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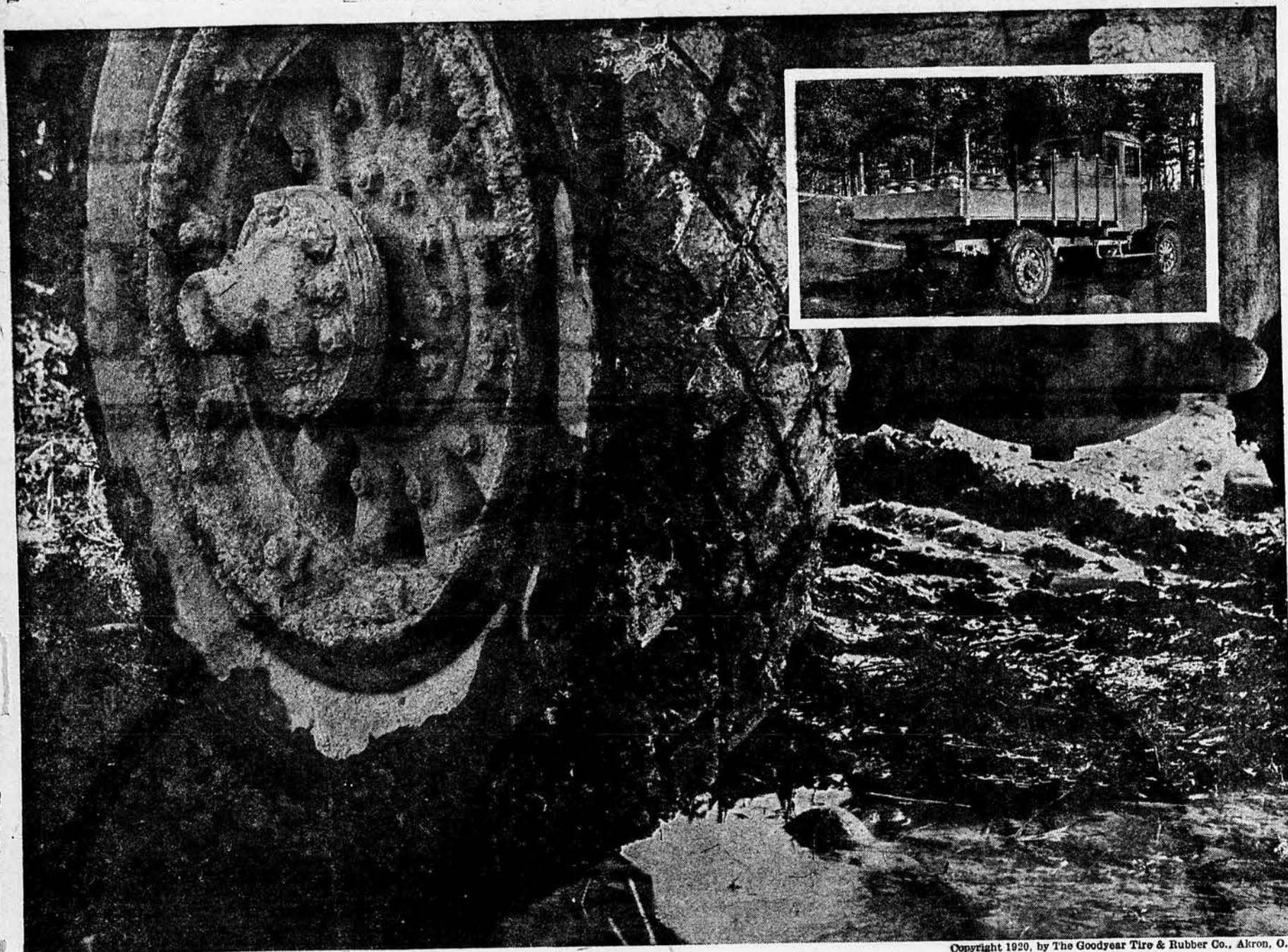
KANSAS FARMER and MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 58, No. 2.

January 10, 1920



Read: Marketing Crops Thru the Livestock Route, by W. M. Jardine, Page 3.



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"MY Goodyear Cords have paid for themselves in ten months with all-round savings of time, labor, repairs, etc. I figure the reduction in gasoline alone will pay the cost of these tires over solids. They have traveled nearly 10,000 miles to date and are good for another year at least."—Herman Marks, Farmer and Rural Expressman, R. F. D. 6, Waukesha, Wisconsin

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GOODYEAR

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 58

January 10, 1920

No. 2

Marketing Farm Crops Thru The Livestock Route

By W. M. Jardine

President Kansas State Agricultural College

THERE are two avenues open to grain farmers for the marketing of their crops; they may sell their grain as such, or transform it into animal products. This is not true of the farmer who grows cotton or tobacco. He has no choice but to market his product in the original form. Statistics show that the use of livestock thru which to market farm crops is an important part of Kansas agriculture. In 1918 the value of livestock products in the state represented approximately 24 per cent of the total value of all products. That the practice of marketing crops thru livestock is being increasingly followed by Kansas farmers is indicated by the fact that the total value of all livestock products has increased about 27 per cent from 1889 to 1918, part of this increase, of course, being accounted for by rising values.

Profitable Types of Farming

The most profitable types of farming include the marketing of crops directly for cash and thru livestock. There is no question that there should be at least one cash crop in the farm economy. A farmer contemplating changing from grain farming to mixed livestock and grain farming will need to decide early what proportion of his land he will plant to a cash crop. The area planted to a cash crop such as wheat, will have a direct bearing upon the success of the new system. He will wish to plant such an acreage of wheat as he can handle with the least possible amount of outside help and with the number of horses that he can use to advantage during the remainder of the year. The more land he puts into a cash crop the less acreage he will have for feed crops and the less livestock he can carry. The immediate advantage in combining livestock growing with grain farming is that it provides a market for the low grade farm products which otherwise have no market value, such as wheat and oats straw, corn and sorghum stalks, waste vegetation from the edges of the fields, grain pasture, and tops and bottoms of alfalfa stacks. In growing wheat as the cash crop, he will have not only a high grade product which he can sell for cash, but straw which will be needed for bedding and for cheap feed.

Including livestock in the farm business provides a natural means for maintaining the soil fertility. The value of the fertilizing elements retained on the farm when crops are disposed



Livestock Farming is Winning in Kansas on the Basis of Merit; It is More Profitable Than the Grain Raising Methods of the Past.

of thru livestock is often overlooked, especially in the comparatively newly developed sections. It is appreciated more where commercial fertilizers have been in use for a long time. This is a factor that Kansas farmers cannot afford to overlook in deciding whether to sell their crops direct, or to feed livestock. Soil fertility may be maintained by the rotation of crops, the application of commercial fertilizers, and by physical methods, but none of these is equal to the keeping of livestock. The manure produced in feeding livestock has a high market value as fertilizer. It has been estimated that the total value of the manure produced a head in one year, if properly utilized, is as follows for the animals named: horses and mules, \$27; cattle \$20; swine \$4; and sheep \$2. On this basis the total value of the manure produced in the United States in one year, if properly utilized, would be 2,500 million dollars.

Value of Fertilizing Materials

The value of the fertilizing constituents which are lost when crops are sold off the farm, compared with the value of that saved thru marketing by way of the livestock route is surprising.

In comparing the value fertilizing constituents lost in selling grain as compared with that saved by feeding we find that for 1 ton of corn the amount lost if sold as a cash crop is \$6.56, but the amount saved if fed to livestock is \$5.24; the amounts on 1 ton of wheat are \$12.74 and \$10.19 respectively; for 1 ton of oats \$7.43 and \$5.94; for 1 ton of timothy \$5.21 and \$4.16; for 1 ton of Red clover \$8.79 and \$7.03; and for 1 ton of alfalfa \$8.76 and \$7. The fertilizing value of 1 ton of cottonseed meal fed to livestock is \$19.20, and of 1 ton of wheat bran, \$10.19.

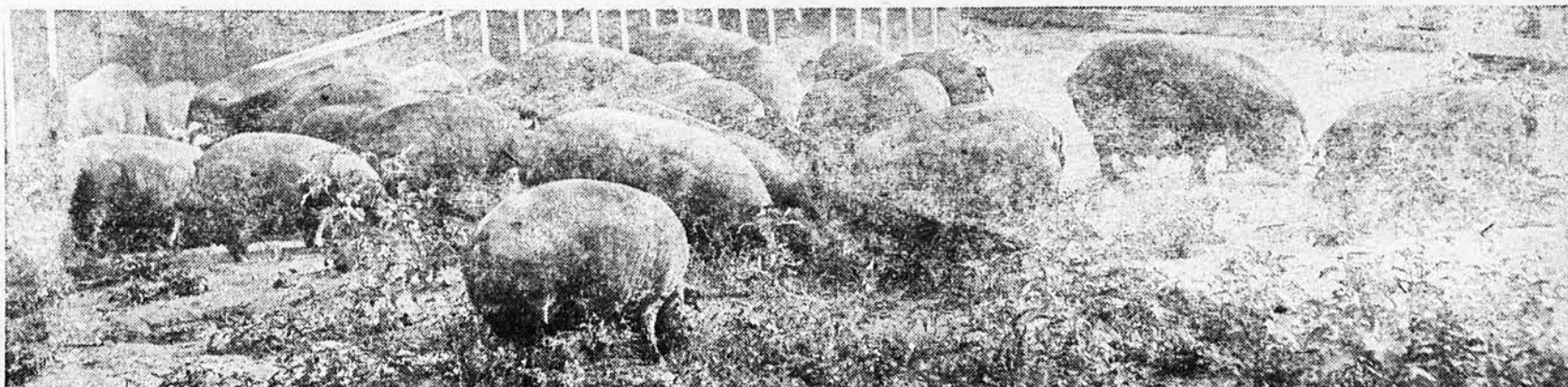
In Iowa actual figures were obtained to ascertain if the keeping of livestock actually did improve the yield on farms in the long run. The results obtained covered the yield of 10 cattle and 10 grain farms and the average for Iowa. The yield of corn on cattle farms amounted to 52 bushels and on grain farms 38 bushels as compared with 36 bushels for the Iowa average. The yield of oats amounted to 39 bushels an acre on cattle farms, and 32 bushels on grain farms as compared with the Iowa average of 29 bushels. The yield of hay on cattle farms was 2.2 tons, and on grain farms 1.2 tons as compared with 1.5 tons, the Iowa average.

Another factor which favors the marketing of farm crops thru the livestock route is the fact that in many cases better and cheaper transportation to distant markets is obtained thru this method. By a considerable condensation of material when utilized by livestock, there is also a saving in total transportation costs for the nation as a whole. More cars and a greater outlay for equipment would be needed to market many Western products if these were carried to market in their original form.

Increases Sources of Income

Including livestock makes for a more stable farm business with less danger of complete failure. The number of sources of income is increased and the latter distributed more evenly thruout the year. Keeping livestock gives a farmer a job thru the winter months when he would otherwise be idle. He will scarcely notice the time and effort his animals require, he will undoubtedly be happier than the man who has nothing to do thru the winter season, and if the markets are at all normal he will find in the end that he has been well paid for the extra effort involved in the care of his livestock.

Among the factors entering into the question of which system will bring the largest net profit—marketing crops by direct sale of grain, or by feeding livestock, it should be pointed out that meat producing animals such as beef cattle and sheep require relatively little work for their maintenance and therefore the margin of profit will not be affected materially by cheap or expensive labor, but will hinge for the most part on efficiency in feeding. Under abnormal conditions the margin of profit on such animals may be increased considerably and yet again, it may be decreased to (Continued on Page 27.)



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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,
at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of
Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

T. A. McNEAL, Editor

JOHN W. WILKINSON and G. C. WHEELER, Associate Editors

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

WITHIN the past week or two I have received letters from a couple of thoughtful and intelligent Kansas men who think as I do on the question of militarism and are therefore opposed to the nomination of any military man for President. "But," suggests one of them, "why not support for the nomination some man who is not a military man and who will not be in favor of universal compulsory military training?"

The question is pertinent.

One can't get very far by just being against somebody. In order to win it is necessary to be positively for some one, because somebody must be nominated. I will not support any man who is for a system of compulsory military training, if I know it. If such a man gets my support he must fool me.

Take the case of General Wood. I have no doubt that he has some excellent qualifications for the office. He impresses me as being an honest, sincere man. I have no doubt he is entirely sincere in advocating universal compulsory military training but the very fact that he is entirely sincere makes it impossible for me to support him. I do not know that what I think or do not think will affect his candidacy. I do not pretend to say that I control any vote except my own, but my vote will not be cast for a military man or one who advocates universal military service. But as my Kansas friend suggests, Who ought to be nominated? That is not so easy to answer. I would very gladly support my friend Governor Henry Allen if he really gets into the race and, in my opinion he is big enough to be President, which is saying a good deal, for the job of President of the United States is by all odds the biggest job in the world and it will continue to get bigger. Henry Allen has nerve and brains and then it would be pleasant to have a man in the White House of whom I could say: "There is the President of the United States. I remember a time when I lent him a night shirt."

Then there is Herbert Hoover. I regard him as one of the few men in the United States big enough to be President and I also believe that he possesses certain qualifications that will be especially needed in the White House during the next few years. He has written and talked like a man who has a more comprehensive grasp of the world situation than almost any other man in public life. He has great executive ability. His picture shows that, even if he had not demonstrated it in the management of the Belgian relief work and in other big jobs. If he is sound on the question of militarism, I would be pleased to see him nominated.

Some one may say "What about his politics? Is he a true blue Republican?" Frankly I do not know, and neither do I care. My understanding is that he has generally voted the Republican ticket, but party lines have become so indistinct that if it were not for the fact that some men call themselves Republicans and some call themselves Democrats you couldn't tell "tother" from which. There are two things that hold the party organizations together today; one is the cohesive power of patronage and the other is inherited prejudice. If you ask any man to tell you the distinction between the principles and policies advocated by the two parties he cannot tell you, because there are no distinctive principles.

There used to be certain "shibboleths" such as "protection" and "free trade," "states rights" and "centralized government," "opposition to sumptuary laws," and possibly others, but they no longer count. The Democratic party has become an advocate of the doctrine of protection and a Democratic President advises protective tariff laws to build up certain industries, such as the manufacture of dyes in this country.

The old doctrine of states rights, where is it? Ask of the winds. Under a Democratic administration the government has become more centralized than ever before in its history and Congress is asked to give the Administration still more far reaching and drastic powers. There are as many advocates of the most stringent sumptuary laws in the Democratic party today as in the Republican party. Read the speeches made in the Senate and House of Representatives. Able many of them are, but

I defy any reader to gather from them whether the speaker is a Democrat or Republican, if it were not for the fact that the speaker generally manages to drag in the statement that he is affiliated with one party or the other.

The important thing is to have a man for President who has honesty, great executive ability and a vision that looks to the future and not to the past. I have sized Herbert Hoover up as that kind of a man. If he is all right on the question of militarism I would be pleased to support him. Finally I wish to reiterate that in my opinion Henry Allen is big enough for President.

The Folly of Statesmen

THE MORE I read about the stupidity of statesmen the more confidence I have in the judgment and sense of the people who do not claim to be statesmen. I am thinking of the Russian situation just now. Of all the asinine stupidity ever exhibited it seems to me the treatment of the Russian situation has been about the worst.

It has resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, starvation of hundreds of thousands of women and children, misery unspeakable, and finally it winds up with Bolshevism triumphant in Russia and its opponents completely overthrown. There was a time when it would have been easy to deal with the leaders of the Bolsheviks on terms such as the allies might have dictated. It would have been possible to have sent aid to the starving people of Russia, opened up trade and given the Russian peasants a chance to turn down the government of Lenine and Trotsky. That was the earnest advice given by Raymond Robins, who, in my opinion has had the sanest and clearest conception of the Russian situation of any man who has been in Russia. If the United States had put Raymond Robins in general charge of the distribution of supplies, machinery and other things needed by the Russian people and made peace with the only power that had even a semblance of being a responsible government, the soviet government, and had withdrawn what troops we had over there, there would have been peace in Russia, for Great Britain would have followed our lead.

Then the Russian people would have had the opportunity to work out their own problems in their own way. It would not have been our way. I do not think it would have been anywhere near as good a way as ours, but it would have been as good as could be expected of Russia. But we neither fished nor cut bait. We kept a few troops in Russia; not enough to amount to anything in a military way but enough to justify the Bolsheviks in saying that we were hostile to them and were making war on them. Our soldiers who were there did not know why they were there and if anyone in our government did know, the people were not informed. It is my opinion that any bunch of reasonably intelligent farmers or workmen in any other line would have managed the matter with more sense.

Get Together

THE troubles of the world all come from wrong thinking. People think wrong for various reasons. They think wrong from ignorance, from selfishness and from bigotry. But no matter what the cause the evil comes from wrong thinking. One of the fallacies that has done the world a great deal of harm is that the only way to get along is by climbing up over somebody else.

The greatest honors of the world have gone to the fighter. The world has worshiped at the shrine of destruction. That is one of the reasons why war continues and why it is so attractive despite the horror of it. There has been a great deal of loose and harmful talk about labor and capital. One would suppose to hear men talk and read what they say that a part of the world owned all the capital and did none of the work and another part of the world did all the work and owned none of the capital. As a matter of fact there can be no well defined line drawn between capital and labor and there ought to be a good deal less

than there is. To lay by something, in other words to accumulate property is commendable and ought to be encouraged. But when a man or woman accumulates property he or she to that extent becomes a capitalist.

Right thinking would urge the people of the world to accumulate as much capital as possible so that the people of the world might be able to live more and more comfortably. If all the energies of the people of the world had been united in trying to accumulate instead of trying to destroy, this old globe would be a paradise. But you may say that as a rule, when men accumulate property they become grasping and selfish. That is another case of wrong thinking. Why does a man wish to hoard money or other property? Because he is held by the inherited fear that somebody is going to take it away from him and so he must hide it as the beast of the field hides his winter store, or the dog hides a bone.

Because of this wrong thinking few people get the satisfaction out of property they ought to get. There ought to be more satisfaction in the proper use of capital than in the accumulation of it. Instead of hoarding capital, it should be the purpose of the owner of property to make it work for the benefit of mankind; help to create business and increase production so that there might not be want and suffering anywhere in the world. The mere fact that a man is an accumulator does not make him a successful business man. The really successful business man is the one who not only has the talent for organization and management necessary to build up a great productive business, but who has the vision to see that his business ought to be helping to make life more comfortable not only for him but for all those he may employ.

In order to make life more comfortable for them he must know their desires, their ambitions, their needs. He cannot know that without coming in constant contact with them and consulting with them. When he does that he will find that they are fully as much benefit to him as he can be to them.

No one man possesses brains enough to know everything that is to the advantage of his business. Every human being who is not an imbecile has some idea in his head that is of value to the business with which he is connected, no matter how humble his station. That ought to be entirely evident. A great many heads of great business concerns have found that out and acted on it and made it a rule to encourage their employees to make suggestions. Carried out to its proper conclusions that means co-operation between what is called capital and labor. I use the terms capital and labor for want of something better to express what I mean.

If the employer or manager gets valuable ideas from the employees, in all fairness the ones who give the ideas should not only have the credit for the suggestions but they should share in whatever financial benefits may come out of them. In other words there should be complete understanding and co-operation between the men who provide the capital to build the plant, the managers and the people employed. Without that the greatest and most economical output cannot be obtained.

Why hasn't that truth, which seems to me to be self evident, been generally recognized and put into practice? I can think of no sufficient answer to that question except that organized industry began with slavery. The master did represent capital. The slave provided the labor. It would have been considered a disgrace for the master to labor. The slave must have no will of his own. He must be subject absolutely to the master's will. In order that he might be entirely subservient to the will of the master he was kept in dense ignorance.

The master class did not voluntarily give up their authority and after slavery was abolished in one country after another until there was no civilized country in which it was longer permitted by law, the employing class continued to cling to the old ideas of the relations between the master and the slave.

The dominating idea was that all the plan-

ning, all the thinking connected with the business should be done by the employer and that the employed should do simply what they were told; also that they should have no interest in the business except their wages, and that good business on the part of the employer was to make the wages as small as possible and the hours of labor as long as possible. Necessarily that drove the laborers, the employed class together to force the employers to give better wages and shorter hours. The only idea that either side seemed to have was that there was an irreconcilable conflict between the employers and the employed.

So the labor unions have grown greater and greater but the old idea still prevails among most of their leaders that prevailed from the time when labor became nominally free; force the employers to give more on pain of strikes and violence; and on the other hand the old ideas descended from the days of slavery still prevail among many employers; give up no more to labor than you are compelled to give up. Both sides are wrong, both are living in the past. Here and there are managers who have the new vision; who understand that there is only one way to get rid of the confessed evils of labor organizations and that is to establish conditions which will make labor organizations as they now exist, unnecessary. In some great concerns a co-operative democratic system has been established and is working well. The plan is new. It will take time to work it out. Men are suspicious of each other and naturally so. A good many workers at first think it is some sort of scheme to put something over on them by the employers and a good many employers cannot get it out of their heads that their employees cannot be trusted to do the right and fair thing.

Still despite the suspicions and wrongs handed down from the ages of the past, there is progress being made and progress will be made, because there is more of good than bad in human nature. Men of all classes are more disposed to do right than wrong. But they have been taught to think wrong, to suspect their fellow men and to believe that they must fight in order to get what is coming to them; and it must be said that under the systems which have generally prevailed in the world, men have had to fight for most of the things that are worth while. They had to fight for liberty. They have had to fight against the tyranny of the master class. They have had to fight for a chance to live as men are entitled to live and at that many of them never have obtained their just rights. And yet if a spirit of fairness and co-operation could be substituted for strife and suspicion the world would advance rapidly. Happiness and good will would take the place of strife and narrow selfishness.

He Is Disappointed

MY FRIEND Bill Silvers confesses that he is a disappointed man. "I listened to this bunc about the world going to be so much better on account of the war," says Bill, "and believed it. I expected to see a new era of peace on earth and good will toward men, start off right away after the armistice, but up to date I do not note anything of the kind. On the contrary it seems to me that more people have hell in their necks than ever before. If there is to be a new day it would look as if by this time there ought to be some streaks of light beginning to appear on the Eastern horizon, but I can see no indications of light at all."

Bill is both right and wrong. We have been fed up on a great deal of bunc. We have been told about how the war enlarges the spiritual vision of the men engaged and all that rot! War brutalizes; it does not spiritualize.

This war nearly ruined the world, in a way. It disorganized society and brought the nation of the earth to the verge of bankruptcy. It stirred up all the evil passions of men. It caused untold and needless misery. It left a trail of horror that it will take a generation to efface.

But then there are unquestioned benefits resulting from the war and Bill can see them if he examines closely. For one thing the men who were directly responsible for the war are no longer in power. It certainly did give the citizens of several countries the opportunity to have a say in their several governments they never had before. How wisely they will use the privilege remains to be seen. It demonstrated that there is no class favored by nature with special capacity for ruling their fellow men. The people who have been ruling the world have demonstrated their incapacity, their stupidity and unbelievable folly. Rulers picked from the most ignorant of the populations could have done no worse and in all probability would have made a better job of running the governments than those who were vested with power and authority.

It is too soon to measure the effects of this

war. It has left wreck and devastation in its wake but then it frequently happens that after a man's buildings have been destroyed by cyclone or fire, he builds better ones in their places. He corrects the mistakes that were made in building the first. Now the world has to go on. Even if our whole social structure were destroyed another would be erected in its place, because the world will not long abide anarchy. It may take 10 years before we will be able to tell what kind of reconstruction there will be in the world. It may be that the slate will be wiped so far as national debts are concerned and a new system of credit and exchange will be substituted for that which may be overthrown. Then we will be able to judge whether there is ultimate good come out of the war.

Legislative Review

CHAPTER 235 amends the law in regard to mechanics liens giving to any person who under contract with the owner of any tract of land or with the trustee, agent, husband or wife of such owner, either by himself or with horse, team, or horses and driver or motor truck and driver provides material for the alteration or repair of any building, improvement or structure thereon or assists in putting up any fixtures or machinery or planting any hedges, trees, vines or plants, shall have a lien on the land, the buildings and appurtenances and such lien shall be preferred to all other liens or incumbrances which may attach to said land subsequent to beginning the construction of such building or other improvement.

Garnishment

CHAPTER 237 provides that garnishment proceedings may be brought against all state, county, city, township and school district employees the same as garnishment suits are brought against private corporations. In other words if a debt is owed by a state, county, city or township officer garnishment proceedings may be started against the state, county, city or township.

Railroads

CHAPTER 240 provides for the organization of benefit districts for the purpose of making subscriptions to railroad stock to aid in the construction of railroads thru said benefit districts. The law does not seem to specify what amount of bonds may be voted by these benefit districts.

Chapter 241 enables townships to vote bonds to aid in the construction of railroads up to 10 per cent of the taxable property of the township. Not more than \$6,000 a mile may be voted in any case and the total bonded debt of the township shall not exceed 20 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property in the township.

Chapter 242 provides for the building and maintaining of crossings on public highways by railroads. In case it is hard surfaced road that crosses the railroad, the railroad company must pave the space between the rails.

Chapter 243 requires railroads which pass thru improved farms between the residence on the farm and the public highway, to make and maintain cattle guards on each side of the crossing between the house and the main road. If the railroad fails to do this the owner of the land has the right to apply to the Public Utilities Commission to compel the railroad to make and maintain such cattle guards.

Chapter 244 designates the persons to whom passes may be issued by railroad companies. Here they are: officers and directors and employees and their families, officers and directors and employees of other railroads and their families, the employees of express, telegraph, telephone and sleeping car companies and their families; a representative from each of the labor organizations of employees of railroad companies, railway employees incapacitated by reason of disease or injury incurred or received while in the employ of the company issuing such pass; ex-railroad employees who have been engaged in the employ of a railroad company for 15 years and placed on the retired list and their families; ex-employees seeking employment in the railway service; messengers and clerks in the railway mail service; news agents while selling books and papers on the train; members of the Public Utilities Commission and their attorney; together with all other officers and employees of said board; persons injured by wrecks or by accident and doctors, nurses and necessary attendants in caring for such persons; caretakers of stock, poultry or fruit in car load lots to destination and return; sheriffs and one undersheriff and chief of police in cities of the first class; indigent, destitute or homeless persons whose dependent condition is certified to the mayor, commissioner of the poor, or the chairman of the board of county commissioners; those giving their whole time to religious or charitable work, who have to travel by rail.

Best Thing For The New Year

WHILE HOOVER'S hungry millions have gone on starving in Europe, wheat has rotted on the ground in Kansas and the Northwest for lack of cars in which to ship it. Meanwhile the singular fact is that the distillers have had no great difficulty about getting and holding 3,000 or more cars in which to ship train loads of Kentucky booze to the seaboard for export in case the ban is lifted.

The whole matter reads more like a leaf out of Pagan history than the doings of a modern, Christian nation. I cite it here chiefly as but another indication of the general carelessness with which we have been treating the business that makes the wheels of every other business go round. Nothing has so impressed me before or since coming to Washington as the seeming indifference of the government to the welfare of the industry of all industries it is every government's first concern and duty to foster and cherish as the nation's life preserver and the pacemaker of its progress.

Thousands and thousands of farmers have lost money this year either in crops or livestock, yet the farmers of the United States have produced enough wealth to pay off two-thirds of this country's net war debt, the total commercial value of their product this year being well over 14 billion dollars, or about 1½ billions more than last year. And this was accomplished under even more difficult price and labor conditions than in war times.

During the war the government nursed every other industry at the expense of agriculture. Now we have peace—and all the necessities of living cost so much they have all become luxuries—the greatest industry of all is still being hampered, and is still being victimized by speculators and gougers, when if it were given a square deal and honest markets, it might pull the country well out of the hole within two to five years.

The people are appreciating these troublous days as they never have heretofore, how great is the steadying, stabilizing influence on the nation of the man on the farm. He is not a radical, nor a mossback, nor a non-progressive, but is our safest, most disinterested citizen, worker and guide, because most truly interested in the general welfare. I know him as a man who does more reading, more thinking and observing than the average town citizen and I believe that more than any other he is leaving his imprint on the history of the country.

We should put farming first in our national policy. We should give the business which is the drive wheel of every other business its full economic rights. We should map out a great constructive program for agriculture and put it thru; give free rein to every legitimate scheme of co-operation among farmers and tax the landhog speculator out of existence.

All that agriculture needs is a fair, honest chance to grow and better itself and us. It never can get that chance in an organized world of business and industry unless it may itself become organized—a step no less important and beneficial to the producer than vital to the consumer.

I have asked that such a program be made a national plank in party platforms at the next election, because we must be committed to such a policy nationally to put it thru properly and speedily. As our agricultural development cannot be forced but must grow naturally, we cannot push it by mere enactment, but we can supply suitable conditions for its growth.

To have a more prosperous agriculture we must encourage legislation legalizing collective bargaining by farm organizations, regulation of the packing industry, fair prices for farm products, extension of European markets for livestock and foodstuffs, elimination of profiteering, cheaper money for the farmer who must borrow, good rural schools and a good roads system that will benefit the farmer as well as the automobilist.

The American people are intelligent. I believe they will line up for such a program. They are realizing the farmer's job is the one vital, primal provider and feeder of all the other jobs and that it should always have first consideration instead of last, and never be discriminated against nor hampered any more than we should discriminate against the United States.

If we would have things go well with us, we must first see they are going well with the man on the farm. I believe this nation has the brains and intelligence to see this big fact and that it will act upon it this year.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Capper Analyzes Farm Market

A Note of Warning is Sounded Concerning Mid-West Trade Conditions at National Transportation Conference in New York City

FARMERS of today are beginning to realize that they have given too much attention to the problem of production and not enough to the problem of marketing their farm crops. The development of the motor truck has brought it to a state of perfection in which it can be of great help to the farmers of the Mid-West in marketing many of their farm products. Much interest was shown in this question at the National Transportation Conference of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce held in New York City, January 9, 1920. One of the principal speakers at this conference was Senator Capper who always has kept in mind the many serious problems with which the farmers of the Mid-West have to contend. In part Senator Capper said:

"I accepted this invitation to speak before the Transportation Conference of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce not only with a sense of pleasure but with the realization that I should strengthen my point of contact and knowledge with what is one of the great fundamental industries of America. The truck manufacturing industry is not only important because of the extent of its physical and monetary resources, but also because more and more, each day, it is becoming essentially allied with the future development of the agricultural interests of America. The day of the power farmer is at hand. It is to him that we turn in answer to the world's cry for greater production. It is he who alone can supply us with the necessities of life and assure our essential national integrity. But he must be given tools worthy of his task. The motor truck, because of its adaptability, flexibility and its endurance is one of the chief requisites in any scheme of power farming.

Serious Situation Exists

"But before considering in any great detail the possibilities of the farm market, I wish to register here my emphatic opinion that conditions may soon arise—in fact, are already in existence—that will seriously limit the farmers' buying power unless stringent steps are taken to protect him and to assure him a decent return on his investment. The farmer's productive power is the measure of his absorptive power as buyer of any commodity. As a matter of fact they indicate roughly the tremendous and potential market that is found among the farmers of America. Let me go further and point out that the average buying power of the American farmer has, during the past four years, increased from \$1,600 to \$3,400 a year, more than 100 per cent, whereas the average buying power of the city man still remains, approximately, at \$900 a year. Two-thirds of all farmers in America own their own homes. Contrast this with the knowledge that two-thirds of all city dwellers rent and do not own their homes. Farming is a profession, and, despite many exceptions to the rule, a profession which is passed from father to son thru many generations. In other words, there is a permanency both about the profession itself and about the men who follow it. The farmer is, therefore, a permanent citizen, a permanent power for good in the community in which he lives, and a permanent factor in any prognosis of any market for almost any product you might name.

"The old idea of the farmer—gawky, obstinate, and frequently ignorant; living on corn pone, sow belly and molasses in a sod house or timber shack, scarcely better than the building which houses his cattle and hogs, has gone forever. The farmer is an exceedingly intelligent individual whose exacting profession demands a large amount of both technical and practical knowledge. The same skill and judgment that enables the Middle Western farmer, for example, to produce the best corn, wheat, cattle and hogs in the world also enables him to buy with discrimination. He is no "piker" in the action. A man with an investment rang-

ing from \$5,000 to \$100,000 put into a farm, may properly be called a business man. The farmer is a business man and buys as one. For such a man, any reputable product carries its own appeal.

"You may have gathered in this short introduction that gradually I am driving home to talk about the Middle West which I know best, thru birth, long residence and long investigation and to whose progress I now try and have tried these many years to contribute the best I have. What I have said about the American farmer in general is even more true of his local Middle Western brother. Here, in a group of 16 states situated on the great alluvial plains of the Mississippi and its tributaries, is found a population of about 3 million farmers who together raise more than one-half the beef cattle in the country, more than one-fourth of all dairy cattle, three-fourths of all horses and mules, three-fifths of swine, three-fourths of all wheat, two-thirds of the corn crop and the entire milo and kafir production. In this enumeration, I have not mentioned such incidentals as the various hays, alfalfa and fruits. I have not counted farmers' oil leases, which tho not a crop, certainly contribute to the farmers' buying power. We, therefore, have 16 states, one-third the total number of states in the Union producing on an average two-thirds of all the agricultural wealth of the nation.

Beware of False Prophets

"But whatever I have to say about the present market must be conditioned by those economic disturbances that affect us all but which affect the farmer in the present crisis more acutely than any other class. Do not be misled by those false prophets, who point to the marked increase in values of agricultural land as an indication, to quote a great New York newspaper, that planting and reaping have been profitable. Do not forget that much of the recent and rapid increase in land values in the Middle West, and particularly in Iowa, have been the result of rapacious land speculation. This speculation in itself has not only unduly inflated land values in this region beyond the limits of their productive returns but it has increased, as I recently pointed out in an editorial in my farm papers, farm tenantry to an alarming degree. In Iowa, 55 per cent of the farmers are tenants, less than one-half of all the resident farmers are owners. In addition, there has been a decrease of 17,289 farms within the last five years. This condition not only shows a drift toward landlordism; it also indicates that the great business of agriculture is not in a satisfactory condition. Let me cite briefly this fact: hogs on the Kansas City market have declined \$9.50-\$10 a hundred in the last four months. Under the present price of food with which to fatten these hogs they cannot be sold at less than \$22 or \$23 a hundred and return a profit for the farmer. Let me indicate in addition that Kansas stockmen, this last summer, have lost 10 million dollars on their investments due to the arbitrary conditions under which the livestock of the Middle West must be marketed. I have not said anything about the losses that have affected the great winter wheat crop of Kansas this year, losses from a variety of causes that mount to several millions of dollars.

Western Potential Market

"I have cited these conditions somewhat at length in order that you might have no false illusions as to the possibilities of your market for motor trucks. Actually and potentially, the market may be summarized almost precisely in the terms that I have and shall still further indicate. But these other economic handicaps of the Middle Western farmer—of which only a small part of the greater outside public ever realizes—are at work. And unless some readjustment of values is effected whereby the farmer will get his full share of economic justice and

an adequate return for his products, the future buying power of the farmer of the Middle West will be seriously limited. This limitation, gentlemen, you may very soon feel.

A Minute Analysis

"Let us visualize this market still further. Of these 16 states, there are four whose products average 1 billion dollars; six with a valuation over three-fourths of a billion, and four with over a half billion each. Within this area is found the greatest relative percentage in the world of modern farm homes; the greatest percentage of farm-owned tractors, farm electric light plants, up-to-date machinery of all sorts and kinds, silos, and what is most interesting to you, a constantly increasing number of farm-owned motor cars and trucks. This huge capitalization and investment in buildings and equipment is found on a series of farms, the average value of which is \$10,247, a valuation \$4,000 more than the average farm valuation in the remaining two-thirds of the United States. While not strictly a part of the agricultural wealth, the huge income that farmers in the Southwest realize from oil leases and oil royalties is not to be ignored. In 1916, the three states of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas received 143 millions of dollars from this source. Such figures as these coupled with the unusual high average of literacy—a literacy maintained by a substantial consolidated rural school system, means that we have the greatest actual and potential buying market of any other region, size for size, population for population, in the entire world.

Motor Trucks on Farms

"The United States Department of Agriculture estimates today that more than 70,000 motor trucks are farm owned. Unfortunately, figures are not available for all Mid-Western states in reference to the actual farm distribution of motor trucks. But Kansas, my own state, may serve perhaps as typical for the rest. Here we have a farming population which owns 191,436 motor cars but only 9,315 motor trucks. The moral that can be drawn from these contrasting figures, I shall point out now. Of course, the answer frequently given to the relatively low distribution of motor trucks in this territory is that the American farmer is not yet completely converted to the idea of power farming. This might indeed have been very true four or five years ago. But today he has so fast absorbed this idea and has so quickly put it into practice that we can no longer accuse him of being unconverted to the idea of greater productiveness thru an extension of power farming.

Good Field for Sales

"I am not prepared to advocate at this point, that policy which would place on every farm, a motor truck, just as I am not prepared at the present time, to urge every farmer, irrespective of his resources and acreage, to buy a tractor. The mere physical situation, the man capital and money capital as well as climatic and soil factors, must be taken into consideration. Besides, I do not think that there is yet a motor truck or tractor on the market, sufficiently low-priced, sufficiently enduring, and sufficiently backed by an adequate service system, to make every farmer buy one. In fact, it is my conviction that no general farmer, excluding the truck grower and specialty crop grower, under present truck prices and specifications, should, as a general thing, purchase a truck unless he is the owner or operator of a farm of 350 acres or more. You know as well as I that in reckoning the ultimate return on such an investment, it is not enough to count merely the first cost and ignore the constantly mounting factors of overhead and depreciation. But there are some 250,000 farms of more than 350 acres in the Middle West. I doubt whether 15 per cent of them, today, own trucks.

"The mention of good roads brings me

to a subject very near to my heart. Of the total of 2¼ million miles of rural highways in the Mississippi Valley only a scant 100,000 are hard-surfaced or 7.8 per cent of the total. I have not time here to discuss the economic and social advantages of good roads. But I do believe that the future development of the automotive industry and particularly the extension of the motor truck market is absolutely dependent on the extension of hard-surfaced highways.

An Interesting Investigation

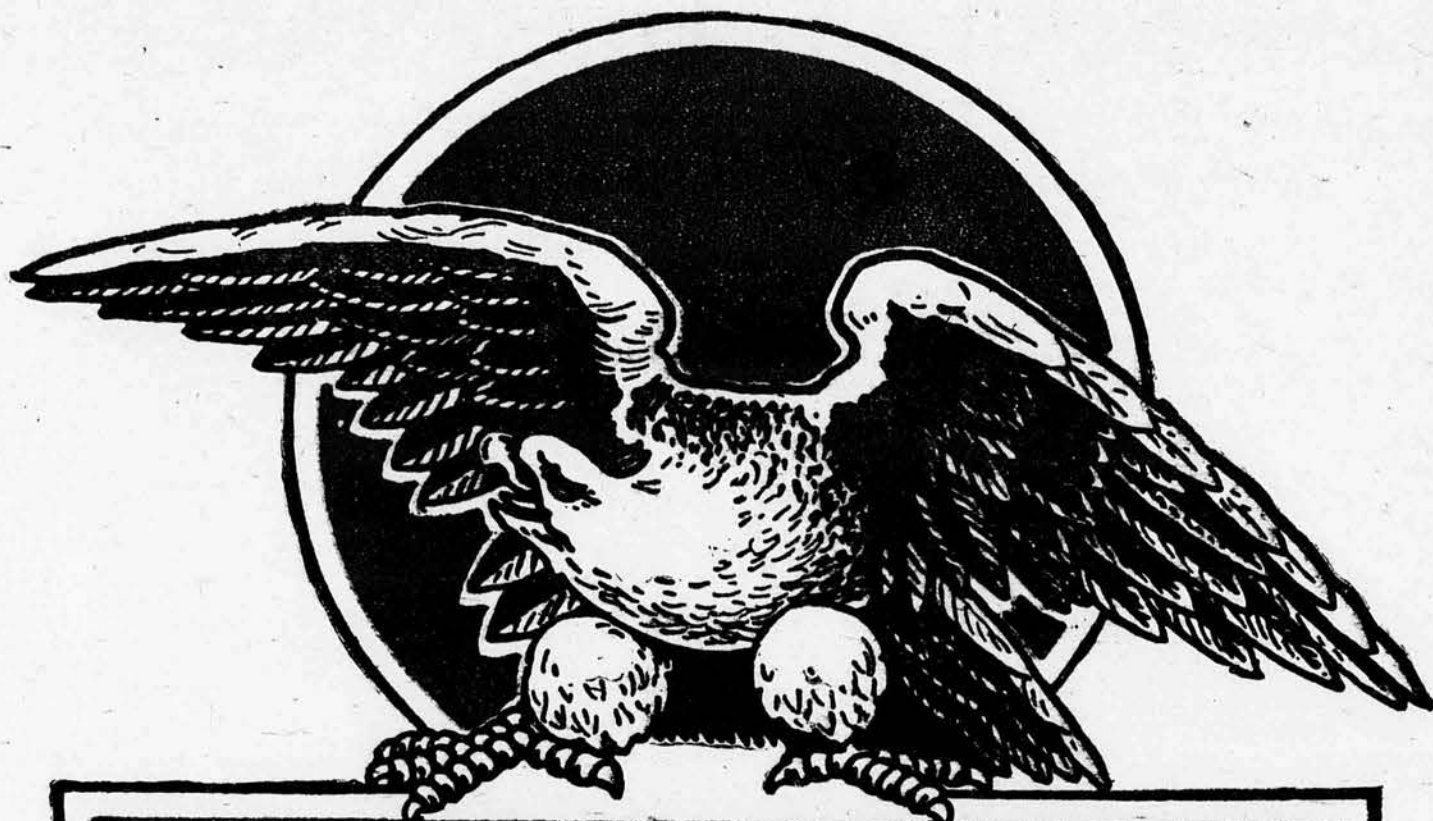
"In some recent investigation, conducted by the Bureau of Research, the Capper Farm Press, of stock hauling of farmers by motor trucks, there was found a distinct relationship between the amount and value of that livestock hauled and that radiation, small or great, of good roads centering in and about such stock yard centers as St. Joseph, Omaha, Kansas City, and Oklahoma City. If I could, I should like to show you two graphs which would indicate much more vividly than is possible in words how such a stock yard center as Omaha with its relatively greater mileage of hard-surfaced roads draws more hogs greater distances than do the stock yards in Oklahoma City. If I had time, I should also like to tell you how one good road begets another and how a good road plus a good motor truck begets almost six motor trucks in any community and in any locality. But I have not the time to do this. In short, the points I wish to make are these: The farmers today—and particularly the Mid-Western farmers represent the most solid as well as the most intelligent section of American public opinion. Furthermore, provided he gets his full measure of economic justice, he represents greater buying power in terms of dollars and cents, than does any other class.

Large Field for Exploitation

"In my opinion, the potential market of the Middle West has not yet been captured by the motor truck manufacturers. Despite economic buying limitations, which in themselves will disappear each year more and more as a higher level of prosperity is reached thru the extension of power farming, there exists today a market almost untouched and under-developed. And in this brief analysis I have made no mention of the rural express routes, both private and community-owned that are everywhere springing up thruout the Mississippi valley. One just formed in Kansas, plans to install, all up and down the state, more than 1,000 trucks next year. Its routes will criss-cross the state from end to end and will serve not only to link up town to town but will also serve to link up farmer to farmer and the country to the town.

"But I have tried to indicate that on the 250,000 farms of more than 350 acres and in the 10,000 communities of 25 inhabitants and under, absolutely dependent upon vehicle transportation for all their freight service, there is indeed a real market, not yet developed for motor truck interests. In fact, to be conservative, if we wish to accept a 350-acre farm as too small a farm to support a motor truck and set 500 acres as the minimum, we find in the 16 Middle Western states, over 108,000 farms of this size. Assuming that each of the 10,000 inland communities can support two trucks and assuming that each of these 500-acre farms can support one, we find today a potential market of over 128,000 trucks. This figure I assure you is a minimum one, which may be extended indefinitely by judicious advertising.

"In closing, the final thing to remember concerning these figures I have quoted, is that they are conditioned always by the economic trend of the entire country. They are stable, they will increase under normal conditions, provided the farmer is given a free market and an adequate price for his product."



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Let's Paint the Home This Year

A Little Money Spent in Keeping the Farm Buildings Neat and Attractive Will Prolong Their Life and Increase Their Value

By Frank A. Meckel

KEEPING the home and the farm buildings painted is a good practice, and always pays as an investment. Too little attention has been given to the painting of farm buildings in some rural districts, but it is a serious mistake when considered from an economical point of view. It is safe to say that the life of any building may be doubled almost if the building is kept well painted. A good set of well painted buildings adds materially to the appearance and value of the entire farm. In fact paint considered from any point of view always pays and it is one of the best investments that a farmer can make.

Paint is a liquid covering which is applied to wood or other surfaces for the purpose of rendering it more ornamental, or for offering better protection against the elements, or both. It is composed of some metallic oxide, called a base, a vehicle and a solvent. The liquid part of the paint is called the vehicle, and in good paints this is usually linseed oil, either raw or boiled. A little turpentine is sometimes added to this oil. In enamel paints, however, the vehicle is varnish, while in cold water paints it is often a solution of glue or casein, or some binder which acts as a cementing material.

The Usual Ingredients

Most white paints have as their metallic oxide base either white lead or zinc oxide, while colored paints have various pigments mixed with these materials. White lead is a carbonate of lead, manufactured by treating lead oxide with carbon dioxide, while zinc oxide is obtained by the distillation of zinc.

Unfortunately, all paints do not have pure metallic oxide bases, for cheaper and inferior paints often have their bases badly adulterated with such material as gypsum, chalk and lead sulphate.

From the litharge, or lead oxide is made the red oxide or red lead as it is popularly called. This is accomplished by raising the litharge to a temperature slightly below that of fusion, at which time it takes up oxygen from the air, forming the higher oxide. Red lead also is adulterated in the inferior grades of paint with either red iron oxides or brick dust. Antimony sulfide is also sometimes used.

Most yellow paints have as their base lead chromate, or what is popularly known as chrome yellow. When this is mixed with a blue pigment, such as Prussian blue, a green color is obtained, and often called, chrome green.

Aniline dyes procured from coal tar are used for various colors such as red, violet and purple, while the base for black paints is usually carbon in the form of lampblack, boneblack or graphite.

As has been stated above, the vehicle in most good paints is linseed oil, which is manufactured from flaxseed. Good raw linseed oil should be pale in color, transparent and almost free from any odor. The boiled linseed oil is simply what the name implies. It is thicker and darker than the raw and not so suitable for delicate work.

The Best Solvents

The best solvent used in paint making is pure turpentine which is obtained by distilling the sap of the Southern yellow pine tree. The pure article is colorless and has the characteristic turpentine odor. If it has a brownish color it either contains some impurity or is of poor quality. It is very often adulterated with naphtha, benzene or some mineral oils.

Another ingredient of paint is some sort of a drier which acts as a carrier of oxygen between the air and the oil, making the paint dry more readily. Driers usually consist of some manganese or lead compound, dissolved in oil and thinned with some solvent such as turpentine or benzene.

The composition of paint varies very materially according to the purpose for which it is intended or the surface it is to cover. If the paint is to be exposed to the sun, as is the case in barn



Progressive Farmers Everywhere Now Demand Well Painted and Attractive Homes That are Equipped with All Necessary Modern Conveniences.

or exterior paints, it should have some turpentine added to prevent blistering. If it is to be subsequently varnished, such as a buggy or automobile finish, it must not contain very much oil. The first coat of paint on any new lumber surface is called the priming coat and should consist principally of oil, as much as a gallon of oil being added to each gallon of the prepared paint. All sappy places and knots should first be given a coat of orange shellac before the priming coat is put on.

Three Coats Needed

For new exterior painting it is safe to say that three coats of paint are necessary for satisfactory appearance. The priming coat is of course largely absorbed by the wood. Houses usually are primed with a white lead base. This white lead is usually sold in buckets in the form of a paste which is about 90 per cent white lead and 10 per cent oil. Zinc oxide is also used to some extent, but the use of either one pure is not so good as a combination of two-thirds white lead and one-third zinc oxide, for white lead used alone has a tendency to powder while the zinc by itself has a tendency to become hard and scaly. In large cities where there are many industrial furnaces it has been said also that paint which is made of lead alone blackens more quickly than when lead and zinc are used in combination. The reason given being that there is often an excess of hydrogen sulfide in the air, coming from furnaces or gas plants, and this blackens the lead upon contact.

Painting may be facilitated if the trimming is painted first, leaving the body color to be neatly laid on against it. The paint should always be brushed

on with the grain and well worked into the crevices and pores of the wood. Four or five days should elapse between coats in order that each coat may have time to harden thoroly before the succeeding coat is applied.

Estimating the Amount

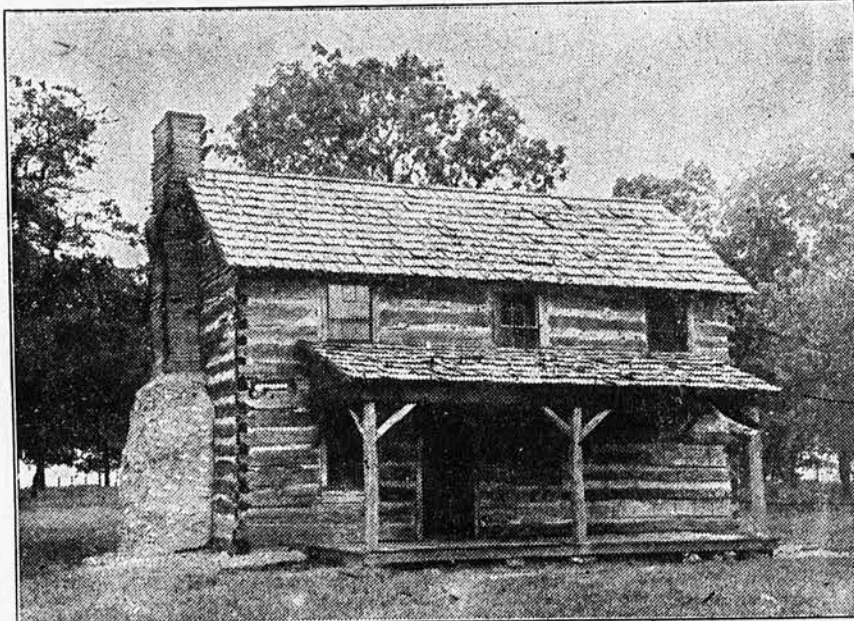
In estimating the amount of paint necessary for a piece of work, one may figure on approximately 200 to 250 square feet of wood surface for 1 gallon of ready mixed paint, allowing for two coats. For covering metallic surfaces, one gallon will be sufficient to provide two coats for 300 to 350 square feet. The weight of a gallon of mixed paint varies considerably, but the average may be taken at about 16 pounds.

The treatment of shingles may result in some very pleasing effects if properly done. Special shingle stains of almost every color are now on the market. These usually consist of some pigment suspended in creosote or some such liquid. The creosote has a specific preserving action also. There are some objections to creosote because of its odor, and this objection becomes more acute when water is drained from the roof into a cistern.

Refinishing Old Surfaces

Prepared shingle stains will cover about 200 square feet of surface a gallon if applied with a brush, or this quantity will be sufficient for dipping approximately 500 shingles. Rough sawed shingles will require about 50 per cent more stain than smooth ones.

One pound of cold water paint will cover about 50 square feet for the first coat on wood, according to the condition of the surface, and about 40 square feet of brick, stone or rough concrete.



Many of Our Pioneers Lived in a Home Like This and Every Spring Its Walls were Brightened by a Liberal Coat of Whitewash.

In refinishing old paint work on the exterior of a building it is sometimes necessary to scrape off the old paint with a stiff wire brush if it has become rough and scaly. In extreme cases it may become necessary to burn off the old paint with a gasoline torch, which softens it so that it may be scraped off while hot. Exterior work if properly done by good workmen should last for seven or eight years longer. It may lose its lustre without materially affecting the body of the paint. In this event, the surface may be easily renewed by cleaning the old surface, and applying a coat of oil or paint with an excess of oil.

Many planing mills follow the practice of giving all door and window frames a priming coat before they leave the mill, and leaving the interior parts, which are to be stained and varnished, untouched. After priming the cracks and crevices should be filled with putty, and the second coat applied. The third coat is, as a rule, the final one, and may be an ordinary paint, drying with a gloss. If the gloss is undesirable it may be removed by light buffing with pumice stone and water.

Enamel paint is made with varnish as a vehicle. It is a more expensive paint than the common type and is usually applied on interior work over oil paint which has been roughened with sandpaper. After the first coat of enamel has hardened it may be roughened with steel wool or sandpaper, and the final coat applied. This coat will have a bright sheen which may be left or removed by rubbing flat with pumice.

How to Use Varnish

Any discussion of paints and painting would be incomplete without some reference to varnishes and the methods of their application. Varnishes are of two classes; oil varnish and spirit varnish. The oil varnishes are made by mixing certain gums and resins with linseed oil, and dissolving this compound in benzine or turpentine. Spirit varnishes are made by dissolving the gums and resins in some volatile oil. Shellac is an example of a spirit varnish. It is usually dissolved in wood alcohol.

The gums used in varnish making are known commercially as anime, copal and amber. Copal is used quite extensively, as it is least expensive, though not so durable. There are softer gums used also, among which may be listed mastic and grammar. The varnishes from these gums are not so tough nor durable as those made from the harder gums. The softest of the gums are dissolved in alcohol for the manufacture of a hard and quick drying varnish more glossy than the turpentine varnishes, though not so durable. These varnishes are used largely in piano and furniture finishing, where sometimes as many as fourteen coats of varnish are applied and rubbed down with pumice stone or rotten stone to obtain the desired finish.

