired by Cavalier's Leader of Spring City, 2nd National Dairy Show, 1913. Also other bull calves by the same sire and from half sisters to this cow all with large A. R. records.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Dept. of Dairy Husbandry, Urbana, Illinois

AUCTIONEERS.**LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER**

Fifteen years' experience. Wire for date.

JOHN D. SNYDER
Hutchinson - - - Kansas

AUCTIONEERS' SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE

Auctioneers' School of Experience
Teaches all branches. You learn at home. Students now selling in seventeen states. Write today.

RED POLLED CATTLE.**FORT LARNED RANCH**

200 Head of Registered Red Polled 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.

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

POLAND CHINAS**DEMING RANCH****POLANDS**

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

Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager

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

MYERS' POLAND CHINAS

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

H. E. MYERS - GARDNER, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

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

ARKELL'S POLANDS

Choice Spring Boars by Model Monder by Eclipse Model, Out of Granddaughters of Big Timm. A few by a good son of Big Bob Wonder and out of granddaughters of The Giant. Our offering includes winners of the second and third premiums at Topeka Free Fair this year, also first and reserve champions at Hutchinson. March and April farrow priced to move quick.

James Arkell
Route 4 Junction City, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.**SPOTTED POLAND BOARS**

A few boars of serviceable age. Price reasonable and pedigrees furnished.

A. J. BLAKE, OAK HILL, KANSAS

HORSES AND MULES.**Jacks and Jennets**

15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for early sale. Twenty good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

Phil Walker
Moline, Elk County, Kansas



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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

ANGUS CATTLE.
Geo. Dietrich, Carbondale, Kansas.
RED POLLED CATTLE
Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

HOWARD CHANDLER,
Chariton, Iowa.

FARM AND HERD.

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association held their first annual sale at Concordia, Kansas, on Wednesday, November 26, as advertised. The sale was attended by a large crowd of breeders from all parts of Kansas and was one of the successful sales of the season. The cattle were presented in good sale condition with the exception of about twenty head consigned by two or three breeders who took a sacrifice in prices. The top of the sale was \$800 paid for No. 1 in the catalog, a richly bred Scotch three-year-old cow consigned by S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kansas, and going to Robert Kerr at Mahanaka, Kansas. Fifty-six females averaged \$234.82; seventeen young bulls averaged \$152.50; the seventy-three head averaging \$214. A strong feature of the sale was the exceptionally good Scotch topped heifers that sold at from \$350 to \$400. No sensational prices figured in the auction, yet the averages were very fair. Several men who had never owned a purebred Shorthorn proved to be good bidders and bought several head to start herds. Much credit is due to E. A. Cory as sales manager and it was the sense of the members of the association to hold a spring sale on April 28, 1920, and offer a better lot of better fitted cattle for the approval of the prospective buyers who may wish to add new blood to their herds.

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association met at Concordia, Kansas, on the evening of November 25. About 200 Shorthorn breeders from Kansas and other states were in attendance. A 6 o'clock dinner complimentary to the members and invited guests was given by the business men

FOR SALE--Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron Horses**SIXTY-TWO HEAD SHORTHORN CATTLE**

Fifty Cows and Heifers, Yearlings to Mature Cows. Twelve Young Bulls, Scotch and Scotch Topped.

Will price one or whole herd, white, red and roan. Also a few Percheron mares and young stallions for sale. Farm two miles from Meriden and ten miles northeast of Topeka. Come and see our herd.

ADAM BECKER & SON - - - MERIDEN, KANSAS

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association

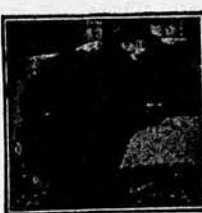
PARK E. SALTER, Pres.
Wichita, Kan.