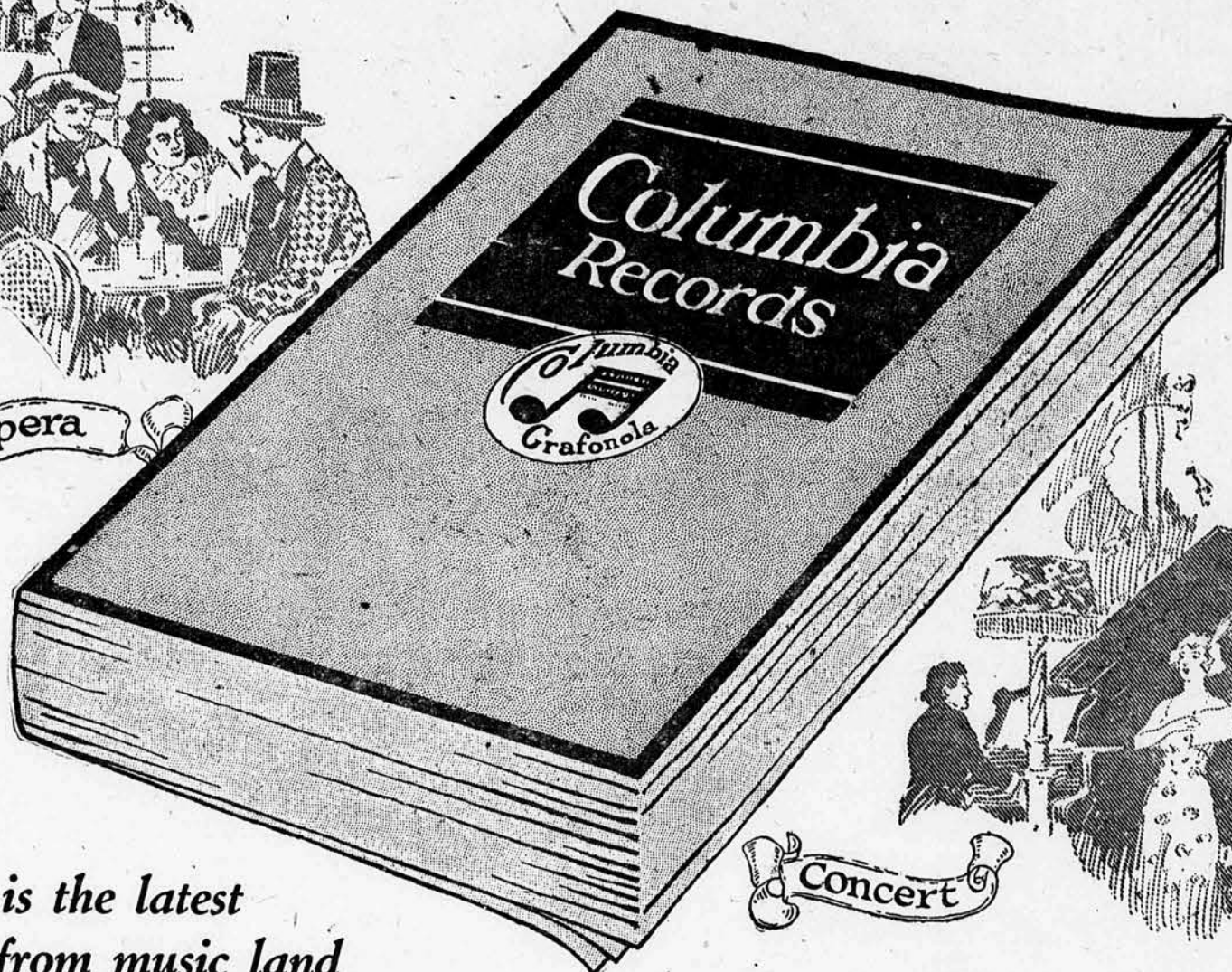
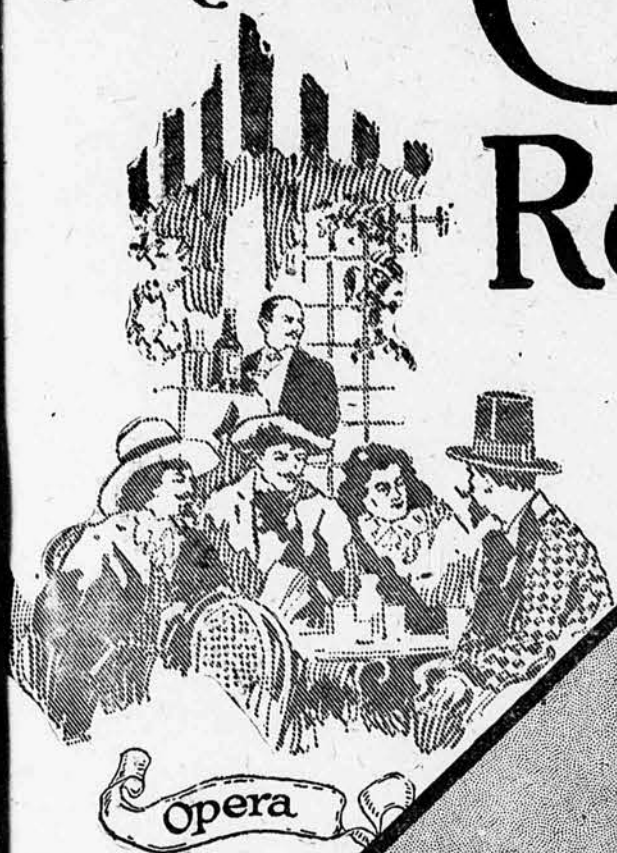
The wood to be varnished should first be given a coat of filler, rubbed in with the grain, and after about one hour's drying rubbed off with a rag. After this is thoroly dried, the first coat of varnish may be applied. After three or four days this may be rubbed down with steel wool or fine sandpaper and the second coat applied. One or two other coats of varnish may be applied three or four days apart to obtain the desired finish, and the last one may be left glossy or rubbed flat with pumice.

Coloring and Staining

Very often some particular color, such as walnut, oak or mahogany is desired. This stain may be applied with the filling coats, and the varnish applied over it. It is advisable to test out the color on several small sticks or boards before applying to a floor or wall.

Waxed floors are finished by the use of prepared floor wax, four or five coats of which may be applied over two coats of varnish, each coat of the wax being well rubbed and polished with a good floor polishing brush of some kind.

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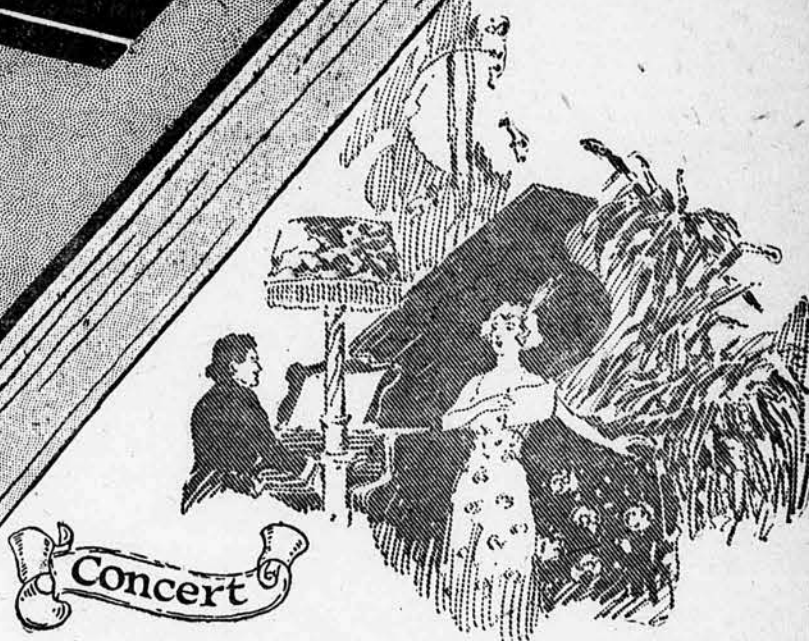
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Join the Capper Calf Club

Wanted—Five Boys and Girls in Every Kansas County to Start Their Own Bank Accounts and Compete for Prizes

By Earle H. Whitman
Club Manager

YES, we have a pig club for the boys and a poultry club for the girls. I do not consider, tho, that at present our club work is well rounded out. Boys who become farmers for themselves will raise other livestock in addition to swine, while as farmers' wives our girls should know something of farm animals. If giving the boys a start with hogs and girls a start with poultry is worth while, why wouldn't it be better to add a third division to our club work?

There was a moment of hesitation on the part of the speaker, then: "I know what we'll do. We'll have a calf club for both boys and girls!"

The speaker was Arthur Capper—not Arthur Capper, United States Senator, but Arthur Capper, friend of Kansas boys and girls. "The calf club," continued Mr. Capper, "will give an opportunity to boys who are not in position to raise hogs and to girls who wish to get into something bigger than poultry raising. Then, too, boys and girls who have obtained a start with pigs and chickens will be able to get a similar beginning with calves."

Every boy or girl living on a farm or not in an incorporated town in Kansas is eligible for membership in the Capper Calf club. The age limit is 12 to 18 years. Only one member of a family may belong. County membership is limited to five. Present members of the Capper Pig club and Capper Poultry club are not eligible, but brothers or sisters of such members may join the Capper Calf club.

Before being enrolled as members, applicants will be required to provide references as to honesty and ability, signed by the local newspaper editor, if there is one, bank cashier, postmaster or rural carrier and one neighbor.

Every boy or girl accepted for membership will be required to enter two heifer calves. The calves may be grade or purebred but must not cost more than \$125 for the two. They may be either beef or dairy type, but both must be of the same breed and, if grades, must carry at least three-fourths of the blood of one breed.

Arthur Capper Lends the Money

If the member does not own the calves, cannot obtain them from his or her father's herd or does not have the money to pay for them, the money may be borrowed from Arthur Capper on the member's personal note bearing 6 per cent and payable on or before January 1, 1921. If thru misfortune the member is unable to pay, sufficient additional time will be allowed. It is expected that one calf shall be sold to pay for the other but this is not compulsory. If not purchased, the value of the calves shall be estimated by two disinterested persons when calves are entered in the contest.

The feeding period shall be for six months and calves not more than 1 month old must be entered in the contest not earlier than April 1 nor later than May 1, 1920. You must procure a little book and keep an exact record of the feed and milk you give your calves. Be careful to get your records right as we shall ask you to make affidavits as to their correctness if you win a prize. All feed and milk are to be charged at local market price as are hay and pasture. If grass is cut and fed, its value is to be estimated, as should be the weight and value of hay when inconvenient to weigh.

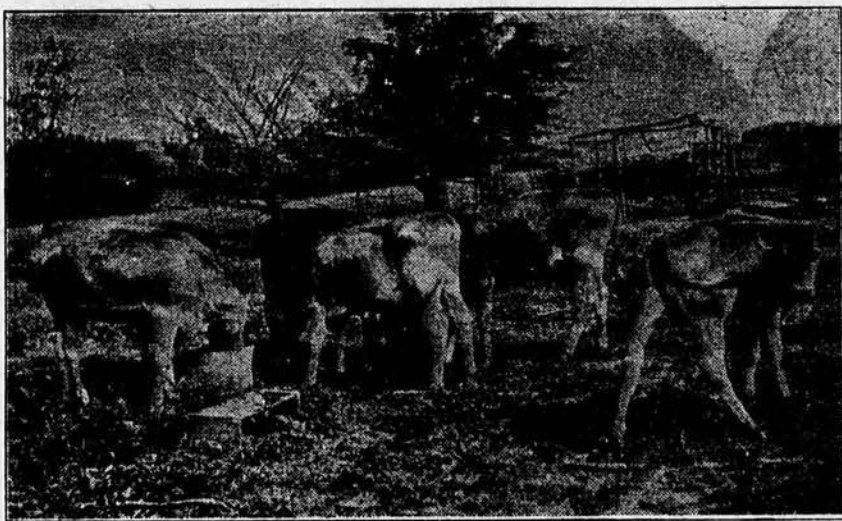
On or before November 2, 1920, club members shall balance their records and figure the exact feed cost for the two calves during the 6 months' feeding period. To this shall be added the original value of the calves when entered in the contest. On the first Saturday in November, 1920, the club member shall take the two calves to the county seat, or some other agreed place where all calves in the club in that county shall be assembled. Three photographs—front, side and rear—of the calves are to be taken by a competent photographer and these photographs, along with a story of "How I

Fed and Cared for My Contest Calves," and the feed record, are to be filed with Earle H. Whitman, club manager, not later than 10 days after this exhibit. If bad weather prevents the holding of this meeting, additional time will be given, but meetings must be held not later than November 15. At the time the calves are exhibited and photographed three disinterested persons, to be selected by the calf owners, will estimate the value of the calves as breeding stock. These persons must be qualified to judge values correctly. The

county club \$50 will be given. Counties having three or more members may compete for this prize. If won by a club with fewer than five members the winners will be paid \$10 each.

A beautiful trophy will be awarded to the county club that shows the most pep. It will become the property of the county leader and will be engraved "Presented by Arthur Capper for Leadership." The winning leader will receive \$10 and each of his teammates will receive \$5.

Where three or more members are



Wouldn't You be Proud if One of These Little Beauties Belonged to You?
Join the Capper Calf Club and Have Some for Your Very Own.

calves may be offered for sale at auction or otherwise, but sale will not be compulsory. One or both may be listed for sale in the annual catalog put out for the Capper clubs.

After all photographs, records and stories have been filed with the club manager, and not later than November 25, 1920, the contest work will be judged on this basis:

	Points:
Net Profit	40
Condition and appearance	30
Story and records	30

"Net profit" shall be the difference between final estimated value of the two calves and value when entered in contest, plus feed cost. Condition and appearance will be judged by photographs submitted. This is a new plan in figuring awards for a state wide contest but livestock photographs are being used in class work in the agricultural colleges. These prizes will be awarded for the highest grades:

First Prize	\$20.00
Second Prize	15.00
Third Prize	12.00
Fourth Prize	10.00
Fifth Prize	8.00
Sixth Prize	7.00
Seventh Prize	6.00
Eighth Prize	5.00
Ninth Prize	4.00
Tenth Prize	3.00
Eleventh Prize	2.00
Twelfth Prize	2.00
Thirteenth Prize	2.00
Fourteenth Prize	2.00
Fifteenth Prize	2.00

For the best joint record made by a

enrolled a county club will be organized and one member will be appointed leader by the club manager. One meeting will be held each of the six months of the contest where possible and attendance at meetings will be compulsory during June, July and August. These meetings are important and members will be penalized for failure to attend them.

In addition to the cash prizes a Certificate of Achievement will be sent to every boy and girl who completes the club work and sends in a report but does not win, while a Diploma of Honor will be awarded to every winner. These certificates and diplomas will be signed by Arthur Capper and by the club manager.

To stimulate interest in the different breeds represented, members will be organized into breed clubs and officers elected by mail. The breed club membership fee will be 50 cents, to be sent to the club manager at the time the calves are entered in the contest. This money will be used to pay for stationery for the officers and to pay postage used by breed club secretaries. No part of it goes to the Capper Calf club.

Insurance in the Capper Pig club has proved very successful. Capper Calf club members will have the same protection from loss. Every member must pay into the insurance fund at the

time he enters his calves in the contest, 2 per cent of the calves' valuation at that time. This money will be deposited in a bank to the credit of the Capper Calf club insurance fund and its only use will be to pay insurance claims. As claims upon this fund are presented for loss of calves, additional assessments will be made upon club members to keep the fund sufficiently large to pay these losses. It is agreed that no member shall have to pay more than 10 per cent of the total value of his calves for insurance purposes. Insurance protection will cease at close of the contest, November 2, 1920, and within 10 days thereafter all insurance claims will be paid. If losses have been so great that the 10 per cent assessment has not supplied sufficient funds, the money will be divided proportionately among the losers. If losses should be so few as to leave a balance in the insurance account, the money will be refunded to club members in proportion to the amount paid, if the share of each member amounts to as much as 25 cents. Otherwise, the fund will be carried over to the credit of the club for the following year.

Should only one calf die the owner may continue keeping records on the remaining calf and his report will be based on work done with one calf instead of two. Insurance will be forfeited if the death of the calf is due to any carelessness or neglect. Sworn affidavit must be provided by the member and his father or guardian stating that the loss was due to no fault of the member before claim will be allowed. The club manager must be notified within 48 hours after the calf's death or insurance will be forfeited.

It is desirable that all members keep at least one contest calf as the purpose of this club is to provide a cow for the boy or girl who enters. If a sufficient number of the club members for 1920 desire to continue with the care of the calf until it becomes a cow, freshens and the keeping of milking records can be undertaken, such a department will be added next year. This will be decided upon at the close of the contest for 1920.

Assistance in Care and Feeding

Every assistance possible will be given club members in feeding and caring for their contest entries. Methods that have been tried and proved reliable will be recommended, and careful instructions are being prepared so that boys and girls will have every chance to take their calves thru the contest and show a good profit. Calf clubs are becoming more popular continually and provide most excellent training for farm boys and girls as well as a start in a profitable business.

It should not be understood that only boys and girls desiring to borrow money, with which to buy calves are wanted as members of the Capper Calf club. Any Kansas boy or girl is welcome, and if he or she already has the two calves necessary to start club work, the better it is. The liberal prizes offered are well worth working for, and club members who go thru a year's work will find pleasure in the social side of the club, and profit from competing with wide-awake boys and girls all over Kansas.

Remember, only five members will be enrolled to a county this year, and it won't take long for many counties to be filled. Clip out and fill in the coupon printed on this page, then send it to Earle H. Whitman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. You will receive at once a copy of the club rules and a recommendation blank. Filing of the proper recommendations will be sufficient to enroll you in the club, and the club manager will help you get lined up for active contest work. Capper Pig and Poultry club members will tell you of friendships formed, bank accounts started and valuable lessons learned in their work with pigs and poultry. Capper Calf club members will have the same opportunity. Who'll be the first member of the new club?

The Capper Calf Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

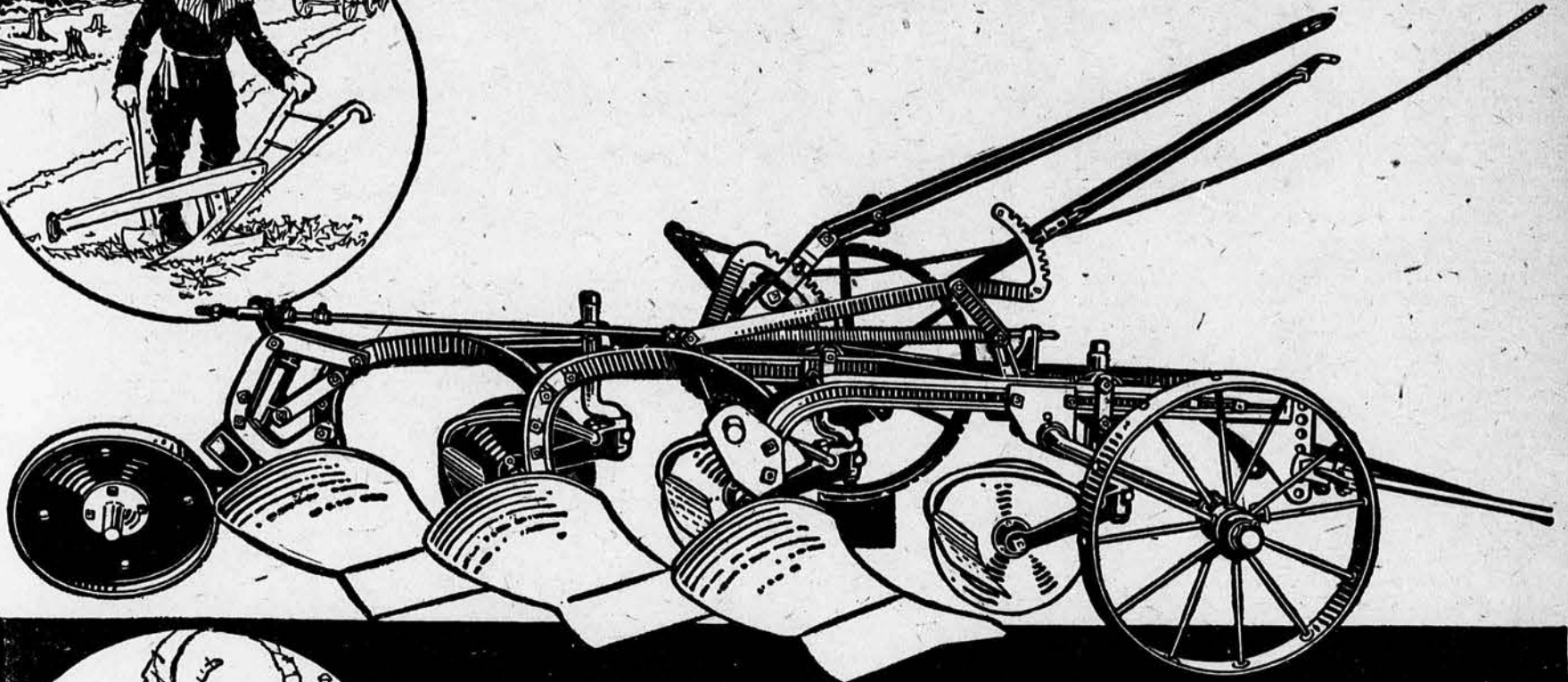
of county in the Capper Calf Club. I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice R. F. D. Date

Age Limit: 12 to 18

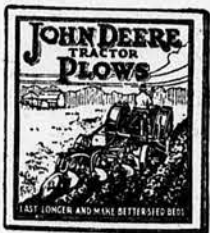


83 Years of Experience Produced this Plow

AWAY back into the years goes the history of John Deere Tractor Plows—back to the days of Andrew Jackson, when the first John Deere Plows enabled the pioneer farmers to make good seed beds in difficult virgin soil. It is a history of continued plow-making leadership—of increasing success in finding out what would best serve the farmer and in building plows to meet the requirements. That kind of experience always counts. And there is plenty of proof of it today in the success of

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR PLOWS

In every farming section these plows are increasing the long established reputation of John Deere Plows for giving the user the greatest final returns on his investment. They meet the requirements of successful tractor plowing—just as John Deere horse-drawn plows meet the requirements of their type.



Here's a Booklet You Should Have

It's full of good information for the man who needs a tractor plow. Send for your copy today. A post card will bring it to you. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill. Ask for Booklet FS111.

Equipped With Genuine John Deere Bottoms—They have an established, world-wide reputation for good scouring, good seed-bed making and long life. Hardened soft-center steel, chilled or combination bottoms can be furnished. You can get John Deere bottoms in the shape and type to meet the requirements of your soil.

Quick Detachable Shares on John Deere Tractor Plows are strong and close-fitting. Simply loosen one nut to remove the share. Tighten the same nut and the share is on tight.

Beams Are Guaranteed Not to Bend or Break, and there is no time limit on this guaranty. The heavy beam braces are long-lapped and are securely joined to the beams with heavy bolts and lock washers. John Deere Tractor Plows keep their alignment.

Simple, Strong and Positive Power Lift raises the bottom high and level. Lifting mechanism moves

only when plow is being lifted or lowered—practically no wear.

Work With Any Standard Tractor—The hitch is widely adjustable up and down or to the side.

Three Sizes—John Deere Tractor Plows are made in two-bottom, three-bottom and four-bottom sizes, with 10, 12 or 14 inch bottoms.

See These Plows at Your John Deere Dealer's Store—There is a John Deere dealer near you. He will be glad to show you John Deere Tractor Plows. It will pay you to investigate them. Remember, good plowing will be your object when you operate your tractor-plowing outfit. That's why plow quality counts so much. You need the best plow you can buy. Be sure to see John Deere Tractor Plows as soon as possible.

Write today for booklet describing John Deere Tractor Plows. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill.

JOHN DEERE



THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Letters Fresh From the Field



Farmers Discuss Militarism, Growing Crops, the Grange, Waste Road Land, Profiteering, Dairying, Marketing and Other Subjects

Editorials by Rural Correspondents

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

A Friend of the People

The attitude of Senator Capper in standing for some rights for the common people is highly commended and appreciated by his constituents. He is encouraging the people to entertain a hope that in some future legislation the interests of the general public may not be overlooked. Let the good work go on. We are for him.

H. C. Achenbach.

Clay Center, Kan.

Sunflowers for Silage

I have raised sunflowers for the last two years. In a thoro test on dairy cattle and sheep, I am satisfied sunflower silage is equal to corn silage. For planting we use a regular corn planter using a small drill plate trying to get the hills from 6 to 8 inches apart. That will require from 10 to 12 pounds of seed an acre. I cultivate this crop the same as for corn.

I cannot say what kind of results one would get feeding them to other stock. I would strongly advise trying them out in any place where corn cannot be raised successfully as I consider them much more drouth resistant than either corn or kafir and they mature in a shorter time than any other crop I know of. The tonnage is also much greater than any other.

Montrose, Colo. W. H. Bailey.

Commends Senator Capper

We wish to thank and encourage Senator Capper for his righteous stand for justice for the masses, and hope he will do all in his power to get our dear boys home from all foreign lands and keep up the fight against militarism with all the strength God gives him.

I also hope he will do all he can for the farmers, for when they can shoulder the burden no longer all business will fail. There are many of them quitting now, making the burden the heavier upon those who remain. The producers are the backbone of our nation. I thank the Lord that Senator Capper is where he is and for his stand.

Mrs. C. B. Hartman.

Ochiltree, Tex.

Praises the Grange

The Grange is an excellent organization. It already has done a great deal of good and is in a position to do a great deal more. The one drawback is that it fails to keep pace with the times and the farmers' everyday needs. In early days, the social side of the Grange was very good and is still so today but this does not satisfy the farmer's needs. The Grange has the best declaration of principles of any order in the United States today but this is a mighty poor thing on which to make a living. The farmers of today are de-

manding a broader vision of business methods, one that will answer their every day needs to meet with the requirements that are so perplexing.

The Grange is in a position to lead and make a future success if the members would only get together and see things alike.

We have today every branch of industry thoroly organized but that of farming. Why not wake up, you men who are in command, and lead farmers to victory. The rich are gobbling up our best farms. All we have left is wornout fields, washed lands and hard pan spots on which to rear our families and keep them contented. No wonder we have such hard times trying to keep the boys and girls on the farm. This is to be reckoned with and we are meeting with it, face to face, every day. If the farm organizations of today cannot give the required results we desire, we will still be court-ing something with a good taste to satisfy our pocketbooks—this is where taste speaks plainer than words.

For this reason, I have all confidence in the National Farm Bureau. I am informed that some of the counties are clipping off their appropriations—but this is a serious mistake. The farm bureau, mind you, was only a county affair until yesterday. We have nursed it along until now it is the largest of farm organizations. The county farm bureau has handled everything but the market end for the farmer but now this matter must have attention. A National Bureau will now pave the way for greater success. Keep it at work for several years to come and you will see the fruits of this organization. We need to make an outline to work by, that will get farmers together and hold them together as is done in other lines of industry.

The farmers today handle more wealth and receive the least pay or income of any business known. The only big thing in the way is—we are not master of our products but other business concerns have full control of all of their products. We must be master of all our staple products on the farm, at the different distributing points. If we are not offered enough to meet the cost of our products, keep them for awhile. This is in line with what all industries of the United States are doing today.

Neodesha, Kan.

G. A. Linn.

Slump in Livestock Prices

I think the slump in hog prices of the past 90 days has been the most unjust and undeserved hardship the farmer has had to endure for many years. The government encourages us to raise lots of hogs and products. I raised 60 hogs. When they weighed 100 pounds a head they were worth about \$23 a hundred. Now when they weigh 225 pounds they are worth about \$12 a hundred. Corn is \$1.50 a bushel. Is it any wonder we are discouraged with hog raising? Can't something be done to assist the producer? I for one am not going to buck a losing game very long. I have tried hard to improve my herd from year to year and do not like to give up my hogs, but I can't stand much of this. We appreciate Senator Capper's work at Washington very much.

Olathe, Kan.

W. E. Wright.

Utilize Waste Road Land

I believe the state should lease to the farmers of the state 13 feet on each side of the roads except state roads or where space cannot be spared. The farmer should set his fence on

the 40-foot line which will allow for a 26 or 30-foot graded road with plenty of room on both sides to work same. One cannot go beyond the ditches in turning with either a motor car or wagon. The farmer should pay \$15 a quarter for good land and for other land in proportion. The state should lease the land for a period of five years and if same is not a success at that time the state should have the farmers put their fences back on the 60-foot line. My plan would eliminate a strip of waste land containing 13 feet of weeds on each side of the roads which seed our farms to weeds besides harboring grasshoppers and other insects. This would add considerable land to every farm and would put into the road fund of Kansas about 3 million dollars and would bring into the state approximately 10 million dollars of extra wealth, every year.

W. T. Reed.

Farmers Ask Better Treatment

I am so glad we have a good farm paper in which we can assemble our thoughts and get them in print for better farm interests. Any subject that must be put forth with all our energy should be put thru the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze where it always gets results. It is very distasteful to all of us to put forth our very best efforts to farm these days, when we have to pay taxes on everything in the staple products that we produce and get so little returns for our work.

Until matters get better adjusted and give the tiller of the soil a square deal, a square grade, and a living price on all commodities that we produce, we farmers would like to see this profiteering abolished and labor conditions improved. It drives the farmers from the farm, we can't keep the boys or girls on the farms.

Let the states and government collect data of all articles that are manufactured by all concerns that sell goods to farmers. We would like to know the actual cost of some of the things we buy. It is all under the same class as agriculture. They are no better than the farmers. Show up both sides on paper instead of only the producer. The farmer is crowded closer to the wall every day. Some one will suffer and it is always the innocent person. The farmers are almost mad with so much juggling on markets. For this the farmers were compelled to organize their gigantic organization, called the National Farm Bureau. This soon will be one of the strongest organizations the world has had the opportunity to face.

If the government will just give farmers the reins, the same as they have done with concerns that fleece the farmer, I will assure you we can hold our end of the singletree up with any of them and will not rob them. All that we will ask will be just a good living and wages for the family. The farmers are going to slow down. They are not going to strike. We dislike strikes. We are feeling the effects of such things now. Some of the politicians better open their eyes and look around before it is too late.

Neodesha, Kan.

G. A. Linn.

Buying Milk Cows

In buying milk cows too many rely on the general appearance of the animals. If a cow has a well shaped udder, large milk veins, and conforms to the general dairy type she is purchased without question. I followed that plan until I learned that it was not safe or reliable. Now since the

milk scales and the Babcock tester have proved such mighty factors in the dairy business, I would not rely any more on a merely exterior judgment. Such action is never safe.

Another good plan is to milk the cow and from this test you can learn many things that you cannot determine from exterior judging. It will show you whether she is easy or difficult to milk, whether she has equal quarter development, whether she has any bad teats, and whether she is nervous and vicious. If the cow is purchased for the dairy or for the use of the family she should be tested for tuberculosis. This is the only way to be safe.

Broomfield, Colo.

L. Dykstra.

Profiteering Worse Than Bolshevism

I wish to commend Senator Capper's attitude in attacking profiteering on the floor of the Senate the other day. I agree with him that profiteering is a greater menace than Bolshevism because it is the maker of the same. I am a Methodist pastor in this place and I confess to you there is a great undertone of discontent due to the fact that the profiteer can do as he pleases and is not molested. The people in general do not desire Bolshevism because it does not represent American ideals at all. But many do wish to see a change in the affairs of men because they feel there is one kind of legislation for the man of money and another kind for the poor. When the wholesale price of shoes is \$4 and they retail at \$12 that is putting it on pretty stiff and unless this indiscriminate dealing is not curbed discontent will pile up on discontent and only God knows what may happen. Those that talk to me seem to have the idea that sovietism will bring relief and unless our law makers wake up and correct these flagrant evils, our American institutions may receive a severe set back. I am using all my influence in private and public for the upholding of our American institutions but I confess to you this is no small job.

Rev. Geo. F. Pollock.

Blaine, Wash.

Better Market System Needed

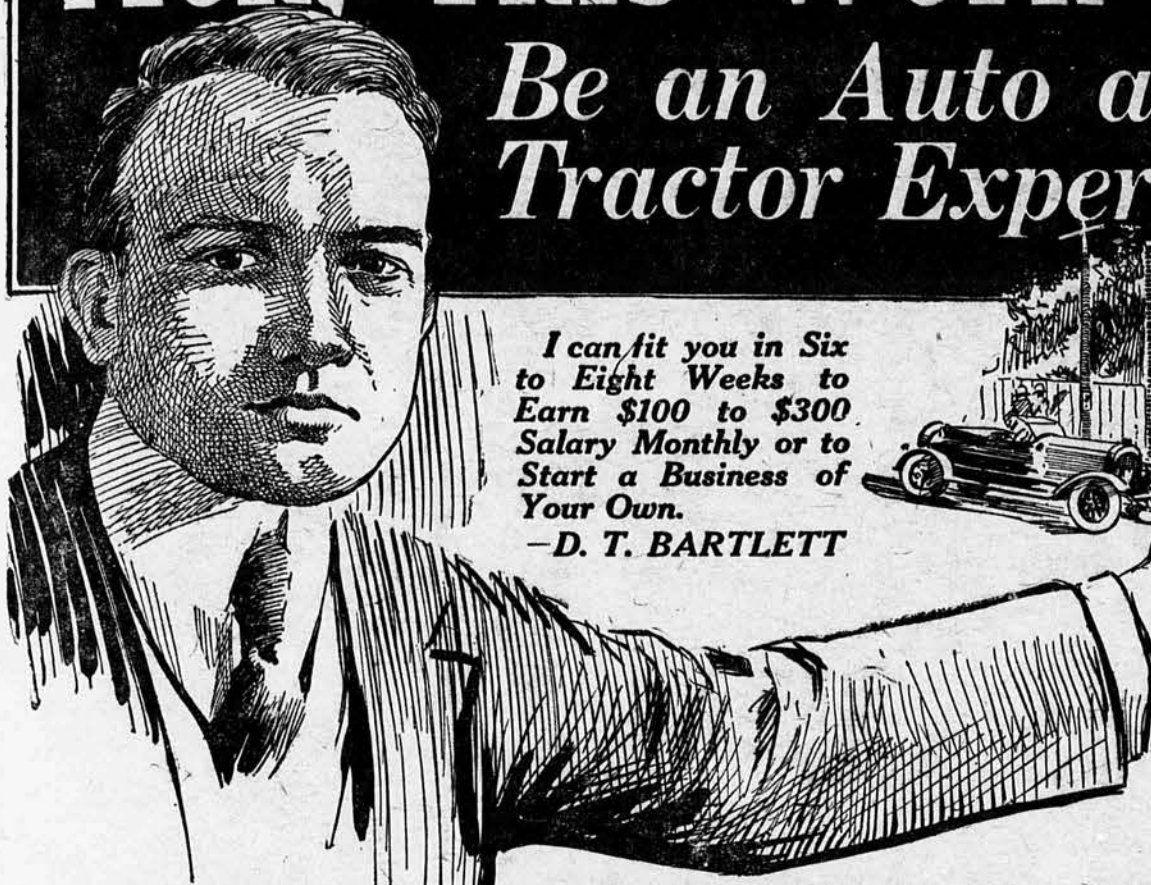
We need a marketing bureau at Washington with full control of our marketing system. Then perhaps we can make a beginning along the lines of economy. We can then organize the farmers along economic business lines and this is sorely needed. The true prosperity, confidence and stability of our nation can be no higher than the average of all the people composing our nation. I certainly hope we, the people of the greatest nation on earth, will not mar our fair record by any rash proceedings. These almost unbelievable conditions have not been the result of a day. They are the result of many years of neglect by the masses of their best interests and protection. Special privilege seekers and grafters have sought and obtained many positions of leadership and control while the masses have gone about their various duties.

We have always held out to the world a constructive program in the best interests of humanity. Be it far from us to fail in our own reconstruction after the great world crisis in which we played so great a part, to destroy false ambition and false ideals. May we thoughtfully consider and grant just consideration and treatment of our people as a whole. Be fair, as man to man, and our trouble will soon cease and we will again enjoy the blessing of liberty and prosperity which is now so surely threatened. Let us not mar our fair record by any rash proceedings.

A. C. Bailey,
Kinsley, Kan.

Men, This Work Pays Big!

Be an Auto and Tractor Expert



I can fit you in Six to Eight Weeks to Earn \$100 to \$300 Salary Monthly or to Start a Business of Your Own.

—D. T. BARTLETT

D. T. BARTLETT
President of Bartlett's Wichita Automobile and Tractor School and Originator of "Bartlett Method" of Practical Instruction.

**General Automobile Mechanics
Tractor Engineering
Lathe and Machine Work
Oxy-Acetylene Welding**

**Electric Lighting and Starting Systems
Automobile and Tractor Salesmanship
Garage Management
Chauffeuring
Vulcanizing**

Let me start you on the road to success. The automobile and tractor business is only beginning. The trained man is the one who wins. My method of training—the BARTLETT SYSTEM—is simple and practical. When you leave my school you can make good at once as an expert in—

Read What Graduates Say After Leaving My Automobile School and Entering Business!

A Few of the Hundreds of Grati- fying Letters Written to Me Recently.

Newport, Arkansas.
I am highly pleased with the course in your school and would advise anyone thinking of buying a tractor or going in the garage business to attend your school. I found your school very practical and all promises were faithfully carried out. I look back to the time and money spent in your school with pleasure and an investment to be proud of.

WALTER W. PADGETT.

Mullinville Kansas.
Am now drawing \$50.00 per week and haven't fallen down on a thing yet. I surely appreciate the training I received at your school.

J. D. SHARP.

Breckenridge, Missouri.
I am now in business for myself and making good. I have no trouble

in pleasing the people on car repairing. I am sure on the road to success and can surely be proud I selected Bartlett's School for my education.

WALKER RICHARDSON.

Lawton, Oklahoma.
Your school is just what you say it is and you do just what you say you will. Your method is simple and easy. Anyone with common sense could learn by your system. The training I received has done me lots of good.

GEORGE FETTKKE.

Braden, Oklahoma.
I would not take \$1,000.00 for what I learned in the school.

WARREN MARTIN.

Wayne, Oklahoma.
I stayed about two months and I learned what there was to an automobile. Will want a mechanic from Mr. Bartlett's to help me, for if he has gone through this school he knows what there is in an automobile.

JESSE WALL.

Weatherford, Texas.
I believe that anyone wanting training of that kind should attend your school. I have been in the automobile business ever since the day I left your school, and have made more easy money than I ever made at anything.

JOE McCARTY.

Bonham, Texas.
The Bartlett method of training in six to eight weeks will put a man where he can get a job that will bring him big wages. There's always a great demand for Bartlett graduates because they have the proper training.

ED LEE SHERER.

Grape Vine, Texas.
I am sure proud I am a graduate from the Bartlett Wichita Auto School for their graduates are the only successful auto mechanics in this part of the country. There is no trouble whatsoever for the Bartlett graduate to get work.

ELLIS HUFFMAN.

U. S. S. Cummings.
I am now serving on the U. S. S. Cummings, a destroyer, and believe me I am thankful I took training in your school. It has helped me more than I can tell. Now I am a first-class master-mechanic.

SHERMAN G. DeGRAFF.

Beeville, Texas.
I have been doing well since I left your school. I have been working in a garage as general repair man and have never drawn less than \$150 per month. I repair all makes of cars and have never failed on any of them. Money couldn't buy what I learned at your school. I think you have the best method of training of any of the automobile schools.

L. C. WRIGHT.

Send For My Book and Read
What Many Other Graduates
Have To Say.

There's No Reason in The World Why You, Too, Cannot Succeed! Learn This Trade Now!

Different From Other Schools.

Bartlett's Wichita Auto & Tractor School is the largest and most successful trade school in the southwest. It is also the first and oldest mechanical school in the state of Kansas.

When you have completed the Bartlett Method of training you can step right out and make good. The instructions are easy. I use no books or charts. My students get plain, common sense training. They learn by actually doing things with their own hands under expert instructors. They get personal and individual instruction. Send for my book full of pictures showing the school and my practical methods of training.

My Equipment Complete.

The large building occupied by my school is filled with the latest and best equipment used in instruction. Here you will find motors from one cylinder up to the large twelve-cylinder airplane type motor, lathes, rebor-ing machines, welding plants, vulcanizing machines, forges, etc.,

etc., and my instructors are the equal of any. In addition, my tractor farm nearby gives practical lessons in tractor repair and operation.

Special Advantages.

Every student here is entitled to full privileges in the Wichita Y. M. C. A. free. This means you will have the free use of the gymnasium, swimming pool, reading rooms, cheap restaurant, amusement, lectures, and association with the best men of the city.

You come here to work and to learn and not to waste time on such distractions as you will find in cities larger than Wichita. Wichita is a clean moral city with no Sunday shows, no joints, dives or dangerous resorts. It is principally a school and church town.

Anyone Can Enter.

No entrance examinations are necessary. You do not have to be a high school or college graduate. You do not have to have any previous experience with autos. You do not have to be a

"natural born" mechanic. Most of my students come straight from the farms and small towns. They are of all ages. Come just as you are. You will succeed.

My Guarantee.

I guarantee absolutely to fit students for good paying positions. Upon graduation you will be granted a diploma. You may stay until you are an expert mechanic, and you may return at any time for further instruction without additional charge. My present tuition rate is much less than that of other schools. Living expenses are low as I help you secure board and room at pleasant home-like places under special arrangements.

Write To Me Today.

You cannot get the Bartlett training in any other school. So send for my free book now; it contains pictures of scores of successful graduates. They had my personal attention just as you will have. Let me hear from you.

Save Money By Send- ing This Coupon

Write your name on the Coupon below right now, and mail it me. Or just write your name and address on a post card, and say, "Send me your book." I'll send you the book and reserve for you a course in my school at the present low tuition rate. This does not obligate you in the least. It merely insures that you will get the low rate when you do come. Do this now while your mind is made up. Address me personally.

FREE BOOK COUPON!

D. T. BARTLETT, President,
Bartlett's Wichita Automobile & Tractor School,
106 N. Topeka Avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

Without obligation on my part, send me your FREE Book entitled "THE WAY TO A BETTER JOB," and reserve for me the present low tuition rate, in case I should decide to enroll.

Name

Postoffice

..... State.....

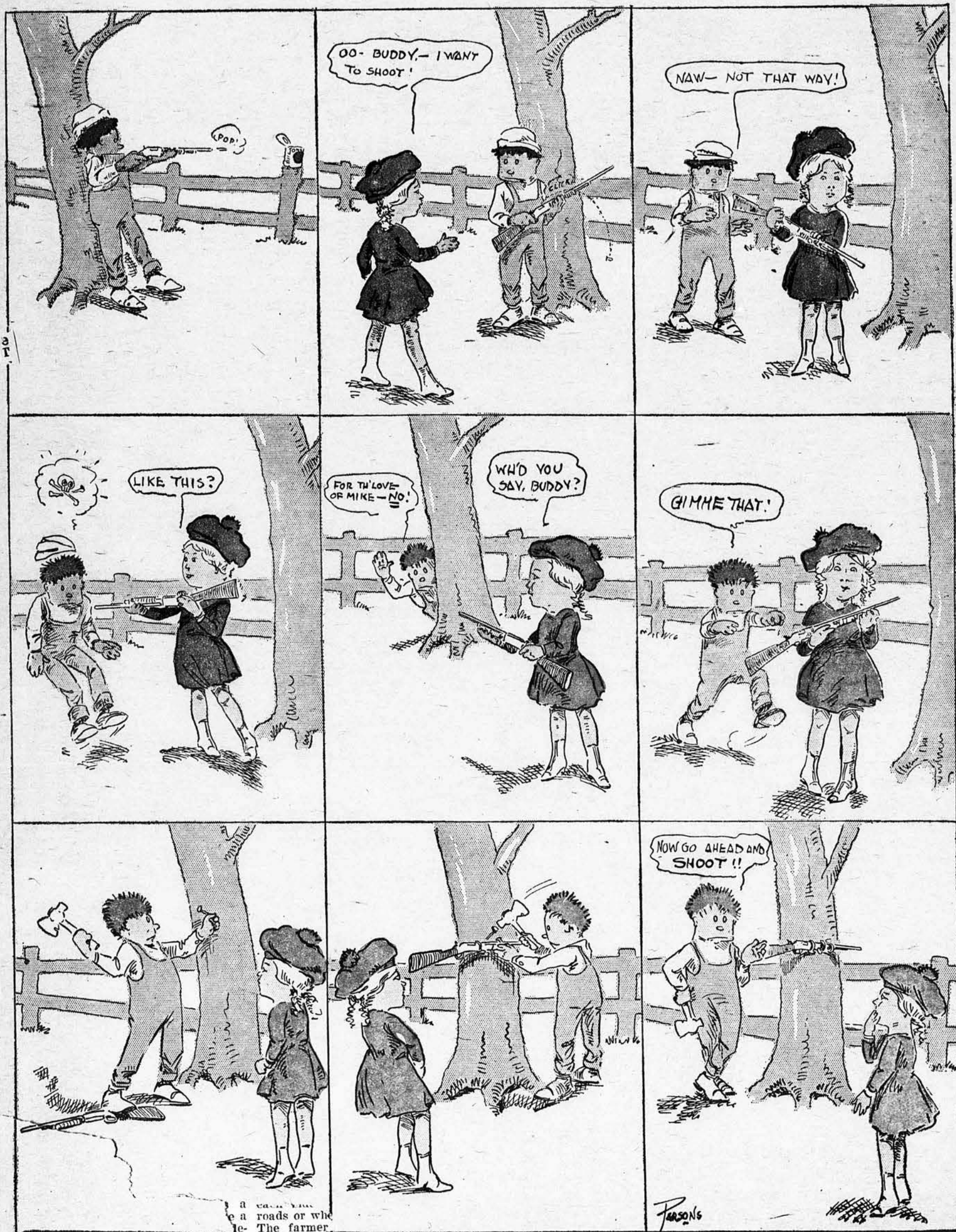
BARTLETT'S

Wichita Auto & Tractor School



The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Buddy's Girl was a Little Reckless With the Gun So Buddy To Play Safe
Nailed the Death Dealing Weapon to a Tree*



Washington Comment

by Senator Capper

I HAVE just presented to Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, the following appeal in behalf of the hog raisers and other Western meat producers: "I wish to make a special appeal to you in behalf of the meat producers of the West. Throughout Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and other Southwestern states stockmen are facing enormous losses and in some cases these losses spell failure and bankruptcy. But even this is not the worst feature of the situation. Having already suffered great losses many producers of meat are unwilling to run the risk of taking further losses and practically all farmers are raising fewer hogs and cattle, while many are going out of the business entirely. This sort of thing will not have to go on very long until Europe, and eventually our own country, will be facing a meat shortage.

Hog Raisers Complain

"Here is a letter received from a good farmer friend in Kansas, that I unqualifiedly indorse and which is typical of many letters I am getting:

I take the liberty of writing you in regard to the hog proposition. If our government does not think enough of the producers of pork to protect them so they can get at least cost of production, then they will surely quit producing. At the present time farmers are losing heavily on hogs and if something is not done and done quickly, there will not be a crop of spring pigs in Douglas county worth mentioning. A great many have already disposed of all their breeding stock and the rest will soon do likewise if there is not something done. The present prices of all kind of feed do not justify one to feed to hogs. There is surely some way to regulate and equalize prices so that they will be better than what they are now. The farmer is the last man to squeal, but surely he has some ground for a kick at the present hog market. You know that corn at \$1.60 a bushel and hogs at \$13 a hundred will not show an even break when it takes 13 bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of pork. If the European countries are going to concentrate their buying, then it is up to us to concentrate our selling. I am a farmer and have been all my life, but I never saw such a wide difference in the prices of raw materials and the finished product. Here is hoping that something will be done either to reduce the price of feed, or raise the price of hogs. I am feeding 50 head and if present prices continue I will lose at least \$10 a head. A. L. HOLCOM.
Lawrence, Kan.

"No doubt you are familiar enough with hog raising to know that a farmer cannot feed \$1.60 corn to hogs that he must sell at \$13 a hundred and make any money. It is generally estimated that it requires 13 bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of pork. I have letters from farmer friends who tell me they will lose \$10 a head on hogs they are fattening if hog prices are not soon brought more nearly in line with corn prices. The commonest of common sense tells one that if the farmers cannot at least get cost of production they will soon cease producing. A great many farmers already have disposed of their breeding stock and the trend toward greatly reduced production already has begun. A stabilizing of hog prices is one of the immediate needs, if this movement towards lower production is to be stopped.

Must Stimulate Foreign Buying

"The cause of the present depression of hog prices is not far to seek. Last year the United States exported 1 1/2 billion pounds of pork. With almost as much pork in sight for the year just closing, foreign demand has fallen off almost entirely, and there is not enough outlet for this meat here at home. The situation, therefore, so far as the Western producer is concerned is most critical. Clearly what is needed is a stimulation of foreign buying. The government having discontinued the arrangement by which Mr. Hoover was practically the agent for the sale of all our meat surplus, and no arrangement having been devised to take the place of the one discontinued, coupled with a failure to provide means for the extension of credits to Europe, following the discontinuance of direct government credits to the foreign governments, the American meat producer finds himself suddenly deprived of the customary market for his surplus. Yet the need of Europe is none the less, as Mr. Hoover himself attests.

"What is needed, therefore, until Europe is again up to her usual production level of manufactures, is a further extension of credits, either by

private or governmental means. Until Europe gets the money she must have the credits. Unquestionably it would be better if these could be arranged thru private agencies and Congress has enacted legislation looking to the organization of international banking corporations for such purposes, but until such institutions are established, the government should take measures for the extension of such credits as would equalize the rates of exchange and bring Europe back into the market as a purchaser of American meat. Even from a humanitarian viewpoint alone such a course would be justified, for unquestionably a considerable portion of Europe will find itself on the verge of starvation if deprived of its usual supply of American meats.

"I know that as head of the Department of Commerce you are deeply concerned with the development and extension of our export trade. May I suggest that you cannot render this country any greater service than by assisting in every way possible in re-establishing a market in Europe for our surplus meat products? There should be an outlet for our 1 1/2 billion pounds of surplus pork in Europe. They should pay us a fair price.

Lower Ocean Freights Needed

"It occurs to me also that some relief might be afforded by a reduction in ocean carrying charges. Everything tending to add to the price that must be paid by the consumer operates by just that much to depress the price received by the producer. Ocean carrying rates are still largely on a war basis and unreasonably high compared with pre-war ocean freight rates.

"Let me say that any attention either thru your own Department or thru the co-operation of other Departments of the government you may be able to give this subject will be deeply appreciated by the Western producers. Furthermore, you will help put an end to a condition that is operating to deprive the stricken peoples of Europe of needed food and is bringing destruction to one of the most important of American industries. If I can be of any service, let me know."

The Daylight Law

Certain Eastern interests that think they can improve on God's time are reviving the campaign for so-called Daylight Saving plan, and it may be possible that Congress will have to face this issue again. The propaganda is being worked by what is known as the National Daylight Saving association backed by big business interests. New York and Pennsylvania have state laws providing for turning the clock forward and back twice a year and these laws are being made the basis of the effort to get other Eastern states to adopt similar laws, and where the states cannot be persuaded to act, principal cities in the states will be asked to join the movement. Besides the two states named progress is being made in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland in the East; Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee in the South; Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin in the Central states, and there are signs of some activity even west of the Mississippi in Minnesota, Colorado and Utah. If large cities in these states can be induced, thru action of the city councils or the chambers of commerce, to change the time in large factories and mercantile establishments, the agitators of daylight wasting think they will be able to insert a wedge that will enable them to reopen their campaign in Congress with some hope of success. So far as this Congress is concerned, I feel sure there will be no re-enactment of the clock-changing law, for the Congress not only has twice passed the repeal law, but the last time passed it by a two-thirds vote of both Senate and House over the President's veto. I shall exert every effort to block the re-enactment of this law that is so inimical to the farmers' interests in the Senate and I am sure the people can rely on the solid delegation from Kansas in both House and Senate to oppose any move in this direction.

A committee representing the American Legion recently appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and urged the enactment of a law for universal military training. While this committee may represent the sentiment of the officials of the Legion, letters I am receiving from former service men cause me to doubt whether they represent the rank and file of service men or even the enlisted men of their own organization. Former service men should let their Senators and Congressmen know their views on this and other matters of legislation. While members of the House and Senate may not be greatly influenced by letters that are obviously the result of organized propaganda, nothing counts with them like genuine letters from former soldiers, sailors and marines who make it plain they are voicing their own views. These former service men can have a powerful effect on legislation affecting not alone their own interests but of general character if they will take the pains to let members of the House and Senate know their views. If the men who fought and won the Great War don't want universal military training adopted as a national policy they should let their wishes be known.

The Mexican Situation

I have learned since coming to the Senate that one of the questions that is always with us in some form or other is the Mexican situation. If it is not an outrage on some American private citizen, it is the arrest of American sailors, or the kidnapping and subsequent arrest of Jenkins, our consul. Americans cannot be blamed for their indignation at the outrages so frequently perpetrated on Americans in Mexico, and yet the whole thing is so involved with American predatory interests in Mexico that a veil of suspicion is thrown over our Mexican relations. The Senate has a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations making an investigation of Mexican affairs now. Senator Fall, the chairman of this subcommittee, recently took matters up with President Wilson, and as a result the President invited, indeed almost ordered, Congress to keep its hands off. For the time being, therefore, the Mexican situation is wholly in the President's hands. He has been informed that he will have the support of Congress in any steps he may take to compel our

Mexican neighbors to behave, but in whatever steps, if any, are taken the President has made it clear he wishes to be left free to take the initiative. My own opinion is that the country is at this time very much opposed to intervention. A great many people believe the oil companies and other big interests are behind the intervention propaganda.

Useless Investigations

I have a letter from a Kansas friend complaining of the manner in which public money is being squandered in what he regards as useless investigations. It cannot be denied that there is much merit in his observations. There seems to be a tendency on the part of Congress to investigate almost everything, and these investigations do cost the government immense sums of money. Of course, legislation cannot be enacted without hearings before the various committees of House and Senate, but I take it that what the people complain of is the great number of special investigations that have been launched within recent months. I myself feel that Congress has done about all the investigating necessary in regard to most of these matters and I sympathize with the very evident desire of the people for less inquiry, less talk, and more action. I am anxious to see Congress get busy and give the country some constructive legislation as quickly as possible.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

To Tractor Farmers

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

Business Man—Who is at the 'phone?
Typist—Your wife, sir.
Business Man—What does she wish?
Typist—The only word I can make out is "idiot," sir.
Business Man—I'll come at once.
She probably wishes to talk to me.

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when the table drink is changed from coffee to

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Its rich flavor makes it fully acceptable to those who like coffee but find coffee doesn't like them.

This healthful table beverage has not increased in price

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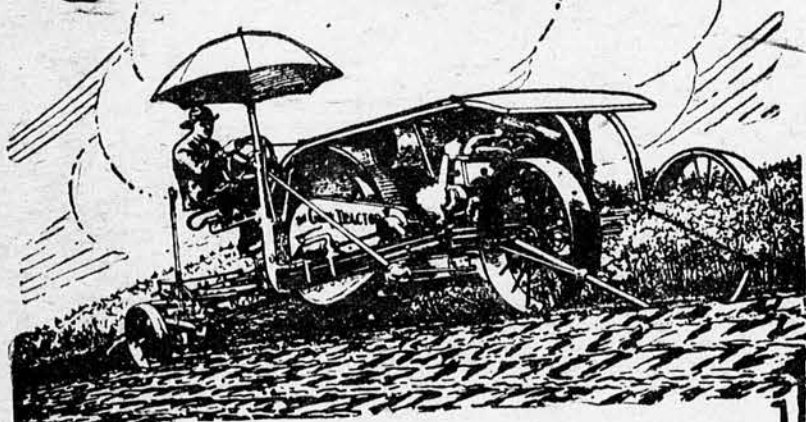
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BUILT FOR YEARS OF SERVICE

The Gray Tractor is built right. Every part is especially designed to last and stand up under years of hard work. This is one reason for the popularity of the Gray. The repair bills are small, and the tractor, itself, is so strong and sturdy that even after four, five and six years of hard work, it will do a mighty good day's work.

Side Arms an Exclusive Feature

Side arms may be attached to either side of the Gray frame. These side arms give you a wide range for hitching a suitable combination of tools for any field work you may wish to do. You can see for yourself what a big saving in time and work this wonderful feature gives you.

No Differential—No Bevel Gears

The wide drive drum does away with the differential, which has always caused so much trouble and expense on tractors. Six spur gears handle the two forward speeds and reverse. No bevel gears are used. Heavy duty roller chains transmit the power to the drive drum. These chains are tightly encased and run in oil.

Does Not Pack the Soil

The wide drive drum on the Gray Tractor is one of its greatest assets. The wide bearing surface distributes the weight so that the soil under it does not pack. At the same time, it levels and smooths the surface in good shape. When plowing over weedy ground, the drum will level the weeds flat, so the plows can turn them under easily. For road work it has no equal in smoothing down the dirt left by the scraper.

18 H. P. on Drawbar—36 H. P. on Belt

The Gray is a four-plow tractor, and has ample power for any work you may need it for, from pulling a road grader to running a separator. If you farm 200 acres or more, the Gray is the tractor for you to buy.

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We will gladly send you our illustrated catalog, which shows in words and pictures just what the Gray is and does. Write for it today.

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221 30th Ave. S. E.

Minneapolis, Minn.



The Gray Tractor furnishes steady, dependable power for all belt work

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

IT FREEZES a little every night, and thaws out a little every day. Some say that it is working damage to the wheat; I can't see that ours is harmed yet but such weather certainly will not do it any good. Our wheat ground was worked up deeply last fall and the seed was put down to a good depth and the green plant still seems snugly anchored at the bottom of the drill furrow.

Government Railroad Control

Now that the coal strike is over the farmers are beginning to take a strong interest in the railroad question. Virtually all of them are in favor of a return to private ownership with a strong government regulation. It also begins to look as if something of the kind would have to be done with the coal mines. The people are no longer in a mood to leave complete control of their fuel supplies to lie in the hands of a radical foreign-born miner or in that of a bunch of mine owners intent only on getting rich quick.

A Longer Test Needed

The farmers are certain that under existing conditions government operation of railroads has not had a fair chance; they know that for several years before the war the roads were breaking down; that they could not handle the traffic offered and, in short, were being fast outgrown by the country. The war, which "gobbled up everything in sight" checked any expansion of the roads and prevented even a normal increase in rolling stock at a time when business was increasing with each succeeding month. The country has advanced 10 years in the last three; the railroads are where they were 10 years ago. It is a situation that cannot be relieved in a month or a year and I fear those who expect immediate improvement as soon as the roads are again in private hands are due to be disappointed. I believe matters will be worse before they become better; the cry everywhere is for a reduction in costs but railroad hands are all asking for increased wages and the first demand of the railroad owners will be, no doubt, increased rates.

Days of Frenzied Finance

A large part of the railroad trouble dates back to the years when "financiers" were stealing everything loose and adding it to their private account. The roads so looted never recovered; you know which ones they were and you also know which ones were honestly operated. We have both kinds in Kansas. When a young man starts in as a minor clerk in a railroad office and in a few years, after "managing" the business of several roads, is rated as worth more than 250 million dollars while the roads which he "managed" are worth 250 millions less than they were, we can imagine what happened. I am aware that "stolen" is a harsh word; it grated on the ears of the fox in old times who instructed her children that they should never say "stole"; that the correct phrase was "obtained by superior ability." So perhaps we should say that the railroad "obtainers" of a generation ago had very superior ability. At any rate you and I are still paying their bills and are likely to continue doing so for years to come.

Hay and Wheat Declines

The farmers of this part of Kansas, whose main production in farm crops for 1919 was wheat and hay, received a Christmas present of a reduction of \$3.50 a ton on hay and 15 cents a bushel on wheat. I was looking for the reduction in hay for I knew large stocks had been held back from market by car shortage. When cars in which to ship increased this stock would go rapidly to market and a price reduction would ensue. I don't believe the wheat price reduction will hold long unless the government can find some way to weaken the market, for wheat and wheat products are today the cheapest foodstuffs in the world.

But what farmers are wondering at is, that some other commodity aside

from that produced on the farm does not go lower. Up to date not one single thing except farm products has been lowered in price; on the other hand, many things have gone much higher. All farmers will agree that everything is too high and would welcome a descent to a lower level if all things could be lowered equally. But when farm produce is alone singled out for price reductions you may know that ill feeling is sure to result. I think that Senator Capper used just the right phrase a few days ago when he said the farmers were becoming sullen; that word exactly expresses the attitude of many with whom I have talked during the last 30 days. They are very, very tired of being made the "goat."

Tractor Saws the Wood

We gave the tractor a job of wood sawing during the last week. For several years we have had a 5-horse power gasoline engine to pull the saw and we thought it did well but when the tractor took hold we found that we didn't know what power was. There is a big difference between nursing along a big stick of hard red elm and giving the saw a chance to cut it off than there is in shoving it right on to the saw and getting it cut off "whang"—just like that. The only thing we have to regard in sawing wood now is the saw; the power will take care of the rest of it. During the coming week we hope to get up enough wood to last us until this time next year; we have got things fixed now so we don't give a "whoop" for striking coal miners so far as our personal fuel supply is concerned.

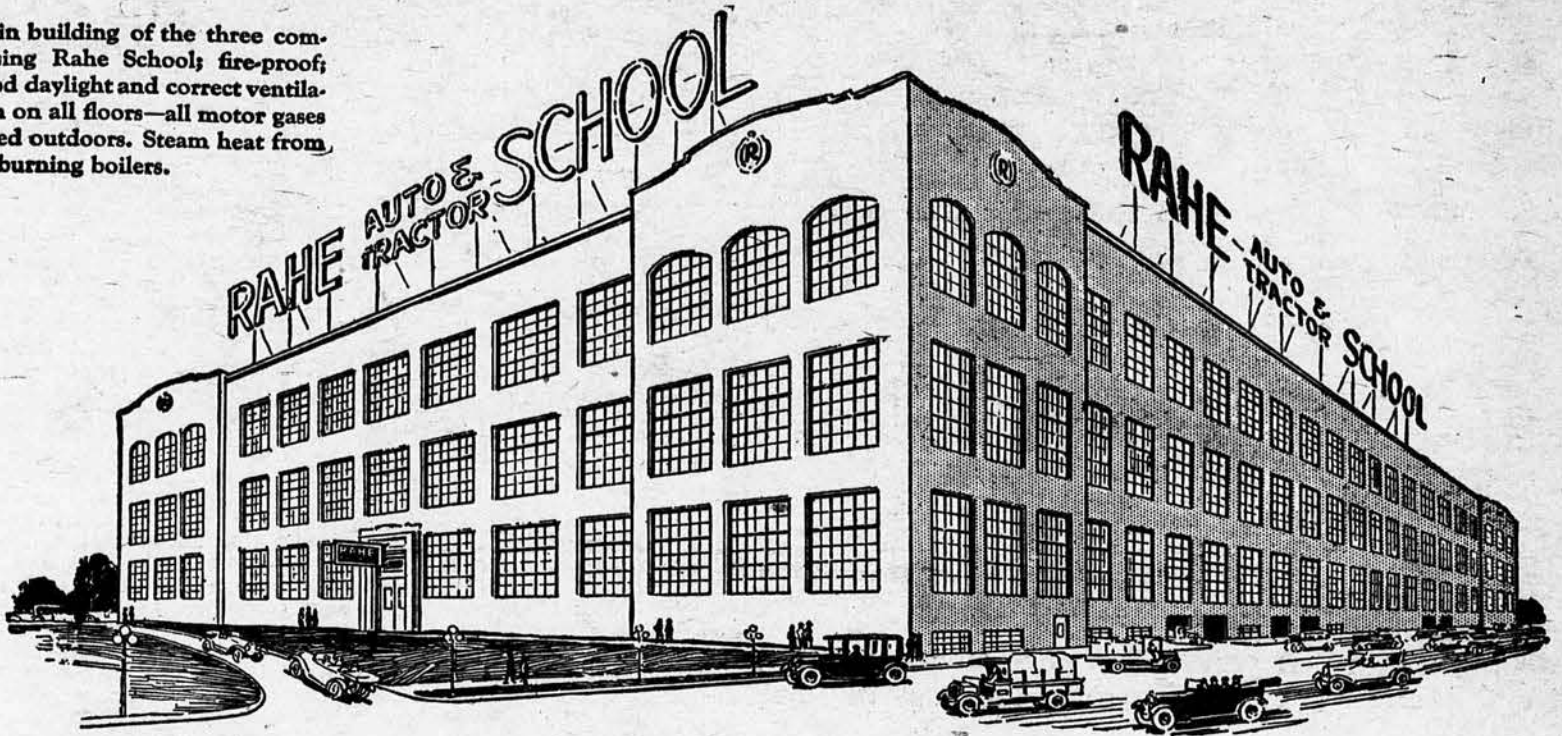
Butchering on the Farm

Another job for the holiday week was butchering and making up a supply of sausage, lard and curing the side meat and hams for the smoke house. We plan this winter to cure about 50 per cent more meat than we did one year ago. First, because the price of hogs is on such a low level as compared with other things and second, because we expect to see the price of cured meat very high next summer. By that time the assured fact of a scarcity of hogs will begin to take hold and that will be a good time for the packers to get rid of the stock they are laying in now. I can assure city folks of one thing as being certain; the shortage of pork products in the fall of 1920 will be a very heavy one and it will be due to the fact that hog growers were robbed of \$4 a hundred on their live hogs in the fall of 1919. The neighbor who intended to butcher his hogs and sell them dressed with head and feet off for \$22 a hundred did not butcher any. But a young man who has been working up in Iowa and who is home on a visit says that selling dressed hogs was tried there when the price of live hogs was about \$14 a hundred and it was found that if the owner was to receive anything for his work of butchering the price of the dressed pork would have to be about \$23 a hundred. Now that hogs are selling on the local market for \$12 live weight, it would seem that \$22 for dressed hogs was about right. A neighbor also says that a man who butchers a good many hogs and who does not care to use the heads finds a ready sale for them in Burlington for live hog prices. A local market there handles them and they are seldom in the store a day before being sold.

Horses Bring Low Prices

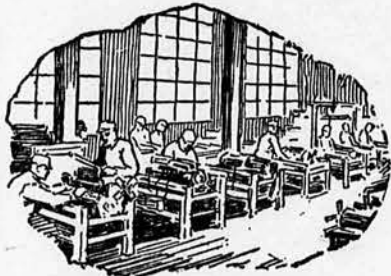
At a farm sale here this week horses sold at about the lowest figure in the last 10 years. A mare, 4 years old, due to bring a mule colt next spring with the service he paid, and weighing 1,825 on the day of the sale only brought \$159. Such a mare four years ago would have brought double that amount. Common farm horses more than 10 years old but good for a lot of work sell for as low as \$25 while what would pass for a first class work animal often brings no more than \$50. Under such conditions do you wonder that but few colts are being raised?

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Henry J. Rahe decided over 12 years ago that automobiles and trucks would be manufactured faster than men could be trained for their sale, care and operation, so he started his school. He believed that the 49,000 automobiles in use then, (1907) and a few hundred trucks and tractors, would become millions in a few years. And, in 1919 there had come to be over seven million such machines in use.

Nearly 32,000 Rahe trained men are numbered among the most capable and successful men in the motor industry. Nearly 5,000 soldier mechanics trained in 60-day courses for the government during the war emergency. Henry J. Rahe's belief of twelve years ago has become a reality. The demand everywhere for Rahe trained men has built the Rahe School into the World's Greatest Auto and Tractor School.

Henry J. Rahe laid the foundation on a strictly practical basis when he founded this pioneer school—a school where men without any special education or previous experience could come and, by actual practice training under Master Mechanic instructors—could quickly and thoroughly learn all branches of the automobile, truck and tractor business.

The Rahe School leads, as it always has kept itself foremost in the superiority of equipment and in the practical training methods developed by the genius of Henry J. Rahe. Today the Rahe School is conceded by competent authorities everywhere to be the World's Standard automobile and tractor school—where thorough training is best given in the shortest time, and therefore at least expense.

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Without any obligation to me, please send me your 68-page Catalog and Opportunity Book, telling all about the Rahe Method of Practical Training, free and postpaid.

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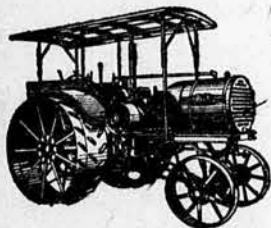
Aultman-Taylor 15-30



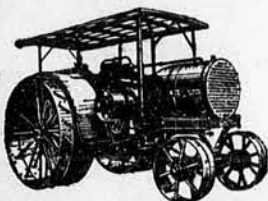
Pull Power or Drive Power

It's not too big, or too small. It gives you all the power you want for average farm needs, and then some! At both draw-bar and belt you have a good, big reserve of power and strength over and above all ordinary requirements.

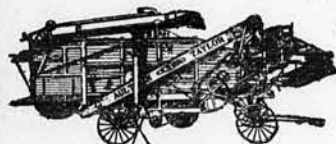
You cannot overtax this 15-30. It handles four 14-inch plows, where others of equal rating handle only three. And it drives a 27x42 thresher fully equipped. Its remarkable efficiency at belt and draw-bar is the result of our ten years' successful experience in tractor building.



Aultman-Taylor 22-45



Aultman-Taylor 30-60

Aultman-Taylor New Century
Thresher
Four Sizes, All Standard

The four cylinder motor burns the lowest grades of fuel. The frame, built of 7-inch steel channels, is strong as a steel bridge. Belt pulley is placed right. It has the proper face, diameter and speed to give a world of power—and it does. The final drive is through two large gears and the high, wide drive wheels insure easy traction and prevent soil packing.

Aultman & Taylor build the most famous line of threshers and large tractors on the market today. Thousands of these tractors have made unusual records over a long period of years. And the 15-30, with its simple design, strong construction and big reserve power, shows why.

See the Aultman-Taylor dealer in your town for details of construction and operation. Or write us direct, stating your requirements fully.

We will gladly tell you whether or not this is the tractor you need—and why.

Branches in all parts of the
United States and Canada.
Dealers everywhere.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co.
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Barreled Pasture—

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

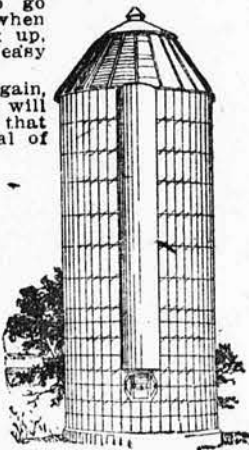
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Rural Engineering Hints

BY C. E. JABLOW

Frozen Radiators and Jackets

IF ANYONE has experienced the annoyance and expense due to burst cylinder jackets or a frozen radiator, the need for a little care and forethought in this direction will be recognized. A man may consider himself unusually diligent in this regard and carefully drain the cooling system during cold weather when the engine has been used and is to be put away. Unfortunately many freeze ups come during a sudden cold snap and not during continued cold weather. At such a time it is very easy to forget to take the proper precautions.

Draining the System

While of course the removal of the cooling water will prevent destruction to the engine, this plan is not always a good one to follow. As an occasional practice this plan is as good as any and it is always a good plan where soft water can be had entirely free from mineral salts that tend to form scale and if no dirt, loam or organic matter is in suspension. These limitations will usually eliminate most waters that we are in the habit of using for cooling the engine. If a scale-forming water is used, after a short period of use, the thin scale is deposited and then the water is better than others that we would add. Therefore it can be seen that changing the water is not always the advisable thing to do.

Anti-freeze Mixtures

There is practically no liquid that will not freeze in the presence of a sufficiently low temperature. There are, however, certain salts and liquids that we can add to the cooling water to lower its usual temperature for freezing. All of us are familiar with the fact that brine will have considerable lower freezing temperature than water. This lower freezing point will be dependent upon the quantity of salt added. A 10 per cent salt solution by weight will have a freezing point about 18½ degrees F. A 25 per cent solution corresponds to a temperature just about zero. The use of salt while it may accomplish the purpose, is not recommended as it would not be suitable for extreme weather conditions and besides it tends to crystallize out of solution. There is also a strong tendency to corrode metals.

Calcium chloride is another white, solid substance that can be put into solution to prevent freezing. It is not very expensive and for the same proportions as salt solutions, results in lower temperatures. A solution of about 20 per cent will result in a freezing temperature just about zero while a solution of 25 per cent will permit temperatures around 20 degrees below zero. This calcium chloride solution does not have the objection that the salt solution has for corroding metals. Many garage men recommend

a solution of glycerine for the prevention of freezing. But it will be found to be rather an expensive method. While the solution has no effect on metals whatever, the rubber hose connections to the radiator will suffer disintegration depending upon the concentration of the solution. A solution of 3½ pounds of glycerine to a gallon of water reduces the freezing point to 10 degrees above zero while 5½ pounds to a gallon of water may reduce the freezing temperature point to 10 degrees or more, below zero. The most generally used anti-freeze mixture is alcohol and water. It is free from the objections mentioned of the other suggested solutions but as alcohol has a boiling point a little above three fourths of the boiling point of water, and requires less than half as much heat to vaporize it compared to the same quantity of water, it can be seen that with a running motor reasonably warm, it is only a matter of time until we will no longer have a mixture but only the water remains. The alcohol passes off as a vapor.

It is always well to anticipate the vaporization of the alcohol or lower temperatures and add alcohol in excess of the amount usually recommended. On account of the very much lower volatility of glycerine, many well informed garage men advise a little less alcohol and the addition of some glycerine to alcohol mixture. A couple of quarts may be added to the contents of the cooling system. The same care and attention should be given the tractor and stationary engine as is accorded the automobile. As most radiators hold from 4 to 6 gallons of liquid and as alcohol may be purchased at from 80 cents to \$1.10 a gallon it will be seen that an outlay of a couple of dollars will provide the protection desired at a reasonable cost. I know of one case this winter where an entirely new engine block was required on account of the owner being caught unprepared during an early cold snap.

Success With Livestock

Someone has sensibly remarked that an absorbing interest in the work is the prime requisite in purebred livestock breeding. We believe it. Plenty of money is a valuable aid in any business proposition, but without a lively interest back of it, it is likely to be used ineffectively; whereas the man who is in love with his work and has intelligence and energy will find the means to push on to success. Moreover, his interest will lead him to make judicious selection and matings and to care for his animals properly.

Don't trifle with drugs yourself. That doctor may not know all the medicine in the world but he generally knows more than you.

Is it the Truth?

Secretary Robert J. Evans, writing in the Duroc Bulletin, a magazine supposed to go exclusively to breeders of Duroc Jersey hogs, makes the following statement: "A man who is in the closest touch with swine doings told me the other day that the breeders of purebred swine were doing absolutely nothing toward proving the value of the purebred to the average farmer and feeder; they were spending all their efforts in selling to one another. Isn't it the truth?"

Coming from a record association secretary and published in the breed "organ" this might be called authoritative.

Fortunately, however, there are many breeders who do keep in mind the fact that the farmers and beginners are the real support of their business and that the improvement of the herds of the farmers and beginners is the real goal of their business.

Such breeders recognize the fact that their advertising should be written for, and placed where it will be carried to the farmer and beginner, and that their business should be so conducted that it will look practical and appeal to these greatest of all buying classes. They do not ignore other established breeders of their class. Nearly all of them maintain mailing lists of a few hundred names thru which they see that their contemporaries, within reasonable distance, get their advertising matter. But for the growth of their business, they look to those who really need their product, and advertise in the leading farm papers of their state or section; which, by the way, most breeders also read.

Livestock Editor.

T. W. Morse.

**Mounted on Wheels, Easy to Move from
Log to Log and Cut to Cut by One Man**

**Used in U. S.
Gov't. Schools.**

**Saws
at Cost
of 1¹/₂¢
a Cord!**

**Strictly
One Man
Outfit**

**One Man
Saws 25 to 40 Cords
a Day; Cuts Down Trees.**

Get Your Log Saw Now —Let It Pay for Itself as You Use It!

THE OTTAWA LOG SAW is doing the work of ten men on thousands of farms throughout the United States. The Ottawa is a marvel—the greatest work saver and money-maker farmers ever saw. It does away with back-breaking work of cross-cut sawing and lugging heavy logs to a circular saw. And it has many advantages over any other power log saw. With the entire country in the midst of a big coal shortage, you will find the

Ottawa a necessity. You can have plentiful fuel for yourself and friends and the people in town. A vast number of Ottawa owners are making splendid profit. W. W. Emerson of Hodges, Ala., made \$34.50 in one day with his Ottawa. J. M. McClatchey of Pauls Valley, Okla., says it is the *best investment he ever made*. J. A. Lawrence of New Boston, Texas, sawed 12 cords in 3½ hours of easy work. Besides sawing logs the Ottawa cuts down trees and cuts up branches and limbs with wonderful speed.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Saws Down Trees—Cuts Up Logs By Power

Direct gear drives saw—no chains to tighten, no keys, no set-screws. Automatic friction clutch protects saw. 4-Cycle Frost Proof Engine, Oscillating Magneto Ignition and the Automatic Governor with Speed Regulator. Engine will also run pumps, feed mills, washing machines, cream separator and other machinery. Saw blade easily removed. Pulley furnished.

10-Year Guarantee Take advantage of our liberal offer. The 10-year guarantee protects you. See the Ottawa in operation, see how quickly and easily it cuts any log. No work at all. Greatest work-saver ever invented.

Low Factory Price Write at once for low factory price. The lowest price ever made. You'll be surprised at the figure, possible because of low manufacturing cost and direct sales plan.

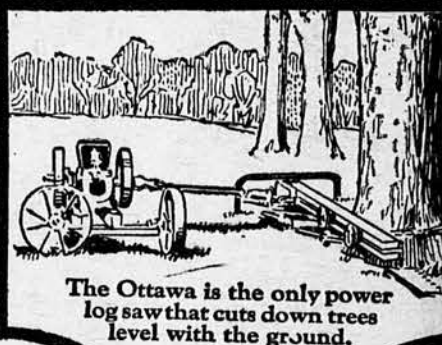
Special Offer Now! We are making an unusually attractive offer right now. Write at once and have this offer—its a **Big Money Saver** and worth knowing about.

You get the Ottawa Log Saw direct from the factory. You get the lowest price and immediate shipment—no delay—no waiting. Back of each Ottawa is our big factory with its 10-year guarantee. You'll be surprised how easy the Ottawa is to use—how simple to operate—how easy to start in any weather. And its economical, too. Uses very little gasoline.

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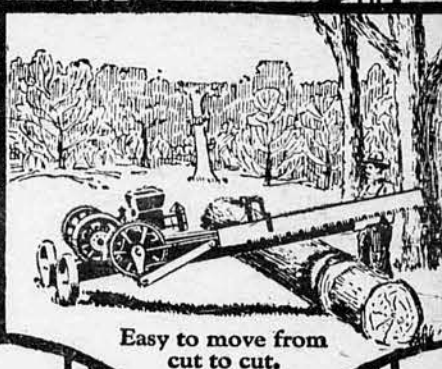
Free Book Your name on the coupon or post card brings our latest book telling all about the Ottawa Log Saw. **SEND NOW.**



The Ottawa is the only power log saw that cuts down trees level with the ground.



Wheels like a Barrow anywhere.



Easy to move from cut to cut.



Cuts up branches and limbs. Runs other machines, such as feed grinders, washings machines, cream separators, etc., etc.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
2768 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas

Send me your Big Special Offer and Free Book about the Ottawa Log Saw, giving low factory price. It is understood I am to be under no obligation.

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2768 Wood St. Ottawa, Kansas

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Only 320 Pounds
40 lbs. per H. P.

Compare that weight—40 pounds per horsepower—with that of any other well-known high grade 8 H. P. farm engine, and you will see that the Cushman weighs only about one-fourth as much.

Here is an 8 H. P. farm engine—with power enough for most of the farm work—yet light enough for two men to carry from job to job.



8 H. P.
Only 320 Lbs.

CUSHMAN
Original
Light Weight Power

4 H. P.
weighs only 190 lbs., being only 48 lbs. per horsepower. Besides doing all ordinary jobs, it may be attached to any grain binder, saving a team. Also may be used on corn binders and potato diggers.

8 H. P. weighs only 320 lbs., being only 40 lbs. per horsepower. For all medium jobs. Also may be attached to hay press, corn pickers, saw rigs, etc.

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20 H. P. weighs only 1200 lbs., being only 60 lbs. per horsepower. For heavy duty jobs—shredders, shellers, grain separators, heavy sawing, etc.

Cushman Engines do not wear unevenly and lose compression. Every running part protected from dust and properly lubricated. Equipped with Throttling Governor, Carburetor, Friction Clutch Pulley and Water Circulating Pump without extra charge.

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OK Waterers have proven best by every test. They are made in twelve sizes and styles to meet all requirements and are substantially built. Don't accept a substitute—insist upon the OK.

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Reach

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

Classified Buyers

Weeks Financial News

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

MEMBERS of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, together with the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and associate institutions, are in the limelight in money markets. The Federal Reserve Banks, it is understood, are about to make further advances in rediscount rates, the changes planned being designed to restrict borrowing against commercial, agricultural and livestock loans as well as on government war obligations, including Liberty and Victory Bonds. The leaders in the conduct of the Federal Reserve System are also attracting attention because they have indicated a desire to effect some changes in interest rates allowed by one bank to another for reserve deposits in order to make the rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and of the other Federal Reserve Banks more effective in swaying the money market in general in the United States.

Stronger Control Over Markets

One of the possibilities of the present situation in money markets is the adoption of some plan whereby the banks of New York City, for example, will not

Southwest and Kansas, instead of being sent to New York. If the restrictions planned are made general, then Kansas and other states of the Southwest may find themselves in the future feeling brakes on the flow of money into their banks from outside sources in the event the Federal Reserve Board decides it is time to curb speculation in this territory.

Cattle Loans May Advance

The current activities of the Federal Reserve Board may result in some advances in interest rates to borrowers on cattle and on other loans to stockmen and farmers. With more advances in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and at other centers, the margin between the present open market rate and the rediscount figures will narrow. Whether some banks will decide to charge their customers more interest remains to be seen, and will depend partly on the extent of the increases made by the Federal Reserve Board. In the meanwhile, it is well for farmers and stockmen to count upon strong to higher rates of money as a factor in their business ac-

Count on Higher Money

FURTHER advances are imminent in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and sister institutions. The advances, it is understood, will affect the rates against commercial, agricultural and livestock paper, as well as against loans secured by government bonds. With these advances, some rates to borrowers of member banks of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City may be increased. An improved tone is noted in the bond market. Kansas municipal bonds are available at prices which mean higher returns than a year ago or six months ago, due largely to the position of Liberty Bonds. This affects new Kansas issues of bonds. Markets for stocks continue erratic.

offer to other banks rates of interest on their deposits, or balances, which will unduly attract money to that center. This is of interest to farmers and to stockmen because it may result for a time, at least, in strengthening the degree of control exercised over the money market thruout the United States by the Federal Reserve Banks.

In the event restrictions are put on the interest rates which New York banks may pay to outside banks, including those of Kansas City and of Kansas, on balances, the Federal Reserve Board will be able to check speculation in New York by an increase in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with more success than it has thus far experienced. The New York banks have been permitted to advance their interest rates to outside banks every time the Federal Reserve Bank of New York raised its discount rates one-half of one per cent. With such raises by the member banks of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, funds from outside banks were attracted to that financial center. In consequence, any reduction effected in borrowing at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was offset at least in part by the flow of money from other parts of the country. With this influence continuing speculation, the efforts of the Federal Reserve Board to bring about deflation and to check excessive borrowing have not been fruitful thus far of all the results anticipated.

New York's High Rates

As the center of the country's speculation in securities, New York is often able to offer the highest rates on money to enable its banks to provide the credit needed by operators in stocks. The Federal Reserve Board apparently thinks it is time to halt such speculation and to conserve the credit resources of the country, which have been absorbed lately almost to the limit, for employment in more productive fields. If it accomplishes what it is believed to have set out to do, the Federal Reserve Board will encourage money to remain in the interior, including the

activities and in commerce in general in the United States.

When the American government was engaged in borrowing billions for the conduct of the war, the Federal Reserve Board exerted itself in an endeavor to maintain low rates of interest in order to add to the attractiveness of Liberty and Victory Bonds and the Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness which were put out at Washington. Many bankers and others are now asking whether the board did not go too far in this direction. Anyway, now that war financing is no longer a pressing need, the board is engaged as never before in efforts to reduce inflation and to halt borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks, the loans of these institutions having lately reached almost the legal maximum permissible under the available gold reserves.

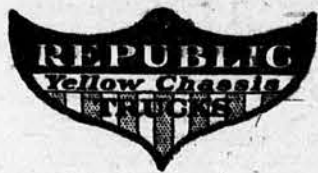
Kansans Invest 150 Millions

Kansas contributes so much to the market transactions of Kansas City that it is of interest to all Kansans to learn that the volume of investment securities handled in Kansas City last year amounted to 150 million dollars, the largest total in history. To Kansas goes no little credit for having made possible such a volume of investment security business on the Kansas City market. As on other markets of the country, Liberty and Victory Bonds formed a great part of the business, but the investment securities of other classes handled also established a new high volume. In addition to this gain, there was an increase of 50 per cent in the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange originating from Kansas City financial houses. The transactions in Southwest stocks on the Kansas City market also established a record. Kansas transactions in securities on the Kansas City market in 1919 were the largest ever witnessed in a year.

Progress in reducing the supplies of funds available for speculation in stocks will naturally prevent advances if not force declines. The markets for stocks are therefore erratic. There is

(Continued on Page 27.)

When the Strongest Distributor Backs the Best Motor Truck



The result is hundreds of pleased owners in the territory covered by the distributor.

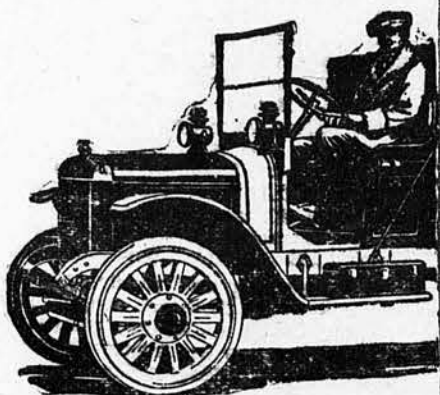
After several years' experience with the REPUBLIC Motor Truck, the O. J. Watson Motor Company has placed one of the largest orders ever given a manufacturer for trucks.

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The O. J. Watson Motor Company handles a larger volume of business than any other automotive distributor in the Mid-West.

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

How Mrs. Lois Patrick Wells Found Her Place in the Family Orchard

WOMAN has a definite place in the enterprise of fruit growing, according to Mrs. Lois Patrick Wells of Lecompton, who talked on "Woman's Sphere in the Orchard," at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. Mrs. Wells's theme dealt entirely with her practical experience as an orchardist. Her husband and her father-in-law are associated in the business of apple growing and she is their chief assistant.

"During the pruning and spraying seasons I had little to do with the field work," Mrs. Wells said, "as my husband and his father both informed me that this was not a woman's work. But as autumn drew near, I found that woman's sphere began to broaden. My men are running a commercial orchard. The apples are picked and transported to a centrally located packing house where they are graded and the fancy stock boxed for cold storage. The No. 1 and No. 2 grades are stored in convenient sheds near the packing house. They are then sold to the local trade which consists mainly of farmers. These people because of my father-in-law's long established business in the community, come every year to obtain their winter's supply of apples, some of them coming as great a distance as 25 or 30 miles.

Helped With the Packing

"Now as to my part in the orchard work: At first when the picking of the fall varieties was in progress, I went to the shed about 8 o'clock every morning where my husband's father had charge. Under his direction, I was taught how to paper and face the boxes. As my education increased I became very adept at this part of the work. I learned very quickly how an apple of one size would make a perfect 2-3 pack, another a 2-2 pack, and so on. I was soon able to paper and face all the boxes packed at our plant and my duties were further extended. When not engaged at my first mentioned duties, I was taught how to select the fancy fruit from the apples as they moved on the table and I soon learned the difference of the lesser grades. The apples are separated into four grades on our table, namely: Fancy, No. 1, No. 2, and culls. Being large and strong, I found little difficulty in hoisting a bushel box of apples from the floor of the packing shed to the table.

October is the Selling Month

"So much for handling the fall varieties. At this period, during the warm month of September, few farmers came to buy, preferring to wait for the winter or keeping varieties to store in the cellars. With the advent of October, however, when Mother Nature gets busy with her paint brush and colors the Winesaps, the Pippins, Ben Davises, Peerlesses, Mammoth Black Twigs and others, a cardinal hue, our good friends begin to come in great numbers with their spring wagons, motor trucks, and various other vehicles, to get their supply of apples for the winter. Then, oh then, I found I had a real job! My father-in-law says, 'No one can show the apples and make every variety taste good and keep well, as Lois can.' So every day, when the people came, it was I who led them from bin to bin, told them the name of each variety, the price, how long they would probably keep, how well they had been sprayed, how free they were from worms, called their attention to their smoothness and freedom from blemishes, whether they would make apple butter or jelly, or whether they were 'eating' apples or just plain 'cooking' apples, or how soon they would be mellow, and I suppose a hundred other things that were asked me about them. And when they decided on what they would buy, it was I who helped measure them up, kept the score, and later collected the money, for I am also secretary and treasurer of our company.

"There is one part of the work that I did not take a turn at—the picking. I left that to my husband who bosses the picking crew—this being his part of the work. His father always stays at the packing shed and oversees the grading, packing and nailing up of the boxes.

"As secretary I kept a complete set of books, including day book, journal and ledger, wherein was kept an accurate account of every bushel of every variety marketed or stored. I did my

ing. We made ours outdoors on an old wood stove in a large porcelain-lined boiler, and boiled it 8 hours. The advantage of cooking outside is that it saves a great deal of scrubbing and cleaning up afterwards, for the men folks must be drafted to help stir and they sometimes splash. The butter is stirred with a paddle with a long handle set at right angles, which my father-in-law made.

"My apple molasses is made entirely of cider from sweet apples, preferably

"Perhaps you will wonder how I kept up the home during the apple harvest. Well, I did neglect it somewhat, however, I prepared all the meals for my husband and his father without any extra helper. Before going to work in the morning I prepared everything for dinner so all I had to do was to run to the house, put things on to cook and my dinner was ready at 12. The only assistance I had with my work was with the laundry which I sent out every two weeks."

A Few Thoughts for Mothers

First of all a mother must recognize the value of willing service if she would be loved by her children and also if she would show her love for them. How many mothers so often ignore and forget this all important fact! Children are not easily deceived. If mother scowls as she goes about her work or nags at Johnnie to bring in the cobs, do you suppose for a minute her children decide in their childish minds she is doing this because she loves them? Far from it. She is not only failing in her true mission but also planting seeds of distrust and hatred in the hearts of the little ones given unto her care. Even tho duties seem too plentiful, try to discharge each with a willing heart. Willingness and happiness are contagious, you know.

Again, perfect confidence must exist between a mother and her children before genuine appreciation of the former's worth is realized. Sooner or later every child will go to his mother with questions which have aroused his curiosity. Don't push him away, telling him you are too busy just now, but give him some sensible answer. If mothers fail to win these early confidences they need not wonder why their children when grown, tell their fondest secrets to more interested individuals. Win them over some way; listen to them. All such efforts are doubly repaid.

Keeping interested in the things boys and girls are interested in is another factor not to be overlooked if a mother would show her love for her children. Talk with them about their interests; encourage them in their undertakings. Almost before you realize it, they will come to you for suggestions and solicit your co-operation. By keeping interested in their affairs the mother not only is winning a permanent place in their hearts for herself but also helping them to help themselves. This alone is well worth the price.

Lastly, let me suggest to the mothers of today and the future mothers, be happy in your chosen work and always bear in mind that your work is one of the greatest. Watch your daily living; be helpful and do your work willingly. Finally, when your work is completed you will not only have shown your love for your children but they in turn "will rise up and call you blessed."

Mrs. Emma H. Windhorst.
Edwards Co., Kansas.

Relaxation Cures Nervousness

The following good advice was given recently in "The Healthy Home" for the nervous woman:

Learn to control yourself. With windows open wide, throw yourself on the couch or bed and cover lightly, yet warmly. Relax every muscle in the body. Close your eyes. Get as nearly passive as you can. Let the bed hold you—don't try to hold the bed. Breathe in a deep, full breath, and while exhaling count 10, slowly. Keep your mind on the numbers. Repeat at least 10 times. Lie still for a few moments.

This relaxing and passive condition will be hard at first, but keep at it, for it creates such a soothing, restful feeling that ere you are aware drowsiness overtakes you. Sleep a few minutes if you can.

Women troubled with nervousness

Paint the Old Furniture

BY STELLA G. NASH

IT IS NOT possible for everyone to buy new furniture in the spring to replace the pieces that are shabby but with a little paint or varnish these same articles can be made to look like new and to harmonize with other furniture.

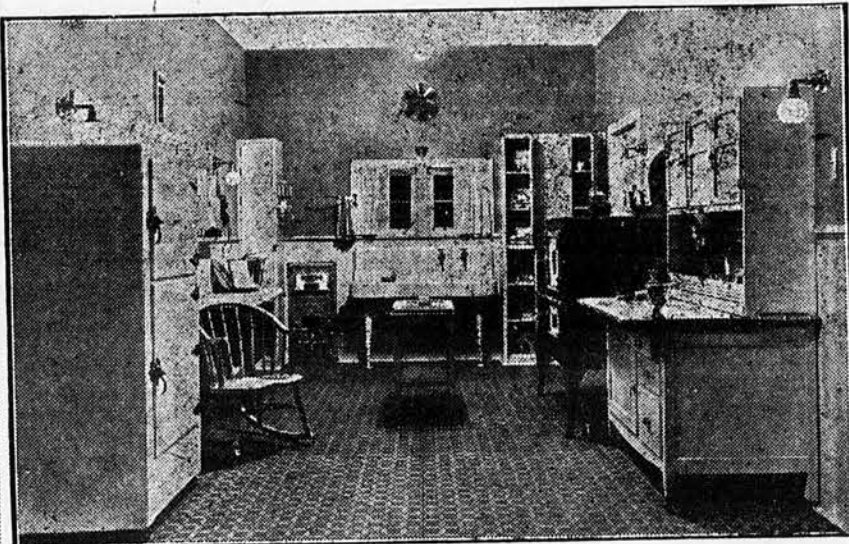
Painted furniture is especially in favor at this time and the process is so simple that anyone can easily do the work at home. The only part of the undertaking that may cause a little worry is the removing of the old finish. Perhaps the most successful way to do this is to treat the furniture with a paint and varnish remover. There are various brands of these removers. They are effective, but not always pleasant to use. The remover is brushed on, allowed to stand a few moments, and then the old finish is scraped off with a putty knife. It is well to apply the remover a second or third time, if necessary, and then to wipe off the last vestiges of old finish with a cloth or, better still, with a handful of steel wool, such as painters use. After using the paint remover, go over the surface of the wood with a cloth wet in benzine or turpentine before applying the new finish.

If the finish is not highly glazed and the surfaces of the pieces of furniture are rather flat, you can use a stout, broadbladed knife to scrape them, holding the edge of the knife to the wood at right angles, drawing it firmly towards you. If the strokes are even and you do not use a nervous digging motion, you will not injure the wood underneath.

Choose a dry day on which to do the painting. Have good brushes, a bottle of turpentine to thin the paint if necessary, but do not get it too thin. All the pieces of one color should be done at the same time so the final tone will be the same.

Put on two coats of paint as evenly and smoothly as possible, and put it on rather thin, for paint that is too thick dries very slowly and when it is dry, is likely to chip off easily. Be very careful not to let the paint run down in "tears." Allow about two days for each coat to dry thoroughly before adding the next, and when each is dry rub it lightly with fine sandpaper. Three or four coats usually are sufficient. If you wish an enamel finish, put two coats of enamel on last.

White is a very popular color for painted furniture, especially for bedrooms, bathrooms, and kitchens. Cream and ivory are very pretty also for bedrooms and many persons prefer them to white.



White is Perhaps the Most Popular Color for Kitchen Furniture. Even the Cabinet is Painted to Match.

posting each evening so as not to get behind in this work.

"After the picking, packing and marketing were completed, the time arrived for the making of cider and apple butter. If one wishes apple butter to be quite sweet, it is best to use one-half of cider made from sweet apples, the other half, preferably from Winesaps. Boil the cider down to one-half the original quantity. Then add your apples. I used 10 gallons of cider to 1 bushel of Ben Davis apples. The butter must be stirred constantly while boil-

ing. We made ours outdoors on an old wood stove in a large porcelain-lined boiler, and boiled it 8 hours. The advantage of cooking outside is that it saves a great deal of scrubbing and cleaning up afterwards, for the men folks must be drafted to help stir and they sometimes splash. The butter is stirred with a paddle with a long handle set at right angles, which my father-in-law made.

will find a simple arrangement of the hair is best. Arise, brush your hair with long strokes, comb out carefully and arrange comfortably. Comfort is one of the great essentials. Dress in keeping with the season and take care there are no tight waist bands. Eat that which agrees with you and use your own judgment as to quantity. Fruit is generally good in the morning, but each individual should be guided by his own reason and experience. If you have household duties, go about them cheerfully, trying constantly to stop the rush of thoughts that crowd the mind of the nervous being. As soon as you find your head "ready to run away with itself" stop whatever you may be doing, go outdoors and inhale the lungs to their fullest capacity. Come in and lie down for a short while—2 minutes if you cannot take longer. Relax all of your muscles and keep your mind as free from thought as you can. After a few days of this you will feel greatly benefited.

If you can so arrange it, go for a walk in the morning, even tho it be short. The fresh air will do you good, always remembering to take deep, full breaths.

Dress for Small Women

9534—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. This frock is in one piece, hanging straight from the shoulder. The pockets are separate and when stitched to the sides give the draped effect. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

9529—Ladies' Blouse. A blouse like this in georgette or chiffon worn with



a satin or velveteen skirt makes a dress suitable for any occasion. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9543—Ladies' Apron. An excellent kitchen apron of dotted percale is this one. It can be made with set-in sleeves or without sleeves. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

Advertisements Guaranteed

We guarantee that every display advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze."

The kaiser is as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Farm Home News

Childrens' dresses made by a kimono pattern have long been the delight of many mothers, especially when ironing. There are now several patterns for women's housedresses and aprons that are almost as simple and as easily laundered. Not many of them have the sleeves cut in with the waist. This is, perhaps, not desirable as such are likely to tear under the arm. Many of the patterns mentioned have no set-in belt. The dress is plain from shoulder to hem of skirt. It may have a tuck on each side, extending the full length. It may, too, have a collar either buttoned on or a part of the dress. The belt is apart from the dress and snaps or buttons, not too snugly around the waist. Made in this way, a housedress may be ironed from neck to hem without fussing with gathers. Personally, we like separate collars of light weight, white material. They are easily changed and are much cooler than wide gingham or percale collars. We have seen very good looking dresses made of plain green and blue ginghams with white collars. Into the short days of this last week in December, we have been crowding the sewing of some new housedresses. Each one is costing a little less than 50 cents. This will sound less improbable when we add that they are made of gingham, bought by the bolt, at wholesale, four or five years ago. At that time the cost was about 7 cents a yard.

There is a new bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture that ought to be of interest to flower lovers. It is No. 797 and is entitled "Commercial Dutch Bulb Culture in the United States." It seems that in normal years, the United States uses every year about 2 million dollars worth of Dutch bulbs and has produced scarcely \$25,000 worth of them. This has been due to the idea that it is cheaper to buy them than to grow them, and also to the false notion that such bulbs could not well be grown other places than in the Netherlands. Experiments have shown that bulbs may be profitably grown under a variety of conditions. Tulips and narcissi have been grown as far north as Sitka, Alaska. The directions for planting and caring for the plants are given in the bulletin. Sources from which one may obtain bulb literature are given and a dictionary of terms used in speaking of bulbs.

A few good, well-kept house plants add greatly to the house's homelike appearance. Sickly looking plants, or thickly crowded windows detract. There are many who wonder why they can succeed so well with plants out of doors and fail when they undertake to care for them in the house. It would anger some to tell them their failure probably is due to a lack of cleanliness. We cannot expect indoor plants to do well unless the dust is washed from the leaves. Out of doors, the rain washes the dust off and the wind helps by shaking. In the house, these helpful agents are lacking and washing must be substituted.

Often the soil in which house plants are set is lacking in richness or fertility. We were reminded of our early history lessons the other day. A man who used to care for railway dining cars was telling how stale oyster juice or liquor would make the house plants thrive when it was applied to them. Our early history lessons told how the Indians taught the first colonists to plant corn with a dead fish in each hill.

A similar idea is suggested in a recent magazine. We are told that very pretty hanging baskets may be made by scooping out part of the interior of a carrot or turnip, filling the cavity with dirt and planting some seeds. The tuber will grow its own fine green foliage for decoration and the basket thus supply its own ornamentalations. If you have planted a seed that you would like to transplant you may place turnip and all in the ground, we are advised, and the decaying vegetable matter will assist in the growth of your plant.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.
Jefferson County.



—and welcome for three splendid reasons, especially in these days of soaring costs—because Calumet gives three big positive helps in reduction of living expense.

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You Can Save Money Now!

Many magazines have announced an increase in their subscription price. Others are contemplating advancing. We can still offer a few magazines however, at bargain prices. Order today.

Not Good After February 1, 1920

SPECIAL CLUB No. 500

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The Household	

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas

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Nuts Add Flavor to Food

How to Vary Some of the Most Common Dishes

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO



THESE cold, blustering Kansas days cause us unconsciously to look around for foods which seem to keep us warm. Nuts of all kinds supply a form of fat which gives off heat to the body and so they would help the homemaker in planning her meals to supply the demand of the heavy diet in winter.

One reason the busy housewife does not make use of nuts in her meals is that she hasn't time to prepare them for use. It is no small matter to crack, and pick nuts from the shells for enough of the meats to be added to any one of the many recipes that are enriched and better flavored by the addition of black walnuts, English walnuts, pecans, Brazil nuts, almonds and peanuts.

It seems then the first thing necessary in planning to use these energy giving foods is to find some easy means of preparing the meats. The right kind of equipment will mean quick work. A good strong nut cracker and a set of nut picks will make the work a great deal easier than when depending on the hammer, iron and hair pin. Even then time is required and the homemaker will many times have to omit the nuts when she would so like to use them.

Puts the Family to Work

One homemaker solved this problem in a very satisfactory way. When the family were gathered around the library table one evening visiting and eating popcorn and apples she placed on the table a large pan of black walnuts. Then she started a conversation concerning some favorite nut dish the family liked. Almost immediately some one asked that the dish be prepared for the next day's meal. This homemaker said, "If you get the nuts ready I will gladly prepare the food for you, but I just cannot find time to crack and shell them." The family decided to conduct this bit of work on a fifty-fifty basis; that is, for every nut eaten one was to be placed in a dish until there was a sufficient quantity for the particular recipe in question. The scheme worked so well and with so little effort that it was mutually agreed that every time any nuts were eaten an equal quantity was to be placed in a dish for mother to use, and before long there was always a supply of shelled nuts on the pantry shelf.

It is perhaps better to remove the tough skins from some of the nuts before placing them in a food but that depends a great deal upon the individual desires. The skins help stimulate digestion for they are of a fibrous nature and add bulk to the diet. However, they are easily removed by pouring boiling water over the nuts and allowing them to stand for 2 minutes. The nuts should then be drained and put into cold water and the skins will loosen and can easily be rubbed off. The nuts should then be placed between towels to dry.

Many times one would like to serve just the salted nuts. In that case a small amount of hot butter or olive oil can be poured over them and let stand a few minutes, then salt added and the whole returned to the hot frying pan, placed over the fire and stirred until delicately browned. They should then be drained on some absorbent paper.

Nuts are very flexible in their possibilities. Most any kind of nut can be added to almost any meat, vegetable, cereal, dessert, batter or dough, in any quantity desired. One does not need a recipe. All that is necessary is to have the supply of nuts ready for use.

A few nuts added to the water which is being brought to the boiling point for the cooking of oatmeal, rolled oats, graham mush and other cereals

add to the nutritive value of the cereal by supplying fat, and the flavor is delicious. The homemaker will find that nuts chopped medium fine and added to the muffin dough, combined with the ingredients for Boston brown bread, cooky dough, ginger bread and any bread dough, add greatly to her recipe. A few nuts added to a bread pudding or boiled custard, or chopped rather coarse and sprinkled over a dish of prunes, peaches, pears, apricots or any fruit will tempt the appetite and please the palate. When baking apples if a little jelly and a few chopped nuts be placed in the cavity where the core was, the combined flavor of the two will penetrate the apple and result in a delicious dessert.

If one boil, drain, dry, season and mash sweet potatoes, place them in a dish, sprinkle with a small amount of sugar or chopped marshmallows, add some nuts chopped rather coarse, and set the dish in a hot oven until the potatoes are delicately browned, she will find that nuts added to a vegetable lend variety. Chopped nuts can likewise be added to mashed potatoes. Nuts can be added to a meat loaf, or one can prepare a nut loaf to be used as a substitute for a meat loaf.

Freshly grated or shredded cocoanut may be added to any batter, dough, or dessert and thus change the ordinary biscuit, muffin, cake, or bread into something quite unusual and very appetizing.

Things practiced are things well and easily done, and so if the homemaker can in some way eliminate the extra work of preparing nuts for use in her bill-of-fare and have a supply on hand, she will find that she will not only add to the variety of her meals but she will likewise increase their food value.

Uses Cream for Shortening

Perhaps, some whose hens like ours have gone on a strike, would like to try the griddle cake recipe. It requires no eggs. It is as follows: Stir a pinch of soda, and 1/2 teaspoon of salt into a cup of sour cream. Add flour for a very thick batter and stir smooth, then thin with sweet skim milk until the desired consistency—about the thickness of good cream. Lastly, stir in a heaping teaspoon of baking powder and bake at once on a hot griddle. Buttermilk may be used in place of the sour cream and the batter thinned with sweet cream.

We have sometimes used the popcorn flour in the breakfast muffins—half and half. Sometimes, too, we grind the wheat for whole wheat flour and use that for graham muffins. These, too, require no eggs but do call for cream, our favored shortening. To make them, we mix 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon of salt and a tablespoon of sugar. Add a cup of sweet cream, beat vigorously and bake in muffin tins in a quick oven.

While considering the subject of cream for shortening, we might give our neighbor's cooky recipe—one she made for the children's dinner pails. She beats 2 eggs until very light. Into them she beats 1 1/2 cups of sugar, and a cup of thick sweet cream. She adds 2 cups of flour and 2 teaspoons of baking powder, some nutmeg and salt and enough more flour to enable her to roll out the dough about 1/4 inch thick. In making these cookies we often have followed a suggestion read somewhere. We drop good sized spoonfuls on the greased cooky pan and press flat with the floured base of a drinking glass or baking powder can. These are but a few of the ways in which cream may be substituted for the indigestible lard or expensive butter.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.
Jefferson County.

Women's Service Corner

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

To Set the Table Correctly

What is the proper arrangement of the plate, glass, napkin and silverware on the dining table?—Reader.

The service plate and silver should be placed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge of the table. Knives are placed at the right with the sharp edge toward the service plate. Forks are placed to the left with the points of the tines upward. Spoons are laid to the right of the knives, inside of bowls upward. Glasses are set at the points of the knives. The napkin is usually placed to the left of the forks, at right angles with the edge of the table.

Slumber Party Etiquette

Will you please tell me how to have a slumber party—how many guests to invite, what time they should arrive, what to serve for refreshments and what time, and what games to play?—M. E. C., Paoli, Colo.

Have as many guests as you desire and tell them to come as early as you wish in the evening. It is not necessary to serve refreshments in the evening unless desired but candy and nuts would be appropriate. Prepare a dainty but substantial breakfast. Any of the old, popular games may be played during the evening.