G. A. LAUDE, Sec'y.
Humboldt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

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

WANT SHORTHORNS THAT COMBINE BEEF AND MILK

We receive many inquiries for Shorthorns that combine beef and milk. We urge that all who are hand-milking Shorthorn cows join the Milking Shorthorn Club of America, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago. Grass-fat Shorthorn steers have topped the Chicago market. In the Record of Mer there are listed 830 Shorthorn cows of all ages whose records average over 8,000 pounds of milk annually. Send for literature.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N
13 Dexter Park Avenue Chicago, Illinois

PEARL SHORTHORNS

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

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

ALL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

Snowdon Herd Shorthorns

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

D. N. PRICE - BAILEYVILLE, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

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

of Concordia at the Barons House. Gomer F. Davies acted as toastmaster. Several interesting speakers gave short talks. An outstanding feature of the program was the talk by W. A. Cochel, of Manhattan, on the establishment and maintenance of herds in Kansas. Addresses were also given by leading Shorthorn breeders attending the meeting. The membership of this association, according to reports of the secretary, is now about 125. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Will Myers, Beloit, Kansas, president; Forest Booker, Concordia, Kansas, secretary and treasurer; E. A. Corey, Talmo, George Mealls, Cawker City, and S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, sales committee; E. A. Corey, sales manager.

W. A. Forsythe & Son, Pleasant Hill, Mo., have catalogued sixty head of choice Scotch Shorthorn cows and heifers for their annual fall sale December 12, including the great show heifer, Lady Supreme, that was grand champion at the Kansas fairs and also at the American Royal; also such valuable cows as Clara Hedgewood by Imp. Bapton Mariner and out of Imp. Polinalse Clara 10th; Rosebud 8th, sire Bapton Mariner, dam Imp. Allerton Rosebud 6th; Cecelia Hedgewood, another daughter of Bapton Mariner, out of Belle Cecelia 4th; Lady Supreme 694468, the grand champion roan daughter of Sultan Supreme; Violet Hedgewood A by a son of Choice Goods; Lavender Princess by Pride of Albion; Laura 3d, a granddaughter of Villager; Nonparell 52d, a proven producer of good things; Amy's Princess, the red show cow with four firsts and one senior championship to her credit; Rosa Cumberland, mother of a good white bull calf and daughter of Cumberland Marshal; Village Violet, a granddaughter of Villager; Fair Violet Bud 3d with a fine big heifer calf; the grand cow Rosetta of Grassland 2d, bred by Senator Wornall, sired by W. S. Marr's Conqueror and out of Imp. Rosetta 12th, and many others of real note.

Adam Becker & Son, of Meriden, Kansas, have built up one of the good herds of Shorthorn cattle in Eastern Kansas. They now have sixty-two head in the herd, headed by Secret King, a Scotch bull by Gypsy King. A feature of the herd at this time is the splendid lot of young calves that are on the farm.

James Arkell, of Junction City, Kansas, owner of one of the outstanding herds of big-type Polands in the state, reports his herd doing well. Mr. Arkell's show herd

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull, Sultan Seal.

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

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HICKORY POINT FARM SHORTHORNS
Herd bull, Oxford Prince No. 756979. For Sale—A few young bulls. Come and see me. JOHN W. SHERWOOD, Dunavant, Kansas Jefferson County

SHORTHORN DISPERSION**PRIVATE SALE**

My herd, consisting of 73 head, is for sale. If you want breeding cattle it will pay you to see me at once.

HERD BULLS

The Cardinal 385128. A pure Scotch bull, six years old, bred by A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Neb. Sired by Lancaster Lad 354919, by Imp. Scotch Bank 291163 out of Maud 50th, dam Imp. Maud 44th.

Brilliant Type 665039, two years old, bred by C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Ia. By Cumberland Type 388132 and out of Bonnie Belle 6th.

21 Bred Cows, five with calves at foot. 18 Two and Three-Year-Old Heifers, 16 of them bred to Brilliant Type.

3 Open Heifers, 14 to 21 months old. 6 Heifers, six to eight months old.

12 Young Bulls, six to eight months old.

Farm adjoins town. Address,

WARREN WATTS

Clay Center, Clay Co., Kan.

attracted attention at the big fairs this year and was among the winners wherever shown. A feature of the herd at this time is the fine lot of March and April boars sired by such boars as Model Wonder by Eclipse Model and a good son of Big Bob Wonder. They are out of granddaughters of Big Timm and The Giant.