Proper Care of Bulbs

I should like to know how to take care of Chinese lily and tube rose bulbs. What time of the year shall I plant them? I have had some lilies three years and they never have bloomed. The bulbs get smaller every year and increase in number.—Mrs. H. W. D., Harper, Kan.

Dutch bulbs such as hyacinths and narcissus, the latter class including the Chinese and sacred lilies, should be planted just as soon as they are received from the shipper, which is usually about the middle or last of September. They should then be stored in a cool, dark place for from four to eight weeks until the roots are well established, then brought to the light and permitted to complete their growth. Occasionally Chinese lilies are grown without setting them in the dark but better flowers will be obtained if the roots are given a good start in a cool, dark place. Chinese lilies often are grown in glass containers with a little charcoal and gravel in the water.

I advise that you remove all the smaller bulbs and grow them separately. After the bulbs are thru blooming the soil should be gradually dried and the bulbs stored in a cool, dry place until fall when the process already explained may be repeated. It is much better to get new bulbs each year as the old ones gradually lose their strength.

Tube roses may be grown in the same way with the exception of keeping them in a cool, dry place so long. They may be planted and set in partial shade until they are well started. They are sometimes grown out of doors with considerable success by planting them as soon as the ground begins to warm up in the spring.—M. F. Ahearn, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Learn Dressmaking by Mail

I wish to know of some school which gives courses of instruction in dressmaking by mail.—Mrs. W. V. H., Hartford, Kan.

The home study department of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college has courses in sewing which may be taken by women by correspondence. I suggest that you write to the Home-Study Service, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., for full information regarding this course.

Cottage Cheese Instead of Meat

My family is very fond of cottage cheese, and I should like to have some suggestions for variations in preparing it for serving as the main dish for supper in place of cold meat.—Housewife.

Mix broken nut meats, chopped pimentos, finely cut green peppers, diced cucumbers, or other crisp vegetables with the cheese. Horse-radish, onion juice, and parsley make a good combination.

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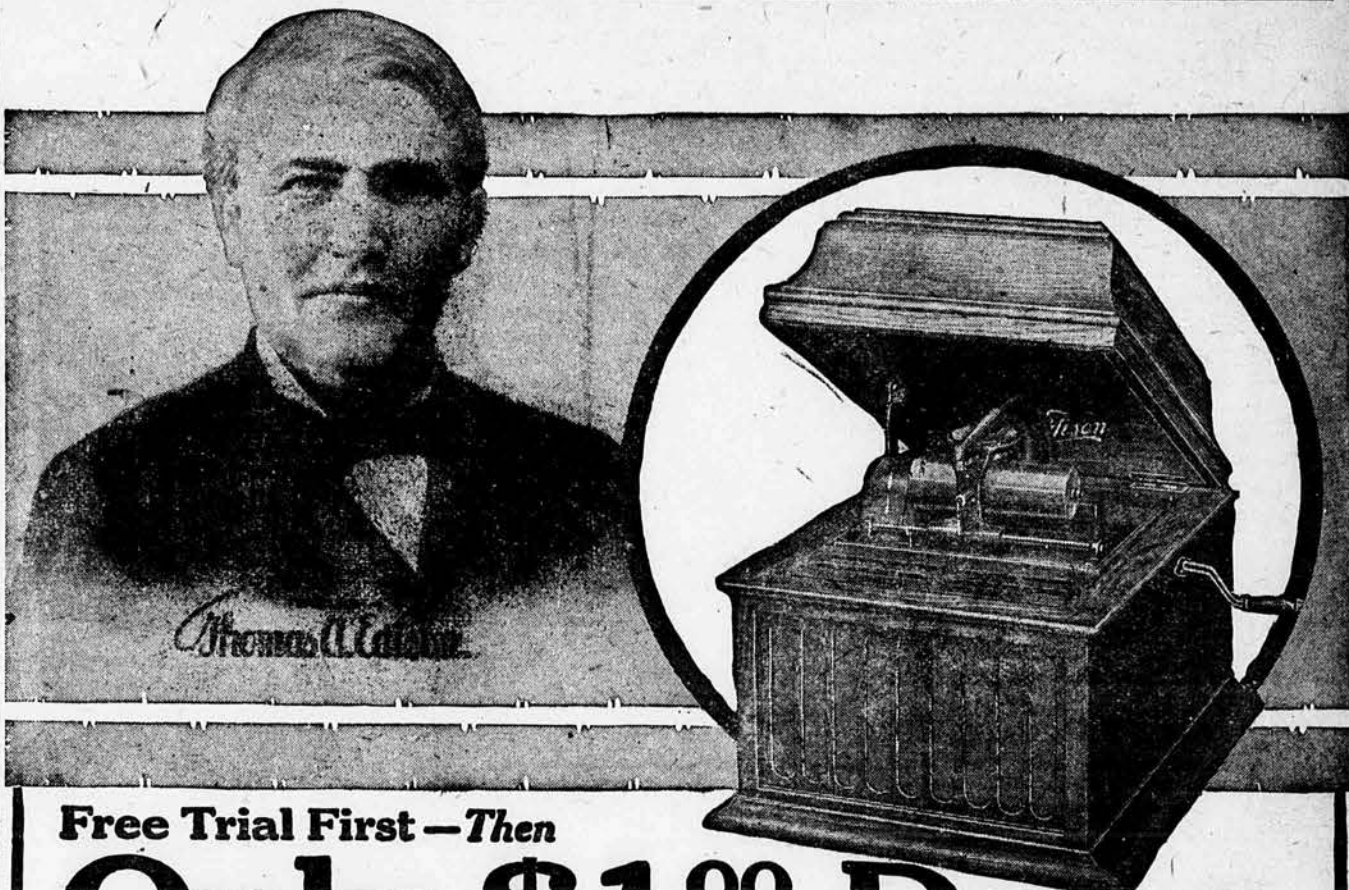
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For Our Young Readers

Raise Flowers This Spring to Beautify Your Home

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

MANY UNSIGHTLY spots have been made beautiful by planting vines and shrubbery and flowers. To make beauty show forth where only ugliness existed before brings keen enjoyment to farm boys and girls.

"If you are going to raise flowers," said Mrs. Arthur Springer of Topeka when she addressed the Kansas State Horticultural society, "first decide upon a plan on which to work. Decide upon some one or more favorites in flowers and plants and specialize in them."

Mrs. Springer then told about many beautiful flower gardens in Topeka, where only a few kinds of flowers are raised. The grounds of Bethany college are a joy to everyone who sees them because the Rev. Kaye specializes in tulips. Roses are grown with rare success by another Topekan, and peonies are a close second.

In selecting flowers which they wish to grow Kansans should choose those

you will make your farm more valuable for father and mother and for yourselves also.

If you do not live far from town you can raise flowers to sell. Many town folks are glad to buy vast quantities of flowers from the farm for special occasions.

Flowers

The terrestrial stars that bring down heaven to earth, and carry up our thoughts from earth to heaven:—the poetry of the Creator, written in beauty and fragrance.—Paul Chatfield, M. D.

A Girl Trapper

Five of us trapped gophers during October. We had about 60 gopher scalps. My brother has three civet cats, but he didn't trap for them.

When I set my traps, which are the box gopher traps, I always tried to get near the crossing. One is more sure of getting a gopher then. The hole in the back of the trap may be covered up or not, just as one wishes. My brothers showed me how to set the traps. They never leave a trap covered. Neither do I. Some trappers think it is best to leave it uncovered so a little light will enter the hole. I do not know how this works as I never have tried it. After I catch a gopher if there is any hair left on the trap I rub dirt over it. Some people smoke the trap after a gopher has been caught. They say this takes the scent of the dead gopher away. I have four traps and caught from one to three gophers every day.

Manckester, Kan. Anna Rush.

Scouts to Celebrate Birthday

The national council of the Boy Scouts of America is inaugurating the most extensive plans in the history of the scout movement for the celebration of the tenth birthday in February, the week of the 8th to the 14th.

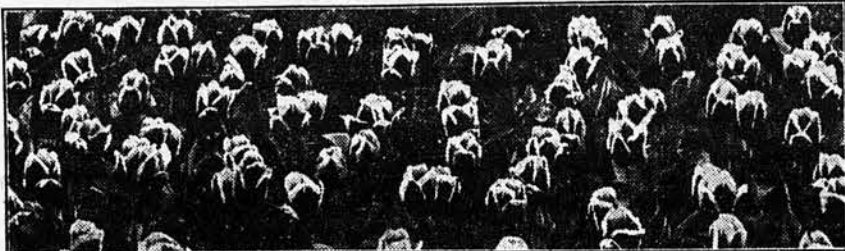
In this plan opportunity is given for schools, churches and the press to appeal to every man, woman and child in America to live the scout rule, "Do a good turn daily," for that one week just as the Boy Scouts do thruout the year.

Word is coming from many sources that scoutmasters are already preparing the most entertaining and informative exhibitions, that arrangements more extensive than those of last year are being perfected by councils and troops for dinner festivities in which the fathers will participate, and many other indications point to the coming of a remarkable week of real scout service.

Girls Take Up Red Cross Work

High school girls thruout the United States are now learning how to make a bed, bathe a baby, and buy and prepare a meal properly, along with the study of language, algebra and the rest of the curriculum.

The Red Cross Department of Nursing, in co-operation with junior membership, has been considering during the last six months the possibilities of introducing the Red Cross courses of instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick, and home dietetics into the secondary schools thruout the 14 Red Cross divisions. One of the first steps was the decision of the national committee on Red Cross nursing service



Decide upon One or More Favorites and Specialize in These. One Topekan Specializes in Tulips, Another in Roses and One in Peonies.

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Sonderregger's Prizetaker Onion is the largest and handsomest Yellow Globe onion. Reaches an immense size and commands a high price. Delicate flavor. True Delicious apple trees, as well as all other kinds of fruit trees. All kinds of field seeds. Big catalog free.

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that Red Cross chapters might give instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick, in readapted form, to school girls and factory women. Under a plan recently developed, the theory of these courses may also be conducted in part by a high school teacher of physiology and domestic science, while an enrolled Red Cross nurse instructor demonstrates the nursing procedure, conducts the examinations, and issues the certificates. The courses have been made elective for many of the students, and in some schools academic credit is given to those girls who choose to take them.

How popular these lessons in the essentials of home-making have become is shown in the constantly increasing number of schools which have adopted them.

Up With the Flag

Up with the flag! Up with the flag!
Up with the flag we love!
Till its colors flutter from every roof
And merge with the skies above,
And our eyes shall fill and our hearts shall thrill
With the joy that is always new,
At the grand old sight of the red and white,
And the stars in a field of blue.

Let our flag unfurled to a watching world
Be proof that we keep our trust,
That we take our part with a valiant heart
In a cause that we know is just!
Let it float on high, and if men must die
To keep it from blot or stain,
They shall meet their fate with souls elate—
They shall not die in vain.

For the flag still holds in its ample folds
The spell of its olden flame,
And our pulses leap and we burn down deep
With a wonderful, quenchless flame;
As the flag flings free for all to see
In the sweep of the winds above,
Up with the flag! Up with the flag!
Up with the flag we love!

—Rural Life.

Funny Sayings of Little Folks

One day when my sister was about 2 years old she heard the alarm clock ringing and said, "Mamma, the clock is laughing."

When sister was just beginning to talk she would climb on a chair and crow like a rooster. One evening papa had gone to bed early and was snoring. This was new to her and she said, "Papa is crowing."

One day Ralph, a little 3-year-old boy, was watching a storm. He said, "Mamma, does God carry matches in his pockets?"

When my uncle was a little boy, he noticed the moon and said "The moon has a dirty face." He saw some spots on it.

And this is one that they tell on me. When I was 3 years old I was playing outside one day and found a feather. I brought it to mamma and said, "Mamma, the chickie dropped its dress." Harold Penix.
Salina, Kan.

Can You Guess This?

See if you can guess the answer to this riddle. Send your reply to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



There will be packages of postcards for the first three girls and the first three boys sending correct answers.

Solution December 13 riddle—When is a fence like a fish?—When it is scaled. The prize winners: Dean Cochran, Pratt, Kan.; John Whitelaw, De Soto, Kan.; Juanita Kendrick, Topeka, Kan.; Velma Clemmons, Augusta, Kan.; Goldie Ebaugh, Stockdale, Kan.; Johnnie Johnson, Atchison, Kan.

Marketing Farm Crops Thru The Livestock Route

(Continued from Page 3.)

such an extent as to prevent any profits at all. During normal times, however, and under normal conditions, marketing farm crops thru livestock requires more skill than if sold as cash crops. If the feeding is not done very successfully there are no other possible favorable circumstances such as cheap labor that will make up for the mistakes made, and a loss is nearly always the result.

Some meat animals must compete with other livestock which has been produced on cheaper feed. This must be taken into account especially by anyone who markets his crops thru beef or dairy animals. In sections where diversified farming predominates, livestock for the most part is maintained on low grade products and the stock kept on low grade products to a great extent controls the price of all the products. This being true, it is necessary to use judgment in the number of stock kept—whether to keep more animals than can be maintained for the most part on the low grade products which can be produced conveniently on the farm. As a general thing, it is only when the animals kept are pure-bred stock commanding a high money value that it is profitable to stock a farm more heavily than the average of a region.

It will be seen that the net profits from a farm business in which livestock is included cannot be computed on a short time basis. The farmer who devotes all his energy year after year to the production of grain, turning it immediately into cash, may seem to be making money faster than the diversified farmer, but the fact of the matter is he is working himself out of a business. He is really converting his principal—natural soil fertility—into income and the day will come when his principal is exhausted. The farmer who includes livestock in his farm business and who carefully puts on the land all the manure produced, is maintaining his principal and deriving a fair yearly income. His business is on a sound economic basis. It is growing more valuable each year. The real value of marketing crops thru the livestock route lies not in the short time, but the long time return.

Week's Financial News

(Continued from Page 20.)

evident improvement of a substantial character in the tone of bond markets, and gains in prices are reported for last week. The Liberty and Victory Bonds are higher, but are still available at bargain figures. Many high-grade railroad, industrial and other bonds are also at bargain figures in the face of slight upturns the last few weeks. The market for these securities is still comparatively low, investment bankers almost generally agree.

Recent sales of Kansas school, highway and other municipal bonds by counties or communities issuing these securities have been on a basis which means higher interest rates on the money obtained than prevailed a year ago or even six months ago. In turn, investors who acquired these securities have been able to buy them from investment bankers on a basis yielding higher returns. The credit of Kansas was never better, but the recent declines in prices of Liberty Bonds have turned many investors to these issues in preference to municipals of Kansas and other states. The only exceptions are the wealthiest classes who already possess their maximum holdings of Liberty Bonds entitled to exemption from federal taxes. As the Liberty Bond market advances, municipals will also improve. Kansas buyers of municipal bonds and the citizens of communities interested in putting out new bond issues in public improvements should therefore watch the trend of the Liberty Bond market.

Can You Write a Letter?

Send us a letter about what you have done with a tractor on your farm and win a valuable prize. We offer \$10 for the best letter and \$5 for the second best letter. Address all communications to the Tractor Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

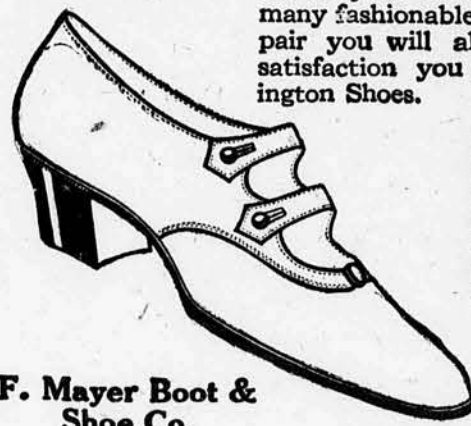
Style, Beauty and Rare Comfort



WOMEN who look for style and beauty first of all, find just what they want in Martha Washington Shoes. Late, correct styles always, and rare comfort built into every Martha Washington Shoe.

Try a pair of these famous shoes. You will like their comfort, the way they wear and the way they hold their shape.

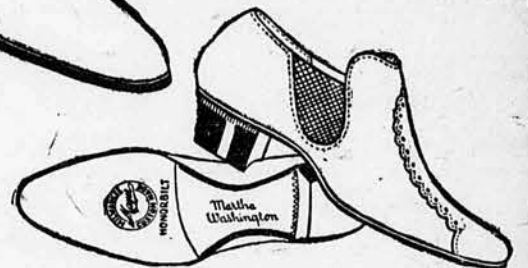
Go to your dealer and choose from the many fashionable styles. After your first pair you will always want the complete satisfaction you get from Martha Washington Shoes.



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Milwaukee, Wis.

Beware of imitations. Look for the Martha Washington name and Mayer Trade Mark on the Shoe. If your dealer doesn't handle them, write us.



This shoe has been widely imitated. Look for the name and trade-mark on the sole or label in the top.



Mayer Martha Washington Shoes

10 Patriotic Cards 10c We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver.

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The Modern Idea

More than ever is the physician placing dependence upon hygiene, fresh air, sunlight and adequate nourishment to bring about a restoration of strength. That is why

Scott's Emulsion

is so helpful and universally used as a means of up-building the weakened system.

When you need a tonic, try the logical means of toning up the body—take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.



Earn \$25.00 Weekly



This simple home-study, short course, soon trains you to be a practical nurse. Learn how to recognize different diseases, to take temperature, care for patients, give baths, etc. If you cannot spend three years in a hospital or are past hospital age, study a common-sense book, called "Nursing in the Home," by Lee H. Smith, M. D. This book is written in a way that is easy to comprehend. It will teach you how to recognize different diseases; how to take temperature; how to take care of fever patients; how to give baths; all about the sick-room. It treats of burns and scalds, broken limbs, bleeding from wounds (bandaging), drowning, fainting, -almost every contingency is covered. Only 50 cents. Send to-day. Money back, if not satisfied. No red-tape. World's Medical Press, No. 642 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Business College
OTTAWA, KANS. CATALOG FREE

Andrew Carnegie Said "Get in Business For Yourself"

Why work for others all your life? This was the doctrine Mr. Carnegie believed in and he died worth several hundred millions. Nearly every wealthy man has done the same—why not you? Here is a chance for you to get into a profitable business for yourself.

BE INDEPENDENT AND BOSS YOURSELF

That is exactly what you can do when selling the Koch line of household necessities, toilet articles and veterinary preparations. You are a retail merchant in business for yourself and differ from other merchants only in that you need but little capital and you don't have to wait for your customers to come to you—you take your store to your customers.

A PLEASANT, PROFITABLE BUSINESS

The Koch Merchants like our method of doing business because it means a healthful, pleasant out of doors living with a substantial income limited only by your own efforts.

KOCH PRODUCTS ALWAYS IN DEMAND

Every farm home is always needing some of our popular goods. Women like our household articles and buy them at sight—they all prefer our high grade toilet goods and our veterinary remedies. Your customers will be glad to see you. Many save their orders until you call.

ARE YOU READY TO GO AFTER THESE ORDERS?

Do you want to become a branch of the Koch V. T. Co., and get your share of the profits on these orders? If so, write us at once. There is plenty of good territory still open for the right men. You have an opportunity to give this business a trial without any investment or risk.

Koch V. T. Co.,
Winona,
Minn.



MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

Koch V. T. Co., Dept. J,
Winona, Minn.
Gentlemen, I am anxious to get into business for myself and am interested in your offer to help me get started. Please send me further particulars.
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Address _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____

Don't Miss the Big Money

THE virgin soil that the stumps keep out of cultivation in the best soil you have. You can pull out an acre or more of stumps in a day with a Hercules Stump Puller. No matter how big or tough the stump, it walks right out when the Hercules gets hold of it. With the stump come all the long tap roots that spread out in all directions. The land is left ready for cultivation.

HERCULES Triple Stump Puller

Let us send you proof. Thousands of farmers have made big money turning stump land into crops.

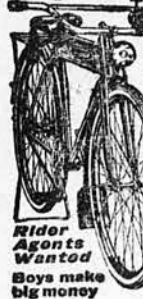
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Your choice of 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous line of "RANGER" bicycles. We pay the freight from Chicago to your town. 30 Days Free Trial allowed on all bicycles you select, actual riding test. EASY PAYMENTS if desired, at a small advance over our Special Factory-to-Rider cash prices. Do not buy until you get our great new trial offer and low prices and terms.
TIRES, LAMPS, HORNS, pedals, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. SEND NO MONEY but write today for the big new Catalog. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. S177 Chicago



Capper Pig Club News

No Mixed Membership for Our Clubs This Year

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

CAN BOYS raise chickens and girls raise pigs? That's a question which has been bothering the management of the Capper clubs ever since they were organized. We have had only three or four applications from boys to join the Capper Poultry club, but many girls have asked the privilege of taking a chance at the pig club. We've wondered sometimes whether we were making a mistake in barring the girls, so decided the best thing would be to put up to the boys and girls themselves the problem of deciding.

In a recent letter to all Capper club members, Director of Club Work John F. Case asked the opinion of the boys and girls. The response has been excellent and the answers most interesting. A majority of the girls think they should be admitted to membership in the pig club, while most of the boys feel it isn't the thing to do. On the other hand, few boys care to be admitted in the poultry club, some even thinking they shouldn't like to have folks look upon them as poultry raisers. Of course, these boys will realize when they get on farms of their own, that a farm without chickens isn't fully equipped and that it always is best for the man of the place to know how to handle the flock.

After all, the opinions of most of the boys and girls who think the club membership should be kept as it is, hold to the idea that raising poultry is more likely to give the girls training in work they will follow later in life, and that it's up to every farm boy to know how to raise good hogs. Few farm women find it necessary to handle swine—alho plenty of them can make many men hustle to keep up when it comes to conducting the business successfully—while most of them do raise chickens. In objecting to girls in the pig club, one boy says, "Just think how humiliating it would be if the girls should win the prizes."

Boys and Girls in Calf Club

So, after considering carefully all the answers received, the club management has decided that girls still will make up the poultry club and boys the pig club, at least for 1920. In one club, tho, both boys and girls will be admitted. That's the Capper Calf club, which is being announced in this issue. I know well that every Capper club boy and girl will be genuinely interested in this new club, and there's a wide field for it in the state. The Capper Calf club will find many ways in which to co-operate with the older clubs, and it will be to the interest of present club members to work for complete enrollment in their respective counties. With 10 poultry club girls, 10 pig club boys and five calf club members in one county, wouldn't there be some tall hustling?

Of course, every Capper Pig club member is all excitement to know who are the winners for 1919 in the open contest. The big story will appear in the issue of the Kansas Farmer and

Mail and Breeze for January 17. If present plans are carried thru successfully. It hasn't been possible for me to read all the club reports and stories yet, but the more I examine them the stronger becomes the impression that Capper Pig club members for 1919, despite the unfavorable condition of the market during the fall, are going to show an exceedingly encouraging profit. And if boys can go thru such a season and come out with a good bank account, what will they do in a favorable year? Demand for club members' hogs has been slow in some instances, but in others the boys haven't had enough pigs to sell. A letter from Ernest Newingham of Cloud county contains an account of the surprising success he had in selling the hogs he wished to dispose of.

There's nothing finer about our club work than the bonds of sympathy which grow up among our boys. Not long ago I mentioned in a club story that Orville Clark of Reno county had met with a bad accident and was laid up in a Hutchinson hospital. I suggested to club members that Orville would appreciate very much hearing from his teammates over the state and that it would serve to cheer him up. A few days after writing the story, I read with genuine sorrow that Orville had been unable to survive the shock of the necessary operation and that Reno county boys were mourning the loss of a loved teammate. Recently I had a letter from Orville's mother, and she said: "How I wish I had words to thank those splendid boys and girls who wrote Orville such good letters of cheer. My boy never knew about them, but every day's mail brings him letters while he sleeps on the grassy hill by the side of his little brother. I wish, Mr. Whitman, that thru the columns of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze you would thank every boy and girl in the Capper clubs for their kindness and sympathy."

"How about this for selling hogs?" asks Ernest. "One Wednesday morning I put an advertisement in the Concordia Blade, as follows: 'For sale Saturday at the Noe livery barn, six male hogs, eligible to register.' Saturday I took the hogs to town and sold every one of them for \$30 apiece. Could have sold more if I had had them. Sold two within 30 minutes after I got in town.' Many other club members are reporting sales, so the quality of hogs raised by Capper Pig club boys evidently is becoming well known over the state.

Santa Visited the Club Manager

"How did Santa Claus treat you?" asks Paul Buchenau of Dickinson county. "He surely treated me well, for I received a flashlight, a knife, two neckties, a pair of cuff buttons and a watch fob." Fine, Paul, old Santa certainly did remember you liberally. Well, I haven't any complaint to make, either. Besides the pretty and useful things the old fellow left at my house.

(Continued on Page 49.)

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager; Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary. Send Pig Club applications to Mr. Whitman; Poultry Club to Miss Schmidt. I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write pig or poultry club)
I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

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

WITTE ENGINES



Simple in Construction
Easy to Operate

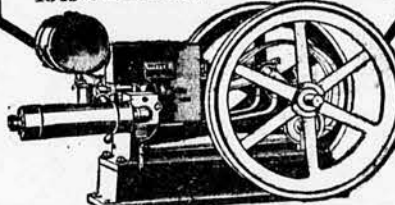
Built in the Largest
Exclusive Engine Factory in
the World Selling Direct.
Quality and Service proven by
34 years success. You can al-
ways get delivery from WITTE,
and the best rig for the price.
Write for latest catalog and

Save \$15 to \$500
On Engines 2 to 30 H-P.

I can furnish you a Stationary, Portable, or
Saw-Rig outfit—Kerosene or Gasoline—or a
Lever-Controlled Drag Saw with all latest
improvements. WITTE Engines are regularly
equipped with H. T. battery, or Standard
BOSCH Magneto on order. Lifetime Engine
Guarantee against defect—no strings—no
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want and when you want it. I can ship
quicker than any other factory selling direct.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

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GET MORE WHEAT PER ACRE

This Plan Guarantees Success.

You can make from \$10 to \$30 extra per acre on your wheat by increasing the yield from 5 to 15 bushels to the acre. 10,000 farmers have done it and you can do it by spreading straw the Simplex way.

Straw spreading protects your crop against freezing out, soil-blow and drouth. Remember it's what you harvest, not what you plant, that counts. Bert Garrison, Urbana, Ill., got 10 bushels per acre more on 40 acres strawed the Simplex Way than 30 he left unstrawed—he gained \$800 on strawed wheat and lost \$600 on unstrawed.



The Simplex in Action

Hand forking won't do—it bunches, leaving spots bare. It takes a machine like the Simplex Straw Spreader to do the work. The Simplex is shipped anywhere on free, 60-day trial with a year to pay.

A letter or card to Mr. L. D. Rice, President, The Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 1003 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., will bring you a big illustrated book entitled, "How Spreading Straw Increases Crop Yields"—send for it today.



Why use Coal or Wood?

Turn a Valve and

Cook or Heat

THE OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER makes any cooking or heating stove a gas stove. Burns coal oil (kerosene). No coal or wood. Cooks and bakes better. Cheaper. Keeps your home warmer. You regulate flame. FITS ANY STOVE ANYWHERE. No fires to start, no ashes, no chopping, shoveling, poking and dragging of coal. Saves hours of work and loads of dirt. Simple. Safe. Easily put in or taken out. No damage to stove. Lasts a lifetime. Thousands of delighted users. In use eight years. Money-Back Guarantee. Free literature.

AGENTS WANTED
OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER & MACHINE CO.,
1394 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Western Orders Shipped From Texas.

The Oliver Oil-Gas Burner makes
2 gals. oil equal 97 lbs. coal

Progressive Poultry People Are Raising Their Chickens with the

SURE HATCH

INCUBATORS & BROODERS

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



Send for FREE Book

SURE HATCH COLONY BROODER
best 'em all for raising chicks. Cast iron stove heated with coal. Pure fresh air and even heat. No crowding or smothering. Raise all your chicks. Let us tell you about our Sure Hatch System.

FREE Send for Sure Hatch Book. Tells all about profitable poultry raising.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 14 Fremont, Neb.

Lice-Proof Nests

WRITE QUICK SPECIAL OFFER

Get 20 to 50% more eggs, have healthier hens, make more money, with the Everlasting, Sanitary



KNUDSON
Galvanized Steel Lice Proof Nests. Costs less than wood. Unlimited guarantee. Send name today for Special Offer and interesting literature. 40,000 in use.

SEAMAN-SCHUSKE METAL WORKS COMPANY
Box 127 Manufacturers St. Joseph, Mo.

You Take No RISK With 30 Days Trial An 10 Yr. Guarantee

Both \$17.25 Freight Paid

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

150 EGG INCUBATOR

CHICK BROODER

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



IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO.
Box 67 Racine, Wis.

\$12.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

Prize Winning Model—Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls, Fibre Roast, Self Regulated, Thermometer Holder, Nursery. With \$7.55 Hot-Water 140-Chick Brooder—Both only \$18.50.

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies Towards Express

With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating your success is sure.

My Special Offers
provide ways to earn extra money. Save time—Order Now, or write for Free Catalog, "Hatching Facts"—it tells all—Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

THE LOWEST Priced Incubator Per Chick Hatched

This is proved by the "Successful" 27 year record. You want the "Successful" for a sure success this year. Sell more eggs and chickens—help feed the world.

"SUCCESSFUL" INCUBATOR or BROODER

Write me a postal for book and prices. "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys" sent for 10 cents. "Successful" Grain Sprouters furnish green food—make hens lay in winter. Ask about my high-grade poultry—all leading varieties.

J. S. Gilcrest, Pres.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
316 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

POULTRY LESSONS FREE TO EVERY CUSTOMER

SOFT-HEAT

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

Porter Soft-Heat Tubeless Incubator combines hot air and water. Automatic control of heat, moisture and ventilation. Center heat plan, round nest, eggs turn semi-automatically without removing tray—saves time and money. Simple, Safe, Sure, Express Prepaid.

Write for Big New Free Book.

PORTER INCUBATOR CO. Box 157 Blair, Nebraska

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses.

Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Capper Poultry Club

Linn County at Top—Other Leaders Who Won

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

GOOD LUCK is the handmaid of stick-to-it-iveness and unfailing pep. It is this gracious handmaid that will engrave the names of Linn county girls on the Capper Poultry club trophy cup for 1919 and who will award the 10 county leader prizes.

Luck, it sometimes seems to the casual observer, does strange things in dealing out her awards, but we're going to take an intimate look into things as they really are, and see the part that Perseverance played in singling out her favorites.

"When the contest is closed I wish you would tell us the principal ways in which the five leading counties won their points," a county leader wrote soon after the imaginary airplane race began. And that is exactly what I am going to do.

When the yearly contests near the end I always wish that we had trophy cups for every county leader, for sometimes those away down near the bottom of the list have worked against big odds. But you remember the trophy cup is shared by the winning leader with her team mates, and all county leader prizes are awarded on a 50-50 basis and in that respect they signify co-operation. Real leadership implies support from co-workers.

Here is the final pep standing of the 10 leading counties at the close of the contest:

County	Leader	Points
1. Linn	Hazel Horton	9680
2. Atchison	Lillian Brun	8931
3. Johnson	Helen Andrew	7225
4. Crawford	Letha Emery	6243
5. Coffey	Ruth Wheeler	5383
6. Rice	Marjorie Smith	4648
7. Cloud	Larue Ralph	4203
8. Dickinson	Hazel Patton	3623
9. Reno	Roena Love	2964
10. Clay	Lenore Rosiska	2816

The prizes awarded these county leaders are: First, \$10; second, \$8; third, \$7; fourth, \$6; fifth, \$5; sixth, \$4; seventh, \$3.50; eighth, \$3; ninth, \$2; tenth, \$1.50.

Every county leader who sent in an annual county leader report showing her county's standing deserves honorable mention, and so I am going to tell you the standing of the other 12 counties whose leaders showed enough pep to do this, even if they knew they would not be listed among the first 10. Their rank and points follow: 11, Butler county, Myrtle Dirks, leader, 1868 points; 12, Stafford, Naomi Moore, 1554; 13, Douglas, Lillian Milburn, 1280; 14, Shawnee, Gwendolyn White, 927; 15, Rooks, Elma Evans, 708; 16, Jackson, Vera Brown, 649; 17, Gove, Anna Cooper, 464; 18, Republic, Agnes Neubauer, 425; 19, Ford, Wilma McKee, 258; 20, Greenwood, Anna Greenwood,

253; 21, Elk, Clara Schneider, 218; 22, Osage, Edith Ingersoll, 211.

The beautiful silver trophy cup will go to Linn county. On one side of it will be engraved the words, "Presented by Arthur Capper for Leadership," and on the other side will be the name of the county leader, Hazel Horton, and her nine team mates who helped in winning: Wilma Rogers, Nellie Powls, Elva Howerton, Blanche McGee, Hazel Parmley, Oral Franklin, Pearl Morrell, Elma Parmley, Iva Featherston. Hazel receives the first county leader prize, \$10, and each of the other nine girls receives a prize of \$5.

Up to the very close of the contest the five leading county leaders added to their pep standing in various ways.

Lack of space forbids that I give a complete summary of all the ways in which the leading counties obtained their points, so I shall itemize only the principal topics. Contributions to the French orphan fund have been noted previously. Special methods of advertising the club work besides the notices in newspapers were thought of by several counties and points for these are not listed here. In the following list, L. will be used for Linn county; A. for Atchison; J., Johnson; Cr., Crawford; Cof., Coffey.

Points for meetings and picnics—L., 2483; A., 1381; J., 1740; Cr., 1242; Cof., 618. Monthly reports—L., 530; A., 741; J., 751; Cr., 697; Cof., 618. Newspaper writeups—L., 415; A., 375; J., 100; Cr., 60; Cof., 85. Club library, L., 120; A., 75; J., 100; Cr., 125; Cof., 85. Mileage—L., 4766½; A., 4500; J., 3194; Cr., 3069½; Cof., 3144. Points for new members in their own and other counties—L., 330; A., 120; J., 270; Cr., 160; Cof., 150. Topeka meeting—L., 210; A., 215; J., 235; Cof., 135. Annual reports—L., 265; A., 365; J., 350; Cr., 340; Cof., 300.

The county leader who suggested that the foregoing facts be given (if I am not mistaken it was Ruth Wheeler of Coffey county) thought the information would be especially valuable to county leaders in the club for 1920, as it shows how club interest may be built up in a community. Linn county far excelled in attendance at monthly meetings and picnics. Not only did this add to their standing in points for this particular factor, but it spread the club spirit thruout the community. Editors of local papers became interested in the girls and never failed to write up their meetings. This made possible the obtaining of new members both in Linn county and adjoining counties. While Linn county seems to be low in the

(Continued on Page 39.)



Hazel Horton, Pearl Morrell, Nellie Powls, Wilma Rogers, Elma Parmley, Iva Featherston, Elva Howerton, Hazel Parmley, Blanche McGee.

Got 117 Eggs Instead of

Says One of Our Readers



One of our readers says, "More Eggs" increased my supply from three to 117 eggs." Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes them work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results.

Now is the time to give "More Eggs" to your hens, while prices are high and profits big. Don't let your hens loaf; make them lay. "More Eggs" Tonic has done this for 400,000 chicken raisers all over the country. It will do the same for you.

\$1.00 Package

Free

If you wish to try this great profit maker simply write a postcard or letter to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4661 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and ask for his special free package \$1.00 offer. Don't send any money. Mr. Reefer will send you two \$1.00 packages of "More Eggs." You pay the postman upon delivery only \$1.00, the price of just one package, the other package being free. The Million Dollar Merchant Bank of Kansas City, Mo., guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned on request. So there is no risk. Write today for this special free package offer.

Poultry Raisers Everywhere Tell Wonderful Results of "More Eggs"

"More Eggs" a Godsend

I received your "More Eggs" Tonic and found it was a great Godsend. I was only getting 12 eggs a day, and now I am getting 50 per day.

MYRTLE ICE, Boston, Ky.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor

I can't express in words how much I have benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is no all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left.

MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens

The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1200 eggs. I never saw the equal.

EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs

I have fed two boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.

MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens

I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then I just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from forty-four hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.

A. G. THODE, Sterling, Kan., R. No. 2, Box 47.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package

Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1368 eggs.

A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

Send No Money

Don't send any money; just fill in and mail coupon. You will be sent, immediately, two \$1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS." Pay the postman upon delivery only \$1.00, the extra package being FREE. Don't wait—take advantage of this free offer TODAY! Reap the BIG profits "MORE EGGS" will make for you. Have plenty of eggs to sell when the price is highest. Send today!

FREE \$1.00 PACKAGE

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert
4661 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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Size	Regular Clincher Style	Q. D. Clincher Style	Straight Side or Dunlop Style	Special Sale Price	Average Ship. Wt. Pounds
30 x 3	164P3055	.....	.....	\$10.30	10
30 x 3 1/2	164P3059	.....	.....	13.25	12 1/2
32 x 3 1/2	.....	164P3287	164P3331	15.30	13 1/2
33 x 4	.....	164P3301	164P3337	21.55	17
34 x 4	.....	164P3303	164P3339	22.05	18

Driving Tread Casing Prices					
Size	Clincher Style	Straight Side or Dunlop Style	Special Sale Price	Average Ship. Wt. Pounds	
30 x 3	164P2951	.....	\$ 9.80	9 1/2
30 x 3 1/2	164P2952	12.55	12	
32 x 3 1/2	164P3254	14.60	13	
33 x 4	164P3260	20.55	16	
34 x 4	164P3262	20.95	17	

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Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



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

Heart Diseases

One of the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has written me asking whether there is a cure for a leaky heart and whether persons who have such trouble have a chance for a reasonably long life.

The heart may be likened to a gasoline engine in the fact that its power depends upon the integrity of its valves. Unfortunately one cannot have the heart valves ground and re-seated as is done with those of the automobile. When the valves of the heart become diseased, sufficiently to create symptoms, no repair ever occurs. There is a certain degree of compensation that comes because the heart muscle develops an extra growth of its fibres and does additional work, but there is no repair of the valves.

Good Care Essential

I make a point of telling you this because I believe firmly that many if not most leaky hearts might be avoided by good care and judgment in early life. Valvular heart disease has many causes, but most often has its inception in early life during or following an attack of rheumatic fever, or some infectious disease. In most of these diseases there is a poisonous condition which the body must overcome, and in the process fever runs high and the heart bears a great burden. It should always have ample time to recover from the strain. Nine times in 10, however, the chief anxiety, both of patient and guardian, is to hurry back to school or work and take up without the least delay all the burdens of daily living. There is no doubt that many a leaky heart that follows rheumatic fever might have been saved intact had the patient taken proper time for recovery.

A person with a valvular leak does not necessarily feel any pain; in fact many patients are affected for years before feeling any great discomfort. It must be remembered that the normal heart is capable of doing twice as much work as ordinarily demanded, so there remains a good deal of reserve to compensate the leak. Pain may be felt early, however, and is commonly associated with palpitation.

Let me digress here to say that palpitation often occurs in healthy individuals under the stress of severe physical exertion or deep emotion, and is frequently experienced by persons with sound hearts but poor stomachs. The palpitation significant of heart trouble is that which occurs without obvious cause.

The Usual Symptoms

The most frequent symptom in valvular heart disease is shortness of breath, which is experienced by every patient seriously affected. It is noticed in many ways, usually showing itself markedly after any extra exertion such as climbing a hill or walking upstairs, and is especially significant if it does not permit the patient to lie down flat during sleep. Frequently a cough comes in connection with it and perhaps a marked bronchitis.

Swelling of the feet and ankles is a common symptom of cases that are progressive. It is noticed most after a person has been on his feet all day,

and may disappear during the night. The liver becomes congested as the disease advances, and very often may be felt like a hard mass extending far beyond its natural boundaries.

There is no cure for a valvular leak. The best treatment is to take the burden of work off as much as possible and give it a chance to make its reserve power overcome the deficiency caused by the leaky valves. Some patients manage to live long lives in comfort despite a leaky heart. A case is only bad according to its symptoms. If the patient suffers a great deal, cannot lie down at night, and has marked dropsy the chances are very poor for much extension of life. But if he feels comfortable, breathes well, has a good digestion, and no kidney trouble, he may live his normal span, provided that he avoids excesses, does enough work to occupy him, particularly keeps away from all strain, masticates his food very thoroughly, keeps regular habits and cultivates a cheerful disposition.

Answers to Questions

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

A Case of Goiter

I see that there are many that ask your advice, and tell their trouble. Well, I have a goiter. It is the size of a very small apple. It gives me quite a bit of pain; have choking feelings, and it also bothers my eyes. What would you do for it? I am quite nervous. I have been treated for it but it seemed to bother me again. Please tell me what to do for it and what treatment would help. I am 26 years old.

D. H.

Your goiter is of the exophthalmic kind so you cannot ignore it. There are three forms of treatment. The only one that can be called a home treatment is the first, which is to rest in bed, eat a great deal of nourishing food and try to build up the body. It is best to combine this with medical treatment from a good physician. If these fail you still have a good chance for improvement under a surgical operation. Be very sure that you have no operation performed except by a doctor who knows his business and is experienced in goiter work. Most cases that are properly operated make good recovery.

Itching Sensation

I am troubled with itching of the lower limbs especially the feet and lower part of the legs after bathing. It seems as tho the water just touches them and they start to itch. Could you tell me something to do?

N. E. S.

Your letter doesn't tell me enough. Some sensitive skins are always troubled after contact with water. If it lasts only a short time the thing to do is to ignore it.

Cure for Melancholy

Is there any cure for melancholy? Is it advisable to take adjustments from a chiropractor? If not, what advice would you give in this case? A SUBSCRIBER.

The cure for melancholy is to become busy and active, preferably with something that you like to do, but, if not that, tackle something you don't like. Go out a great deal, visit persons who are having a hard time and try to give them some help. Be sure that you have proper elimination of the body waste thru regular action of kidneys and bowels. Beyond this I see no need for medical treatment of any kind.

—"Melancholia," which is a disease, has nothing to do with ordinary melancholy.

The Farmiscope

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

Wedding Cake

Maude—I'm awfully worried! You know you told me if I would put that piece of wedding cake under my pillow, I would dream of my future husband?

Marie—Yes.

Maude—Well, I put it under, and I dreamed of the 71st regiment.—Puck's Library.

Still on the Job

The girls who used to knit socks for the soldiers now seem to be darning them for the same parties.—St. Paul Nonpartisan Leader.

On the Dairy Farm

"Watered the horses this morning, Josh?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the chickens?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the cows?"

"Every one, sir."

"And the milk, Josh; have you looked after that?"

"Yes, sir. I watered that, too."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bombs in Both Hands

Lady—They say Father Hooley advanced to the attack with a prayer-book in one hand and a bomb in the other.

Returned Soldier—They're always thyrin' t' belittle a good man, mum.

Lady—Why, isn't it true?

Soldier—No lady; he had bombs in both hands.—Life.

Not in the Mood

The sessions in a certain town were in full swing. On the third day a dreadful calamity occurred—the court crier was absent.

"Well, we must find a substitute," remarked the judge.

Just as they were in the middle of an exciting case a breathless messenger boy came in and handed a letter to the judge. The latter read it and then announced to the court:

"I have a message from the court crier. He says: 'Wife's mother died last night. Will not be able to cry today.'"

Country Mosquitoes

Country Boarder—You wrote that you were not bothered by mosquitoes here, and they have almost eaten me alive.

Farmer—I didn't say anything about 'em bothering you, did I? I said they never bother me, an' they don't, I'm used to 'em.—Boston Transcript.

Up in Her Grammar, Too

Professor Brand Matthews detests the purist and pedant. "And," he mourns, "you find them in the most unexpected places. Only recently, at Columbia, I introduced a very brave young airman to a very pretty girl.

"He said to her: 'Do you go in for aviation?'"

"'Dear me, no,' she replied, 'one goes in for bathing, but one goes up for aviation.'"—The Argonaut.

Qualifications

He—D'you know, May, you grow more beautiful daily?

She—Oh, George, you do exaggerate.

Well, then, I should say every other day.

Country Relatives

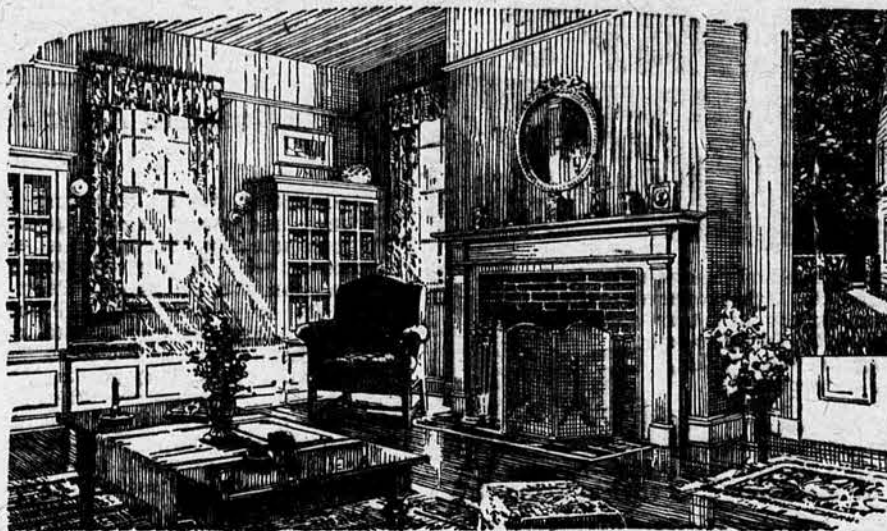
"Have you any relatives living in the country?"

"No; whenever we take a vacation we have to pay our own board."—Boston Transcript.

The Reason

She—"George, you looked awfully foolish when you proposed to me."

He—"Well, very likely I was."



This is a seven-room Colonial house designed for the Curtis Companies by Trowbridge & Ackerman. To the left is a view of the living room, finished in Colonial Woodwork, designed by the same architects expressly for Curtis Woodwork.

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Are you doing without a beautiful home because you believe one is only for the wealthy? You need do so no longer.

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They have retained Trowbridge and Ackerman, architects, of New York—to design a large number of houses for you to select from. And, to insure your home being beautiful on the inside—where you live—they have designed the Curtis Woodwork to go into it. Curtis Woodwork is standardized and manufactured in large

quantities, which brings down the cost of production, and saves you money.

Curtis Woodwork is designed for houses of four different architectural expressions: Colonial, English, Western, and Southern—there is surely one that is just what you want.

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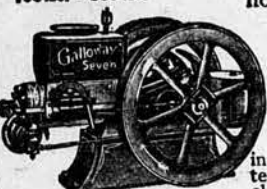
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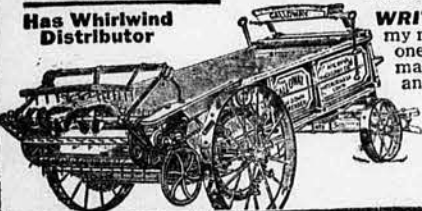
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Farmers to Meet in Topeka

State Board of Agriculture Convenes January 14-16.

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS during the past year have had many serious problems to handle, but they have met every emergency with a patriotic zeal that is characteristic of them. They are about the only ones who did not go on a strike when prices were not made to suit them. Great interest is being manifested in the coming meeting of the state board of agriculture when many of these problems will be discussed. An unusually strong program on timely topics has been prepared for the 49th annual convention of farmers that will be held in Topeka on January 14, 15, and 16 under the direction of the state board of agriculture. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board expects a large attendance of farmers at this meeting.

Announcement was made last week of several of the speakers who had been obtained for this occasion, and the completed program shows that the promises of the first notice that the convention will afford many intellectual treats are more than fulfilled. One of the outstanding men who will address the convention is Charles S. Barrett, national president of the Farmers Union of America. As the head of this great farmers' organization Mr. Barrett has been a national figure for years. When the peace treaty was being drawn in Paris, Mr. Barrett was on the ground as a special representative of the farmers of the United States, to lend his counsel and advice on behalf of a proper recognition of agriculture, and he was one of three distinctive representatives of agriculture invited to sit in the President's first industrial council at Washington. His record there was superb. As he has been so closely identified with post-war adjustment movements, and is so thoroughly well informed as to the farmer's situation, it is likely no man is better if as well prepared to discuss "Agriculture in Reorganization," which is the subject of his address at the convention.

Many Distinguished Speakers

Governor Allen will speak on "State Aid for Farm Homes," to win support for the constitutional amendment, and Samuel T. Howe, Chairman of the state tax commission, will tell the convention why the tax amendment should be adopted. These are two questions the voters of Kansas will be asked to pass upon at the next general election, and as they are both of vital concern to agriculture, every local agricultural association in the state should have a representative present to hear these addresses and report back to their organizations. President John A. Whitehurst, of the Oklahoma board of agriculture, has taken for his subject "A Patriotic Business Man," and he sees in the farmer just such a man, as evidenced by his war record.

A valuable contribution, under the heading of "Improving the Field Crop Seed Supply," will be presented by F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture and director of the Kansas Experiment station, at Manhattan. The morning session of Friday, January 16, will be devoted almost exclusively to a dairy program, with B. H. Rawl, chief of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the stellar role. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will talk on "Kansas Cows and What They Are Doing," and to round out the symposium W. H. Mollhagen, a practical dairyman of Bushton, of long experience, will tell of "Some Things I have Learned about Dairying in Kansas." Every indication points to a big expansion of the dairy industry in Kansas, and this strong dairy program ought to appreciably help the movement along.

Well Balanced Program

As rotation in agriculture is considered wise, so is a well-balanced program for any convention desirable, and Secretary Mohler has been fortunate in getting the services of two top-notch lecturers to make addresses of a non-agricultural nature. One of these, Dr. Frank L. Loveland, noted divine who has recently been devoting himself to the chautauqua platform, will speak

of "The Perils Facing Democracy." Dr. Loveland is a remarkable orator, and his message is a stirring one, with meat for thought, and a punch in every sentence. The other is a woman, Hattie Moore Mitchell, dean of women of the Kansas State normal, at Pittsburg, who has chosen the topic "The New Slogan." She is worth going a long ways to hear. George A. Knapp, the state's new irrigation commissioner, will speak on "Irrigation in Kansas," which is developing much more rapidly than the general public understands, and George A. Dean, state entomologist, will deliver a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on "The European Corn Borer," which has become a real menace to corn production in New England and several other eastern states.

The convention will close with the usual "get-acquainted" dinner, at the Chamber of Commerce, Friday evening, with a short program of responses to toasts by gifted speakers.

Farmers and stockmen of Kansas and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend this big convention, and enjoy what may be termed an intellectual free-lunch. As Secretary Mohler says, "No one interested in the state's agriculture can afford to miss this convention, and the latch-string hangs out for whomsoever may come." The following program will be given, and all the meetings and discussions will be open to every one:

Wednesday, January 14, 4 P. M.

Annual Roll-call.
Appointment of Committees.
Reading of Minutes of Preceding Meeting.
Report of Committee on Credentials.

Evening Session, 7:30 O'clock

Invocation—Rev. Charles F. Mathews, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Topeka.
Music—Gertrude Bunning, Topeka.
Address of Welcome—Clyde M. Reed, on behalf of the Governor.
Music—Gertrude Bunning.
Address of Welcome on behalf of Topeka—Mayor H. J. Corwine.
Response—President H. S. Thompson.
Music—Gertrude Bunning.
The Perils Facing Democracy—Dr. Frank L. Loveland, Lecturer and Divine.

Thursday, January 15, 9 A. M.

Invocation—Rev. John A. McAfee, Pastor Westminster Presbyterian Church, Topeka.
The Farmers' Economic Problems—Dr. H. C. Taylor, Chief, Office Farm Management, U. S. Department, Washington.
The Importance of Keeping Record of the Production of Farm Crops—President W. M. Jardine, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.
The Tax Amendment—Samuel T. Howe, Chairman, State Tax Commission, Topeka.
Improving the Field Crop Seed Supply—F. D. Farrell, Director State Experiment Station.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 O'clock

A Patriotic Business Man—John A. Whitehurst, President, Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, Okla.
State Aid for Farm Homes—Governor Henry J. Allen.
Agriculture in Reorganization—Charles S. Barrett, President, Farmers Union of America, Union City, Ga.

Evening Session, 7:30 O'clock

Music—Modoc Club, Topeka.
The New Slogan—Hattie Moore Mitchell, Dean of Women, State Normal, Pittsburg.
Music—Modoc Club.
Agriculture and Americanism—B. F. Harris, Champaign, Ill.

Friday, January 16, 9 A. M.

Invocation—Rev. E. J. Gardner, Pastor Trinity Methodist Church, Topeka.
Efficient Dairying as Part of Diversified Agriculture—B. H. Rawl, Assistant Chief, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.
Kansas Cows and What They Are Doing—J. B. Fitch, Head, Department of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.
Some Things I Have Learned about Dairying in Kansas—Harry W. Mollhagen, Dairyman, Bushton, Kansas.
The European Corn Borer—George A. Dean, State Entomologist, Manhattan.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 P. M.

Standardization of Farm Machinery—A. A. Doerr, Larned, Representing the Western Retail Implement, Vehicle and Hardware Association.
Kansas—An Irrigated State—George A. Knapp, State Irrigation Commissioner, Topeka.
Election of Members.
Report Resolutions Committee.
Unfinished Business.
Installation of New Board, at the Secretary's Office.

At 6:30 a get-acquainted dinner, to which all delegates, visitors and others are cordially invited, will be served at the Chamber of Commerce building, southwest corner Seventh and Quincy streets. A program of music and toasts will be given. Plates will cost \$1 each.

There is no advertising like originality. The new idea, the original thought instantly attracts attention.

Farm Questions

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

Spreading Straw on Wheat

Can you tell me what the value of straw is when spread on growing wheat? Also, the best time to put it on and the thickness it should be put on?

Can you recommend a good straw spreader? If you have good bulletins covering these inquiries, please send me some.

Florence, Kan. G. W. V.

It is difficult to estimate the value of straw when spread on growing wheat. So much depends upon the way in which the straw is spread, the character of the season and the character of the land. If the winter is severe, a light top dressing of straw may prevent a large amount of winter killing and therefore, prove very valuable. If the winter is mild, the straw may be of very little benefit the first season, and occasionally where straw has been applied too heavy it has sometimes reduced the yield.

There is no question, however, but that straw properly spread will prove beneficial especially where the spreading of the straw is practiced year after year so that the supply of organic matter in the soil is gradually increased. It is ordinarily not advisable to spread straw until fall growth of the wheat stops and the ground freezes up. Usually late November or December is as soon as it would be advisable to start spreading.

L. E. Call.

Cow with No Milk

I have a very valuable cow and she has been fresh about 10 days but has not come to her milk yet. She has had excellent care in a good tight barn, and seems to be in good health and in good condition. Her calf lived only three days, as she had no milk for it.

A READER.

It is very difficult to state why cattle do not give a normal amount of milk after calving. Absence of milk or milk stoppage has been ascribed to an imperfectly developed udder, a fatty udder, congestion of the udder, pinning for young and for the accustomed milk, or fear occasioned by being milked by strangers.

Treatment consists in removing any of the causes mentioned that may be present, feeding the animal on wholesome food, and in addition giving her a mixture consisting of black sulfide of antimony, 3 ounces; sulfur, 1½ ounces; powdered fennel seed, 5 ounces; powdered caraway seed, 5 ounces; powdered juniper berries, 5 ounces, and common salt 1 pound. A tablespoonful of this mixture is to be given to the cow with each feed.

R. R. Dykstra.

Setting Out Fruit Trees

Will better results be obtained from spring or fall planting of fruit trees?

Lincoln, Kan. ARTHUR J. PETER.

In a series of years our records show that somewhat better results have been obtained from spring than fall planting of fruit trees.

If the soil is in good condition and the ground is well supplied with moisture, fall setting has been as successful as spring setting.

The ground should be well-firmed around the trees and the roots given plenty of spread. After the ground has been well firmed the top should be well loosened to retain moisture.

Young trees should always be protected from rabbits and mice. Protection from rabbits is best provided by trapping the trees with screen wire or meshed hardware cloth. If cotton is put in at the top of the wire it will prevent the entrance of insects.

After the trees are well started they should be given thoro cultivation and the tops should be carefully pruned.

Albert Dickens.

Horse Cut by Barbed Wire

I have a young horse which was cut by barbed wire in July on the hind leg. The leg is now stiff and swollen and is hard. Is there anything I can do for the horse, or can he be cured at all?

Fleming, Colo. A. L. UPHOFF.

In my opinion there is nothing that can be done to overcome this trouble. The joint undoubtedly has been injured and is now permanently thickened and stiffened on account of that infection.

R. R. Dykstra.

The MANURE Robinson Spreader

Same Tread as a Wagon—Spreads the FULL WIDTH



A MILLER PRODUCT

The Robinson weighs from 500 to 600 pounds less than most spreaders. It is admitted to be the lightest-draft spreader made—a real two-horse spreader. No forward pressure against load when in action. Every casting made of light, tough, malleable iron.

This is the handy, light-draft, easy-to-use spreader. Let us send you a folder describing it fully.

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ROBINSON SPREADER

OTHER SPREADERS

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A TREAD of 56 Inches!

The diagram in the corner tells the story. The Robinson Manure Spreader is the same width as your farm wagon and spreads the full width of the tread.

It will go through gates, between posts and into sheds where many other spreaders cannot be taken, yet the outward throw of its patented, high-speed beater gives it a spread as wide as any spreader has.

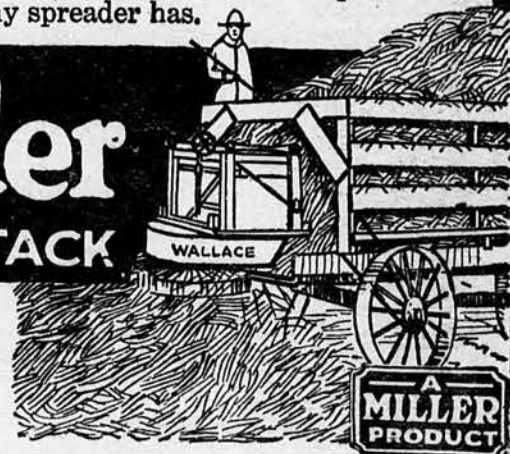
The STRAW Wallace Spreader

SAVES THE GRAIN LEFT IN THE STACK

"It is not uncommon to recover 60 or 70 bushels of wheat to a stack of straw," says Secretary Mohler of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. "In one instance, 800 bushels were thus secured from a 320-acre field."

You can save grain left in your straw by using the Wallace.

It is the ONLY straw spreader that recovers grain. It makes money for you both before and after the harvest. Straw spreading means a gain of \$5 to \$25 an acre in yield, prevents winter kill, stops soil blow and washing. The Wallace spreads 15 to 20 acres a day in wind or calm. Absolutely safe. Low build. Wide spread. Easily attached or removed from wagon. Ask for a circular describing this money maker.



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Capper's Farmer, published by United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, is a farm paper that is different. It is edited by men who live on the farm. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For the American farmers, who want to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women folks, boys and girls, marketing livestock, poultry, dairy, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc.

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By increasing legume growth Gypsum increases the nitrogen supplied to crops. Increases of several hundred percent in tonnage yield of Clover and Alfalfa are not unusual when AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM is used. Your local building supply dealer can furnish you Agricultural Gypsum. We will be glad to send you FREE, complete information regarding the various uses of Gypsum and its value as a soil builder.

A Gypsum Test Strip on Your Fields Will Show Its Worth in Legume Yields
GYPSUM INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
Dept. J - 111 W. Monroe Street, Chicago



This illustration is an exact copy from Bulletin No. 168 of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station showing difference in yield of two plots of ground of equal size. Figure No. 1 shows alfalfa yield where soil was not treated. Figure No. 2 shows yield where Gypsum was applied.



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Ideals in Rural Schools

Citizenship Training Best Education for Farm Child

BY L. D. WHITEMORE

OUR EDUCATIONAL system and our educational institutions, which are proverbially conservative, have not escaped the general disturbance incident to the war, and it appears certain that there will be a readjustment in education to fit the new conditions which the war has produced. What direction this new movement will take and how far it will go are matters of concern to every person and particularly to those who live in rural communities.

Fundamentals Same Everywhere

It is worth while to inquire how the rural schools are likely to be affected by this change in educational institutions and educational policies, and what can be done by those most interested and most directly responsible to direct the movement so that the best possible results may follow. Accordingly, it is of the greatest importance to find the right answer to the questions, "What kind of education is best for the farmer's children?" and "How may this new and better education be provided?"

The statement that children who live in the country need an education of a different type from that which is suitable in the towns and cities will bear questioning. Surely the fundamentals are the same everywhere; and every child, regardless of his place of residence, must be taught the elementary or common-school branches, especially reading and the use of the English language, so that he may have at least the ability to acquire any information he may desire and the ability to express his own ideas. The important thing is that these, and any other essential elementary subjects should be taught in the most effective and the most expeditious way, with no lost motion, so that there may be time to gain the knowledge and skill for which the elementary subjects are preparatory.

Education for Rural Children

But suppose the country child has obtained the first elements of an education in practically the same way and from the same books as the city child, what direction should his training take then? Should there be a peculiar brand of education provided exclusively for country schools? There can be no objection to "educating the farmer's children for the farm" if it is done in the right way. It surely would not be the right way if an inferior education should be offered to the country child on the assumption that since he is to spend his life in comparative isolation in the country he does not need and cannot use the broader training which is provided for city children. The very fact that one expects to live somewhat remote from the populous centers makes it all the more desirable that he should have the benefit of a broad education so that he may have developed in himself the personality and the resources which will make him less dependent on association with other people for satisfaction and success.

Therefore it seems plain enough that the best education obtainable is none too good for the rural children. It would be a serious mistake to develop a rural education of a peculiar type; and any movement in this direction should be discouraged. The progressive and substantial farmer wants and can purchase for himself and his family standard goods of all kinds. He does not want and will not buy automobiles, furniture or clothing that can be used only in the country and on the farm; neither does he want a peculiar country religion. He votes the same ballot as the city resident in county, state and national elections; and he needs the same information to enable him to vote intelligently. He may move to the city, or he may be elected as a member of the state legislature; and in either case he will need the same knowledge and the same ability as his neighbors and associates. Nothing would do more to drive ambitious and capable children from the farm than to restrict the scope of their education; and on the other hand, nothing

will do more to keep such children on the farm than to provide for them educational opportunities in keeping with the recognized advantages of rural life in general.

Hence it is the part of wisdom for those who control the rural schools to consider what kind of education is accepted at par value anywhere. It is not difficult to set down the chief characteristics of such an education, but to make it actual and practical in the country school is not an altogether easy matter.

It is agreed now that any education worthy of the name must go considerably further than the teaching of the traditional common branches, and must include other subjects no less essential for intelligence and efficiency in modern life. In addition it must produce certain definite results in what may be called character building.

Industrial Efficiency and Contentment

An educated person must be able to earn a living by producing something useful, and he must be taught how to find satisfaction in his work. In this particular the children who have their homes in the country have a decided advantage over any other class; for they have an opportunity all the time from their earliest years to learn an occupation which has always been and always will be the most necessary of all the productive occupations in which people are engaged, that of food production. The war has brought out more clearly than ever the dependence of city populations and those engaged in all other industrial occupations upon the labor of those who till the soil and harvest the crops. Never has this been more widely recognized and acknowledged, and never before has the farmer's occupation been held in such high esteem.

Furthermore the children who grow up on the farm have the benefit of expert instruction, as far as their parents are experts, in every detail of the farm processes; and there is no kind of education more practical or more profitable than that which a boy or girl receives when working with and being instructed by the father or mother, or by an older brother or sister. This kind of education, which is supplementary to the school, should in some way be connected with the school; and this is possible through instruction which is provided in many schools in domestic science and agriculture.

Such instruction in a rural school cannot be very effective without the co-operation of fathers and mothers; but with capable teachers in the schools, the occupations of the home and the farm may be made to appear, as they really are, scientific operations worthy of respect and serious study, and far more than the routine drudgery into which they sometimes degenerate. In the scientific character of farm work, requiring as it does a high degree of intelligence and skill, and in relation to its value to society, are found the conditions which give the greatest assurance of satisfaction and contentment to the worker.

There is difficulty in attaining this definite object of rural education on account of the fact that membership in the rural school is often limited in numbers, and also because the pupils generally come from similar home conditions and therefore cannot contribute greatly to the enrichment of the social life of the group. There must be some way to overcome this difficulty. The first thing is to realize that the child must be prepared to take his place as a useful member of the community; and the responsibility for accomplishing this must be shared by the home and the school, and should be neglected by neither.

More than ever before thoughtful persons acknowledge, and rightly so, that one of the certain results of public school education in every locality must be training for citizenship. This means more than ability to earn a living and more than personal satisfaction. Particularly in these times when so many in various social, industrial and political groups seem to be ignorant

(Continued on Page 39.)

Tom McNeal's Answers

Fence Troubles

A, B and C own lands adjoining. A and B are non-residents. C rents lands belonging to A and B. A sells to C but retains his interest in the crop. The partition fence between the land of A and B was down. D took it away to where he lived but was forced to return it, as one-half of it belonged to B. Then B instructed C to help rebuild the fence. However D contended that the old fence was not on the line although he had never seen the line surveyed. He intended to put it over on B's land 15 or 20 feet. C contended that it should go where the old fence was but D began driving posts 12 feet over on B's side. Afterward B inspected the work and contacted with C to repair the one-half of the fence that was on his land. This C did. A few years later B sold to C, giving him a bill of sale to one-half of the fence. The other half of the fence had gone down. D instructed C to repair the other half, but C refused. The prosecuting attorney called D to justice, but he has not repaired his part of the fence. How can he be forced to do this part? He uses C's part of the fence and herds the other end. This county has a herd law. If the fence viewers called could they compel B to repair the fence?

(2) Has Kansas a law regulating the speed of automobiles on the public highway?

I am inclined to think the writer must have made a mistake in stating the number of persons involved. He first speaks of A, B and C owning lands adjoining. I do not quite understand how D got into the game. The question however seems to be this: Can both of two adjacent land owners be compelled to keep up their share of a partition fence in a herd law county?

If this were not in a herd law county there would be no doubt that the fence viewers could make an award, requiring each land owner to keep up his share of the partition fence and if he failed to comply with the order of the fence viewers the other land owner could build or repair the fence and then collect the cost from his neighbor. Until 1915 this did not apply to herd law counties, but the legislature of that year amended the law so that any person who kept his own land enclosed with a lawful fence might compel the adjoining land owner to build his share of the partition fence. If therefore C keeps his own land enclosed with a lawful fence he may compel D to keep up his share of the partition fence and may appeal to the fence viewers to make the necessary inspection and award.

(2). The state of Kansas has a statute regulating the speed of automobiles on the public highway. If the automobile is traveling at a speed exceeding 25 miles an hour it is prima facie evidence that he is endangering the lives and property of other people on the highway and may be arrested and fined. In addition the law requires the driver of an automobile to slow down when meeting another vehicle or when approaching a bridge or road crossing.

Admission to Soldiers' Home

I wish to make application for admission to the Soldiers' Home at Dodge City. To whom must I make application? I would either go to Leavenworth, however, if there is any chance for me.

A. L.

Write Board of Managers, State Soldiers' Home, Topeka, Kan., or if you prefer to get into the home at Leavenworth, write Commandant National Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan.

Is it Gambling?

Does the practice of voting a box of candy to the most popular young lady, or a pair of socks to the laziest man, as is commonly done at picnappers, constitute gambling? The candidate is nominated; anyone may then vote as many votes as he wishes in favor of the candidate, paying a given price a vote.

G. S. E.

No. The element of chance is lacking in that sort of a game.

Delivery of Trunk

A owned two houses; one he rented to B. B. one of the roomers died. At the time of his death he owed A for rent. A held his trunk for said rent. C was administrator of the estate of B. A's bill for rent was allowed. C paid A and demanded that he deliver the trunk to his house. This A refused to do unless C could pay the drayage. Could C force A to deliver the trunk?

A SUBSCRIBER.

In my opinion he could not.

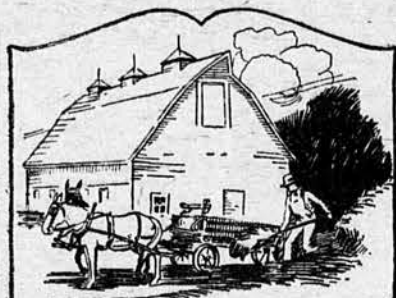
The Wife Inherits

In event of the husband's death where there are no children will the wife inherit all the property if there is no will? If the husband buys the farm before marriage could it be hers just as much at his death if her name was on the deed?

SUBSCRIBER.

The surviving wife would inherit all. Her name on the deed would make no difference.

More Dollars From Fewer Acres

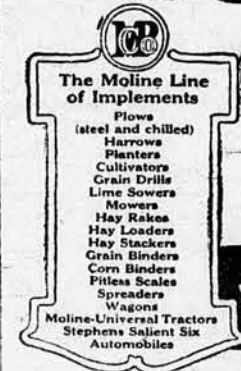


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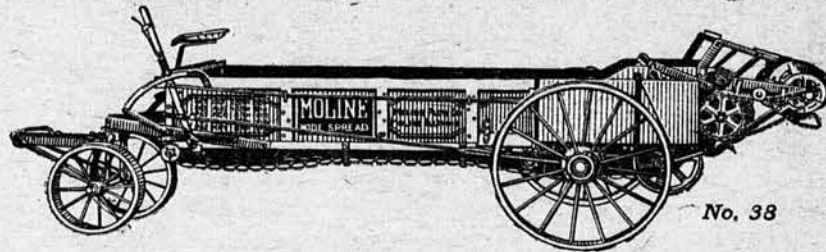
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No. 38

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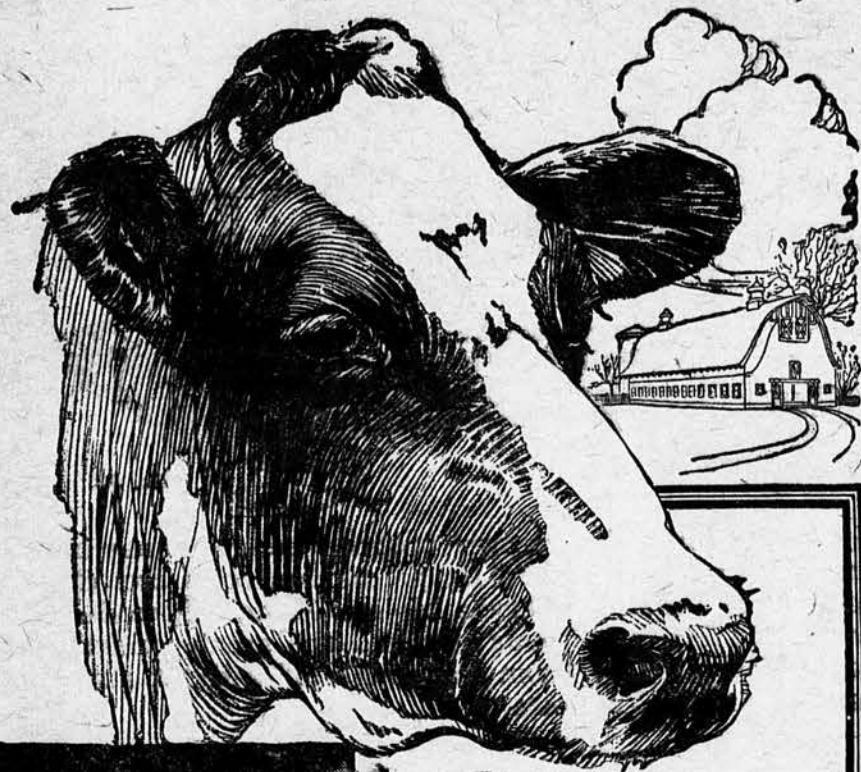
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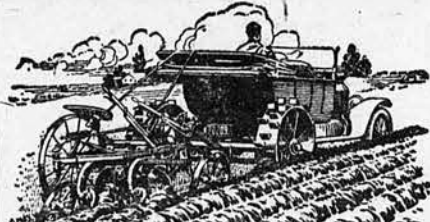
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Feeders Should Keep Farm Animals Comfortable

BY W. L. BLIZZARD

TO KEEP animals gaining properly and making the best returns during the winter season the feeder must have their comfort constantly in mind. The good feeder and caretaker is a man who loves his livestock; he must have patience and persistence and possess a thorough knowledge of feeds and their adaptability. He must know the capacity of the animals he is handling and keep every individual animal under constant observation.

The man who is familiar with the composition of feeds and knows their qualities is better able to adjust the rations fed to the needs of the animal. He will understand why there must be a balance between concentrates and bulky feeds. He will know what feeds are likely to produce indigestion, loss of appetite, bloat, scouring, constipation or lack of thrift. He will know what feeds will overcome or counteract these tendencies.

Kindness Mark of Good Feeder

A successful feeder will always be found on the job whether he is looking after a breeding herd, a show herd or the average farm livestock. Many a show animal gets "off feed" because of the impatience of the feeder. This is especially true in handling calves. Animals quickly respond to kind treatment. Abuse and rough treatment will as quickly cause stock to run down in condition and fail in production.

The man who loves his stock will enjoy the work of caring for them, and will have more careful regard for the individual needs of each and every animal. It has been said that livestock feeders are born, not made, and there is a large measure of truth in this saying. But a love for feeding and handling livestock may be cultivated to a marked degree. Good feeders are always in demand. This is one of the lines of work which is not overcrowded.

The farm feeder and caretaker must watch his animals closely and the more he has the greater the need for this close inspection. Men will vary considerably in their ability to notice quickly animals that are ailing or in any way not doing as they should. Close attention is necessary and a man can train himself to be a good observer. Animals vary greatly in their capacity to consume the various feeds. The only way to judge of an animal's capacity is to watch each individual closely and learn by experience what each one can do.

Regularity an Essential

Regularity in all the operations having to do with the care of livestock is of the greatest importance, and can scarcely be overestimated. There must be regularity in the matter of exercise, the supplying of feed both grain and roughage, watering, the milking of the cows, the nursing of calves and the working of horses. The digestive system of an animal adapts itself to a considerable extent, at least, to the feeding methods adopted. Any change from the system, even for a single feed, is likely to produce a digestive disturbance. When you go near livestock at the accustomed feeding hour you will always find them up and ready for their feed. Horses indicate their de-

sire for feed by neighing; cattle low; the sheep bleat and pigs squeal.

Following a period of fasting, animals are likely to eat too much which in turn causes them to drink too much water and some sort of trouble is almost sure to result. Irregular feeding and the constant changing of the conditions under which the animals are handled is almost certain to cause them to lose weight or shrink in production. If cattle are accustomed to receiving their feed at 6 in the morning that should be the hour for feeding every morning. If horses are watered at certain times each day the hour should not be changed.

Animals consume varying amounts of water depending on the character of the food, the weather, and in the summer season the amount of dew on the grass. If stock is grazing on rye pasture or being fed root crops or silage, less water will be needed than when they are being fed dry feeds only. The temperature of the water during the winter time especially is of importance.

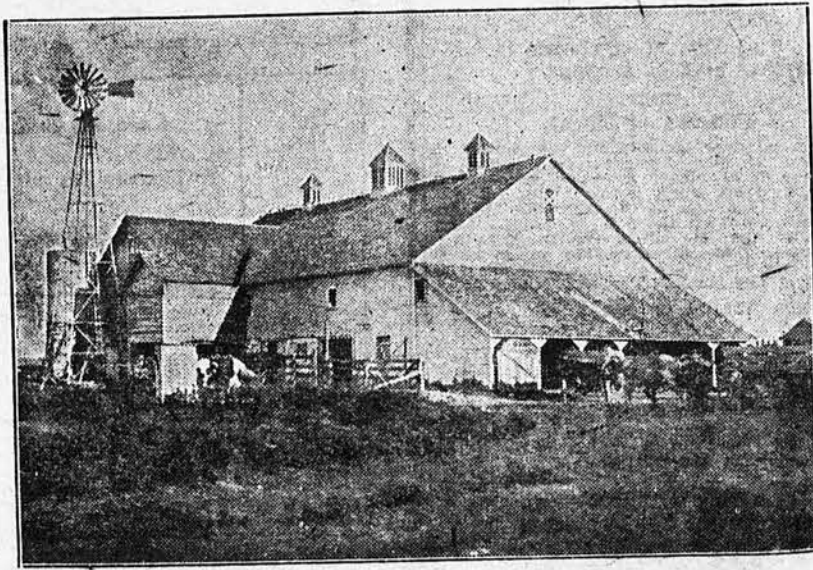
Proper Shelter Important

In providing shelter for animals the climate is quite a factor. Stock exposed when the air is dry and the sun is shining will suffer little even though the weather may be quite cold. Most of the suffering is because of exposure in cloudy, damp weather.

Hogs must be given warm shelter and care should be taken that they are not exposed to drafts. The sheds for sheltering cattle and other livestock should always be well bedded so as to be dry under foot. Keeping animals out of the wet is the first step in proper housing. Damp quarters may lead to attacks of pneumonia. A well ventilated and enclosed building, facing on the leeward side, a yard with a southern exposure provide ideal conditions for the housing of breeding sheep. A plain open shed is sufficient shelter for young horses running at large. Brood mares and colts need better shelter. Good shelter must be provided for small pigs, lambs, calves and fowls, as they cannot stand cold and exposure. During the summer season all classes of livestock require some protection from flies and the excessive heat of the sun.

All pregnant animals should have opportunity for exercise during the winter time, altho they must not be exposed to severe storms. It is sometimes a good plan to encourage the brood sows to take needed exercise by scattering oats or other grain on the ground some distance from the sleeping quarters. Cows seem to be harmed less as a result of close confinement than pregnant animals of other classes of livestock.

Animals that are being fattened for the block do not require much exercise, and yet experience has shown that even with fattening animals some exercise is an advantage, and they ship better if they have had a moderate amount of exercise during the fattening period. The more forced the feeding the more beneficial will exercise be up to a certain limit. Animals exercising regularly do not get "off feed" so readily as those not exercising.



Modern Conveniences

The shortage of labor on the farm has emphasized the necessity of using labor saving machinery to a larger extent. This country has for years led the world in the use of machinery for the production of all kinds of farm crops. Farm machinery and labor saving devices have made it possible for the American farmer to produce more than any other farmer in the world, and it has provided this country with an abundance of cheap food.

In this reconstructing period the farmer's attention has been turned not only to providing himself with machinery that will do his labor of the fields economically and with the minimum amount of human help, but it also has led him to consider the motor truck for marketing his farm products and to demand better roads. He appreciates the necessity of improving his barn equipment so the feed may be carried to his cows and other stock in an easier manner than with the pitchfork and the pail. He is installing the milking machine which relieves him of the drudgery of milking, and if he is an up-to-date farmer he installs every convenience possible that he may do his work with the minimum amount of labor.

How about the farmer's home? Has he installed a furnace whereby the house can be heated better and so less attention has to be given to stoves, thereby making less work and less dirt to clean up? Has he installed an electric lighting system which provides not only a better lighted house and makes it more attractive for the housewife to work, but also does away with oil lamps which require much labor? Has he installed a running water system? Can the water be heated by the furnace or the cook stove and without carrying every drop in a pail, doing away with the constant look-out to see that the tea kettle and the reservoir are filled? Has he installed an electric washing machine, an electric iron, and all these modern conveniences which the city housewife enjoys? The farmer's wife has more work to do in taking care of her family and her house than the wife in the city, says a writer in *Hoard's Dairyman*, and her burdens have not been lessened in as many instances as could be desired by the installation of modern conveniences.

We look forward to the day, and it will be a delightful one, too, when every farm home will be equipped with all labor saving devices and with conveniences which will make house work a pleasure instead of a burden. There is no reason why many farmers should not have these things now, for they can well afford them, and money invested in making the house modern is invested in a better place than in buying bonds or lending the money to a neighbor or in purchasing more land. We sometimes forget in our strife for success, in the accumulation of wealth, that after all the home is what we are building, and a good home is the greatest reward which comes to any man. All of the other activities of the farm, including the production of crops, good cattle, horses or hogs, are but a means to an end and that end is a well equipped, comfortable home.

Statement by J. Ogden Armour

The public no doubt will be interested in learning that a number of packers who were handling groceries and other food products besides meats have at the suggestion of the government agreed to withdraw from these enterprises and handle only meat. In a recent statement Mr. Armour says: "In agreeing to the terms of the decree referred to in the Attorney General's statement, Armour and Company have abandoned a position which was economically sound and which was unassailable from a legal standpoint, wholly because of our desire to bend the knee to public opinion—an opinion not justified by the facts but strong for all that."

Armour and Company at all times will do their part in co-operating with the government to bring to an end the unrest now prevailing in the country and to terminate any suspicion of the public toward the great and vital industry in which they are engaged.

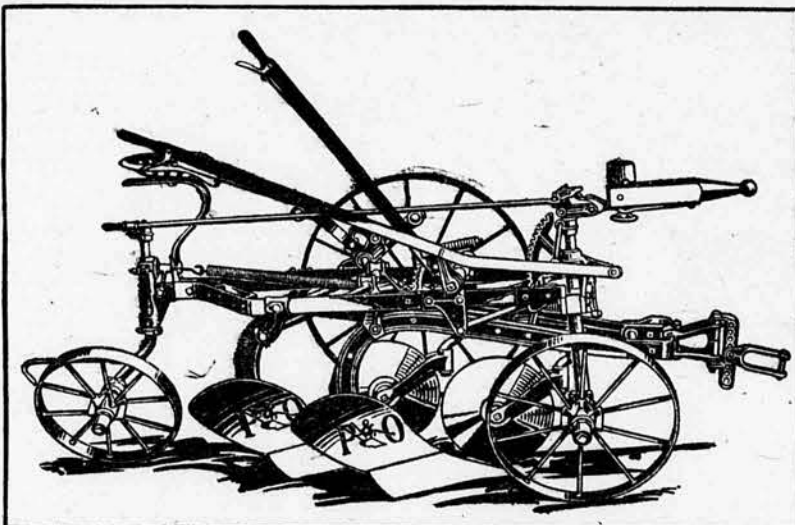
Booze lost caste because it interfered with business. Why not a little of the same propaganda concerning war?—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

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I have used Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic only two weeks and can see a great improvement in my hens. I get from 30 to 35 eggs a day now. Before I started using "More Eggs" Tonic I got 4 or 5 eggs a day. MRS. W. T. JOHNSON, Box 66, Pelican, La.

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I have used one package of your "More Eggs" Tonic, and I think it is the finest thing for hens I ever used. We were only getting 3 to 4 eggs a day, and since using your Tonic, we get from 17 to 22 eggs a day from 25 hens. MRS. J. H. CRISP, Hewlett, Va.

15 Hens—310 Eggs

I used "More Eggs" Tonic, and in the month of January, from 15 hens, I got 310 eggs. MRS. C. R. STOUTON, Turners Falls, Mass.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor

I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left.

MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

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EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

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I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs. MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens

I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from 44 hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.

A. G. THODE, Sterling, Kans., R. No. 2, Box 47.

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Dear Mr. Reefer:—I accept your offer. Send me the two \$1.00 packages of Reefer's "More Eggs" for which I enclose \$1.00. You agree to refund \$1.00 if both of these packages do not prove satisfactory in every way. Remember—the one package is FREE.

Name

Address

Rhubarb for Winter Time

Hotbeds and Coldframes Extend Growing Season

BY J. T. ROSA

RHUBARB OR "pie-plant" is the easiest crop to grow out of season by rather crude forcing methods, and many gardeners and florists make winter rhubarb a very profitable sideline. The delicate fresh stalks are greatly relished and may be had at home during the winter. When raised benches were more common in greenhouses, the space beneath these benches was a favorite place to force rhubarb, the sides being closed up with cloth or boards to obtain darkness. Florists who use raised benches for flowers often can make use of this space for rhubarb, provided the heating coils are at the sides instead of under the benches.

Utilize the Hotbed

Often empty hotbeds and deep coldframes are utilized to force rhubarb on a commercial scale, good results being obtained in these structures where the climate is not too severe and light is excluded with board shutters or glass sash covered with straw mats. Cool cellars to dwelling houses or out-buildings are also of use in forcing rhubarb, in fact it is by this means that a large part of the commercial and most of the amateur forcing is done, as the cool moist location provides just the right growing conditions and darkness is easily obtained by screening the windows, if there are any. From what has been said above, it is seen that facilities of some sort for forcing rhubarb may be found around almost every gardener's establishment, or at least they can very easily be arranged for.

The "crowns" or root-clumps of rhubarb should be dug up before the ground freezes hard. This may be done by running a deep furrow on each side of the row, then completing the work with a spade. All of the large fleshy roots should be dug up, as the food or "strength" for forcing is stored in these roots. For old plants the balls of earth containing each crown may be as much as 18 inches thick, but the roots of younger plants will be smaller. Two or 3-year-old roots probably give best results in forcing work. Roots from an old bed, which has ceased to produce profitable crops in the field, may be used for forcing purposes. It is also possible to produce 1-year-old plants which are of sufficient size to use for forcing. To do this, seed are sown under glass in February, and potted off, setting in the field in April. Under good conditions, a very good root will develop by fall.

When to Dig Up Crowns

At the time rhubarb crowns are dug in the fall for forcing work, the roots are dormant, or enjoying a "rest period." The roots do not start into growth readily until this rest period is broken, either by freezing or other treatment. The common practice is to dig the crowns after the first good freeze, but before the ground freezes hard. Then the root-balls can be left on the top of the ground and subjected to several heavy freezes, until they are desired for forcing. If not desired for immediate use, the balls should be covered with straw to prevent excessive drying out, or they may be piled up in a shed. After this freezing, the roots can be forced any time during the winter. Another means of breaking the

rest period is by etherization, and etherized roots start growing very promptly and with great vigor. For this treatment as much of the dirt is shaken off the roots as possible, and they are packed in a tight barrel, filling it full. In each 50 gallon barrel set in a saucer containing 4 ounces of ether, then put a tight cover on the barrel to confine the fumes. The roots should be exposed to the gas over night, and then placed in the forcing bed for immediate forcing. Since water absorbs ether it is well to have the roots as dry as possible, without their wilting.

Three Crops a Season

Two or three crops of rhubarb are forced each season, one being started in the late fall, another crop about Christmas time, or the beginning of the New Year, and perhaps a third early in February. The roots or crowns are placed upright on the ground or floor of the forcing place, putting them as close together as possible and packing them firmly with soil of any sort. Ordinary garden soil may be used, or sand or even coal ashes, since this is merely to support the roots and supply moisture, and not to supply plant food. Immediately after setting, the beds should be thoroughly soaked down and then kept moist during the whole forcing season. A temperature ranging from 45 to 60 degrees F is about right for forcing rhubarb successfully but if the forcing temperature is too high, small spindling shoots are produced, whereas we desire thick heavy stalks. To confine the energy of the plant to stalk production instead of foliage, all or most of the light should be excluded from the forcing place. This also gives the stalks the delicate pink color which is desired in forced rhubarb. Another advantage for forcing rhubarb in darkness is that it lessens the acidity of the stalks very considerably, so that much less sugar is required in cooking the forced article, to neutralize the acidity. About 18 to 21 days after forcing commences, the first stalks may be harvested, snapping them off at the point of attachment to the root. Forced rhubarb may be sold by the bunch, but more generally it is sold by the pound. The demand for forced rhubarb is strong, especially around the various holiday periods. Since rhubarb is forced so easily and cheaply, it can be sold at more popular prices than other forced vegetables, and therefore the demand for it usually exceeds the supply. The forcing season for one set of roots lasts about five weeks, after which time the shoots become small and spindling due to exhaustion of the roots. Exhausted roots are worthless, either for further forcing or for garden culture. Sometimes when young vigorous roots are forced it is worth while to reset them in the garden after forcing, permitting them to grow outdoors one or two seasons and then forcing them again.

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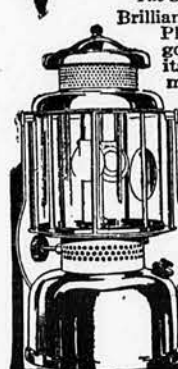


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Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 29.)

matter of reports even this fact should be an encouragement to clubs that are just getting organized. In 1918, Linn county had only two members and organization of the club for 1919 was not completed until late in the spring; therefore, altho 10 girls finally were lined up, the report record was cut down because of late entries. However, the record was perfect as to promptness. Every member also remained loyal to the end of the contest by sending an annual report and story. The county leader's annual report on the standing was the most accurate of any received, for in some way Hazel seemed to keep absolute tab on what her team mates were doing both in the club which is ending and the one which is soon to begin. She knew exactly what members had lined up. Additions to the report were neatly made in typewriting, for the Hortons have acquired a typewriter within the last few weeks. They find it highly helpful in club work. Judging from the length of the interesting letters which Hazel and her mother write I am sure they already have acquired unusual speed.

Here is another indication of the value and the far-reaching effects of Capper club work. Its good results do not end with putting purebred hogs and chickens on Kansas farms. The club awakens in its members a desire for the best in whatever they are interested—anything from typewriters to tractors. Capper club work stands for progress.

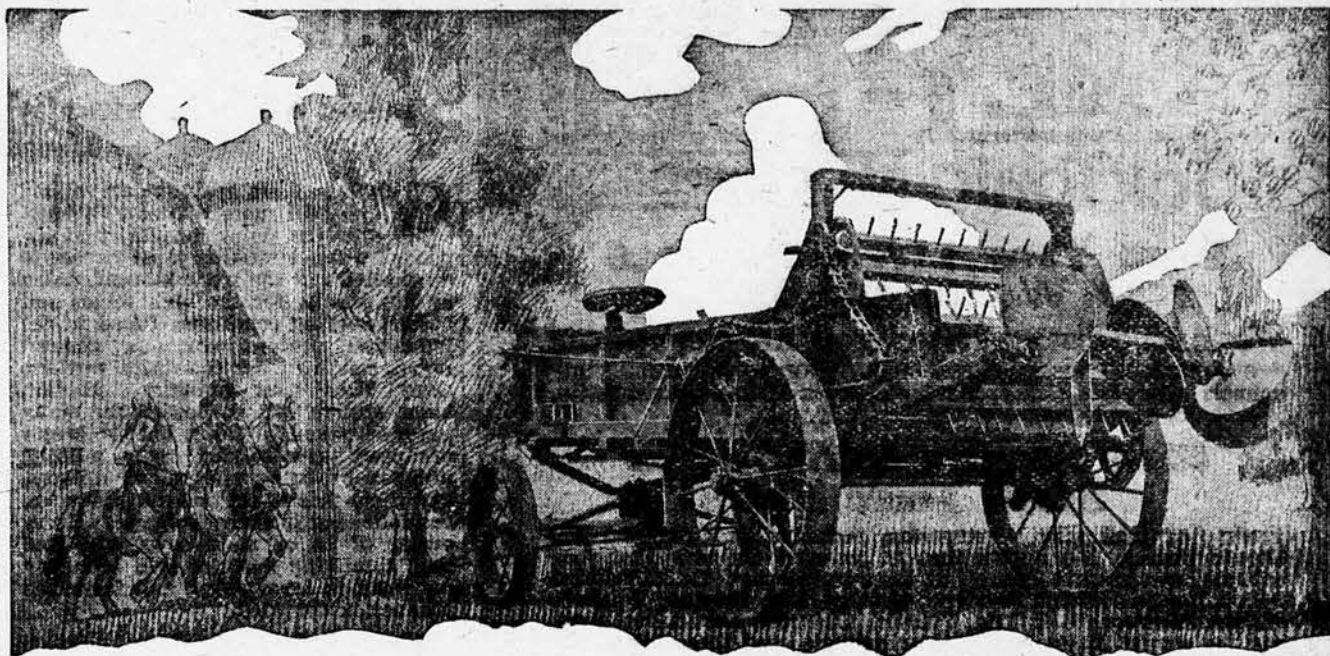
Work for the new contest will begin February 1. However, applications will be accepted as late as April 1. It is well to start as early as possible in the club, so if you are planning to become a member send in your application at once.

Ideals in Rural Schools

(Continued from Page 34.)

rant of the fundamental principles of American democracy, and when some of the radical elements would ignorantly or knowingly permit the destruction of the civilization which has been created in America, and the overthrow of the government which has made our civilization possible, training in citizenship must be regarded as vitally important.

It should not be forgotten that it was the "embattled farmers" who, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, "fired the shot heard round the world"; and there is no class whose loyalty to the nation has been more pronounced. Nowhere is the soil more congenial for teaching loyalty and patriotism than in the rural schools; but the soil must be cultivated, and every child must be firmly established in his allegiance so that it may never be shaken. It is of the greatest importance that the future citizens who are now in the process of formal education should receive definite and effective instruction in the history of their country and in the principles on which the government has been established. This means far more than memorizing the facts of history as such, and much more than information regarding the machinery of county, state and national government. It will not do to take it for granted that our children will grow up acquiring unconsciously the necessary knowledge and understanding to make them good citizens. Neither is there any graduation from the school of citizenship. Men and women, as well as boys and girls, need to be reminded continually of the wonderful and the priceless inheritance which we have received from our fathers and which it is our duty to hand down to those who will come after us. In addition to the significant events of our earlier history, our part in the Great War, with an explanation of the causes which led to our participation, and account of the sacrifices made, and an interpretation of the results accomplished, must be recited over and over, so that they may never be forgotten. As a result of the war many new problems of national importance have arisen, which for years to come will require all the wisdom available to understand and solve; and the schools of our country, supplemented by the press and all other educational agencies, must assume the responsibility for training our children in the duties, as well as the privileges, of American citizenship.



Safeguarding Your Prosperity

ALWAYS remember:- Your soil is your farm. As you look out over your broad acres, bear in mind that your measure of farm prosperity is dictated by those few inches of fertile soil-depth that feed your animals and bear your crops.

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Are you efficiently safeguarding your prosperity? Do you fully appreciate that this greatest soil-sustainer is a perishable product—and that unless it is spread evenly and uniformly, it cannot possibly do its best work for you?

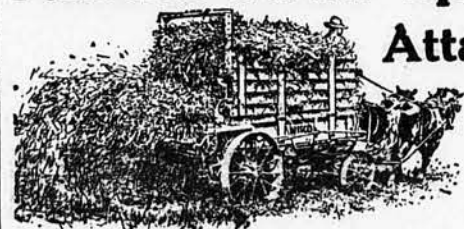
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Milk Cows With Machines

Labor Saving Devices Will Increase Dairy Profits

BY ARTHUR L. DAHL

GOOD milkers are difficult to find and still more difficult to keep, and the dairy farmer who depends on hand milking must expect to do the bulk of the work himself, aided by his family, for the high wages and better working conditions found in the industrial centers, and on general farms, are drawing the dairy workers away from that industry. Human labor always will be needed for many purposes around a dairy, but the larger producers are solving their milking problem by using mechanical milkers, and thousands of the smaller producers are following in their footsteps. Every owner of 12 or more cows will find that a milking machine will soon pay for itself in labor saved and increased production obtained.

Saves Much Time

The milking machine is a great saver of time, for a cow can be milked in about a third of the time required for hand milking. At the Wisconsin Agricultural college an attendant, operating two machines, milked a cow in slightly less than three minutes, or a gain of five minutes over hand milking. One man using two machines can milk from four to six cows in the time ordinarily required to hand milk one.

Herman Krahn, of Horicon, Wis., personally milks his herd of 26 cows in 50 minutes, using two double unit machines. Ralph S. Clark, of Knoxville, Pa., milks the same number of cows with a machine that required three men, when hand milking was in vogue on his farm. These experiences might be multiplied indefinitely.

Most milking machines are simple in construction and easily operated, so that even a small boy has no trouble in keeping two or three units going. While the average farm boy dislikes to milk by hand, the fascination of handling something mechanical makes the work play for him, and he looks forward to milking time as a school boy does to recess. There is nothing monotonous about milking machines, for they operate so quickly that the detail of putting them on and off the cows keeps the boy's interest constantly aroused.

Increases Milk Flow

Where a small dairy farmer, who does not employ outside help, depends upon hand milking, it is almost impossible for him to absent himself from the farm for more than a few hours at a time, unless his family can take care of the milking during his absence. Accidents sometimes happen, which prevent the return on schedule time, and where milking machines are available for use, the wife or children in an emergency can take care of the day's routine. Where hired men are employed to do the milking, they can be given a day off occasionally without their loss being felt, if milking machines are on the job.

A great many dairymen who use milking machines report that they get an increased production from their cows, over hand milking. A mechan-

ical milker, efficiently operated, works in a uniform manner, and the same results can be expected at all times. Some hand milkers are better than others, and it is a well-known fact that some men can get a greater production from certain cows than others. No two men milk alike, and unless the same men stay on a place for long periods and handle the same cows, the cows are likely to be irritated at a change in attendants, and more often than not a new milker means a certain loss of milk, until the cow becomes accustomed to his touch. Often, too, when a large number of cows have to be milked, the hands become tired and the cow's teats are made sore by wrong pressure, and the cow doesn't let go her milk fully and freely. In a recent bulletin the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station said: "The rate of milking with the machine is maintained during an entire milking, while a man would decrease in speed after having milked several cows." The Kentucky authorities also report that very little difficulty had been experienced in the operation of the machines, and any farmer of average mechanical ingenuity could operate one after he had received instructions thru an expert from the factory.

After cows become accustomed to milking machines they seem to prefer them to hand milking. The New York State Agricultural college found that "two cows which were failures with hand milking were successfully milked by the machine." Walter A. Carr, of Hemet, Cal., had a cow of nervous disposition, who kicked viciously whenever any one tried to milk her by hand, but when the machine was used, she became gentle and tractable and materially increased her milk flow.

A Six Months' Record

To determine whether or not the use of milking machines resulted in an increased or a decreased flow of milk, the Wisconsin Agricultural college kept a six-months' record on 14 cows of about the same milking qualities, part of which were milked by hand and the rest milked by machine. At the end of the test period it was found that the hand milked cows produced 3771.1 pounds of milk and 10.67 pounds of butterfat, while the machine milked cows produced 4394.2 pounds of milk and 199.78 pounds of butterfat, or an increase of 623 pounds of milk and 29 pounds of butterfat for the machine-milked cows. E. W. Eayrs, of Pittsford, Vt., found that since he began to use a milking machine his cows increased 501 pounds of milk the first month and 525 pounds the second month over the last month he milked them by hand, milking the same cows all of the time with the same feed and care, none of them freshening during the three months.

An interesting argument on behalf of machine milking was raised by Charles A. Felker, of Bryan, Tex., who says that he found "that with the milker our cows have four or more

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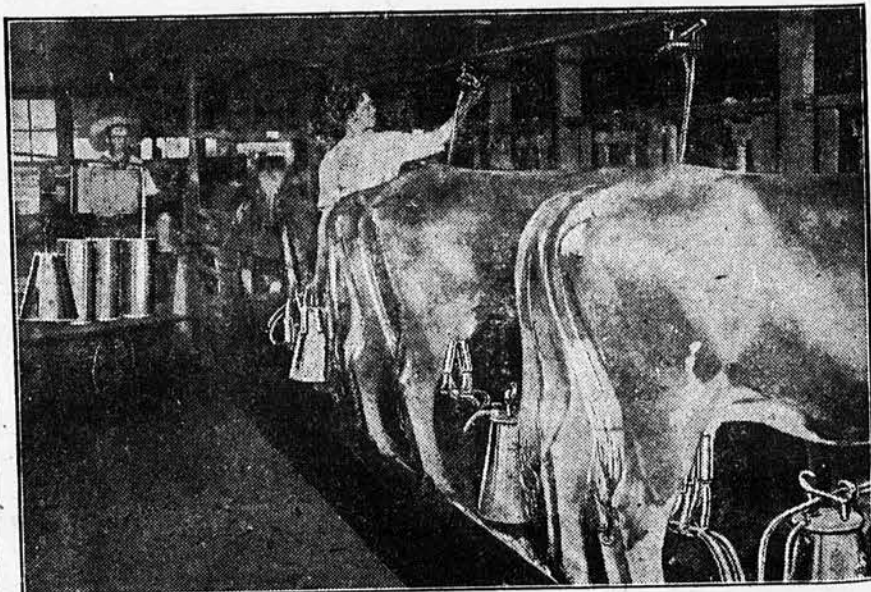
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Every Owner of 12 or More Cows Will Find That a Milking Machine Will Soon Pay for Itself in Labor Saved and Increased Production.

extra hours' daily access to our pastures." This is an important thing for the man who puts his cows to pasture, as most dairymen do at least part of the year, for it means more feed for the cows and more milk for the owner.

The use of milking machines invariably results in cleaner milk, for it is not necessary for the human hands to come in contact with the milk at all, and most of the contaminating influences are introduced into the milk from this source. As it requires but a portion of the time devoted to hand milking, the entire operation can be finished and the milk on the way to the separator or marketing shed within a few minutes after the cow has been milked.

The Wisconsin Agricultural college found that the frequent examinations made by the bacteriological department showed that the milking machines used on the state herds were always in excellent condition as regards cleanliness. It was also found that under the conditions of these trials the milking machine as a rule, produced milk with a slightly lower bacterial content than that drawn by hand, which is rather low in bacteria owing to the good sanitary conditions at the dairy barn. There was found to be little difference in the keeping quality of milk drawn by the two systems, but the difference was always in favor of the milking machine.

More than one dairy farmer's wife has blessed the milking machine because it has released her from the bondage of keeping one or more boarders. Every hired man means getting big meals, making beds, keeping extra rooms tidy and keeping the floors free from the mud and dirt which the extra feet bring into the house. Where the hired men must be boarded in the home, it means that much of the privacy and intimate family relationship are broken up, and even the children are kept under a certain restraint. On the larger farms extra help is necessary, but there provision can usually be made for having the men sleep and eat in separate buildings, so that the family life is not disturbed by outside influences.

Milk Production Costs High

"What does it cost to produce a quart of milk? I want to satisfy myself whether or not the milk producer is profiteering."

That is the substance of an inquiry directed to the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station by a consumer of milk who is paying about 12 cents a quart for his family supply.

There are various estimates on milk production costs and they are likely to be different under different circumstances. Moreover, there is considerable variation in milk quality, also, as it ranges from barely 3 per cent butterfat test to nearly 5 per cent. However, none of the figures available show that the producer of milk is "profiteering."

In Illinois the state experiment station obtained accurate figures on milk production costs from 680 dairy farms with a total of 18,902 cows. Those figures showed the following cost of all items entering into the production of 100 pounds of milk:

Grain, 44 lbs. @ \$55 a ton.....	\$1.21
Straw, 188 lbs. @ \$6 a ton.....	.56
Labor, 50 hrs. @ \$30 a ton.....	.75
Other roughage, 39 lbs. @ \$10 a ton...	.19
Labor, 2 1/2 hrs. @ 30c an hr.....	.75

Total cost a 100 lbs.....\$3.46

In Des Moines, the current price of milk is \$3.65 a 100 pounds for milk that tests 3 1/2 per cent. At Iowa State college the dairy department is paying \$4.20 a 100 pounds for 4 per cent milk. Whether at such costs and prices the milk producer is a profiteer may be determined with little effort.

Value of Milk for Food

Tom, Ben and Lilly, three white rats were fed different rations by the Illinois Experiment station investigators. These rats were three of a family of 4. The mother rat cared for them all weaning time, from then till 6 weeks old they were given the best of care and feed including milk. They were all healthy, vigorous and as near like as peas in a pod. They were then divided into groups. Tom and two of his sisters were fed corn, fresh water and the necessary lime salts. Tom made a very slow growth. Ben and two of his sisters were fed

the same but had milk in addition. Ben made five times as fast growth as Tom. Lilly was also put on a corn, water and lime salts ration, in two weeks she lost a little. Her coat became rough and staring and she lost vigor. Milk was then added to her food and in six weeks she had doubled her weight, her coat became sleek, she looked thrifty and she was full of vigor. These results are similar to the ones secured at the Wisconsin Experiment station. It adds fresh emphasis to the fact that milk is nature's food for the growing young.

A Cow's Age

Altho stockmen know that a horse's teeth tell its age, they do not generally know that the teeth of a cow give similar information. That is true even tho the cow has no teeth in her upper jaw.

At the time the calf is born it has two or more temporary teeth and by the time it is 1 month old all of the eight incisors are visible. As the animal nears 2 years of age the temporary incisors begin to be replaced by two permanent teeth. When it has attained 2 years of age these two incisors will have attained full development.

When from 2 1/2 to 3 years old the permanent first intermediates are cut, and these are full sized by the time the animal is 3 years old. At 3 1/2 years the second intermediates appear and become fully developed at the time the animal is 4 years old.

The four pair of incisor teeth, known as the corner teeth, are replaced at 4 1/2 years. All the permanent teeth are then in wear when the animal is 5 years old.

The first pair of incisors or pinchers become leveled during the time the animal is between 5 and 6 years old. Both pairs of intermediates become partially leveled during this period and the corner begins to show wear.

From 7 to 8 years the pinchers become noticeably worn; from 8 to 9 years, the middle pairs; and by 10 years of age, all the animal's teeth appear to be noticeably worn. After the animal is 6 years old the arch in the contour of the teeth starts to become less marked. It may be found that the teeth are arranged in an almost straight line by the advent of the animal's twelfth year. From the sixth to the twelfth year the teeth become triangular in cross section, distinctly separated, and show progressive wearing to stubs.

Something New About Nitrogen

Recent experiments with the alpha ray have led to the discovery, says the English Mechanic and World of Science, that nitrogen, which for a century and a half has been regarded and treated as an element, may not be an element at all but a compound of hydrogen and helium. It is an interesting coincidence that Dr. Dalton, according to the now accepted account, was led to his theory of the atomic structure of matter by a study of the physical properties of the atmosphere. Sir Ernest Rutherford, by experiments on the same gases, now sees in each of Dalton's atoms of nitrogen an atomic system in which two distinct elements play a part, and nitrogen itself apparently is to disappear as an element.—The Youths' Companion.

Farming today is a matter of brains; 50 years ago it was largely a matter of muscle.

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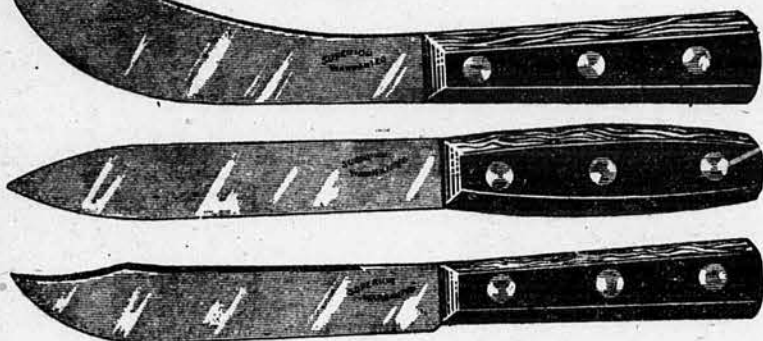
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For More Home Owners

BY F. B. NICHOLS

WHY NOT take up a whole-hearted study of the land problems of Kansas? Certainly they are large enough to challenge the attention of every person who has the state's welfare at heart. Unless some very advanced legislation is passed the agriculture of the Middle West, including the Sunflower state, will soon be in a very unhappy condition. Nearly half the farms of this state are operated by tenants now, and the percentage is increasing rapidly—it is 55 per cent in Sumner county.

It is commonly accepted as an axiom that the most satisfactory agriculture is one based on land owners. If that is true—and it should be obvious to every thinking person—it is plainly the duty of the state to concern itself with getting as high a proportion of land owners as possible. And we will never get anywhere merely by handing out good advice to the young men, with the added information that every young fellow can get a farm if he has enough "get up" about him. That doubtless was true in the early days, when 160 acres could be obtained from Uncle Sam for the asking, but it quite obviously is not true today in the face of our rapidly increasing tenant rate. Why not try to work out a plan that will make it possible for a larger number of the younger farmers of Kansas to own their homes?