A. S. Neale, the well known breeder of Holstein cattle at Manhattan, Kansas, has announced February 5 and 6 for a two days' dispersion sale of his herd of 150 head of registered cows and heifers. The offering will consist of some of the best bred and some of the highest priced cows that ever came to Kansas. Several 35-pound cows will be in the sale and several daughters of 35-pound cows. There will be a large number of the offering bred to Lakeside King Segis Albion, probably one of the best breeding bulls in the West. His dam is also a 35-pound cow and of choice breeding.

Young Hens Best Layers

There are people who have the right variety of fowls, who house and feed them properly, and yet who cannot obtain eggs early in the winter because their fowls are too old. It is seldom that it pays to keep hens for laying after they are two and a half years old; not that they will not give a profit, but that younger fowls will give a greater profit.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

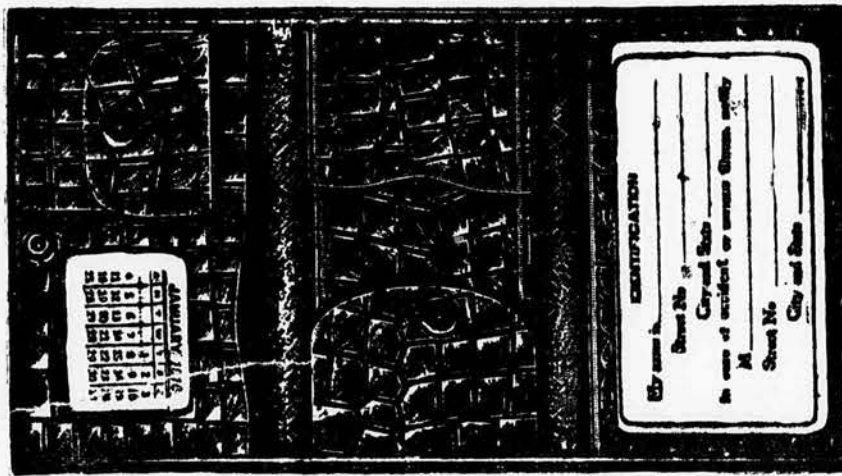
If you give the hen half a chance, she will do you a real service, and will reproduce regularly and freely. A little care often is worth a lot of feed.

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This Bill Book is made of real leather. It is well sewed and of heavy material. Every man needs one. We made a fortunate purchase of these and as long as they last will send you one FREE with your subscription.

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Kansas Farmer and the Kansas City Weekly Journal, both papers one year and one Leather Bill Book, for only\$1.00

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Kansas Farmer and the Kansas City Weekly Journal, both papers three years and one Leather Bill Book.\$2.50

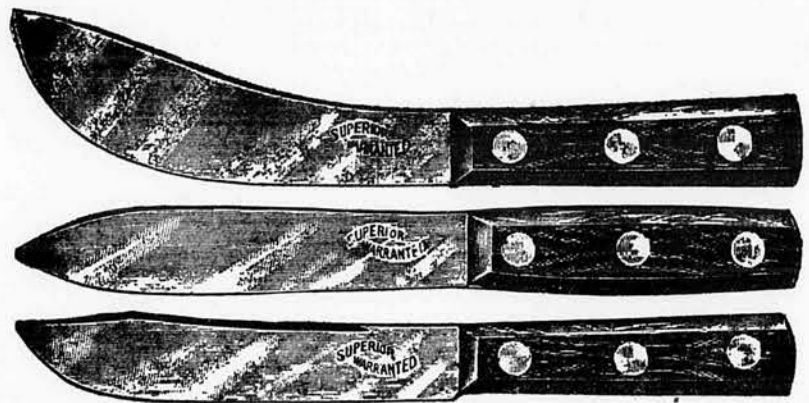
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BUTCHER KNIFE

All with six-inch high-grade blades, carefully tempered, ground and polished. Beech or maple handles and extra large-headed brass rivets. Fully warranted.

During the past year we have furnished these sets to thousands of farmers, with satisfaction to every one. We can make this exceptional offer only because these knives were bought in large quantities at before-the-war prices.



SPECIAL OFFER NO. 3.—Kansas Farmer and the Kansas City Weekly Journal, both papers for two years and one three-piece Butchering Set.\$2.00

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