I cannot see how a person can doubt the basic importance of increasing the proportion of home owners. Why not admit this? If one does, and attacks the problem of getting a larger number of owners, he immediately encounters the need for advanced legislation on land problems; in other words the system that has increased our proportion of tenants in Kansas from 16 per cent in 1880 to nearly 50 per cent today must be changed. Why not take up a consideration of this problem generally in Kansas at the institutes, Granges, Farmers' Union meetings and in fact at every gathering of farmers?

What legislation is needed? I am quite sure I don't know definitely. I am certain, however, that attention to this subject is needed, and I am sure that a full and complete discussion of the land problems of Kansas among farmers will result in much good. Amendments to the state constitution will be voted on at the next election, and it is important that every man get a definite opinion on these. The subject is big enough to deserve a very general investigation. Instead of maintaining a "hard-boiled" attitude in considering the land problems of Kansas—which some men have done—why not approach it in a more kindly way? Let's recognize the right of every man to have a chance to own his home if he is reasonably industrious and thrifty. Kansas is noted as a source of advanced legislation in the solving of social and economic problems. Why not include the land question in this list?

Boys, and Country Living

Let us realize that we may not keep all the farm boys on the farm, nor do we wish to do so. If we should, the cities would die a death of stagnation in four generations, if we can believe the result of scientific investigation. A great many farm boys are so constituted that they will best serve themselves, and humanity, by fitting themselves for professional careers or business life. Our goal, it seems, is to seek the young people who will eventually add the most to agriculture and rural life.

The question arises as to how we are going to make this critical selection and pick out the boys and the girls who are naturally adapted to the rural atmosphere. In actual practice we can never hope to do this. At the best, we can only offer all the boys and girls the best in country life, and let them contrast it with the best in city life and make their own selection. In so doing, we must keep in mind the fact that the ones who stay because they wish to stay will always make a greater contribution than those who are forced to do so. This amounts then, to practically a selling game. We must "sell" the boy and the girl their career or life work. We must accept at the outset the handicap which comes by way of contrasting the city opportunities which one sees on a visit to the city, or reads about, with the homely everyday routine of farm life, which is a familiar fact to every farm boy or girl. We may, however, present the best side of our case so that a fair choice may eventually be made. We may even improve our stock as years go by, if we appreciate the fact that we are really dealing in a problem of salesmanship applied to the life work of boys and girls.

First of all, we must realize ways and means are changing rapidly in the country. From being a "job" in which failures in most other lines might make a living, farming has jumped to a position of prominence in the front rank as a scientific business.

The possibilities of farming as such a business must be brought to the attention of our youth thru school work, school libraries, and other means, suggests a writer in the Michigan Farmer. It may be that the home farm contrasts rather strongly with the examples pictured. So does 80 per cent

of the life in our cities contrast with the other 20 per cent. That is the appeal of America. Ambition, work and perseverance may overcome early disadvantages and odds, and place their possessor at the top. Farm boys and girls must see in rural life an opportunity for just as full a living socially, educationally, and spiritually as the city affords, or it will not appeal to the best of them. Financially, farming has started to come into its own.

Perhaps the best way to begin selling farm life as a career to a boy or girl is to make it as attractive as possible. The boy or girl on a farm develops rapidly and comes to share at an early age in the partnership of the farm labor. Wise is the father or mother who shares, if only in a small way, the profits and the plans of the enterprise. The boy who early learns the value of a dollar by raising a colt or a pig, some poultry, or some sheep, gains much besides the actual profit. He has an interest in the place and looks forward to a greater interest every year.

What of the question of social advantage and recreation? The city has awakened to the need of a systematic program of recreation sooner than has the country. The city's need is not greater but its ways of meeting this need are more limited. To the boy in the open country, no recreation is more inviting perhaps than the long looked for day's fishing after the corn is in, or the occasional day of hunting or camping with father and some other boys. If fathers could but forget the years that separate them and see things thru the eyes of their boys, they could help to avoid many of the tragedies of youth.

Youth is gregarious. Boys and girls like to mingle with their kind. Here again the boys' and girls' clubs can fill a much needed place in rural life. If father and mother can keep interested in the interest of their boys and girls can encourage them and be one of them in their social meetings and in their recreations, they have bound their boy and girl by just one more tie. Perhaps we should say that the watchword here should be "sympathy" in the broadest sense of the word—sympathy with the boy's ambitions, his reading, his recreation, and his work. The community that is interested in the social life, the recreational life, as well as the economic and moral life of its young people need not be alarmed that it will lose its boys and girls.

Service as the Ideal

BY F. B. NICHOLS

A LABORER cannot be paid more than he earns, for any length of time at least. No man should expect more from society than he contributes to the general good. These are fundamentals in a just democracy which should be considered carefully by certain classes in the cities these days. Along with these also goes the axiom that the only way to reduce living costs is to increase production. If these factors were used as a basis in our economic life today they would tend to reduce the unrest which is so obvious in the cities.

They are recognized on most farms. In the last few months farmers have done more sane thinking than the members of any other large class. Many classes in society have suffered from poor leadership; this is especially true where foreign leaders have been depended on, which was the rule with coal miners in all too many localities. The time has come when it must be recognized clearly that this is America, and that it is going to be run by Americans. No man who is not a 100 per cent American should be allowed a leadership in anything. And a real American must believe in the fundamental rights of democracy.

We must not have in this country, and we will not tolerate, a rule of wealth. Neither will we have any dictation by any one class as to what must be done. I hope that as a result of the abnormal industrial conditions—and we have had our share in Kansas—which have prevailed in the last six months, it has been demonstrated finally and for all that government is superior to any class making up that government. If this is recognized clearly by leaders of the different classes of society it will tend to simplify the relations of the different groups to the government in the future.

Farmers should take a great personal satisfaction in the good influence exerted by agriculture in the last few months. In a recent issue of the National Grange Monthly, in discussing this question, the editor said: "Evidences of returning sanity are getting more or less common again, and the disturbing conditions universally prevailing are not without some cheering phases—all hope for America is not gone yet. If the sober good sense and patience of the people can hold on awhile longer, things are going to get righted in our national life and a very muddy puddle will become clear water again."

"One of the most hopeful indications is that once more an occasional person is heard to speak about 'an honest day's work,' and to even suggest that more perspiration and less propaganda would help these United States a mighty lot just now. It is true that the fellow who likes to do a square, manly day's work, and who sincerely wants to earn the wages paid him, is still on a terribly lonesome job, yet all in all the outlook is better than it was. A universal banding together for the enforcement of real Americanism in this country from now on, no matter who gets hit, is likewise a straw in the same direction—patriotism and production are as inseparable as the elements of the air." When this fact is recognized properly the industrial world will settle down somewhat.

In Dealing With Bankers

BY J. W. SPANGLER

Be frank and honest and complete in your statements to your banker. If you seek to borrow from the bank make a complete exhibit of your financial condition. Tell him what you have, what you owe, when it is due. Why? Why so intimate? For this reason: The banker is not seeking an opportunity to refuse a loan; he is seeking to make a loan which, if made, will not prohibit his sleeping nights. He wants the money back. Most of the money he so employs is entrusted to him by others. He must get the money back at the time it is agreed on. Do you notice the frequency with which criminal proceedings follow banks that fail, and that such proceedings are comparatively few in other lines? It is a rare thing for a bank to fail and not have a criminal prosecution follow. If the banker, in making the loan, seems to be somewhat inquisitive, do not attribute it to the fact that he is cold, but because he desires to be on the safe side.

Do not wait until it is necessary to borrow money before you cultivate the banker. Anticipate your future borrowing needs. Visit with the banker and indicate how you are progressing. Arouse in him his sympathy in your efforts, because he will bear cultivation. Do not issue a check against your account which, if paid, would overdraw your account at the bank. Some persons think, "My credit is good, why should my check not be paid?" The banker probably knows you are good, but it is against the law for him to allow you to overdraw your account. The law provides the loaning method, a loan shall be made by note and not by overdraft. There is nothing so embarrassing to the banker as the overdraft; he wishes to accommodate you, does not want to embarrass you, yet he must obey the law.

To Extend Pecan Areas

A study of pecan varieties is being made by the United States Department of Agriculture in the states bordering the area recognized as definitely within the pecan-growing territory. Planters in Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Kan-

sas are becoming interested in the possibility of growing pecans, and are seeking information with regard to varieties possessing the necessary qualities when grown under their conditions.

The work of the department during the past year has included an investigation of the range of the species, the adaptability of varieties to different regions, methods of propagation, soil improvement, orchard management, and methods of harvesting, curing, packing, and handling the product. It appears that a considerable proportion of the varieties now being planted are so far below the general average of the best sorts in production and other important characteristics as to justify their elimination. It is becoming more and more evident, say the specialists of the department, that greater attention should be given to the matter of stocks for use in propagating pecans in the nursery.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A Farm Paper Edited on a Farm

Capper's Farmer, published by United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, is a farm paper that is different. It is edited on the farm by a farmer and for the farmer. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For that great body of American Farmers who live with ideals, who want to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women folks, boys and girls, marketing, livestock, poultry, dairy, field crops, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc. In addition to the regular editorials, Senator Capper's Washington Comment is one of the most interesting and instructive.

In order to introduce this bright and breezy farm paper to readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the publisher agrees to send the paper six months for ten cents. This is a special offer, good for ten days only. You should send in your dime today. Address, Capper's Farmer, 507 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. You can't afford to miss a single copy.

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

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Men and women who have a little spare time to visit among their friends and neighbors find it easy to sell large quantities of Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic. Mr. Wm. F. Martin of Beaver Dam, Wisc., writes, "I received my \$10.00 worth of 'More Eggs' Tonic today and I have just sold out." That means \$30.00 profit for Mr. Martin in one day! There are wonderful opportunities to make money just like this all over the country. Anyone who has even a little time to devote to this work should certainly write at once to Mr. E. J. Reefer, 1201 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for his confidential proposition to agents. He will send this information free and without obligation. Every day, right now, is a day of golden profits, so if you are looking for a good money-making opportunity write to Mr. Reefer today.

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THIS announces the offering of the last big block of the Canadian Pacific Reserved Farm Lands. Until this block is disposed of you can secure at low cost a farm home in Western Canada that will make you rich and independent. Never again on the American Continent will farm lands be offered at prices so low.

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This block contains both fertile, open prairie and rich park lands in Lloydminster and Battleford Districts of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan. Farm Lands on the rich prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta average about \$18 an acre. Lands in Southern Alberta under an irrigation system of unfailing water from \$50 an acre up.

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The Canadian Pacific offers you this land under a plan of long term, easy payments that is remarkable in the history of farm investments. You pay down 10%. Then you have no payment on the principal until the end of the fourth year, then fifteen annual payments. Interest is 6%. In Central Saskatchewan, Seagar Wheeler grew the world's prize wheat. World's prize oats were grown at Lloydminster.

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The Canadian Pacific will not sell you a farm until you have inspected it. To make this easy, special railway rates have been arranged. Do not delay your investigation. This is the last great block of Canadian Pacific Reserved Farm Homes. Send today for complete information—without obligation.

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Pruning, and More Fruit

BY F. B. NICHOLS

WILL YOU want some big red apples next year? Do you prefer fruit with a good color and flavor?

Of course you do. And let it be known in that connection that the good state of Kansas can produce the best flavored apples in the country; this is especially true in the leading fruit growing communities in Northeastern Kansas. Furthermore, if the apples are grown properly, by the use of good methods of spraying, cultivating and pruning, it is possible to grow fruit with a good size—that will compare favorably with that grown anywhere in America.

But the apples must be grown on trees which have been pruned carefully—low, open heads, which give a good opportunity for light and air to enter, are best. Why not see to it that the trees in your orchard are of this kind? Cut out the useless wood. Eliminate the tangle of growth which is reducing your crop. Give the trees a chance.

Do the work some time between now and when the growth starts in the spring. Clean, careful work is essential—a saw is the most valuable pruning tool. It will be best to paint the larger wounds.

And remember, while you are doing this work, the big red apples which it will produce next season.

Co-operative Trucks

BY E. FARR
Akron, Ohio

Many farmers hesitate to buy a motor truck because of the cost. Yet as labor gets scarcer and wages higher, the farmer must use more machines of all kinds on his farm and save the time and the wages of a hand wherever he can.

If after carefully considering possible savings as compared with costs he feels that he cannot own a truck individually, he can well afford, we believe, to consider a substitute for individual ownership which farmers in some sections are finding highly successful. This substitute is co-operative ownership.

We find the co-operative idea spreading into the rural motor express field, particularly in those states in which the farmers have been schooled in the principles of co-operation thru such associations directing creameries, grain elevators and marketing agencies.

Co-operation in these instances came as a means of reducing costs. There has been such a wonderful awakening in the last five years regarding its possibilities in this respect that there are today, according to estimates based on good authority, about 20,000 farmers' co-operative associations of one kind or another. The majority are located in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, the corn belt states, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and the Pacific coast states.

While most of these associations are not now using the motor truck, we believe a majority will in time add the motor express to their list of activities. We are strongly of this opinion for the reason that it can in so many instances reduce costs of transportation, even as co-operative effort has reduced costs in other ways in the fields already entered by the associations.

If the average farmer feels he has need of a motor truck only for going to market, he might hesitate to buy because he thinks the truck often would be idle. He will more readily lend support to the co-operative motor truck association, made up of himself and 10 or 15 of his neighbors. The truck or trucks it operates will have few if any idle days. It will be busy doing his work and the work of his little community.

It will carry not only his grain and livestock economically, but it also will open up to him new or neglected avenues of profit. As an instance, more than one general farmer has told our investigators that he is earning \$50 or more monthly from milk the co-operative association truck carries to market. If the trucks' services were not available this milk would be used on the farm in some time-consuming or less profitable manner. Whatever loss resulted would of course be felt by the city consumer as well as the farmer.

It is not possible to determine in many instances the motor truck needs of the individual farmer by the size of his farm or the kind of farming he is engaged in. The kind of farming practiced determines the needs of the farmer, however, more often than does the size of the farm. Generally speaking, the average farmer engaged exclusively in dairy work or in the work

of the truck gardener will want a small truck of his own, while the average grain or livestock farmer may feel that the co-operative motor truck line can serve his marketing needs more economically.

A Test in Breeding

An experiment of unusual interest to cattle breeders is that undertaken by the Illinois Experiment station, in crossing purebred Holsteins and Guernseys to see how the characteristics of the two breeds will blend. It is a generally accepted idea that crossing two distinct breeds results in a weakening of the desirable characteristics of both and a strengthening of that which is undesirable. A demonstration, however, of the principles involved in this great problem, under thoroughly dependable supervision, is sure to be of value whatever may be established by it.

Whether it is shown that Holsteins and Guernseys may be crossed to produce a cow that will give as much milk as the Holstein with the fat per cent of the Guernsey; or whether it is proved that such breeding will merely wipe out the transmission of large milk and fat producing powers, it will still be well to know the truth. Knowledge is power; and sometimes it is as great a benefit to be shown new ways leading to error as to have pointed out to us the path to an undiscovered truth.

America's Fallen

We who are left must wait the years' slow healing.
Seeing the things they loved, the life they lost—
The clouds that out the east come, huge, concealing
The angry sunset, burnished, tempest-tossed.
How will we bear earth's beauty, visions, wonder,
Knowing they loved them in the self-same way—
Th' exulting lightning followed by deep thunder,
Th' exhilaration of each dawning day?
Banners of northern lights for them loom greener,
Waving as waves the sea-weed's streamered head;
Where bent the swaying wheat, the sun-burned gleaner
Will find in their remembrance flowers of red.
Oh, life must be immortal for their sake:
Oh, earth will rest them gently till they wake.
—Arthur Stanley Bourinot.

Hangers for Buggy Whip

Buggy whips will not keep straight if set up in a corner



of the shed or left in the socket after using. Here is a simple device that will keep your whip straight and you always know where to find it. It is just a clothes pin stuck into the wall with the two prongs out. It is easy to make but as handy as any whip holder you want. The whip left in the buggy socket or set up in a corner of the shed is soon out of shape, and in looks as well as service it has lost a big part of its value.

Claude Dieckman.

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A Fight for the Right

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE LEADER, for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument, to be used until broken and then to be cast aside; and if he is worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind. We, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men.—Carnegie Hall Address.

Character, in the long run, is the decisive factor in the life of an individual and of nations alike.—American Ideals.

Not once in a thousand times is it possible to achieve anything worth achieving except by labor, by effort, by serious purpose and by the willingness to run risk. The persons who seek to persuade our people that by doing nothing, by passing resolutions that cost nothing, and by writing eloquent messages and articles that mean nothing, and by complacently applauding elocution that means less than nothing, some service is thereby rendered to humanity, are not only rendering no such service, but are weakening the spring of national character.—Fear God and Take Your Own Part.

Any man who tries to excite class hatred, sectional hate, hate of creed, any kind of hatred in our community, tho he may affect to do it in the interest of the class he is addressing, is in the long run with absolute certainty that class's own worst enemy. In the long run, and as a whole, we are going to go up or go down together.—Addresses and Messages.

No republic can permanently endure when its politics are corrupt and base; and the spoils system, the application in political life of the degrading doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils, produces corruption and degradation. The man who is in politics for the offices might just as well be in politics for the money he can get for his vote, so far as the general good is concerned.—American Ideals.

No nation can achieve real greatness if its people are not both essentially moral and essentially manly; both sets of qualities are necessary.—American Ideals.

Varieties of Fruit

BY D. C. MOORING
Extension Horticulturist

The question of proper selection of varieties of fruit for planting is a very important one to every fruit grower, whether for a home or commercial orchard. This is particularly true in the newer states of the West, where many are newcomers who have had only a brief experience under their present conditions. These new residents are frequently surrounded by neighbors equally inexperienced. It is not a safe conclusion that a variety of fruit which did well in some distant state will do as well in Kansas, so do not be guided in selecting varieties by your experience in some other state, especially where the climatic conditions are materially different. The list of standard varieties of fruits for a state does not change rapidly. This is especially true of the longer-lived fruits such as apples. The varieties of the shorter-lived fruits such as strawberries, may change in a given locality in a comparatively few years.

Do not be too ready to conclude that you have not available space for at least a few fruit trees. Consider the space along the side of the dwelling as well as in the backyard, in case of a town lot. Where the trees are kept well cultivated and pruned they will give surprising yields from a comparatively small area.

Do not attempt to grow kinds of fruit that are not adapted to your conditions, for instance currants, gooseberries and raspberries are adapted to a comparatively small portion of this state. Quinces, as a rule, are not satisfactory.

Where space is available one or two crab apples for jelly and preserves are desirable, and an Indian peach or two for sweet pickles.

In a home orchard a person should include as many different kinds of fruits as practicable, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes and berries. Again, consider the selection of several varieties ripening at different dates if possible, thus having available fresh fruit for a long period of the season.

In choosing kinds and varieties of fruit for a home orchard, a person should be guided by the amount of space available, the local adaptability to the kind of fruit, likes and dislikes of the family as to the fruits desired, purposes for which the fruit is intended, cooking or eating fresh (from

the hand), and fruiting season of the different kinds.

Varieties of apples for summer are Early Harvest, Yellow Transparent and Maiden Blush; for fall, Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Delicious and Rome Beauty; winter varieties are Winesap, Ben Davis, Gano and Mammoth Black Twig.

The two principal pears for Kansas are the Kieffer and the Bartlett. Of plums the Abundance and Burbank are perhaps the most popular.

Varieties of peaches which will give fruit during summer and fall are: Early Wheeler, Triumph, Champion, Elberta, Stump the World, and Heathling. A good selection of cherries is Dyehouse, Early Richmond, English Morello, and Large Montmorency.

Tractor for Road Work

I have operated a 25-50 tractor for five years and have found it a good, serviceable machine. It has given excellent satisfaction in every way, both in ease of handling, durability and economy. I have been operating engines for the last 30 years, and consider this one of the best tractors built. I have pulled a 12-foot blade grader over all kinds of ground, over steep hills, rock and gumbo soil, and the tractor has handled it satisfactorily in every respect.

The average amount of gasoline I used was 21 gallons for a 10-hour day's work. A 12-foot blade grader would be a good load for a 40-50 tractor over the roads I have been working on. I have graded more than 600 miles of road in the five years and if I should need a tractor for farm work an 18-36 would be my first and last choice. The repairs have been a small item. The second year I operated this machine I graded more than 100 miles of road and the repairs did not exceed \$5. But the tractor is like all other gas engines—it must be understood by the operator to get the best results.

James A. Cooper.

The Grandmother

Upon her folded hands the sunshine falls,
Bathing their lines and scars of toil in light.
And they are quiet as the evening earth
That waits in peace the coming on of night.

She has held children's children in her arms,
Whose babies soon may lie against her breast;
Now, in the shade of memories withdrawn,
In the high midday sun she sits at rest.

To her, remote, with her completed life
About her like a garment, age is kind,
For still her children, small and very dear,
Play in the secret dwelling of her mind.
—Gladys Hazel.



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Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

Three Ponies Will Be Given Away



HAPPY CLUB MEMBER WRITES Following Letter—READ IT.

Dear Sir: Received your letter saying I have won a pony. The pony came November 4th. He is sure a dandy. I am going to call him Beauty. I am very proud of him, and was never so glad in my life as when I received your letter saying I had won the pony, for I had done so little. I am 11 years old. Thanking you ever so much, I am, yours truly.—ADA STORTS, O'Neill, Nebraska.

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| 2. \$150 Pony and Saddle. | 7. 7-Jewel Watch 20 year case. |
| 3. \$100 Pony. | 8. 3 1/4 x 1 1/4 Folding Eastman Kodak. |
| 4. 17-Jewel Watch 20 year case. | 9. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch. |
| 5. 15-Jewel Watch 20 year case. | 10. \$5.00 in Gold. |

EVERY CLUB MEMBER REWARDED Send No Money—Just Coupon Below

We have given away a number of ponies. We are going to give away three more in addition to seven other grand prizes. The ponies are exceptionally pretty and as gentle as can be. Say to yourself, "One of those ponies can be mine, because it is going to be given to someone who sends in the coupon below."

All I ask you to do is fill out and send in the coupon and I will immediately send you four packages of beautiful, appropriate post cards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't put this off. Everyone wants a package of these beautiful post cards. They are the newest line on the market—Holiday, Views, Birthday Greetings, Etc.,—wonderful.

As soon as you have distributed these cards you will then be an honorable member of the pony club and will receive an Allied Victory Ring, free and postpaid with the shield of the U. S. A. in beautiful colors, Red, White and Blue. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon at once—today.

IF YOU WANT A PONY, Mail Coupon—Today

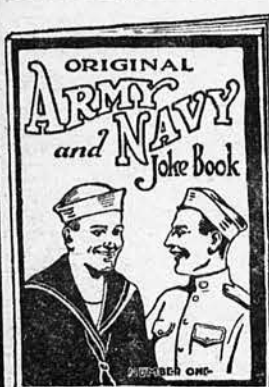
E. McKenzie, Pony Man, 256 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Please send me four packages of post cards as I want to be a member of your Pony Club.

Name

St. or R. F. D.

Town State



Where de Debbil am France?

The troop-train had just pulled into the station. A big, husky negro stuck his head out of the car window and shouted: "Say, boss, what town you-all call dis?"
"This is Accotink."
"And, boss, what state is dis?"
"Virginia; Accotink, Virginia."
"Well, well. Ah done been travellin' on dis yore train foah days and foah nights. Where de debbil am dis yore France, anyhow?"

The Army and Navy Joke Book

Contains 80 pages of original Army and Navy jokes. It banishes care and by its laughter compelling mirth and irresistible humor rejuvenates the whole body. The funniest of all joke books.

How to Get This Book Free

We will send one of these joke books, postage prepaid, to all who send us 30 cents to pay for a year's subscription to Capper's Farmer, a big farm paper of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Mail the coupon or write us a letter today.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: Enclosed find 30 cents for which please enter my subscription to Capper's Farmer for the term of one year and send me the Army and Navy Joke Book free.

Name

Address

Better Crops are Planned

Farmers Will Profit by Last Year's Experiences

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WHEAT IS reported in good condition in practically every part of the state. Some snow fell during the week and if enough more will fall within the next few days to keep the wheat blanketed during the worst part of the winter farmers may expect a good stand and a good yield next summer. Present indications are that good prices may be expected as production for next year will be reduced considerably on account of the decreased acreage. The following acreages have been reported in these wheat growing states: Kansas, 9,196,000 acres; Nebraska, 3,093,000; Missouri, 2,580,000; Illinois, 2,404,000; Ohio, 2,476,000; Indiana, 1,960,000; Pennsylvania, 1,597,000; Texas, 1,077,000; Oklahoma, 2,811,000; Colorado, 978,000; Michigan, 922,000; and Washington, 919,000. From these and other reports it appears that the acreage in wheat for this year will be from 25 to 30 per cent less than that of last year.

Better Livestock Prices Essential

Farmers who have been feeding cattle and hogs are still complaining about their heavy losses. It is practically impossible to buy high priced feed and make any money selling livestock at present prices. Our exports of meats have increased greatly and it is difficult to understand why prices of cattle and hogs do not advance. Our exports of meats have increased from the five-year prewar average of 485,439,375 pounds to the remarkable total of 2,469,973,393 pounds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. This represents an increase of 409 per cent. Recent legislation by Congress making provision for the extension of credits to European nations will give them greater buying facilities and it is thought that this soon will result in a greater foreign demand for American meat. Better ocean freights also will have a tendency to advance prices. Senator Capper is working on this proposition and hopes to get Congress to do everything possible to improve the situation for livestock men. Unless relief is obtained soon many of them will quit the business and there will be a very serious meat shortage for next fall.

All agree that soon there must be great reductions in prices of clothing and food, but the price must not be reduced to a point where a heavy loss would be inflicted upon the producer. Thus far it seems that farm products are the only things on which price reductions have been forced. Unless other things are reduced proportionately in price it is evident that a hardship will be worked upon the farmer. If the prices of clothing, hardware, and food are reduced, then a reduction in the prices of farm products would not be so serious.

Much Machinery Will be Bought

Despite the unfair treatment accorded them Kansas farmers have managed to accumulate a great deal of money and most of them are in a prosperous condition. This money they are spending freely for needed betterments on the farm. Nearly 40,000 motor cars were purchased by Kansans during the year of 1919 and it is thought that at least 50,000 more will be purchased by them during the present year. Hundreds of tractors, self-binders, planters, motor trucks, plows, cultivators and other necessary farm machinery will be purchased in 1920. Farmers also are planning better furnishings for their homes and many of them will install electric light plants, water systems, and heating plants. New furniture, player pianos, phonographs, and all kinds of household equipment will be bought. Everything indicates that 1920 will be a bigger and better business year than 1919 so far as farmers are concerned. Local conditions of crops and farm work are shown in the following county reports:

Allen—The New Year began with local weather, after three weeks of cloudy weather. The hard freezing was very bad for late sown wheat. Livestock is doing well. There is plenty of feed. Good prices are being received for all produce and most farmers are prosperous and satisfied. Some land is changing hands. Corn is \$1.30; oats 70c; potatoes \$2.25; eggs 58c; butter 65c.—T. E. Whitlow, Jan. 1.

Barton—Weather has been ideal the past week. Some farmers are plowing ground for oats and barley. Wheat is in excellent condition. Roads are satisfactory. Not many sales have been held recently. Wheat is bringing \$2.60.—Elmer J. Bird, Jan. 3.

Cherokee—We are having good winter

Cash for Farm Letters

WE DESIRE to get letters from thousands of farmers everywhere telling about their experience in farming. We know that this will take some of your time, but we are willing to pay you for the effort and will make it worth while. You may have made a success or a failure in trying to do certain things and your experience would be valuable to some one else.

DAIRYING—What have you done in dairying that you think is of interest? What kind of cows have you, and how much milk, cream and butter do your cows produce? How much money did you make or lose when you count out your feed, time and other expense?

LIVESTOCK—How many hogs, cattle or sheep have you fed and marketed? Tell us what breeds you fed, how and when they were marketed, and state what your profits or losses were. What difficulty did you have in getting feeds, and what trouble did you have in getting proper shipping facilities and accommodations?

POULTRY—Tell us what breeds of chickens, ducks, turkeys or geese you have been raising, and how profitable or unprofitable they have proved. How could your work have been made more remunerative?

CROPPING—What crops did you grow last year? What was your acre cost of production? How did you market your crops? What was your most profitable crop? Describe your methods of cultivation. How much did you reduce your wheat acreage? In what other crops will you plant this acreage? How much will you increase your corn and kafir acreage?

MOTOR TRUCKS—What have you done with motor trucks and how satisfactory did they prove? What advantage did they have over ordinary wagons? How long have you used a motor truck? What is the cost a mile for gasoline and upkeep?

FARM MACHINERY—What is your most useful farm machine or implement? For what purposes did you use it? Why do you think it is your most useful machine? What machinery will you buy this year?

TRACTORS—When did you buy your tractor? For what purposes have you found it most profitable and satisfactory? What suggestions have you to make to intending purchasers?

FARM CREDIT—Do you like the present Federal Land Loan Banks? Why? How can they be improved? What suggestions have you to offer for a better system of farm credit?

PROFITEERING—What do you think of the present method of controlling profiteering? How can it be improved? Give examples of profiteering in your own community. Should this be regulated by state or national laws? Give your reasons.

A valuable cash prize and a subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be given to all successful contestants. For additional information address John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

weather, but no rain or snow. Roads are bad, and ground is too wet for plowing. Farmers are cutting hedges. Not much grain or hay is going to market. Hay is much lower in price. Eggs are worth 50c; butterfat 71c.—L. Smyres, Jan. 1.

Crawford—Weather is ideal, but very bad for wheat, and prospects for a good crop are poor, because of the freezing and thawing. Livestock is in good condition, but feed is scarce.—H. W. Painter, Jan. 4.

Edwards—Weather continues unusually warm for this time of year. Livestock is wintering well. There is sufficient moisture in ground for wheat. Few public sales are being held. Car shortage still is serious. Farmers are dissatisfied with present method of grading wheat. Hogs are worth \$12; corn \$1.50; butterfat 62c; eggs 48c; wheat \$2.60 for 60 test, and \$2.42 for 54 test. Wheat under 54 test brings much less.—L. A. Spitzer, Jan. 3.

Finney—Weather is very pleasant. Farmers are threshing. Many cattle have been marketed during past two weeks. No public sales have been held. Corn is \$2.95 a cwt.; butter 60c; cream 60c.—Max Engler, Dec. 30.

Franklin—Weather has been very pleasant since Christmas. Wheat is very thin, but may be all right. More feed was fed in December than has been required for a number of years during that month. Cattle are in satisfactory condition. Hogs are very scarce, and some cholera has been reported. Horses are cheap, but mules are high and scarce.—Elmer D. Gillette, Jan. 3.

Gove—Weather has been warm and pleasant for three weeks. Wheat is not winter killed, and looks well. Livestock is healthy and very little has been sold, but it brings good prices. Very few sales have been held recently. Farmers are getting cane and kafir ready to thresh. Some wheat is yet to be threshed. There is plenty of feed and coal. Butterfat is 60c; eggs 48c.—Newell S. Boss, Jan. 3.

Grant—Weather has been ideal for past 10 days. Wheat is in satisfactory condition. Farmers are threshing kafir and milo. Some milo is making 50 bushels an acre. Livestock is healthy. No public sales have been held recently. Corn is \$1.40; milo \$2.10; butter 60c; butterfat 75c; hay \$10.—C. W. Mahan, Dec. 31.

Haskell—Threshing machines still are running, and considerable grain is yet to be threshed. Growing wheat is in good condition. Livestock is doing well, as weather is warm and fair. Malze \$1.90; kafir \$2.05; feterita \$1.90; cane \$1.50; butterfat 62c; hens 16c; flour \$3.50.—H. E. Tegarden, Jan. 3.

Jefferson—Sleet, which began to fall Thanksgiving, is almost all melted. Wheat and grass are green. Corn is scarce in this part of country and sells for \$1.62 to \$1.70 a bushel. Many sales have been held, and everything sells well. Hay is \$25.—Z. G. Jones, Dec. 27.

Kearney—Weather is pleasant. No public sales have been held recently. Livestock is in satisfactory condition. Butchering is almost completed. Farmers have nearly finished threshing. Eggs are worth 50c.—Cecil A. Long, Jan. 2.

Kiowa—Weather has been very pleasant for past two weeks, however very little wheat is up. There still is a shortage of cars here. Not much wheat is going to market, and elevators are full. There is a home demand for our corn.—H. E. Stewart, Jan. 3.

Lane—We have had two weeks of ideal weather and snow is almost melted. Threshing has begun again. Grain sorghums are yielding from 10 to 14 bushels an acre. Feed is plentiful and livestock is doing well. Many cattle are being wintered. Some land is changing hands at good prices. Eggs are worth 55c; butter 60c; cream 72c; corn \$1.25; maize \$1.20 to \$1.55.—O. L. Toadwine, Dec. 27.

Lincoln—Snow is nearly melted, and ground has thawed out. Wheat has started to grow again, and seems to be in good condition. Weather has been more like summer the past 10 days. Livestock is doing well. Feed will hold out but high in price. Not many farmers will keep their hogs, as corn and hog prices are too far apart. Corn \$1.55; hogs \$11.50; eggs 60c; cream 72c.—Frank Sigle, Jan. 1.

Nemaha—We had very severe weather from November 25 to December 18, but it now is sunny. Livestock is doing well, but feed is going fast. More wood is being used than previously. It sells for \$10 to \$15 a cord.—A. McCord, Jan. 2.

Pottawatomie—Snow and ice have melted from wheat, which is in good condition. A number of public sales will be held this month. Livestock is standing the winter well. Hogs \$13; butterfat 72c; butter 50c; hens 23c.—F. E. Austin, Jan. 3.

Reno—Weather has been warm for three weeks. There still is some corn in fields. Wheat fields do not look as well as they did before the snow, but it is too early to tell what condition they are in. Hogs are scarce. Most of the corn is being fed to cattle. Roads are good, and some wheat is being hauled to market at \$2.60 a bushel. Corn is \$1.40; eggs 55c.—D. Engelhart, Jan. 3.

Riley—Snow has melted, and roads are very rough. Wheat looks good. Farmers are cutting wood. Some ice houses have been filled. Livestock is in good condition. Some wheat is being sold, and hauled to market. Eggs are 50c; butter 60c; wheat, No. 2, \$2.55.—P. O. Hawkinson, Jan. 3.

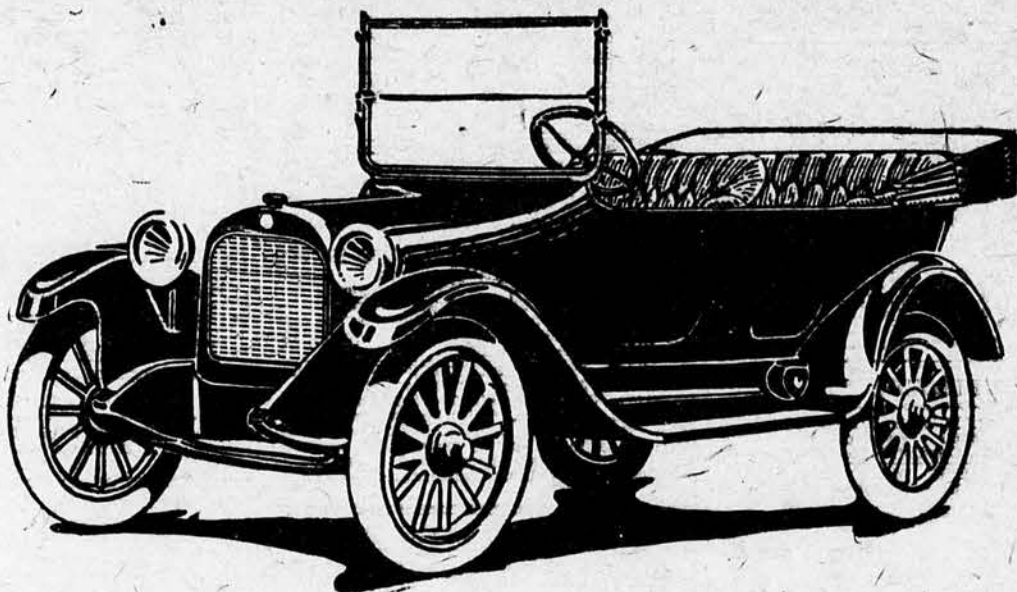
Sedgwick—The past month was wintry with many cloudy days. Weather now is warm, and farm work has begun again. Wheat acreage is about 70 per cent of last season. The plant is small but healthy. Considerable attention is being paid to dairying. The short corn crop and falling hog market have discouraged most hogmen, and the spring pig crop will be light.—P. E. Wickham, Dec. 29.

Sherman—A new government weather station has been established at Goodland. Weather is ideal. Winter wheat still is being sown. Wheat is going to market as fast as cars can be obtained. We have plenty of coal. Cattle are grazing. Roads are good. Wheat and livestock are wintering well. Chicken prices are higher, and wheat went up 15c January 2.—J. B. Moore, Jan. 3.

Wyandotte—We are having excellent weather for wheat, and all fields except those sown late, are in very good condition. Roads have been rough, but now are wearing down. Farmers are cutting wood and spreading manure. Livestock is healthy and there is plenty of feed. Not much complaint is being made now of shortage of fuel.—E. Espenlaub, P. F. Bowser, Jan. 4.

GIVEN AWAY

This New Dodge Can Be Yours



Won't Cost a Single Dollar

Others Enjoy Big, Roomy Autos—Cars We Have Given Them—Why Shouldn't You?

Other people—your friends, your neighbors, nearly all you see—are taking long, wonderful, enjoyable trips in autos of their own. Every day hundreds of happy car owners pass joyously by, gliding along at a rapid clip—living happily, healthful and content.

Why not you? Today, tomorrow, and every day a steady stream of cars will be hurried from the factories to their new and happy owners. Write now—join that throng. We've given cars to others—we're going to give away more. Hurry while there's time.

An Offer You Can't Afford to Miss—I Pay All the Bills—Even Pay the Freight.

You can have a brand new Dodge like that above—a beautiful, powerful, touring car—absolutely without costing you a single dollar. Yes—an automobile FREE. Such a chance—such an opportunity will probably never come again. Hurry—write—don't pass this by.

These others saw my ads the same as you. They wrote—they're driving cars of their own today. Cars we gave them—big roomy autos. You can get a car—the same as they. Don't hesitate. It's time now. Send in your name—your address.

HURRY—Why Go Longer Without a Car—WRITE

If You Want a Brand New Dodge

Clip This Off and Mail Today or a Postal Card Will Do

Dear Sir: I want a Dodge, and would like to hear of your wonderful offer; but filling out and mailing this coupon doesn't obligate me in any way.

Name Address
Street Number, Box or R. F. D.
Town State

EUGENE WOLFE, Manager
531 Capital Building Topeka, Kansas

G-I-V-E-N F-R-E-E

4 big beautiful, colored pictures, 12x16 inches in size. Reproduced from actual painting in many colors mailed Free and Postpaid with a 1-year subscription to *Capper's Farmer* at 25 cents—coin or stamps. Don't delay. Get a series of these pictures Today. They are going fast.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Picture Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Crochet and Knitting Book

The book is a treasure of attractive ideas for beginners as well as expert crochet workers. Anyone can follow the simple instructions and do beautiful work. Contains more than sixty-five new designs. We are going to give one of these crochet and knitting books, postage paid, with a yearly subscription to the *Household* at 30c. Address, Household, Dept. C.K., Topeka, Kan.

BOYS This Is Your Opportunity to Get a Watch Free.



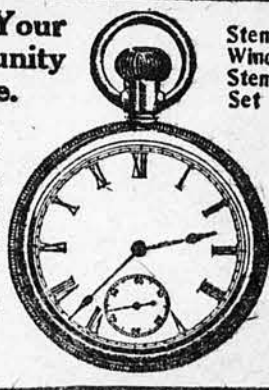
Every boy longs for a real, sure-enough watch. Here is an opportunity for every boy to get one free. The watch has American movement and is guaranteed. Given Free for distributing only 10 beautiful patriotic peace pictures on our special offer. Fill in coupon or send postcard and just say "I want one of your watches. Send 10 pictures as per your offer."

R. Mack, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas

Send me 10 patriotic pictures in colors to distribute on your special watch offer.

Name

Address



Stem Wind Stem Set

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

Beginning with the issue of January 3, 1920, our Classified Advertising rates will advance to 12 cents a word for a single insertion, and 10 cents a word for each insertion when the order is for four or more consecutive times. Advertisers will now have the advantage of 125,000 readers.

The old rate of 8 cents a word will apply to December issues but 4-time orders will not be accepted at that rate.

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.20	\$4.00	26.....	\$3.12	\$10.40
11.....	1.32	4.40	27.....	3.24	10.80
12.....	1.44	4.80	28.....	3.36	11.20
13.....	1.56	5.20	29.....	3.48	11.60
14.....	1.68	5.60	30.....	3.60	12.00
15.....	1.80	6.00	31.....	3.72	12.40
16.....	1.92	6.40	32.....	3.84	12.80
17.....	2.04	6.80	33.....	3.96	13.20
18.....	2.16	7.20	34.....	4.08	13.60
19.....	2.28	7.60	35.....	4.20	14.00
20.....	2.40	8.00	36.....	4.32	14.40
21.....	2.52	8.40	37.....	4.44	14.80
22.....	2.64	8.80	38.....	4.56	15.20
23.....	2.76	9.20	39.....	4.68	15.60
24.....	2.88	9.60	40.....	4.80	16.00
25.....	3.00	10.00			

EMPLOYMENT

MEN, 18 UP. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Commence \$1,300. Vacancy list free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 015, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GENERAL farm work, to commence at once or March 1st. E. E. McClure, Republic, Kan.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED, BE- ginners get \$1,300. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K115, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMER WITH TWO BIG BOYS WANTS farm on shares or cash for labor. Tractors and livestock a specialty. Best of references furnished. "Farmer," care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN the real estate business and represent us. Big money in it. Write for free booklet. Dawson Real Estate Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Fort Smith, Ark.

COMPETENT FARM HELP WANTED— Married men, \$55 per month with house, fuel and milk furnished. Increased pay March 1st and every three months thereafter to men making good. The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.

BE AN AUTO AND FARM TRACTOR ME- chanic, earn \$100 to \$400 a month. Learn 6 to 8 weeks personal training. Master mechanic instructors. Special rates now. Write today for full information and our liberal 15-day trial offer, free. Kansas City Auto and Tractor School, Dept. 224, 15th and Lydia, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

\$30 A DAY SELLING POWERINE. EQUALS gasoline at 5c. The equivalent of 20 gallons express prepaid, \$1. Box 424A16, Santa Rosa, Calif.

MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnston, O.

WE PAY \$100 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Co., X 608, Springfield, Ill.

MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES. THE World War History and Life of Roosevelt; best books and terms; one outfit free. Lindberg Co., 180 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

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

AGENTS—\$100 WEEKLY POSSIBLE IN- troducing sensational new winter automobile fuel. Specially adapted to cold weather. Starts easy. Adds power, mileage and reduces operating expense. Endorsed by thousands. Territory going like wildfire. Act quickly. \$28 sample outfit free. L. Ballwey, Dept. 33, Louisville, Ky.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR unfortunate girls during confinement. Babies adopted free. The Veil, 15 West 21st, Kansas City, Mo.

SERVICES OFFERED

BE AN EXPERT PENMAN. WONDERFUL device guides your hand. Corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Ozment, 40 St. Louis.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS- trated book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPE- tent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders, market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

FREE BOOK ON PATENTS—WRITE TO- day for free copy of "How to Obtain a Patent." Contains valuable information and advice to inventors. Tells how to secure patents. Send model or sketch of your invention for opinion of its patentable nature—free. (20 years experience.) Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS CHANCES

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

BOWSER'S COMBINATION FEED MILL. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS for sale, \$45. Howell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

FIVE HUNDRED TONS SILAGE; PLENTY of first quality alfalfa hay. Will sell or take cattle to feed. A good feed lot. Bloomheart Bros., Beverly, Kan.

CORN—WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES when in the market for good shelled corn in car lots. Weights and grades guaranteed. Powell Higginbottom, Eads, Colo.

ENCLOSE 35c IN COIN OR STAMPS AND we will mail you a one-piece electric welded fire shovel that will last a life time. Osage Shovel Co., Osage City, Kan.

MACHINERY

ALMOST NEW I. H. C. TITAN TRACTOR. Will trade. "Titan," Mail and Breeze.

HEIDER 12-20 TRACTOR, THREE BOT- tom P-O plow, \$850. Lease 20-40 tractor, six-bottom. Case plow. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

TO TRADE FOR A FORD—ONE EIGHT horse Stover, mounted engine one four-hole Cyclone sheller. Ernest Peters, Lorraine, Kan.

ATTENTION FARMERS AND TRACTOR owners. For sale, oil tank trucks; one, two and three tons, equipped with 300 gallon, three compartment tanks, complete. National Refining Co., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS

SWEET POTATO SEEDS. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

BEST WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, reasonable. John Lewis, Route 1, Madison, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, 96% PURE, good germination, \$13 per bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

IOWA GOLDMINE SEED CORN, DICKIN- son county grown, selected, shelled, graded, \$4 per bu. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

CANE SEED—RED AND BLACK AMBER, 1919 crop, \$2.60 per cwt. F. O. B. Oberlin, Kan. Sudan grass, 12c per pound. White and yellow pop corn, 8c per pound for 50 pounds and over. F. E. Eakins, Oberlin, Kan.

RECLEANED SEEDS: ALFALFA \$9.50 BU. Clover \$13. Timothy \$7.50. Kaffir \$2.25. Canoeed \$2. Millet \$2. Sudan \$15 cwt. Sacks free. Satisfaction or money back. Order now and save a third. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

CLEAR EXTRACTED HONEY—60-POUND can, 18c a pound. L. Gorsuch, Lazear, Colo.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA HONEY VERY fine, 120 lbs. \$25. Sixty lbs. \$13. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE GIFT, THE BESTO Rocky Mountain honey, fine flavor, thick and of light color. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid, anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers Association, Denver, Colo.

FOR THE TABLE

PURE BEE HONEY, EXTRACTED, WHITE, 60 pound can, \$12.50; two, \$24 here. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SP- ecial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF CHEWING, 60 cents per lb.; smoking, 50 cents per pound; postage prepaid. Chas. Goff, Tar-folk, Ky.

RED LEAF TOBACCO, HOMESPUN, AGED in bulk. Chewing or smoking, 6 pounds, \$3; 10 pounds, \$4.70. Grade 2, smoking, 10 pounds, \$4. Postpaid. Murphy Co., Martin, Tenn. Reference Peoples Bank.

WANTED

WANTED—HEDGE POSTS, CARLOAD lots. Nunn & Kline, Box 466, Columbus, Kan.

SANDWICH HAY BALER OF LATE model in good condition. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$4 to \$5 PER 1000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

PET STOCK

BULL PUPS—MALES, \$7.50; FEMALES \$5. Percy Kimble, Severy, Kan.

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES, \$15 each. Lewis's Kennel, Lebo, Kan.

THOROBRED FOX TERRIER PUPS, \$5 and \$7.50. H. M. Lowman, Sedgwick, Kan.

FOR SALE—VARMINT AND WOLF hounds. Chester Davis, Richmond, Kan.

SINGING CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, supplies. Kansas City Bird Store, Kansas City, Mo.

TRAIL HOUNDS, FOX AND WOLF, VAR- mint dogs. Write Dr. E. F. Kennedy, Collins, Mo.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES FROM NATURAL heifers. Males, \$6; females, \$4. H. Duwe, Freeport, Kan.

CLOSING OUT—TWO PACKS OF GOOD fast coyote dogs for sale. Phone Joe Mc-Kittrick, Wilson, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE BRED MALE Spitz pups, four months old. Geo. Van Horn, Nickerson, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, SEND ORDERS for February litter. Bitches, \$2.50; dogs, \$5. L. K. Poos, Lowmont, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. THE best stock dog yet. Males, \$10; females, \$5. H. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

ONE COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM HOUND for sale. Also two full blooded stags and pups. The old ones helped kill wolves. F. W. Schaefer, Yates Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE MALE IRISH wolfhounds, two stag, males, 4 years old; one female stag, 2 years old; two female greyhounds. All dogs trained on coyotes. Frank Boyd, Gardfield, Kan.

MONEY IN POULTRY AND RABBITS. WE show you where to market all you raise at a good profit. 62 page, illustrated book, 50c. None free. Co-operative Supply Co., Dept. 17, St. Francis, Wis.

POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS

ANCONAS—A FEW HENS AND PULLETS for sale. Carl Williams, Chanute, Kan.

ANDALUSIAN

PURE BLUE ANDALUSIANS, COCKERELS, \$2 each. Waldo Gilges, Norwich, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES, booking orders now for early hatch chicks. Eggs and stock for sale. Berry & Senne, R. 27, Topeka, Kan.

DAY OLD CHICKS, BOOKING ORDERS now for February delivery Single Comb White Leghorns and other varieties. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF, WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS, also Seabrights, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

DUCKS

THREE MALLARD DRAKES FOR SALE, tame, \$3 each. Henry Zentz, Greensburg, Kan.

DUCKS—BUFF MUSCOVEYS, PEKINS, Buff and Rouens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

GEESE

PURE BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4. MRS. Everett Hardman, Erie, Kan.

GEESE

GESE—AFRICAN CHINA. TOULOUSE and White Embdens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

GUINEAS

PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, TRIO, \$5 Males, \$2; females, \$1.50. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

LANGSHANS

EXTRA LANGSHANS. CATALOG READY. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

GOOD SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS, guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$3. Lizzie Munsell, Gilead, Neb.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$2. Orlett Lovelace, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3. IF taken soon. W. D. Patterson, Sheridan Lake, Colo.

LEGHORNS

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.25. Bishop, Paradise, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, 3 for \$5. Mrs. C. C. Colo, Levant, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. Ida Alexander, Madison, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Susie Line, Had-dam, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.25. C. Nesselroad, At-tica, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each or 4 for \$5. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels for sale, \$1.25 each. L. W. Grimes, Haviland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$2 to \$5. H. N. Holde-man, Meade, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, large variety, \$2.50 to \$5. Lillian V. Orr, Coats, Kan.

LARGE BONED, YELLOW LEGGED Barred Rock cockerels, \$2 each. L. K. Poos, Lowmont, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$2 to \$4. Mrs. Della Van Horn, Nickerson, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, extra good laying strain, \$2. Martin D. Strube, Baker, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, pullets, eggs. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorensen, Dannebrog, Neb.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25 each for 30 days Ike Imel, Montezuma, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels from heavy winter layers, \$1 each. Mrs. J. B. Wagner, Fowler, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Cockerels. Satisfaction guaran-teed. Elmer Harris, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, pure breeds, \$1.25 each; six or more \$1 each. From 280 egg strain. Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE VARIETY PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from heavy laying strain, \$2. Geo. D. Gamble, Holton, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS (D. W. Young \$20 settings), \$3 and \$5. Get few and see difference in egg basket next post. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

FOR SALE UNTIL JANUARY 1ST, 1920, large vigorous, snow white, low tailed S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. E. L. M. Benfer, Leona, Kan.

KANSAS BROWN BEAUTIES. ROSE Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each. Bred for eggs and beauty. Extra large. Mrs. Ada Cowan, Americus, Kan.

HOME SOLD. MUST SELL QUICKLY. S. C. White Leghorn and White Rock cock-erels, from good laying strain, \$5, \$10, \$15 and \$25. Miss Emma Rumrill, Box 870, Salina, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels from the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, foremost American breeders of the English Baron 297 egg record, \$3 and up. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

EGG BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, same blood lines as my world champion exhibition quality. Shipped on approval. Order from this ad, \$5, \$7.50, \$10. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

MINORCAS

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels \$3, Furman Porter, Richmond, Kan.

GOOD PURE SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels. J. Nedwed, Westmore-land, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

PURE BRED ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.50 each. Mearl Watts, Sedgwick, Kan.

COCKERELS, BUFF ORPINGTON, \$1.50 \$3; fancy, \$4. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON PULLETS, \$18 PER dozen. Hattie Blackhart, Zeandale, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, HENS and pullets, \$2. A. J. James, Wetmore, Kan.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF Orpington cockerels. Sired by a bought of America's foremost breeders. A few choice ones still left at \$3.50 each. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. Claude Bridgemen, Abbeville, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS; COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3. Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

EARLY THOROBRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. C. Thissen, Kingman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.50 each. Chas. Phillips, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, KEL-terstrass strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. R. Cordy, Preston, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 6 to 8 pounds, \$2.50 and \$4. Donald Lockhart, Howard, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS; COCKERELS, \$2; hens, \$1.50 each. Emma Wilson, R. 24, Auburn, Kan.

S. C. BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS. Cockerels and cocks, Owen Harm strain, \$3 to \$10. Chas. H. Boren, Stafford, Kan.

EXTRA FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS and cockerels from prize winning and imported birds, \$3 to \$10. Mrs. C. D. Snyder, Clearwater, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Large boned, good even buff, true Orpington type. All choice birds, \$3, \$5 and \$10. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. March hatch, weighing to ten pounds. Sired by first prize cockerel 1917 Heart of America Show. Best in the West; \$5 and \$10 each; 40 pullets laying now, \$2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

PIGEONS

6000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. Address R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75. Bishop, Paradise, Kan.

BARRED ROCK HENS, \$2 UP. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FARM raised, \$3. R. B. Oyger, Leon, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH. Anton E. Peterson, Morganville, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 and \$4. F. E. Mosher, Anthony, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FISHEL strain. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50-\$2.50. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. Inis Van Scoyoc, Oakhill, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 EACH; four or more, \$2.50 each. Chas. Sanders, LeRoy, Kan.

GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5. Exhibition, \$3 to \$10. Dr. Hineck, Barnard, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Large, heavy bone, no scrubs, \$5. F. D. Walsh, Sterling, Kan.

PARKS 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED PLYmouth Rock cockerels, \$2 to \$7. Bob Sell, Bird City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE and vigorous; 28 years a breeder. \$3 to \$5. H. Hanson, Abilene, Kan.

PURE RINGLET STRAIN BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Large, vigorous birds, \$3, \$5. R. Blackwelder, Pratt, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Ringlet strain, Mach hatch, \$3. Harry Steele, Belvue, Kan.

PURE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Heavy egg laying strain, \$2.50. Vivien Hind, Madison, Kan.

ROUS BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Good boned, fine quality, \$3 to \$5. Wm. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

STOCROT AND THOMPSON STRAIN Ringlet barred Rock cockerels \$3 each. Lawrence Platt, Gridley, Kansas.

NOLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Boned vigorous birds, \$4; 6 for \$20. Guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.

PARKS 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED ROCK Hens and pullets, \$2.50 each; cockerels, \$3 to \$10. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

STOCROT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send us your order. James H. Parsons, LeRoy, Kan.

RINGLET AND BRADLEY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from first prize stock, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Farm raised. Etta Pauley Kaestner, Junction City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning trapnested stock (Ringlet strain direct), \$4 and \$5. J. S. Howell, Sterling, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, healthy, vigorous, good barring and size. Excellent laying strain, \$3 to \$5. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4. Markings and bone extra good. Mrs. Dean Simmons, Severy, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from high-grade E. B. Thompson hens and pure Thompson males, \$2 and \$3 each. Emma Mueller, Humboldt, Kan., Route 2.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PUL-lets. Great egg-laying, show-winning strain. Won eight prizes and best display Kansas City, 1919, \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

WED-TO-LAY. FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, early, large, hen hatched. Vigorous, well barred, free range birds from best winter layers, \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50. Earl Smith, Riley, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, BEAN AND TOMPKIN strain. C. D. Wood & Son, Elmdale, Kan.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION EGG STRAIN." Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show-winning, non-sitting, developed layers. Breeding Bulletins and mating lists ready. Robert Harrison, "The Red-Head," Lincoln, Neb., Station C.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.50-\$3. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Robt. Gregg, Yates Center, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$3-\$5 each. Oscar Anderson, Harvard, Neb.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$5. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels. Wm. Pifer, Washington, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS \$5 to \$5. Mrs. O. C. Duprey, R. 5, Clyde, Kan.

THOROBRED R. C. RED COCKS AND COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. C. B. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

BIG BONED LONG, DARK VELVET RED Rose Comb cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Ethel Herndon, Lucas, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS from state show winners, \$3-\$5 and up. Ruby Morris, Rosalia, Kan.

FINE VARIETY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.50 up; pullets, \$1.50. H. I. Friedline, Alden, Kan.

BIG BONED LONG, DARK, VELVET red rose comb cockerels, pullets, bargains. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

25 SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS. Carvers strain direct, \$3 to \$5 if taken immediately. Mrs. Mary Mace, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, TYPE, color and vigor combined, \$3, \$5 on approval. J. A. Bockensette, Fairview, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS that characterize true Reds. Will give absolute satisfaction. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds; cockerels \$2.50; pullets \$18 per dozen. Mrs. Henry Williams, White City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS FOR sale. Both combs. Eggs for hatching in season. Mating list free. M. L. Puckett, Puxico, Mo.

LARGE, DARK, VELVET RED COCKERELS, Single Combs, \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Fine Bourbon Red turkey toms, \$6; hens, \$5. Mrs. T. A. Hawkins, Wakeeney, Kan.

DARK RED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, big boned, early hatched. Farm raised, \$3.50 to \$10. Boyd & Graham, Longview Farm Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS that will improve the size, color and laying qualities of your flock. \$4, \$6 and up. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, extra-large, long back, dark brilliant red with rich undercolor. Bred for show points and utility. From extra heavy laying strain, \$3.50, \$5 and up. Some prize winners for sale. Mrs. G. H. Lowder, Americus, Kan.

SIX GENERATIONS OF LAYERS. TRILBY the 6th on January 1 completed her laying of 296 eggs in one year. Her ancestors on both sides have been in the 250 egg class for the past six years. For fourteen years I have been breeding the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for egg production. I feel I have built up a strain of layers that will reproduce the egg laying qualities of their ancestors. I breed for eggs, size and color. My birds are very dark, even red. Have shipped to one hundred and fourteen customers this year, on approval, and not a bird returned. Eggs for hatching now ready. Write and let me tell you how I breed and send you photograph free. Albert G. Requa, breeder of Requa's great laying strain, Caney, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, 7 pounds, \$3. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5. Fannie Nofsinger, Lane, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, extra good, \$3. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. M. C. Moye, Natoma, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES; COCKERELS, \$3, \$5 each. DeBusk Bros., Macksville, Kan.

GOOD GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. Geo. Effland, Victor, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 and \$2.50 each. Mrs. Epps Raney, Kin-bal, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good laying strain. A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3-\$5; pullets, \$3. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 up. Act quickly. Wyckoff Bros., Luray, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTES, MALES and females, \$2 and up. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, hens. All kinds fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$3. Mrs. Raymond L. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, large bone, \$2.75. Immediate sale. J. B. Timm, Chapman, Kan.

40 ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 each or four for \$7. H. Duwe, Freeport, Kan.

BLACK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. The home of the Henriettas, cocks and cockerels \$5, \$8 and \$10. Yearling hens, \$3 and \$5.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, bred for quality and superior egg production, \$3 each. Every bird guaranteed. Mrs. William F. Schulz, Creston, Neb.

TURKEYS.

FOR EXTRA FINE YOUNG MAMMOTH bronze turkeys, write to R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kansas.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 28.)

I had the pleasure of knowing many Capper Pig club boys all over Kansas were giving their club manager some holiday good wishes. And some most acceptable gifts came to my desk, too. A box of delicious, homemade candy from Elwood Shultz, some fine pecans from Bob Montee of Labette county which he had picked himself, a "whoppin'" big White Langshan rooster from Merlyn Andrew of Johnson county—these gifts made up for all the labor and worry which go with club work, just as with any other worth while task. And

TURKEYS

PURE BOURBON REDS, TOMS, \$7. E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$7; HENS, \$5. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan.

BOURBON TURKEYS, TOMS \$7, HENS \$5. Joseph Wagner, Towner, Colo.

BOURBON RED TOMS, \$10; HENS, \$7. Mrs. H. Passmore, Wayne, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$9 EACH. Mrs. Blue Rice, Richmond, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8. Elizabeth Leonard, Effingham, Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8; hens, \$5. Perry Marshall, Clifton, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS for sale. H. Croft, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE. WHITE Stone, the Bronze turkey man, Columbia, Mo.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8; hens, \$5. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

LARGE BONED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS; toms, \$7. Mrs. Laura Shupe, Coates, Kan.

BOURBON RED, MAMMOTH BRONZE and Hollands, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 370, Hampton, Ia.

WELL MARKED BOURBON RED TURKEYS; hens, \$5; toms, \$10. Mrs. Frank O'Connor, Hartford, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8; hens, \$6. Mrs. Hannah Burnett, Osage City, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS GUAR-anteed to please. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. Mrs. W. S. Reece, Lucas, Kan.

FULL BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Goldbank strain; toms, \$15; hens, \$8. E. Gaughan, Earleton, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, CHAMPION strain. Bred for size and vigor, \$10 to \$15. Viola Griblin, Virgil, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, 24 lbs., \$10; hens, 14 lbs., \$7. Good markings. Mrs. Geo. Bancroft, Piedmont, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN from prize winning stock. Toms, \$10 and \$12; hens, \$7.50. Minnie Snider, Piedmont, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, PURE BRED, big bone, beautifully marked, from prize winning stock. May hatch, 25 pounds, \$10. Maude E. Henry, Sun City, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$10; pullets, \$8. Old tom weighed 40 lbs., mothers 25 at 18 months. W. A. Newberry, Freeport, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING MAMMOTH WHITE Holland turkeys. The big boned, pink legged kind. Hens, \$10; toms, \$12 and \$15. Mrs. E. V. Collins, Belleville, Kan.

50 LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE PARENT toms, 40 lbs; hens, 22 lbs. May toms, 24-30 lbs., \$10-\$12. Toms coming 2-34 pounds, \$15. 15 lb. pullets, \$8. 20 lb. hens, \$15. Can furnish unrelated stock. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.

SOME CHOICE COCKERELS; R. C. GOLDEN Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, T. J. Louder, Route 2, Barnard, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8; hens, \$6. Pekin ducks, \$2.50. S. C. Red cockerels, \$3. Roger Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, BOURBON turkeys, Buff Orpington and Partridge Rock cockerels. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTON and Golden Wyandotte cockerels, pullets and hens, \$3 to \$5 each. Catherine Kennicott, Woodbine, Kan.

BREEDERS CHEAP. ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, turkeys and bantams; catalog free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 370, Hampton, Ia.

FINE FEBRUARY AND MARCH HATCHED White Rock and S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2 to \$3, or would trade for mature White Rock pullets. Mildred N. Botkin, Burden, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

CAPONS, TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GEESSE now wanted at highest prices of season. Ship immediately or write for free use of coops. The Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY—WE ARE BUYERS FOR ALL kinds of poultry and eggs. Get our quotations before selling. Highest references furnished. Withey Poultry and Egg Co., Topeka, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1919, by Cecil Van Meter, of Garden City, Finney Co., Kan., one small, brown mare mule, branded "C. J." about 14½ hands high. Appraised value \$50. F. H. Laherteaux, county clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY BERT C. VERNON, whose residence is the same as the former one of J. F. Barr, being the northwest quarter to Sec. 16-2-25, Decatur county—Kansas, on the 13th day of December, 1919, one yearling heifer, weight about 600 lbs. horns, color dark red, no marks or brands. Appraised value, \$35. Harry L. Heaton county clerk.

then there's Floyd Herman of Barber county with the promise of some of the meat from one of his contest pigs. Oh, I'll tell you, fellows, it's fine to have so many boy friends.

Applications for membership in the club for 1920 are coming in steadily, but boys should be enrolling more rapidly. Anderson is the only county with complete membership, so there's a chance for live wire chaps in every other Kansas county. Don't forget that time for enrollment is up March 1, and after that date you lose an opportunity to go after your share of the \$500 in prizes which the lucky fellows will compete for. No better proof that Capper club work is profitable in many ways is afforded than the letters from boys who have been members in past years. Loren Townsden of Cloud county had an enviable record of success when he discontinued active work after leading his county to victory in the race for the pep trophy in 1918. Loren didn't have unusually large litters or extra good "luck," but he considers himself fortunate in having been in the Capper Pig club for two years, and continuing as a breed club member a third year.

"During my three years of experience in the hog business I have made good money," says Loren. "And how did I get my start? By borrowing \$25 from Senator Capper for nine months at 6 per cent interest. That was my first loan, and also my last. Now it is the other way, for I am lending money, buying my clothing and going to school. That isn't all, either, for I'm laying up money to take me thru agricultural college. The \$25 I borrowed brought in more than \$400 the first year I was in the club, and I had a good gilt left. I think there is a greater demand now for purebred swine than ever before. Capper Pig club boys are producing the best types of hogs. Boys who are eligible should join the Capper Pig club or the Capper Calf club, not only for the prizes they may win but for the education and experience they will receive."

It's often said that opportunity knocks but once. Other folks say it's continually knocking at one's door. That may be true, but the opportunity to join the Capper Pig club for 1920 won't knock many more times before enrollment period is past. The coupon is at hand; clip it, fill it out and mail it to me today. You'll receive rules and instructions for lining up at once. I don't consider it wise to wait until spring to buy contest sows, for they're likely to be higher priced, and, too, you should plan for a reasonably early litter of contest pigs. You'll be sure to want to join the club when you read the stories of pleasure and profit gained by club members last year, so send in your application now before some more enterprising fellow gets ahead of you.

Prizes for Tractor Letters

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze desires to get letters from all farmers who have had successful experience in the use of tractors for power farming and will give a prize of \$10 for the best letter and \$5 for the second best letter on that subject. All other letters accepted and used will be published at our regular rates.

Short stories will suit our purpose best. All letters should be received on or before January 15, 1920. You may discuss tractor farming in any way that appeals to you, but we would suggest that you mention the kind of tractor you have, when it was purchased, how much it costs you to operate the machine, the kind of work for which the tractor has been found most serviceable, what advantages you have found in its use, what winter work you do with your tractor, and add anything else that you think would be of interest. Address all letters to the Special Tractor Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Teacher's Symptoms

"Jimmy," said the fond mother to her smart 11-year-old, "what became of that little pie I made for you as a treat yesterday? Did you eat it?"

"No, mamma," answered Jimmy, with a grin: "I gave it to my teacher at school instead."

"That was very nice and generous of you, Jimmy," complimented his mother. "And did your teacher eat it?"

"Yes; I think so," answered Jimmy. "She wasn't at school today."

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or changed and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

FOR LAND BARGAINS WRITE
C. E. Settle, Scott City, Kan.

SQUARE SECTION, half level, \$16,600.
Kendall Land Co., Colby, Thomas Co., Kan.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

STOCK FARMS S. E. Kansas. List on request. M. F. Bivins, New Albany, Kan.

317 ACRES, bottom land, highly improved, \$75 acre. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

WRITE B. Benson, Burlington, Kan., for bargains in good farms; possession Mch. 1.

WRITE your wants to Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kansas, for land bargains.

WELL IMPROVED FARMS, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

203 ACRES, imp., 40 wheat goes, \$112.50 a. Terms. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS in farms and ranches. Write for list. Klingberg & Skinner, Osage City, Kan.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. E. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS. Large list Lyon and Coffey counties, for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

160 ACRES, Sedgwick county, southeast Derby, northeast Mulvane. Owner, O. E. Foulke, 147 Yale Ave., Wichita, Kan.

160 ACRES, extra fine bottom land, Jewell county, Kansas; well improved, all tillable. J. F. Finch, Jamestown, Kansas.

WANTED TO BUY quarter section of farm land in western Kansas. Want to hear from owner. Address, 538 W. Iron, Salina, Kan.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—200 acre river bottom farm all under plow, well improved. Write, Hunt & Still, Manhattan, Kansas.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings, 90 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

200 ACRES, 2 miles Westphalia, Kan. Good house, large barn, 80 a. cultivation, 20 a. wheat, rest pasture and mow land; terms. W. G. Beissel, Westphalia, Kansas.

GOOD 80 ACRE FARM for sale, 12 miles north of Concordia, Kan. Price \$9,000. Address owner, Mrs. Jennie Cowle, Faulkner St., Wichita, Kansas.

320 ACRES smooth upland, 6 miles town, on good road, 160 plow, 160 pasture, 100 acres wheat. Good buildings. \$55 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Small valley farm, mostly all in alfalfa, good improvements, young orchard, five miles east of Wamego. J. D. Wallace, R. F. D. 5, Wamego, Kansas.

96 ACRES, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 mi. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—500 acres highly improved bottom farm. 1/2 hardware, balance on farm. Write for description. F. L. Lake Real Estate, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

FINE 320 ACRES, all smooth wheat land. 3 1/2 miles to county seat. Price \$15.00 per acre. Terms. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kan.

FOR SALE—Two good farms and a new blacksmith shop fully equipped and a money maker. O. E. Francis, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

2 A. LOT, alfalfa, 5 room house, cellar, barn, chicken houses, good well, 1/2 mi. from Cleburne, high school, \$1600, 38 a. for sale joining. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 3 miles Ottawa, Kan. Mostly bottom land; large house; barn; fine shade; abundance water. Special bargain. Write for list No. 456. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

260 ACRE FARM, 3 miles Dennis, Labette county, 140 acres cultivation, 80 pasture, 60 hay, 6 room house, barn and silo, 2 wells and creek. 60 acres wheat, \$65 acre, 1/2 cash. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kansas.

KANSAS

560 ACRES, adjoining county seat, well improved, 400 acres of fine wheat. Price seventy-five dollars per acre, good terms. Will accept part trade. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kansas.

80 ACRES, good improvements, all Kaw valley bottom land; 30 acres alfalfa, 18 acres wheat; 1/2 goes; balance for corn. Near St. Marys. Price \$250 per acre. Write J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

A WHEAT FARM BARGAIN—160 acres all under cultivation, close to market, only \$4000. Also 600 acre farm, 450 acres under cultivation. \$25 an acre. Write Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

IMPROVED 160 ACRES—\$3,250, only \$750 cash, bal. easy terms. Small house, barn, well, fence, half in crop, 11 miles from Liberal. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

50 ACRES, 7 miles Ottawa, 6 room house, with furnace, barn, other outbuildings, fruit, all tillable, some bottom, \$150 acre. Write for list of farms. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

WE HAVE well improved, highly productive farm land, laying nicely, and in thickly settled neighborhood, at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Also some good ranches. Write us what you are interested in. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Harper County, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land; 35 acres fenced and watered pasture and hay; balance in fine crop of wheat; two miles from Lindsay, Ottawa Co., Kansas, four miles from Minneapolis, county seat. For price and terms address, M. E. Richard, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE 116 acres land, 3 miles west of Carbondale, 3 1/2 northwest of Scranton; 6 room house, good barn 32x36, 2 good wells; 80 acres in cultivation, 30 acres pasture, 50 acres in prairie grass. Write, John Strickensinger, 111 Kansas St., Burlingame, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

120 ACRES, 4 miles to town, Rural High school, 6 room house, new and good, small barn, good water. Land lays well, 80 acres cultivation. Immediate possession. \$100 per acre. Write for list of other good farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

BANNER CORN COUNTY OF KANSAS. Norton County, Kansas, corn making 40 to 65 bushels to the acre. Good farm land selling at \$40 to \$65 per acre. Special bargain in 240 acre farm improved, 4 miles out at \$30 per acre. Write today for bargain land list. E. E. Jeter, Land Merchant, Lenora, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY LAND 115 acres, \$100 acre. First bottom, all cultivation, 40 acres alfalfa, eight room house, twelve horse barn, other out houses, abundance water. 160 acres, \$80 acre. 100 farmed, 75 wheat, 60 natural grass, six room house, large barn, 1 1/2 miles county seat. Level land, main auto road north, south, east and west. J. W. Sturgeon, Eureka, Kansas.

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

KANSAS

145 ACRES, good improved, two blocks from sidewalks of Fredonia, Kan., and across the road from grade school, 1 1/4 to new \$65,000 high school, 40 acres in bluegrass and white clover. The whole farm has been in alfalfa, all will grow good alfalfa. Fine shade and grove. Soft water well 6 ft. Will water 1,000 cattle in dryest time. Gas for light and heat. Producing wells close. \$125 acre if sold at once, if bought direct from me. Also partnership 200 and 471. Both have choice bottom and sheet water, good improved. No agents. CLAUD CLARK, OWNER, Fredonia, Kan.

Route 4, Fredonia, Kan.

You Will Buy It If You See It

160 acres all bottom alfalfa land, 115 acres cultivated, all level, 45 acres pasture. Good improvements, 4 miles from market. Price \$15,000. Layton Bros., Osborne, Kansas.

LYON and CHASE CO.

Is the place to buy farms. The best land for the money to be had anywhere. Farms from 80 to 1,440 acres. Plenty of creek and spring water, and bluestem grass. Alfalfa, wheat and corn land. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

Special Bargains

160 acres, 3/4 mile from high school, good improvements, 65 acres pasture, balance farm land. Price \$75 per acre. 160 acres, 2 miles from high school, extra good improvements, 30 acres pasture and meadow, bal. farm land. Price \$85 per acre. STAATS & HEDRICK, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

A Chance for You

This 480 acre tract can be handled on a cash payment of \$2,000; 200 acres creek bottom, 40 acres fine growing alfalfa, 140 acres cultivated, good imps., 9 miles market. Price \$37.50 per acre. Layton Bros., Osborne, Kansas.

The Bargain Counter

Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or control our bargains. THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

FINE RANCH HOME

1,360 acres, 4 miles Healy, Lane county, Kansas. 3 miles creek bottom, never falling grass, 2 miles modern house, nice shade, other good improvements, all in good grass, about 200 acres hay land. Price \$25 acre for quick sale. Write for list of wheat farms and ranches. Kansas map and lists mailed free. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

80 Fine Acre Farm

3 miles Ottawa, Kan., 66 miles Kansas City, all fine tillable land; 15 acres blue grass; 25 acres wheat; 7 room house; natural gas; good barn; never falling water; County Highway; R. F. D. telephone. Possession at once. Good terms if wanted. 80 acre farm 4 miles Princeton, Kansas. 12 miles Ottawa. Brand new improvements; all fine land; price \$125 per acre; \$2500 or more cash, remainder good terms, if wanted. CASIDA & CLARK LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

Two Farm Homes

146 acres, 30 miles K. C., quarter mile oiled auto road; real home, 50 wheat; 30 bluegrass; balance for spring crop; good 6 room house, large barn, other buildings; orchard; only \$125 per acre; possession. 320 acres, mile depot, 50 miles Kansas City; 6 miles Ottawa; one best combination farms in county; fine alfalfa soil; 80 wheat now; 100 bluegrass; little timber; modern improvements; for immediate sale, \$125 per acre; terms. MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo. 415 Bonfils Bldg.

Ranch for Sale

2,000 acres deeded, 5,000 leased. Will handle 500 cattle. Good, new improvements, modern house, tenant house, barn, big stone shed, 4 corrals, dipping tank and chute, 2 windmills and abundance water at 12 ft. Leases and fences go with deeded land. Best and cheapest cattle proposition in Kansas. Great crops this year. Price \$38,000, one-half cash, rest a 6%. Write at once if you want a ranch. Owners reside on ranch and it is a money making proposition, but must sell on account of other business. Allen & Jones, Russell Springs, Kansas.

KANSAS

172 ACRES, 7 miles Lawrence, 1 1/4 miles concrete road, 150 acres smooth tillable, 45 acres pasture, 10 acres alfalfa, 12 acres prairie meadow, balance spring crop, 7 room house, barn 20x30, combination granary, machine shed and work shop 40x40. Plenty water piped into feed lots. Possession March 1. Price \$125.00 per acre. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

CHOICE ALFALFA LANDS.

Alfalfa is the money making crop. 320 acres mostly bottom improved at \$85 per a. 160 acres all tillable, well improved at \$75 a. 200 acres, 140 acres choice alfalfa land at \$75 per acre. 360 acres part alfalfa land at \$40. You should buy one of these bargains before they are gone. Farms all sizes and prices. Write me your wants. I can supply the farm that will suit you. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

CREEK AND RIVER FARM—200 acres, 4 1/2 miles from here, 4 miles from Strawn, good 8 room house, basement under it all. Barn and sheds and fine chicken house. Young orchard. 20 acres alfalfa, 130 acres fine alfalfa land, 25 a. in wheat, 40 acres native prairie pasture, plenty of timber on creek. This is as good a farm as you can find anywhere. Price only \$150 per acre till February 1, 1920. R. E. Johnson, Hartford, Kan.

4,500 ACRE RANCH, Harper and Barber Co. Six miles of running water, 100 never failing springs, good grass, never been overstocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, granaries, barns, sheds, garage shop, windmills, fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. A bargain at \$30 per acre. 1,440 acres Comanche county, 7 1/4 miles from Sun City. 900 acres in cultivation, two sets of good improvements, fenced, heavy black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. Price only \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

OZARK Cream-Stock Farms, Fruit Farms, Berry and Vegetable Tracts. Hunsaker, Decatur, Ark.

N. W. ARK.—Bargains in fruit, stock and grain farms; good soil, water and climate. Fredricks Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

CHEAP LAND—Come to Arkansas for cheap land. Free list. Write. Pryor & Conard, Agents, Green Forest, Ark.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas.

Leaders in farm and town property.

I OWN TWO improved farms, 160 and 120 near town, good roads, mail route, all smooth and tillable, \$30 and \$40 per acre. J. Oswald, Gravette, Ark.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS—Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$10 to \$50 per acre on good terms. Send at once for copy of our large farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., DeQueen, Ark.

FREE illustrated booklet of No. Arkansas now ready. Great stock and fruit section. Spring water everywhere. Grow everything but tropical fruits. Healthful. Lowest priced productive lands left in U. S. Address, Loba & Seward, Mountain Home, Ark., Immigrant Agents for Baxter County.

CALIFORNIA

300,000,000 ACRES OF FREE LAND IN U. S. "The New Homestead," a 100-page book describing millions of acres of vacant public homesteads, timber, mines and grazing lands. Contains township maps and illustrations. Tells how to proceed. Founded on historical facts. Does not mislead. Read "official" warnings, eliminates crooked land agents. Tells whereabouts of government land in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Washington, Utah and Old Mexico. Describes water, soil and climatic conditions. all the principal U. S. land laws. A marvelous publication, just off the press; mailed anywhere, \$2. Address, "The Homestecker," Dept. 51, 3rd Floor Grant Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write, J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.

IN THE RAIN BELT, Southern Colorado. Deeded land, \$5 to \$15 per acre. Write, J. D. Donnelly, Flues, Colorado.

BEST FARM BARGAINS in S. E. Colorado. Write or come now. Joe Habiger, Real Estate, Granada, Colo.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

FEW CHOICE FARMS AND RANCHES for sale where you deal with owner and save commission. Write or call at residence. E. B. Furrow, Holyoke, Colo.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produced sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

320 ACRES, imp., 120 cult., bal. pasture. Plenty good water; 14 miles from town. \$22 a. \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March 1st, balance 3 years at 6%. Lamb Realty Co., Vona, Colo.

MONTANA—Judith Basin Land

A Safe and Sane Investment

Throughout the country there is an increasing demand for land. Conservative capital still invests in the two items that seem absolutely safe, Government bonds and land. The back-to-the-land movement has persisted but with increasing sanity. There is a sharp discrimination against cheap land poorly located or of inferior quality and against land sold on promises that never can be fulfilled. The investor demands that his purchase must be located right as to transportation, climate, markets, and that it must be a producer of standard crops in general use with high record of continuous production and of crop valuation at the farm. No more safe and sane selection of land can be made than in the Judith Basin in Fergus County, Montana. We will gladly send you full information regarding farms and ranches which we own and offer for sale.

THE COCK-REYNOLDS CO. BOX G, 1405 LEWISTOWN, MONT.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Our agents, **Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.**

FOR THE FARMERS managed by farmers. Get a home in Sunny Eastern Colorado while prices are so you can afford to buy. Write today. **Desk A., The Farmers Land and Loan Co., Lamar, Colorado.**

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us. **The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.**

220 ACRES, good imp. farm; 180 acres in wheat; price \$50 per acre. 240 acres improved farm; 80 acres in wheat; price \$42 per acre. Write for further information to **Joseph Kuntz, Otis, Colorado.**

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale. Do you want a home of your own, where you can grow good crops of corn, wheat, alfalfa and other forage plants? Write to **The Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo.** for information. **H. A. Long, Manager.**

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. **CHARLTON-HOPEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.**

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES fine farm land, 50 miles east of Denver in Bijou Valley for sale in sections and half sections. Prices right and good terms. I will be represented during stock show in Denver by E. D. Cooper at Kenmark hotel, January 19, 20 and 21. **John W. Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Kan.**

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, **Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.**

YOUR WIFE WANTS A HOME The famous old Bijou ranch in Elbert county, the banner county of the state, is being cut into farm tracts, small ranches, or farms, sold on terms to suit you. This is the corn, cattle, potato and wheat section of Colorado. Joining are well improved farms, churches, schools, good towns, two railroads, near Denver and Colorado Springs. Write for booklet, or come at once to get the best location. **THE BIJOU RANCH CO., SIMLA, COLO.** A. M. Jennings, Sales Mgr., Lock Box 6.

Best Lands

The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought down. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. **R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.**

Read This

If you want some of this Eastern Colorado land now is the time to buy, your opportunity for getting it on these cheap prices is fast passing, better grab some of it now before the getting is good. Write for folder and terms.

WOLF LAND COMPANY, Yuma, Colo. Offices at Burlington and Stratton.

A Real Bargain in Irrigated Land

One of the many farms we are offering on the Costilla Estates in Southern Colorado, 215 acres, 2 miles south San Acacio, with land with permanent water right, 6-room house, electric lights in house and outbuildings; fine barn, well and windmill, good outbuildings, feed corral, tenant house, 35 acres in alfalfa. Substantial cash payment; balance on long time. \$110 per acre. Write for further information to **Costilla Estates Dev. Co., San Acacio, Colorado.**

IDAHO

SOUTHERN IDAHO irrigated farms, government project, cheap water, deep soil, alkali. **Martin & Son, Rupert, Idaho.**

MISSISSIPPI

Write for free Mississippi map and land list. **Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.**

MISSOURI

THE BIG new list for the asking. **Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.**

L. SIZED FARMS, fruit farms and timber land. **Noll, Mt. View, Missouri.**

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, **Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.**

FARMS—If interested in N. Central—Mo. farms write, **Wm. Parsley, Brookfield, Mo.**

FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Exchange, **Goff Realty Co., Willow Springs, Mo.**

THE BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, **Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.**

DO YOU WANT a home in South Mo.? Write **Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.**

20 ACRES, 5 miles R. town, dark fertile land, lays complete, well imp., \$75 per acre. **Kennedy, Schell City, Vernon Co., Mo.**

FOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, 40 acres productive land, near town, timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Write for details. **Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.**

MISSOURI

LISTEN, dandy level 210 acres, \$60; well imp. 120, \$4,000. **McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.**

GET OUR SPECIAL bargain list on small homes. Have desirable farms any size. **Houston Realty Co., Houston, Mo.**

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. **R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.**

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write, **Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.**

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. **Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.**

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write **J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.**

3,700 ACRES, good timber, plenty water, \$7.50 per acre. Farms of all sizes. **Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.**

80 ACRES, house, barn, watered, 20 bottom, close to town; price \$2,500, \$600 down; 40 acres, \$600, \$300 down. **Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.**

FOR SALE—232 acre north Missouri farm, black land, lays good, good buildings, good water, close to town, Chariton county. Price right. **Box 72, Colony, Kansas.**

LET ME KNOW what you want in farms or town property, phone lines or merchandise and I will let you know what I have. **S. S. Tillery Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.**

304 ACRES 2 1/2 MI OF R. R. town; Vernon Co., Mo. Three sets of improvements, 85 acres creek bottom; no overflow. Terms to suit. \$48 per acre. **W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Missouri.**

BUY DIRECT FROM OWNER Other interests demand my attention; have decided to sell my farm, 100 acres in Greenwood, Mo., Jackson county; only 1 mile from high school and shipping point, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific; 23 miles Kansas City; on rock road; 20 acres in corn, 80 acres grass and alfalfa; possession and crop at once if desired; buildings new and modern. Reasonable terms. **J. M. COURTRIGHT, 144 Spruce Ave., Kansas City, Mo.**

NEBRASKA

HITCHCOCK COUNTY, Nebraska, lands are the best buy in the United States today. Ask **A. E. Smith, the Land Man, of Culbertson, Nebraska**, about them.

SIX SECTION RANCH Lincoln county, Nebraska, nine miles from Sutherland, for sale, good terms. I will be represented during stock show in Denver by E. D. Cooper at Kenmark hotel, January 19, 20 and 21. **John W. Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Kan.**

OKLAHOMA

GET MY NEW LIST of farm home bargains in Dewey and Blaine counties, Oklahoma. **L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.**

160 ACRES, with tractor attachment, in Texas county, Okla. Price \$20 per acre, at your own terms. **Pospisil, Lincolnville, Kan.**

203 ACRES, well improved, joins town, 3 sets improvements, will subdivide, \$75 a acre. **M. F. Garretson, Adair, Oklahoma.**

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. **E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.**

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. **E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.**

512 ACRES, highly imp., Vernon county, Mo. Black land, every foot in cultivation, \$100 acre. Also farms in Eastern Oklahoma. **J. C. Wickham, Pryor, Okla.**

20 ACRES, 2 miles business center McAlester, city 18,000 all dry black bottom land, 16 acres tillable 12 in cult. Fine for poultry, fruit and vegetables. \$75 per acre. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

GOOD GRAIN, COTTON AND STOCK FARMS \$50 acre up. Eastern Oklahoma. New country, rapid development. Ask us. **Malone & Ryan, Allen, Oklahoma.**

IMPROVED FARMS \$50 TO \$100 Raw land less. 35 inch rainfall belt of Southeastern Oklahoma. Government book free. **Dollins & Rorex, Henryetta, Oklahoma.**

160 ACRES 6 miles out, on state road, R. F. D., 1/4 mile of school, 120 acres in cult., 100 acres to wheat, 40 acres prairie pasture, rich dark soil, grows best of wheat and corn, lies well, all fenced, 3 room house, barn, granary and other buildings, pure soft water. Price \$5000, half cash. Free list and map of Oklahoma. **De Ford & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.**

One Thousand Farms

In all parts of Oklahoma, wonderful opportunities and bargains in farms, ranches, oil lands and business properties. Oklahoma farm lands will advance fifty per cent in next two years. Time to buy now. Information on return mail.

Bonded Securities Company

702 Oil Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

TEXAS

LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, get your money working. Panhandle bargains. Bumper crops, and recent oil possibilities are all great. Write today. **J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.**

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. **John J. Black, Capper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.**

Purebred Livestock Review

Farm Interest Doubled. Some Abuses and Profits

BY T. W. MORSE

IN THE ISSUE of January 3 I gave some idea of the enormous totals which the business of producing, promoting, recording and merchandising purebred livestock reaches. A third of a billion dollars has been estimated as the total for the public and private sales of registered breeding stock during 1919. Record association annual expenses run from \$270,000 down to a year's salary for a clerk.

A big money business such as the purebred business has become, inevitably attracts some people whose operations are non-essential or even harmful or who get for their services, compensation out of proportion to their efforts or investment. The speculator and plunger are of this sort and their operations have had much to do with advancing the prices and opening the way to a rapidly rising scale of expense. One of the heavy expense items which greatly has increased is for the auctioneering. An auctioneer is essential to the business as conducted by many, and as a rule the best auctioneer is the most profitable, regardless of price. The abuse lies in the charges being made by some and in the practice of hiring an "organization" instead of just the men actually needed for auction work. There are now in the livestock auction business of this territory 25 or more auctioneers whose net annual incomes from the livestock business range probably from \$10,000 up

to \$100,000. One of the best auctioneers announced, about a year and a half ago, that he was going to make his fee thereafter the average of the sale. He had, in 1919, one sale that averaged \$3,635 and possibly made 200 sales in the year of which 40 sales on that basis would have paid him at an average rate of \$1,000 for each sale. Around this sort of a nucleus many of the breeders who hold public sales have permitted to grow a structure of expense out of proportion to the cash receipts of their business. This especially has been the case with that class of sales (of hogs more often possibly than of cattle) in which reciprocal bidding and extravagantly worded advertising was resorted to, rather than the developing of a real demand thru such advertising and practices as would gain the confidence of those who really need the livestock.

Abuses Have Crept In

No man, exactly can mark the bounds of adequate advertising, but when as was the case last summer three papers of very limited circulation carried, in one dull-season issue each, a total of \$100,000 in advertising all taken from the breed in whose interest they are supposed to work, it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that exploitation rather than advertising had become the ruling order. In a number of cases breed papers have been a real help to the purebred business, are a proper part of it, and some of them are almost models, but it is not to their credit that a toll is taken of double or treble the money necessary to pay a fair profit on the advertising service they are able to render. A feature of the year just closed, which it would be pleasant to forget, was an effort on the part of some space sellers, apparently to load breeders with "all the traffic would bear."

There is a great, legitimate livestock advertising field for the publications which reach the actual consumers in large numbers, and which, thru the character of their advertising and because of the policy on which they are run, hold the confidence and attention of their readers. But this is one of the lessons of 1919, learned largely by comparatively new breeders who placed about \$750,000 worth of their advertising on the supposition that other breeders would buy their surplus and that the farmers' patronage did not interest them.

On this point the secretary of a large livestock record recently wrote: "Isn't it strange that breeders should seem the last ones to become interested in selling their output to farmers and beginners, but instead direct their efforts to selling to one another?"

Purebreds Spread on the Farms

Happily there are many breeders to whom this does not apply. Nearly all of the 100 per cent increase in the number of established herds, is the result of interesting farmers in replacing their grades with purebreds. Five years ago there were 37,758 Hereford cattle registrations. In 1919 there were 96,873. The gain was on the farms. There are now in the United States 33,147 farms on which Shorthorn cattle are kept; a similar increase. In this connection it is interesting to note that more than 15,000 of those Shorthorn farms are in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado. Of the 1919 registrations of Hereford cattle 65.9 per cent came from the same five states. The number of farms from which purebred hogs are being recorded shows almost the same percentage gain. In this regard Holstein-Friesian cattle have made an even greater gain. There are now in many parts of the United States, farm communities breeding Holsteins, where five years ago not a registered Holstein was owned. Around Kansas City there has been built up, in but little more than five years, a community of Hereford cattle breeders, whose farms, herds and improvements represent more than 5 million dollars. Around Denver, in less time, a similar, but less numerous Hereford colony has been built. The number of new local breed associations of all the larger

(Continued on Page 63.)

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. **M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.**

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of farm or good land. Price reasonable. **L. C. Jones, Box 551, Olney, Ill.**

TO RENT OR LEASE

WANTED TO RENT good farm with stock (or without). I have good horses and tools and good reference. **Emmett Mason, Bonner Springs, Kan.**

WANTED TO RENT—A farm of 160 acres or more, preferably with some alfalfa on it and also with fair improvements. Must be good corn ground. **F. O. Benson, Sedgwick, Kansas.**

MISCELLANEOUS

FARM WANTED. Send description. **C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.**

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. **James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.**

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition. **F. L. Hammett, Towner, Colo.**

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. **L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.**

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. **Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.**

80-Acre Big Midwest Money-Maker, \$5,400

This farm has yielded 300 bu. potatoes per acre, 30 bu. wheat, 60 bu. oats, other crops in proportion; on improved road, near fine R. R. town. Bumper crops from 55 acres machine-worked loam soil tillage, clay subsoil; 25 acres wire-fenced pasture; home-use wood, great variety fruit. 2-story, 6-room house, basement barn, poultry, hog, corn houses, etc. \$5,400 gets all, part cash. Details page 75 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains 23 States; copy free.

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 831AS N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Grain Market Is Strong

Heavy Receipts Fail to Repress Alfalfa Hay

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

WHEAT prices are displaying renewed strength. In the latter part of December the market was expected to reach the \$3-a-bushel level, but, after advancing to within a few cents of the mark, turned down abruptly, losing about 20 cents a bushel. Some expressed the view that the top for 1919 crop wheat had already been reached. That this view prevailed among many producers in Kansas and other winter wheat states was evidenced by the increased marketings. However, the top for the crop now moving to market has not yet been reached, and it is probable that before another setback occurs, the \$3-mark will have been passed.

Wheat Marketing Will Decline

While the movement of wheat to Kansas City is of fairly liberal volume, demand is broad, with liberal purchases being made by mills of the spring wheat belt of the Northwest, of the East, the Central states and in surrounding territory. Shipments of wheat from interior Kansas points have been slightly above normal for this season the result of serious car shortage earlier in the crop year and the tendency among producers to hold their grain for higher prices. The belief prevails that the movement of wheat to market will soon begin to fall off and continue on the downgrade the remainder of the crop year. Cars are being diverted to the Central and Middle West states to move corn, with correspondingly less effort for handling wheat shipments. This, together with the dwindling stocks in the interior, will doubtless bring about reduced marketings.

Excess Flour Production

One of the bear arguments used by dealers and millers who consider wheat already at too high a level is the excess production of flour in the United States thus far on the crop. The United States Grain Corporation reports flour production of more than 75 million barrels since July 1, or about 10½ million barrels above the same period in 1918. This excess production, the bearishly inclined market interests claim, must bring a halt in flour buying, with consequently reduced demand for wheat. But the "bears" apparently have overlooked the fact that the United States Grain Corporation has absorbed more than 4½ million barrels of the extra production, also the increased consumption of flour in domestic channels. The flour held by the federal agency will find its way into foreign markets. President Barnes of the Grain Corporation estimates that flour consumption in the United States has been increased more than 15 per cent over a year ago. This is easily possible in view of the fact that "substitutes," such as corn meal and corn flour, rye and barley products, were then being consumed on a large scale by housewives. It is possible that stocks of flour in domestic channels are slightly larger than normal, but not to an extent which causes concern in the flour trade.

Imports of Foreign Wheat Small

Talk of imports of Argentine and Canadian wheat into the United States have been used to depress the market, but it is very improbable that sufficient bread grain can be brought in from these countries to have more than a sentimental effect upon prices. It is significant to note that the minimum price at which millers can buy Canadian wheat was recently advanced from \$2.15 a bushel to \$2.80 by the Canadian Wheat Board. This action was taken as a precaution against too free imports of wheat into the United States. Canadian producers have been attracted by high prices in the American Northwest, numerous wagon-load shipments having crossed the line, tho it is doubtful further sales of this character will be made as a result of advancing prices in the Dominion. Argentine prices are on a lower level than in the United States, but the South American republic can market its grain to better advantage in foreign markets. Also, it must be remembered that American prices reflect more or less the world wheat basis, with the foreign markets playing an important part in price fluctuations here, so if world wheat supplies were not seriously short of requirements, domestic values would work sharply lower. But this is not the case.

In the past week dark hard winter wheat reached a nominal top of \$3 a bushel, with No. 3 dark hard winter actually selling up to \$2.92, or 78 cents above the government basis. Hard wheat sold up to \$2.90, this figure being paid for a No. 3 grade. Sharp advances were scored on red winter wheat, also, the gains amounting to 9 to 16 cents, with sales up to \$2.90 a bushel, or 42 cents above the guaranteed minimum. To what height the market will advance is doubtful, but producers cannot go far wrong in marketing their grain freely when prices are generally above \$3 a bushel.

Corn Advances Sharply

Either market operators over-discounted the probable corn movement from the interior or arrivals at terminals are far below expectations. Following the rather sharp downturn in the preceding week, both carlots and futures rebounded almost as sharply. Cash corn closed at a range of \$1.33 to \$1.50 a bushel, white corn having gained 8 to 14 cents, yellow 6 to 14 cents and mixed 6 to 13 cents a bushel. The movement of corn to market continued light for this period of the year, and while country elevators are holding liberal stocks of the grain, railroads

in both kafir and milo, based on prospect for a heavy movement, and unless the receipts materialize, a squeeze may result.

Though the movement of hay has been practically the heaviest on record, prices have been well maintained. Alfalfa closed unchanged to \$1 a ton lower than in the preceding week, and prairie is off about 50 cents to \$1, with tame hay unchanged. Demand for alfalfa is of too enormous a volume to permit a break in prices, and no sharp decline is anticipated until spring. Hay supplies are falling off sharply, and it is probable that many important producing districts in Kansas will make purchases before the close of winter. Texas is buying more hay.

The declining tendency of the bran market has been checked, though it is believed only temporarily. Colder weather in the feeding states and the rebound in corn made millers more hopeful of future prices for bran and shorts, with the result that offerings fell off. Bran sold around \$40 a ton, sacked, in Kansas City, and shorts around \$45 to \$47. Buyers hold back, and the prospect still is for lower prices.

The Wool Pools

L. M. CALDWELL.

That sheep growers in Kansas should sell co-operatively is the opinion of C. G. Elling, Kansas State Agricultural College. He says that county wool pools are no longer an experiment, but they are a step in the right direction for marketing wool, both from a financial and educational standpoint. "The product is graded,

tee whose business it is to attend to all details of the sale after the date of sale has been set by the association. The sales committee obtains a place large enough to store this wool at some centrally located town or where the association decides to hold the sale.

"It is better to mark the sacks by numbers rather than the man's name. A system very similar to entries of stock at fairs is used. Usually one day is enough for the sale and all wool should be in by that time. The sales committee advertises for bids; interested buyers arrange for the collection and grading of the wool and decide on the bid to be accepted. Each man's wool is kept graded and paid for separately, so that the man who brings good wool is graded and paid for accordingly. Usually, the grading, bidding and opening of bids can be done in one day so that the producer will know by night how much his wool is worth and have his money in the bank. The sales committee will have considerable work to do in the way of bookkeeping, writing, figuring, receiving, weighing and designating the wool. They should be paid for their time. The expense is pro-rated according to the number of pounds of wool in the sale and amounts to very little compared with the amount saved. County pools are a step toward state organization.

"In a state organization the county pools contribute their wool to the state warehouse. In this way a much larger amount of wool would be gathered in one place, thus attracting the largest buyers. In the state organization, the wool could be first graded by an expert and the whole lot advertised as so many pounds of each grade."

Mr. Elling cites as example of this co-operation, the state organizations of Illinois and Iowa. These two states obtained the well known and established firm—"National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company" of Chicago to grade their wools according to the well known practices of that firm in its own warehouse. The work was very satisfactory and returns based on such accurate grading that every grower knows exactly what his wool graded. The large stacks of wool afforded the best advantages in selling. The firm sold direct to the mills on a commission basis.

Quality Chester White Auction.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., sells Chester White bred sows and gilts in the sale pavilion, Tonganoxie, Kan., Monday, January 19. He will sell 40 head and his sale is the day before the Arthur Mosse sale at Leavenworth. The train arrives there the morning of the sale from Lawrence in plenty of time and you can get out that evening for Leavenworth and get there in plenty of time for the banquet that evening. Henry Murr has been a consistent breeder and exhibitor of Chester White hogs for a number of years. He has always won his share of the prizes at the best shows and this season was winner of grand championship on Prince Tip Top. His herd is one of the best herds in the country and the two Leavenworth county herds of Arthur Mosse and Henry Murr are noted for the high quality they possess. Both these sales have been arranged with the idea that Chester White breeders over Kansas might like to attend both sales. Come to Lawrence or to Leavenworth the morning of the 19th and you can get to Tonganoxie on trains leaving either place in the forenoon. Ask your railroad agent to route you. But be sure to come. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Pioneer Chester White Offering.

Have you asked Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., for his annual Chester White sale catalog? The sale is Tuesday, January 20, and will be held in the Harmon sale barn, Leavenworth, Kan. The night before the sale is the annual Chester White banquet and a big time is looked for this year. Mr. Mosse is selling 40 head in this sale and it is by far the most important offering he has ever made. It is chuck full of prize winning sows and gilts at state fairs and the 1919 National Swine show. Arthur Mosse is a big man in Chester White affairs and his herd is without question one of the strong herds of the breed. He is a pioneer in big type breeding and bred sows and gilts bought from this sale will be sure to be money makers for the buyers. You can get your herd cheaper by buying a choice bred sow or gilt in this sale and raising him yourself than any other way. You have nine days in which to get the catalog. Write right now for it.—Advertisement.

Linn Can Supply Your Ayrshire Wants.

John Linn & Son, Manhattan, Kan., are proprietors of what is very likely the largest Ayrshire dairy and breeding establishment in the state. They are starting their advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and offer seven high grade heifers bred to freshen this fall. Their pure bred bull crop is the best they ever raised, and are all out of A. R. O. cows now on test and are by one or the other of their herd bulls which are some of the world record cows. The Linn's have real boosters for the very best in Ayrshires for a long time and their herd right now is headquarters for young bulls. If you want one that has the right kind of backing, look up their advertisement in this issue and write them for descriptions and prices. These grade bred heifers are certainly desirable. If you have the feed to take them thru the winter.—Advertisement.

Wheat May Go Above \$3

WHEAT has resumed its upward price tendency, and the immediate future is exceedingly favorable to a market above \$3 a bushel. Prices at other terminals also are rising, with sales of dark northern in Minneapolis up to \$3.40, a record figure for the crop.

While producers should not rush their grain to market they will not err in marketing when prices soar above \$3 a bushel in Kansas City. It is possible a top of \$3.50 may be reached before another crop of wheat becomes available, though prices will fluctuate sharply before this point is reached.

Corn should reach lower levels in the near future, but the downturn is being delayed by a small movement to markets.

are not supplying cars in sufficient volume to permit a free loading. Demand for corn is moderate, but much of the grain coming to Kansas City is going into storage. Stocks in Kansas City elevators increased more than 20,000 bushels last week to around 76,000, compared with 225,000 a year ago. Inquiry for corn already has developed from Texas, and the state will probably become an important buyer soon despite the fact that it ranked as the third largest producer of corn last year. There is a heavy demand awaiting a liberal movement. Gains of about 5 to 7 cents occurred in the speculative market. Higher hog prices were an influence, in addition to the disappointing movement.

Oats continue to display unusual strength. In the speculative market an advance of 3¼ cents occurred on the May option in Kansas City, while carlots sold at an advance of about 1 cent a bushel, the range of prices being from 83 to 88 cents a bushel. A moderate to good carlot demand, with sales to the East, South and surrounding territory, in addition to additional export sales, gave the market a very firm undertone. The visible supply of oats decreased further, now amounting to about 13½ million bushels, compared with 14,400,000 bushels the preceding week, and 34 million a year ago.

Sorghum Grains Decline

With a considerable increase in the arrivals of sorghum grains in Kansas City, prices for kafir and milo declined about 10 to 17 cents a hundredweight. Much of the grain now reaching the market has been in transit for many weeks, and new shipments from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are reported to be seriously restricted by car shortage. Prices for kafir and milo range largely from \$2.43 to \$2.56 a hundredweight. Declines in the corn market doubtless would depress the sorghum grains. There is a heavy short interest

weighed and paid for at home—no excessive shrinkage and fancy grading after wool leaves the producer's hands. The producer has the opportunity to be present when his wool is graded and if his wool is cut in price because of burrs, dirt, bad twine or what not, the grader will tell him why and how.

In this way the producer goes away feeling better and wiser. The county wool pool has brought wool marketing one step out of the darkness; a step which will be of benefit to the ultimate buyer and to the producer; to the ultimate buyer because the wool eventually will be marketed in better condition and to the producer, because he has a chance to learn the market demands and his faults in preparing the wool for market. It will also encourage production by making it more profitable to the producer."

During the past year, Mr. Elling organized wool pools in 16 Kansas counties. Each of these counties marketed its wool co-operatively at a price of from 5 to 10 cents a pound more than the growers, who were outside the pool, obtained for their wool. The saving to sheep growers as estimated by Mr. Elling totaled \$8,145. Eight organized counties will have sales later. This will bring the amount saved to the growers, in pooling alone, up \$16,290 by estimating that the average amount of saving will be the same as for the other eight counties.

"The first step in pooling wool" declares Mr. Elling "is to organize a county sheep and wool growers' association. Thru this association it is easy to get in touch with each grower to find out about how many pounds of wool there will be to sell. This association will assist a great deal in getting sacks and the right kind of twine, both of which can be profitably ordered thru the association. The association then appoints a sales commit-

Strong Demand for Sheep

Market Returns More Favorable than Expected

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

INSTEAD of the discouragement of a year ago, there is optimism in the market for sheep and lambs at Kansas City and on other stock yards. Prices are 50 cents to \$1.50 higher than a year ago. The significance of this advance cannot be fully appreciated unless allowance is made for the fact that the fat lambs and sheep now moving to market were put into feedlots at prices which averaged \$1 to \$3 lower than the cost in the preceding season. With these differences, feeders are making liberal profits on their operations. It is expected that profits will increase in coming months, as higher prices are in prospect. There were forecasts of a \$20 market for fat lambs at the opening of 1919. These forecasts were realized. The \$20-mark is now being predicted

will pay to finish the lambs out well this season.

With the rising market, there is a stronger demand for feeding lambs and for breeding ewes. Breeding ewes are quoted at \$10 to \$12.75, and are considered desirable purchases at this level. Last week feeding lambs in Kansas City ranged from \$13 for the lightest offerings to \$15.50 for fleshier grades free from burrs. Breeding ewes in particular promise to go higher as the winter advances. Holders are not manifesting the tendency to sell which was apparent a year ago. Feeding lambs promise to follow the market for fed stock. Severe storms may bring bargains, but it is noticeable that some trade interests are confidently encouraging feeders to make purchases be-

Fat Lambs Will Reach \$20

THAT CHOICE fed lambs will sell up to \$20 in the spring is confidently predicted by sheep trade interests. The market thus far this winter has been more favorable than expected, and feeding lambs at current prices give promise of paying out. Breeding ewes are attractive at the present level. Strength in wool is helping the sheep and lamb trade materially.

Sentiment in the hog market is unchanged, with the trade continuing to give promise of higher prices after the current month. The record of the course of hog prices in the first six months of the last ten years is favorable to upturns in the market. Export trade reports on provisions are also more encouraging.

Cattle have opened the year with sharp declines as compared with last January. Bullish views on the market for beef animals are the exception.

in the sheep trade with greater confidence than at this time in 1919.

Aside from the possibility of a temporary run of excessive proportions forced by severe winter storms in the Middle West, the trade expects upward tendencies to continue on sheep and lambs. A run of excessive proportions might force a reaction, but the supply outlook favors a repetition of the \$20-market on fat lambs witnessed in April of 1919. The fact that the movement to feedlots the past season was earlier than usual, excepting in Colorado, makes it highly probable that as spring approaches, offerings will fall off in volume.

Top of \$17.85 for Fat Lambs

A top of \$17.85 was paid for fed lambs in Kansas City last week, compared with \$16.60 a year ago. The top sale was made by a Kansas feeder, A. J. Parnell of Lawrence, who showed a margin of \$5.70 over the cost price and an average gain in weight of about 24 pounds. The market closed 50 cents to \$1 higher for the week on lambs and sheep. One phase of the trade was the rather sharp discount on lambs not well finished. A number of shipments from Kansas and other states needed an additional feed of two or three weeks. It

tween \$14 and \$15. Fat ewes sold up to \$10.50, and choice yearlings were quoted as high as \$15.50.

Upward tendencies in wool are powerful trade stimulants for sheep and lambs. Reports from the West note eagerness on the part of wool dealers to contract the 1919 clip on the sheep's back, with as much as 60 cents a pound offered. A world shortage of clothing is a strengthening factor in wool. Drouth in Australia, the world's leading sheep and wool growing country, is also an influence favorable to prices in this country. Wool will eventually decline in price, but the trade, after encountering the pressure of resales of army holdings of the American and British governments, still seems bullish for this year. The confidence in wool is one of the reasons why breeding ewes and lambs are being taken now, the buyers counting in many instances on shearing and selling the fleece separately.

Hogs will receive their test this month, and the manner in which the trade started on porkers for January has given some encouragement to pork producers. Prices thus far this winter have not been profitable. Prices last fall were unprofitable, too. But, after this month the trade is beginning to feel that much higher prices may be recorded, with returns showing profits to feeders. A top of \$14.75 was paid in Kansas City last week, the market advancing about 75 cents. Stock hogs sold at \$12.50 to \$13.25. This is a rather wide margin below fed hogs, as is usual in mid-winter. As the grazing season approaches, stock hogs will increase in value and command prices nearer the fed hog quotations. January is therefore a good month for making purchases, but buyers of stock hogs should be careful to avoid losses in shipments during periods of extremely low temperatures. Exports of hog products continue more favorable, with reports pointing to liberal buying by Europe. It is stated that packers have made contracts with Great Britain for bacon on the basis of the cost of hogs plus a reasonable profit. British purchases on this basis seem to be favorable to market advances. Large German purchases also are reported. Large January runs are still expected, so the most encouraging trade developments from the standpoint of hopeful producers probably will not be witnessed until February and succeeding months.

Only one of the last ten years failed

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Bargains In DRAFT STALLIONS

Our horse barns have been torn down to make way for city residences. We have a few high-class Belgian, Percheron and Shire stallions for sale right. We offer special inducements to dealers who can handle them all. Now is the time to push the draft stallion business. Horses were never so scarce.

Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb.
A. P. Coon, Manager

The Blood of Carnot

Will dominate the sale of Percherons

Wichita, Kan. January 31



Carnot 66666

Among the representatives of the "grand old horse" consigned from the home of Carnot are:
Imported Ian, by a grandson of Besique, her 1918 foal by Carnot was grand champion stallion at 1919 Illinois state fair; her 1919 filly sold for \$1000 cash at weaning; Inn is heavy to June service of Carnot.
Brilliant, a 5-year-old show mare by Carnot; a 2200-pound daughter of a grand champion mare by Radziwell; her full brother sold for \$1850 as a yearling; the Radziwell-Carnot cross has proven the making of Percherons of grand championship calibre.
Locapre, by Locarno and out of Empress; Locarno is by Carnot out of Iolanthe by Calypso; Empress is by Casino and has been many times winner of the Produce of Dam trophy at the International; Locapre is one of the real yearling stallions in the United States today.
Carleux, a yearling son of Houloux, out of a Carnot dam from a double granddaughter of Besique. A real horse to head a real herd. If you want to grow Champions, get some of this Carnot blood. For further special information write (mentioning this paper)

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois

20 Big, Registered Black Jacks

Ages from 2 to 8 years. Height from 15 to 16 hands. Can show more bone and weight than anybody. In October we shipped a carload of the finest big registered jacks we could find in Tennessee to our farms. They are acclimated now and ready to make good. We will sell at a sacrifice our herd of state fair prize winning jennets on account of no pasture. They are bred to our 16 hand show jack. Must sell this stock this season. We can ship on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific or Frisco. Address, J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan., (new location) or M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan. Will meet trains at Lyons or Chase.



HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

A lot of big boned Jacks, 3 to 5 years old, weight up to 1200 pounds, 15 to 16 hands. Also a fine lot of Percheron stallions, blacks and greys, weight up to 2400 pounds. A lot of large mares, 3 and 4 year olds, showing colts. Will sell one or a carload. All stock guaranteed.

Al. E. Smith, R. 1, Lawrence, Kansas. 40 miles west of Kansas City.



22 Good Young Jacks

from yearlings to 4-year-olds. Will sell the bunch or any one of them at astonishingly low prices. They are the good kind—Missouri Jacks.

Oakland Stock Farm, Chillicothe, Missouri

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-headers for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.



Percheron Fillies for Sale

Nancy 126331, foaled May 17, 1915; safe in foal to ton stallion Helen 152646, foaled April 3, 1918. Both blacks and good individuals. Write for particulars. HERMAN G. JANSSEN, LORRAINE, KAN.

2 Registered Percheron

stallions; 3 and 4 years old; the ton kind; excellent breeding. Prices reasonable. OSCAR WILKINS, LORRAINE, KANSAS

Percheron Stallion for Sale

Has stood five seasons; colts to show. Write WM. C. KNOPP, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm

2 good big jacks that get good mules and my French Draft stallion. Investigate if you want profitable jacks and stallion. M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., Doniphan Co.

TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions

broke to work; for sale or trade. Bert Donley, Oxford, Kansas

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARE for sale, bred, priced right. Omer Pureault, Clyde, Kan.

SHEEP.

A FEW REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ram lambs for sale. A chance to secure foundation stock cheap. A. J. Tyler, Haven, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Young Herefords For Sale

Yearling heifers. Perfect, Bocaldo, Fairfax blood. Extra good bulls ready for service. If it is good bone, size and quality you want we have it. Write us today. FRANK BROWN, BYRON, OKLAHOMA



FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

HEREFORD CATTLE

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred by countenances, character and proper conformation. Un-pampered but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unfortunately for me are unregistered but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls.

We WILL Offer

At the Breeders' Sale, Kansas National, Wichita, Kan., Jan. 26-31, 4 bulls, 5 females; 1 magnificent herd bull, 3 senior yearlings, and 6 cows and heifers. Superior specimens. Look for my consignment at this sale. Meanwhile, if you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to

W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kansas

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm HEREFORDS

200 cows, heifers and bulls—200. Chief herd sire, Don Balboa 14th 596021 by Don Carlos, a bull with over 40 Gudegg & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 two-year-old heifers sired by Sir Dare 417529 by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Wabaunsee County

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Duques

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Domineer by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address, Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan. (Pottawatomie county)

Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

HEREFORD COW BARGAINS

Twenty 5-year-old bred cows at \$200 per head. A few young bulls at \$85 to \$125 per head. All registered. Prices for immediate sale.

Fred O. Peterson, R. 5, Lawrence, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Guy Zimmerman

Morrowville, Kan.

Purebred Livestock Sales a Specialty.

W.B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address 818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN D. SNYDER HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

W. C. CURPHEY REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Connected with the Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

TWO SALES IN ONE

Two
Days
Sale
110
Head

Countryman & Cox
Dissolution Sale

Clark & Rhode
Removal Sale

Two
Days
Sale
110
Head

One Hundred Ten Head Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Cattle will be sold at the

New Sales Pavilion, Dixon, Ill.
Friday and Saturday, Jan. 16-17

This Sale represents the Best in Two Good Herds.

Fine large cows, some weighing fifteen to seventeen hundred pounds, large numbers of them Fresh and near by Springers.—A Few Young Bulls, Ready for Service, Some exceptional young Heifers and Calves.

The Best Blood Lines of the breed are represented, Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th. King Segis, King of the Pontiacs Aallamuchy, Hartog Pontiac, Woodcrest Hengerveld De Kol. Most of the females are bred to 30 lb., 32 lb., 34 lb., and 38 lb. Bulls. Can you estimate the value of this to you, Mr. Breeder and Mr. Dairyman?

All these cattle must be sold to meet the above requirements. Sale will be held in a Furnace Heated Pavilion. It's comfortable no matter what the weather.

Dixon is located on the main line C. & N. W. Railroad, 100 miles West of Chicago and on main line Illinois Central between Springfield and Freeport, Ill. Sale Pavilion only two blocks from either depot.

All Cattle over six months of age, sold subject to 60 days Retest. Address,

E. J. Countryman, Dixon, Ill.
C. S. Rhode, Urbana or Dixon, Ill.
E. M. Clark, Urbana or Dixon, Ill.

S. T. Wood, Sale Mgr., and Pedigree Expert.

Auctioneers: Col. J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., and Col. B. V. Kelley, Syracuse, N. Y.

Farm Colony, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Registered Holstein-Friesians

Cows and heifers, bred and unbred.

We offer 10 cows of different ages, bred or unbred, with a few that have recently freshened.

Young bulls: We offer one young bull ready for service, well bred, excellent top line, a little more black than white. Five young bulls ready for service by March first.

Write for further information. Address,

Farm Colony, U. S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Neale's Great Dispersal Sale of Holsteins

The illustrated circular describing the herd is now being distributed. The big catalog will be ready to mail by January 15. Be sure your name is on our mailing list for detailed information of this, the absolute dispersal sale of the greatest herd of the Middle West. It offers the opportunity of a lifetime to secure the very best foundation stock. Remember the place is Manhattan, Kan.; the time February 5-6. Write today.

A. S. NEALE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

P. M. GROSS
Auctioneer

Roosevelt Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **GOODLAND, KAN.**

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales.

Secure your date early. Address as above.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS for sale. Walter Hill, Hope, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons
Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old. 15 bull calves, six to eight months. 60 females to select from, 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.
7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. Bulls, cows or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. **SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Cows, heifers and calves; good strains, priced for quick sale. Write H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kansas.

to record advances in prices of hogs at Kansas City between January and June. In other words, the first half of every year is almost invariably a bullish period for hogs. From an average price of \$17.20 in January, 1919, the hog market in Kansas City rose to \$17.26 in February, \$18.48 in March, \$20.12 in April, \$20.72 in May, \$20.33 in June and \$22.18 in July. Among the veterans in the trade at Kansas City who have thus far come out with forecasts as to the top for the first half of 1920, the best figure named is \$18.

At the leading packing points of the country the number of hogs slaughtered since November 1 shows a total of about 6,700,000 head, according to trade compilations, against about 9 million the same time in the winter packing season of a year ago.

Cattle Lower than Year Ago

It's not the January of a year ago. This comment is heard frequently in reference to the trade in cattle. In the first month of 1919 a top of \$18.40 was paid for fed steers. The nominal top is now put at \$17.50, but the bulk of the short-fed cattle are quoted at prices \$2 to \$4 lower than a year ago. The bulk of the 1,000 to 1,300-pound short-fed steers sold in Kansas City last week at \$11.50 to \$14, the market receding 50 to 75 cents. The bulk of good stock steers are quoted at \$9 to \$10.50, against a top of \$15.50 on stockers in January, 1919. The bulk of feeding steers sold last week at \$10 to \$11.50, compared with a top of \$16 a year ago. Good to choice cows ruled between \$8 and \$12.50 last week, against a top of \$12.25 in January, 1919. Packers paid \$14 for calves, against \$15 a year ago, while some outside butchers purchased a few at \$16.

With very sharp changes in prices on cattle as compared with a year ago, there are evident some expressions of optimism over the trade. But these are still the exception. Conservatism is urged in buying stockers and feeders. The margin between well finished and short-fed cattle is wide, but there is still hesitancy about putting a high finish on holdings in feedlots.

Biggest Meat Inspection

The federal system of meat inspection, which is conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, recorded its biggest 12 months in the last fiscal year. The number of animals slaughtered under federal inspection was 20.6 per cent greater than in the preceding fiscal year and 21.6 per cent greater than the average for the last 12 years.

The total number of animals inspected was 70,708,637. The ante-mortem inspection resulted in the condemnation of 2,588 live animals on account of 18 different diseases and conditions.

Post-mortem examination revealed 40 different diseases and conditions, resulting in the condemnation of 212,245 carcasses and 603,050 parts of carcasses.

The seven meat-inspection laboratories which are a part of the service made more than 60,000 analyses of products. Analyses revealed 306 violations of regulations.

Employees in the meat-inspection service number about 2,500, including veterinary inspectors, experts in sanitation, laboratory inspectors, lay inspectors, clerks and others.

The number of establishments at which inspection was conducted last year was 895, located in 263 cities and towns. There were certified for export 3,492,070.795 pounds of meat and meat products.

The total amount of meat offered for importation was 179,911,142 pounds of which, upon inspection, 842,160 pounds were condemned or refused entry. The inspection of meat for the military and other departments of the government amounted to 288,248,536 pounds, of which nearly 10 million pounds were rejected.

In connection with actual inspection of meats and products, numerous investigations were conducted to develop and improve tests of various kinds and to perfect the system generally.

One of the reasons why some farms are growing poorer is because they have been plowed only skin deep. Send the plow-share down deeper.

JERSEY CATTLE.



Put a
Greater Value
on Your Cows
—Register Them!

"SCRUBS" cost more in the long run, no matter how little you worry or care about them. A pure-bred cow that is registered pays many times over.

If you have Jerseys now that are pure bred, or if you contemplate getting Jerseys, let us mail full information and application blanks for registering. The registering cost is a trifle when you consider how it adds to the value of the cow or calf.

Write today for Jersey facts and registering information.

The American Jersey Cattle Club

322-1 West 23rd Street
New York, N. Y.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

R. of M. Interest-Finance-Owl blood, noted for PRODUCTION, TYPE and CONSTITUTION. Our tested cows average 500 lbs. butter, records made under 5 years old. We offer bulls 2 mos. to yearlings. Cows, bred heifers and heifer calves. Herd in Accredited List, which means 100 per cent clean of T. B. Correspondence and inspection invited.

R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

"Hood Farm Breeding." My herd bull Royal Missel's Torono, also three choice bulls by him, ready for service; a few females. Have rented my farm and want to sell.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

Sired by Oakland's Sultan II, \$50 to \$100.
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

We have for sale seven grade Ayrshire heifers bred to freshen next fall. Also three grade heifer calves.

Our bull calf offerings are the best we have ever had. They are all out of A. R. cows or cows now on test and are sired by one of our herd bulls who are both sons of World record cows.

Write for prices and descriptions.

JOHN LINN & SON, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorns

Dispersion Sale
January 14, 1 p. m.

On my farm 11 miles south of Alma, 9 miles west of Eskridge. In addition to my personal property there will be

9 Registered Shorthorns

Village Model 612122, a Choice Goods bull.

6 cows bred to calve soon;
2 yearling heifers.

My farm of 240 acres; 50 in cultivation the balance grass and timber—will sell at private sale.

C. B. Thowe,
Owner

J. W. Busenbark, auctioneer.
H. A. Dieball, clerk.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Most Popular Dairy Breed
Economical Milk and Butter Producers

Just the cattle for your Dairy Farm.
Own Holsteins and be prosperous. De-
cide now and be contented.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Association
292 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

NEED A BULL?

(Holstein of Course)

We have a splendid lot of young bulls that we want to move quickly and are pricing accordingly. They run in age from a few weeks to over 1 year; are splendid individuals, most of them light in color. Their dams have A. R. O. records of from 16 pounds, as 2-year-olds, up to over 30 pounds as mature cows. Some of them are sired by the great CANARY PAUL, FOBES HOMESTEAD—the greatest bull in Kansas. Write us just what you need in the bull line. We have it.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mark Abildgaard, Mgr.
Mulvane, Kansas

30 GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE

Mostly young and right in every way; some fresh; 15 will freshen in Jan. and Feb. One bull 2 years old, registered, Mercedes and King Segis breeding. Reason for selling—have sold my farm. Have raised and milked Holsteins for 34 years. If you want cows of quality better come to the farm as they are going to be sold at about your own price. F. D. WIGGINS, LAWRENCE, KAN. Farm ½ mile north, 1 mile west of Country Club.

Persistence In Production

One of the most desirable qualities a dairy animal can have. Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac is our herd sire. His dam is one of less than 20 cows in the world to produce over 30 pounds of butter in 4 consecutive lactation periods. Twenty-three of his nearest dams average over 27 pounds of butter in 7 days. We have raised young bulls to offer sired by this remarkable bull. Prices \$100 and up.

COLLINS FARM CO., SABBETHA, KANSAS.

Nemaha Valley Stock Farm

Registered Holstein-Friesians. One of the first government accredited herds in Kansas and one of the largest in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontiac Kanady de Kol Segis 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-dams are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

HOLSTEINS

30 grade Holstein cows, all young, some fresh, balance in 30 to 60 days. Will sell the bunch at \$150 each. 30 open heifers, well bred and well marked. \$75 each. JOHN V. FRITZEL, Lawrence, Kansas.

High Grade Holstein Heifers

Special prices for 30 days on 15 cows and heifers; large, good colored Holstein grades none over 3 years old; most will freshen before spring to service of our registered bull. L. H. PAUL & SON, Mildred, Kansas.

DAIRY FOR SALE

All or one-half interest in herd of high grade Holstein cows and heifers; 2 miles of Lawrence, Kan., concrete and possession now. H. A. Tuttle, R.1, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Registered Holstein Bull Calves

one to six months old.
G. E. BERRY, GARNETT, KANSAS

For Holstein and Guernsey Calves

offer stock write Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

220s pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, ready for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

months old; King Segis on both sides; nicely marked; express paid 200 miles; \$90. Burdoff, Route 1, Tonganoxie, Kansas

Grade Holstein Heifer Calves for Sale, well marked, nicely crated, satisfaction guaranteed, \$25 each. A. L. Rasche, Lake Mills, Wis.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

Polled SHORTHORN Bulls

husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old, ready to sell. Can spare a few females. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

Accredited Herd Conference

Tuberculosis eradication and accredited herd regulations were subjects of considerable discussion at a recent meeting in Chicago of livestock breeders and veterinarians. Representatives of 12 of the cattle registry associations, officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the sanitary committee of the Chicago Livestock Exchange were present.

The greater part of the time was devoted to a discussion of the accredited herd regulations now in force. Some of the breeders and veterinarians were of the opinion that the regulations should be modified to permit the keeping of a reacting herd bull in segregation on the same farm with a tuberculosis-free accredited herd. This position was taken because it is possible to use a valuable reacting bull on healthy cows without transmitting the contagion to the cows bred or to the offspring, if the bull is kept under proper supervision in a stall some distance away from the healthy herd. These men were of the opinion that this modification would cause a large number of breeders who have valuable herd bulls to place their herds under federal and state supervision, whereas without this provision they would be disinclined to have the herd tested under the accredited plan. Other breeders and veterinarians were opposed to any such modification on the ground that if a reacting herd bull is kept on the same farm with the healthy herd, even under segregation, it could not be rightfully called a tuberculosis-free accredited herd. The outcome of the discussion on this and other matters resulted in the passing of a motion to appoint a committee of five breeders to meet with a committee of five veterinarians, appointed by the president of the United States Livestock Sanitary association, with instructions for this committee to make such recommendations concerning changes in the accredited herd regulations as they deemed advisable.

Keeping Reacting Bull

This committee was appointed, and after meeting and discussing the question at issue, recommended that breeders be permitted to keep a reacting herd bull, in which case such a herd can be designated as under federal and state supervision, but not entitled to be called tuberculosis-free accredited herd, unless the herd bull as well as all other animals are entirely free from this disease. It was also recommended by the committee that after a herd is certified as free from tuberculosis, if one or more reactors on later test should be discovered, the owner should be permitted to have other tests made so that the herd can be put back on the list at the expiration of six months instead of 1 year as previously provided. These regulations were accepted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Many Herds Tested

Previous to this discussion a number of brief reports were made by state veterinarians and Dr. Kiernan of the Bureau of Animal Industry on the progress of accredited herd testing. There are now approximately 15,000 herds of breeding cattle under federal and state supervision for annual testing. Altho the accredited herd plan was launched as a nationwide movement at a similar meeting held two years ago, there are now 1,500 herds in the United States which have passed two successful tests and are fully accredited. A much larger number have passed one successful test and it may be expected that the accredited herd list will grow very rapidly in the future. The federal government is co-operating with 43 states in this work at the present time. In a large number of these states there are from 100 to 200 herds on the waiting list. When the applications are properly signed and all breeding cattle in the herd are tested regularly, the work is done free of charge and partial indemnity is paid to the owners of reactors slaughtered by the federal government and state co-operating.

The following memorial to Congress was unanimously passed:

As representatives of the 12 American cattle breeding associations in convention assembled, Chicago, Ill., December 1, 1919, we endorse the action of the last Congress in providing an appropriation of one and a half million dollars for the eradication of tuberculosis—a disease that is causing a loss of millions of dollars annually for meat condemned and for cattle that die of tuberculosis on our farms.

We heartily approve and commend the

Quality Guaranty Sale

of 60 Head of Pure Bred Registered

Holstein Cattle

At the **Wichita, Kan., January 30**
Forum

QUALITY—

The Kansas National Live Stock Show will be held during the week of January 25th to 31st. There will be on Exhibition 250 head of the greatest Individuals of the Holstein breed. 60 head of show animals will be selected from the show to sell thereby assuring a sale of the very highest type of cattle.

Among the attractions are a

30 pound cow; A 23 pound cow; A 22 pound cow; A 24 pound cow; A 21 pound cow; A 20 pound cow; A Junior 3-year-old that milked 70 pounds per day; 6—14 pound two year olds;

A 13 pound yearling;

An 18 pound three year old;

An 18 pound four year old;

Five cows and heifers bred to King Korndyke Sadie Vale, the 36 pound sire. Cows and heifers bred to King Nutua Katy the 42 pound bull.

Cows and heifers bred to King Segis Urma Alcartra the 30 pound bull.

Six bulls from high record dams, every one a show animal. Two of which are sons of Canary Butter Boy King from a 25 pound granddaughter of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd and one from a 28 pound daughter of this bull. He carries 75 per cent of the blood of the old bull.

More cows with A. R. O. Records than in any previous sale in the state.

More cows and heifers bred to 30 pound bulls than in any sale to date in Kansas.

No greater offering of outstanding Individuals ever offered in any sale, **No Matter Where It Has Been Held.**

The Guarantee—Every animal sold with a privilege of tuberculin retest in sixty days.

We invite you to attend the show. The Holsteins show on January 29th.

Professor Kildee, of Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College has been selected as Judge.

The sale will be held the following day, January 30th, 1920.

Write today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Rock Brook Farm's 15th Annual Sale

of Registered Holsteins will be held in the Union Stock Yards Sale Pavilion

So. Omaha, Neb., Tuesday, January 27, 1920

90 Head of the Breed's Best Cattle

50 heifers 1 to 3 years old. Practically all by 30 to 34-pound A. R. O. sires and bred to 30-pound sires.

30 heifers under 1 year old. Nearly all by 30-pound sires. All sired by sons or grandsons of the great King Segis.

5 cows 4 to 8 years old. Bred to a 30-pound grandson of King Segis.

5 bulls and bull calves including "It Ida Burke" which is by the 36-pound bull "It" out of a daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This is Strictly a Quality Sale of Young, Unblemished Cattle

Every animal tuberculin tested and sold with a 60-day retest guarantee. Does the above sound good to you? Then send for the catalog at once.

Rock Brook Farms, Box A148, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.

WILKIE-SWINEHART CONSIGNS 5 HOLSTEINS

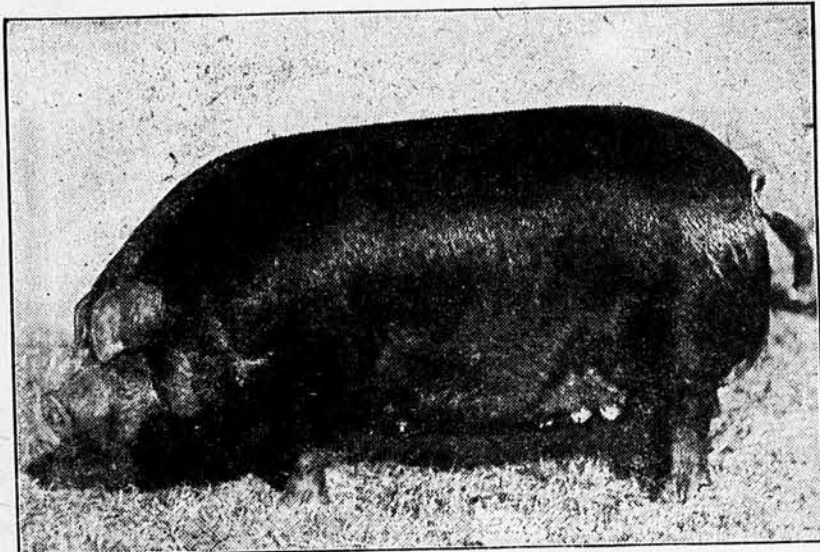
To the Holstein Sale—Kansas National Livestock Sale **Wichita, Kan., Friday, January 30**

4 cows and 1 bull calf: Beatitude Wayne De Kol, a grand champion cow formerly owned by Chestnut & Son, Denison, Kan.; a two-year-old heifer fresh and tested by sale day; a six-year-old cow with 18-lb. record at two years old, fresh and tested by sale day; a four-year-old, just fresh and starting in test; bull calf by Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac (Abbot & Clark's bull) out of an 18-lb two-year-old heifer. This will be a good consignment and you will like these Holsteins. Look for Wilkie-Swinehart consignment when you go to the sale. Will be pleased to answer inquiries. Write

WILKIE-SWINEHART, DERBY, KANSAS

Red Poll Cattle Duroc Hogs

Will sell at the Adolph Anderson farm 4 miles north of
Davenport, Neb., Saturday, Jan. 24



40 Bred Duroc Sows of popular breeding, bred to a great son of Model Orion. These sows are the type that will appeal to the breeder or farmer who wants the profit-paying pork-making kind.

40 Red Poll Cattle—Including the herd bull, "Chief," 8 young bulls; and 16 heifers.

The large per cent of these cows and heifers are fresh or will be fresh by sale day. This herd is under the Accredited Herd System and can be shipped anywhere. With the present high price of cream and butter this unusual opportunity to secure strongly bred milching strain Red Poll cows should appeal not only to the dairyman but to every farmer who is in need of a heavy producing cow. The catalog is ready. Send for it at once, mentioning this paper.

Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.

First Annual Red Polled Cattle Sale

**Ottawa, Kansas
Wednesday, January 14th**

We will offer at auction in the sale pavilion at Ottawa, Kansas, on this date, about fifty head of choice registered Red Polled cows, heifers and young bulls from the best herds of the county.

Write to John Halloren for catalog.

**Halloren & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas
C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kansas**

Rule and Justice Auctioneers.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1920

Headquarters for Herd Bulls

We offer a large number of extra good bulls that are ready for service. They are some of the champion Village Marshal by Cumberland Marshal; Beaver Creek Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan; Gregg's Villager, one of the great sons of Villager; Imp. Newton Champion, Imp. Lawton Tommy and Diamond Baron.

They are of the most fashionable strains out of imported and home bred dams of the Augusts, Marigold, Jilt, Victoria, Roan Lady, Lavender, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Sunnyblink and other very select tribes. They are nearly all roans and of extra good individuality. Come and see them.

TOMSON BROS.

Carbondale, Kansas or Dover, Kansas
R. R. Station Wakarusa on Main line of Santa Fe
R. R. Station Willard on Main line of Rock Island

plan adopted by the officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry co-operating with the state livestock sanitary officials in combating this disease with the result that this menace which has heretofore been increasing in its destructiveness is now actually declining.

We urge that the present Congress provide liberally for the continuance of this important work, that a larger force of field inspectors may be appointed to take care of the increasing number of requests from breeders for the annual tuberculin testing of their entire herds, in the performance of which work the present force is inadequate.

We recommend and urge Congress to make an appropriation of two and a half million dollars annually, the entire fund to be available for the payment of either operating expenses or indemnities, as necessities may require, under the terms of the law now in force.

The eradication of tuberculosis will not only conserve for human consumption great quantities of beef and pork annually condemned as inedible, but also will encourage the production of both meat and dairy products.

New Republics in Europe

The Eastern Europe Review gives the names and population figures of 10 new Eastern Europe republics as follows:

Esthonia—47,500 square kilometers, 1 1/4 million inhabitants, of which 93 per cent are Esthonians.

Latvia—64,196 square kilometers, 2,552,000 inhabitants, of which 72 per cent are Letts.

Lithuania—125,000 square kilometers, 6 million inhabitants.

White Russia—300,000 square kilometers, 14,075,000 inhabitants, of which 70 per cent are White Russians.

Ukraine—800,000 square kilometers, 45 million inhabitants, of which 72 per cent are Ukrainians.

Kouban—85,000 square miles, 3 1/2 million inhabitants.

North Caucasia—150,000 square kilometers, 4,300,000 inhabitants.

Azerbaijan—100,000 square kilometers, 4 1/2 million inhabitants, of which 75 per cent are Turko-Tartars.

Georgia—90,000 square kilometers, 3 million inhabitants, of which 75 per cent are Georgians.

Armenia—320,000 square kilometers, 4 million inhabitants, of which 75 per cent are Armenians.

Raising Beef Cattle

An excellent publication on cattle has just been issued by the government. This is Farmers Bulletin No. 1068, Judging Beef Cattle; it may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. While you are doing this, perhaps you also would care to obtain copies of these free publications:

Breeds of Beef Cattle. (Farmers' Bulletin 612.)
Cottonseed Meal for Feeding Beef Cattle. (Farmers' Bulletin 655.)
Production of Baby Beef. (Farmers' Bulletin 811.)
Livestock Classification at County Fairs. (Farmers' Bulletin 822.)
The Economical Winter Feeding of Beef Cows in the Corn Belt. (Department Bulletin 615.)

Purebred Steers Sell Well

Jake Maurer, Maitland, Mo., has again proved that good steers bring more money than poor bulls. From his last year's crop of 75 purebred bull calves, he castrated the four poorest. He carried them thru the year on ordinary farm feeds, handling them as the average man does grade steers. These four steers were sold recently on the Kansas City market as coming 2-year-olds. They averaged 1,215 pounds and sold for an average of \$230.85.

Dates for State Fairs

The following dates have been announced for the state fairs of 1920 in which our readers are most interested:

Missouri at Sedalia, August 7-14.
Illinois at Springfield, August 20-28.
Iowa at Des Moines, August 25-September 3.
Nebraska at Lincoln, September 5-10.
Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 13-18.
Kansas at Hutchinson, September 19-25.
Oklahoma at Oklahoma City, September 25-October 2.
Oklahoma Free Fair at Muskogee, October 4-9.

Kansas Gets Missouri Breeder

J. E. Weller, who for years has been a breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs at Faucett, Mo., has bought an especially well adapted stock farm at Holton, Kan., where he will soon be established.

You can pick up almost any newspaper and discover that food-prices are coming down in some other community. —Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Dispersion Private Sale

My entire herd of registered Shorthorns will be closed out at private sale. Write for descriptive private sale catalog just out.

TWO HERD BULLS—Brilliant Type, sired by Cumberland Type, and The Cardinal by Lancaster Lad.

17 YOUNG COWS—Bred to my herd bulls or with calves at foot. **13 BULL CALVES**, 8 to 10 months old. I will be pleased to show you these cattle. Parties will be met at train when notified.

WARREN WATTS, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN HERD FOR SALE

I must reduce my herd and will sell worth the money: 25 cows and heifers, 30 calves, 6 one and two year old bulls, 1 Scotch herd bull. Special price on entire herd.

FRANK H. YEAGER, BAZAAR, KAN.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPS

Five yearling bulls, three pure Scotch, two Scotch topped.
Six spring bull calves, pure Scotch and Scotch topped.
Reds, whites, roans. Write for full descriptions and prices.

E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS
Dickinson County

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans.

Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

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

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

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. FRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

New Buttergask Shorthorns

For sale—Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also bred cows.

MEALL BROS., CAWKER CITY, KANSAS
Mitchell County

HUNT BROS.' SHORTHORNS

We have some good young bulls for sale, from 6 to 20 months old. Also some cows, heifers and calves. Write your wants.

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

Shorthorn Cattle

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

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

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

A pure Scotch bull, 12 mo. old, by Orange Cumberland. Dark red. Also a few Scotch topped cows and heifers.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., Doniphan Co.

GROSNICK FARM SHORTHORNS

Good husky bull at a low price. Herd headed by Color Bearer, grandson of Avondale.

O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kansas.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS—White, red and roan.

Roan ready for service. Cumberland Diamond and Star Goods breeding. Good individuals.

Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED
RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

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

Milk—Butter—Beef RED POLLED

We can now furnish a few young bulls from large, thick-fleshed cows, yielding 9,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk per year. One of our bulls will increase the production of your herd.

20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

Red Polled Cattle

U. S. accredited herd. Bulls from 8 to 15 months old; big, lusty fellows that will make ton sires. Best of quality, type and breeding.

W. F. SCHWAB, FULTON, MISSOURI

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
Choice young bulls, priced reasonable.

C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Holsteins.

Jan. 9—Hannon Bros., Olathe, Kan. Sale at Emporia.
 Jan. 14—Jno. Gress, Leocompton, Kan.
 Jan. 16-17—Countryman & Cox and Clark & Rhode, Dixon, Ill.
 Jan. 27—Henry Glissman, Omaha, Neb.
 Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
 Feb. 5-6—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 12—J. W. Meyer, Nortonville, Kan.
 Feb. 17-18—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
 Feb. 25-26—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Jan. 28—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
 Jan. 28—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
 Feb. 2—S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kan.
 Feb. 7—W. L. Bowman, Ness City, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Jan. 16—Don L. Versaw, Bloomington, Neb.
 Jan. 17—T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kan.
 Jan. 17—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.
 Jan. 29—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
 Jan. 29—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
 Mar. 16—Edw. F. Gehley, Orleans, Neb.
 Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.; Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 24—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Angus.

Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Red Polled Cattle.

Jan. 24—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.

Percheron.

Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
 Feb. 17—M. H. Roller, Circleville, Kan.
 Feb. 23—D. E. Gill, Attica, Kan.

Jacks.

Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
 Feb. 16—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
 Feb. 17—M. H. Roller, Circleville, Kan.
 Feb. 24—D. E. Gill, Attica, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 14—H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan.
 Jan. 16—Don L. Versaw, Bloomington, Neb.
 Jan. 20—Fred B. Caldwell, Topeka, Kan.
 Jan. 22—George Morton, Oxford, Kansas.
 Jan. 23—H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas.
 Jan. 23—C. J. Cooper & Son, DeWitt, Neb.
 Jan. 24—Ezra Warren, Clearwater, Kan.
 Jan. 31—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.
 Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
 Feb. 3—E. L. Dolan, Platte City, Mo.
 Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
 Feb. 5—Thomas F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
 Feb. 4—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., at Dearborn, Mo.
 Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
 Feb. 5—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
 Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.
 Feb. 7—Geo. Seitzmann, Kingsley, Iowa.
 Feb. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
 Feb. 10—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
 Feb. 11—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
 Feb. 14—C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan.
 Feb. 14—R. B. Donham, Talmo, at Concordia, Kan.
 Feb. 17—Otto Gloe, Martel, Neb.
 Feb. 18—Henry Koch, Edina, Mo.
 Feb. 21—W. A. Brewett, Asherville, Kan.
 Feb. 24—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
 Feb. 25—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
 Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
 Feb. 3—Kincaid Poland China Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Kincaid, Kan.
 Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 12—Everman Stock Farm, Gallatin, Mo.
 Feb. 18—Manti Hog Farms, Shenandoah, Ia.
 Feb. 17—Manti Hog Farms, Shenandoah, Ia.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 19—B. F. Preston, Lincoln, Neb.
 Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerschlag, H. A. Johnson and Searle & Searle; sale at Topeka, Kan.
 Jan. 24—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
 Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
 Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
 Jan. 28—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.
 Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.
 Jan. 28—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
 Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
 Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
 Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
 Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.
 Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
 Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
 Feb. 3—Col. Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan.
 Feb. 4—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
 Feb. 5—Rolla C. Brownlee, Holden, Mo.
 Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
 Feb. 9—J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla.
 Feb. 9—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
 Feb. 10—R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.
 Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
 Feb. 11—John Petford, Saffordville, Kan.
 Feb. 11—W. A. Dugan, Colo, Ia.
 Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 Feb. 12—Theison Bros., Osmund, Neb.
 Feb. 13—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
 Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas.
 Feb. 16—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
 Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
 Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
 Feb. 20—Isaac F. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo.
 Feb. 20—B. W. Gonyers, Marlon, Kan.
 Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
 Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
 Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
 Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
 Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
 Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.
 Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
 Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
 Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.
 Apr. 17—Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.
 Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 15—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.
 Jan. 19—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
 Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Desirable Shorthorns

both Scotch and Scotch-topped will sell at
Goodland, Kan., Saturday, Jan. 17th
43 Females, 10 Bulls

Including 5 Scotch cows with heifer calves at foot and rebred; a number of young cows heavy in calf; a fine string of open heifers. These females are bred to noted bulls and are a useful lot. The bulls range in age from 12 to 18 months and include several good herd-heading prospects.

These cattle are not carrying any surplus fat but are in good breeding condition. You will find them the type and kind that can make good on your farm. The catalog tells the story. Write for it today mentioning this paper.

T. V. LOWE, GOODLAND, KANSAS

Wm. Lauer, Sales Mgr. Frank Gettle and others, Auctioneers.



Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale

65 cows with calves at foot and bred back.
 60 cows bred.
 55 heifers, two years old.
 50 heifers, yearlings.
 10 bulls, two years old.
 20 bulls, yearlings.

Write for prices and descriptions.

C. G. Cochran & Sons
 Hays, Kansas

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
 Fourth National Bank Bldg.



SHORTHORN Bulls for Sale

4—Scotch Bulls—4

Some herd bull material here. A few good Scotch topped bulls. All good individuals. Bred right and priced right.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas.

Saline Valley Shorthorns For Sale

Registered bulls, all reds, 6 to 20 months old. For descriptions and prices write O. O. Runyan, Ogallah, Kan.

Jones Bros., Shorthorn Sale

At Scott & Dickinson Sale Barn
Hiawatha, Kan., January 17, 1920

24 COWS mostly with calves at foot and bred to drop calves early in spring to pure Scotch bulls, 15 reds and 9 roans, 6 two-year-old heifers—5 reds and 1 roan, all bred.

7 YOUNG BULLS coming two years old, splendid prospects—two white, 3 roans, two reds—all these cattle are a useful lot and are of choice Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding, all in good condition and will make money for any one who will give them a little care. We are selling some of our best cattle to reduce our herd.

Please send for catalog and come to our sale; we guarantee a good useful lot of cattle.

Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.

Auctioneers: Cols. Boyd Newcom, Scott & Dickinson, Moore.
 O. W. Devine will represent this paper at sale.

The Biggest Shorthorn Event of the Year



The Third National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale will occur at Chicago, Ill., in the International Livestock Building, Stock Yards, Feb. 17, 18, 19. \$5,000 will be offered in prizes and all of the 250 show cattle will be sold in the sale. It is the great opportunity to obtain high class herd sires and foundation females.

Extensive and interesting programs have been arranged with prominent speakers. Don't miss it. Come and bring your neighbors.

Catalogs on application. Address Secretary F. W. Harding.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Amcoats Shorthorns

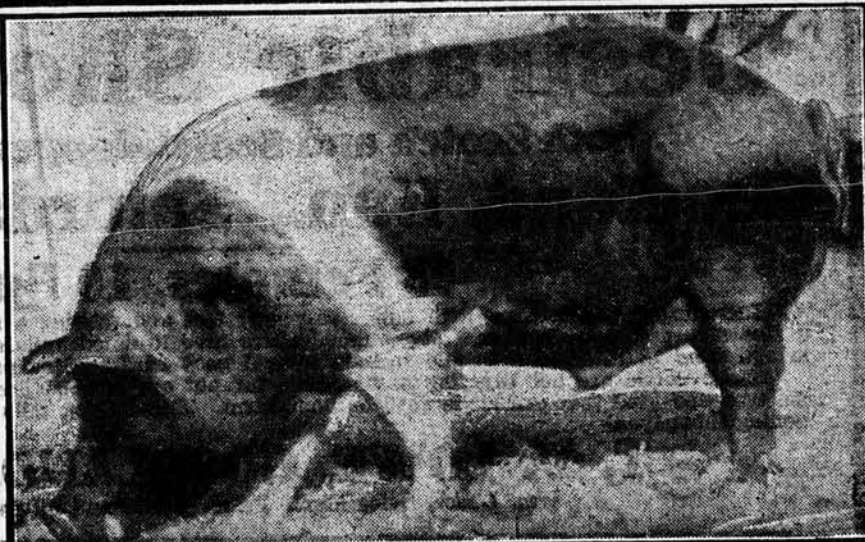
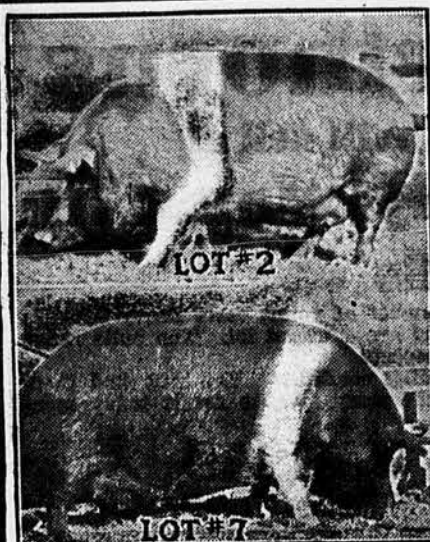
Scotch and Scotch Tops. Some choice females to sell. Bulls ready for service: Six, two pure Scotch, four Scotch topped.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

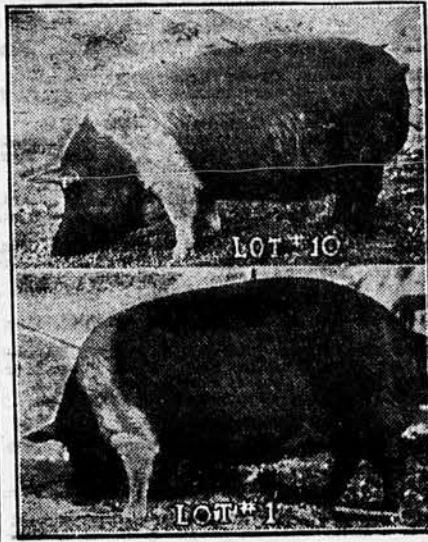
Visitors met at Rock Island & Union Pacific Depots.

Choice Milking Shorthorn Heifers for Sale

bred to very high class bull. They show their breeding as the product of a herd bred for many years for milk and beef. A splendid opportunity to start with purebreds adapted to and profitable under average farm conditions. Few extra good bulls sired by Villager Magnet 468996. Considering quality prices are reasonable. Come and see them. Fred Abildgaard, R. 6, Winfield, Kansas. Farm located 9 miles east on state road.



Cherokee Parole 41383, the world's record high priced Hampshire boar



LONGVIEW STOCK FARM'S BIG HIGH EARNING POWERED BRED SOW AND GILT SALE

will be held at their farm adjoining MARION, IOWA, on FEBRUARY 7, 1920

Every sow and gilt is cholera immuned. They are mated to two of the best boars of the Hampshire breed—Cherokee Parole 2nd 78647 and Cherokee Parole 3rd 78649. These boars are sons of Cherokee Parole 41383, the highest priced Hampshire boar ever sold at public auction. He was sold by Longview Stock Farm August 20, 1919 for \$4,700; his son Cherokee Parole Jr. 77811 sold in the same auction for \$1,025; 4 of his litter mate sisters followed him in the sale ring and sold for \$925. They were one-half a litter of ten and were only 168 days old when sold. The offering of this great sale is mated to litter mates of this record priced one-half litter. Among the many great attractions in this sale will be: Good Thought 131888, dam of this high priced litter. Stop and figure the earning power of this great sow from March 5, 1919 to August 20, 1919. One-half of her litter sold at 168 days old for \$1,925, almost the price of a carload of 200-pound hogs on the Packer's Market. Every sow that enters this sale will be equally as good if not better than the ones whose photos appear in this advertisement (their lot numbers in the sale are indicated.)

WRITE AT ONCE FOR OUR BIG COMPLETE CATALOG WHICH CON-

TAINS THE PHOTO OF ALMOST EVERY ANIMAL TO BE SOLD IN THE SALE. If you cannot attend this wonderful sale, arrange to send your mail bid to any of the following auctioneers or Mr. H. P. Steele, who will represent the Capper Livestock Service. Mail bids entrusted to him will have every consideration of his wide experience. Col. H. C. Duncan, Omaha, Neb., will conduct the sale assisted by Col. W. G. Brock, Martenelle, Iowa; Col. Thos. Day, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Col. J. A. Watson, Farmington, Minn. We consider these men to be the most reliable men we could employ to conduct this great sale, both for the buyer and the seller. Longview Stock Farm's money back guarantee stands behind every animal these men purchase for you.

Address all bids and communications to these men in care of

Longview Stock Farm, Lock Box 58, Marion, Iowa

Write at once for the big complete catalog, mentioning this paper. Don't forget the date, Saturday, February 7, 1920. Good big cats and free entertainment for every guest who attends the sale.



Hampshire Hogs.
Mch. 2—Whitaker & Darby, Miami, Mo.
Sale at Marshall, Mo.

Sheep.
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Sale Reports

First Registered Sheep Sale in Kansas.
85 ewes averaged \$ 70
5 rams averaged 118
90 head averaged 78

Friday, January 2, O. A. Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kan., held the first registered sheep sale in Kansas when they sold a good sized offering of Shropshires. Due to the fact that no registered sheep sale had ever preceded this one in Kansas considerable speculation was rife among those present as to what the offering would average. The flock rams were of the McKerrow's Bibby breeding, sired by Senator Bibby and Bibby Champion, the rams that have sired most of the high priced Shropshires in America. Several of the ewes and rams were imported and quite a number had won grandchampionship at state and national shows. For the most part it was just a good, well-bred, well-conditioned offering of bred ewes and it went at good prices as the heading of this reader indicates. Sheep are in most cases by far the most economical animals to have on the farm (it takes eight sheep to eat as much as one cow), and they turn farm waste as well as farm feed into money. Yet few Kansas farmers raise sheep tho their numbers are increasing. It would be good business for Kansas farmers to raise registered sheep in considerable numbers not only for more economical production of mutton but also to supply the real live demand for more registered sheep.—Advertisement.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

At the farm dispersion sale of C. B. Thowe, to be held at the farm 11 miles south of Alma and 9 miles west of Eskridge, January 14 there will be sold nine registered Shorthorns. These include a Choice Goods herd bull, 6 cows and 2 yearling heifers. The ad is in this issue.—Advertisement.

Fred O. Peterson, Lawrence, Kan., rural route 5, has some interesting information in his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He offers some bred five-year-old Hereford cows at very low prices; also some young bulls at very attractive prices. Look up his advertisement in the Hereford section of this issue.—Advertisement.

Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kan., offers in the Poland China section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, this week, some young boars sired by one of the really big boars of the country. The dams of these young boars are many of them by Fessy's Timm and Arkell's Big Timm. They are all immune and ready to ship at very fair prices.—Advertisement.

Halloren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan., and C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan., are proprietors

of two prominent Red Polled herds in Franklin county. Wednesday, January 14, they are holding the first Red Polled sale in the sale pavilion, Ottawa, and it is the intention to make this the first of their annual sales of Red Polled. There will be 50 head in this sale. It is a fine offering. If you have not received the catalog just attend anyway and they will have a catalog for you.—Advertisement.

Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan., (Mitchell county) start their Shorthorn advertisement again in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They offer Scotch and Scotch topped bulls ready for service and bred cows. They are one of the old reliable firms of Shorthorn breeders in north central Kansas and members of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association. Write them for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Some Desirable Shorthorns

The Shorthorn offering to be sold by T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas, January 17 comprises 45 females and 10 bulls. These

cattle are both Scotch and Scotch-topped. They are not in high flesh but are in good breeding condition, ready to go to your farm and make good. There are 5 pure Scotch cows with heifer calves at foot and rebred. The females which are bred are bred to noted bulls. The open heifers included are real opportunities. Send for the catalog and plan to attend this sale if you can use some good, working cattle.—Advertisement.

Meyer's Big Holstein Offering.

J. W. Meyer, Nortonville, Kan., has taken February 12 for his big Holstein reduction sale. The sale will be held at the farm, three miles north of town and under cover. Mr. Meyer has bought a fine farm near Valley Falls where he will move in the spring and be permanently located. Because there are not sufficient barn facilities at the new location, he thinks it best to sell the larger part of his Holstein dairy herd. I was at the farm recently and Mr. Meyer showed me the 60 head he has decided to sell. There are about 30 cows in the offering that are in milk or that will

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

Hampshires—Spotted Polands

Boars of both breeds, ready for service, \$30 to \$50. Also bred sows and gilts of both breeds. C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

be fresh soon. Of this number 20 are pure-breds and right in their prime. Many of them have cost Mr. Meyer lots of money. There will be seven dairy, purebred yearling heifers. Also a string of high-grade heifers and all of them that are old enough are bred. This is an excellent offering made by a man that is well known to Holstein dairymen over Northeast Kansas because of the good purchases he has made. He has records of production for many of these cows which will be announced sale day. They are records made by himself and will give buyers a good chance to make profitable selections. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Sale in Western Kansas.

The attention of Shorthorn breeders in western Kansas, at least, is called to the T. V. Lowe Shorthorn sale at Goodland, Kan., Sherman county, Saturday, January 17. The sale will be held rain or shine on that date. In the sale will be 50 head, consisting of 43 females and eight bulls. There are five Scotch cows with heifer calves at foot and rebred. There will be a number of cows heavy in calf and it is a dandy opportunity all the way thru to buy Shorthorns. You have time to get the catalog by writing for it today. Address, T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kan.—Advertisement.

Horses, Jacks, Durocs and Shorthorns.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., Doniphan county, is advertising stock from his Pleasant View stock farm, Troy, Kan., in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He is advertising in three different sections. Under Horses and Jacks he offers two good jacks that are good producers and his French draft stallion which is a fine black stallion 6 years old, weighing about 1,900 pounds. Under Duroc Jerseys he is advertising bred sows and gilts. They are mostly by Peterson's O. C. K. who is a splendid grandson of Orion Cherry King. Mr. Peterson will be remembered as the Duroc Jersey breeder that bred and exhibited the two choice gilts that sold in the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association sale at Manhattan last February for \$245 and \$190 respectively. They were the second and third highest priced hogs in the sale. He also offers from his Shorthorn herd a splendid yearling bull, pure Scotch and sired by Orange Cumberland. Also a few Scotch topped cows and heifers. This advertisement will be found in the Shorthorn section. Look up all three of his advertisements mentioned and write him for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

You Want This Poland Catalog.

Kansas Poland China breeders and farmers are urged to get the Fred B. Caldwell catalog which is now ready to mail. Fred

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

of the Capper Farm Press

Founded on four great papers, each excelling in prestige with the farmers and stockmen of its territory, the four covering, respectively, the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma and adjacent sections of adjoining states.

FOR BUYERS: When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

FOR SELLERS: Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

OFFICE AND TERRITORY MANAGERS:

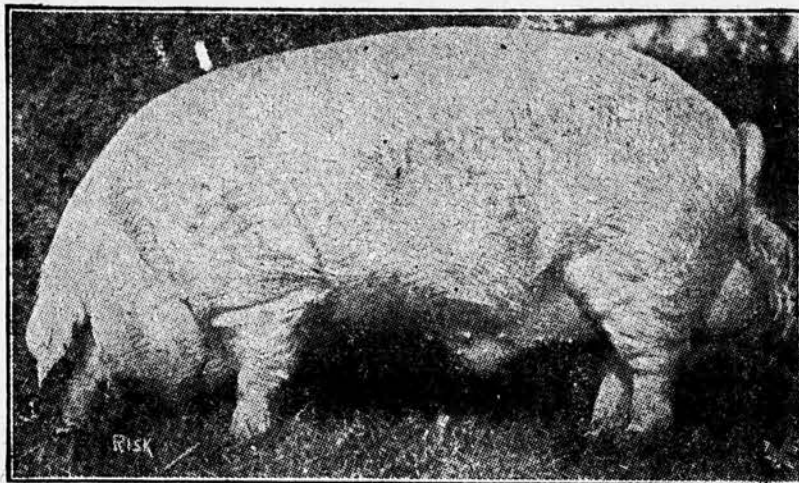
E. S. Humphrey, Main Office, Topeka, Kan.
John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
J. T. Hunter, S. W. Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.
O. Wayne Devine, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
S. T. Morse, E. Okla., S. E. Kan., and S. W. Mo., 517 West 3rd St., Joplin, Mo.
H. P. Steele, Iowa and N. E. Neb., 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Leavenworth County Chester Whites

Two great sales not surpassed anywhere in the excellence of both offerings. Two pioneer breeders and exhibitors have planned their sales to accommodate the buyers.

Tonganoxie, Kan., Monday, Jan. 19

Sale in town in comfortable quarters



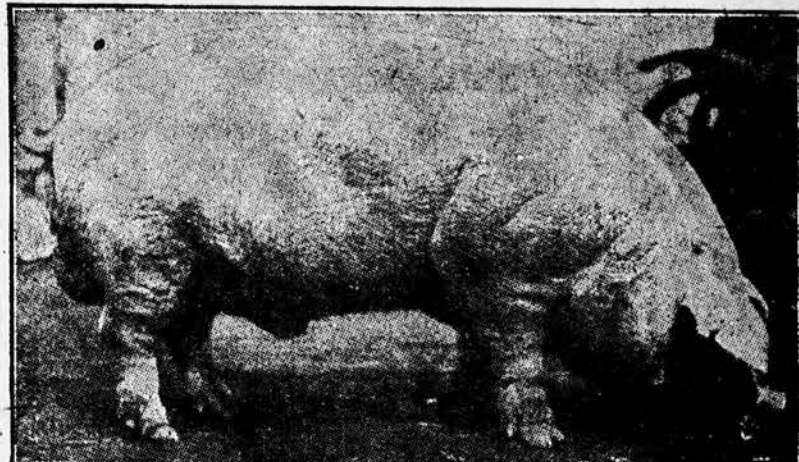
Prince Tip Top 51619, grand champion Topeka, Kansas, 1919. Sired by Models Giant. The first and fourth junior sow pigs at Topeka will be sold in the sale bred to Prince Tip Top.

40 real big type Chester White bred sows and gilts, including first and fourth prize junior sows at Topeka 1919, and the Illinois 1918 champion sow and five of her gilts sired by the Missouri grand champion. These bred to Prince Tip Top, our grand champion boar. 10 great fall yearling gilts by Prince Tip Top and bred to good boars. Tonganoxie is half way between Lawrence and Leavenworth. You can leave Leavenworth on the morning train for Tonganoxie and get out in the evening on another train for Leavenworth. Write for my catalog at once and plan to attend my sale. Address,

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS
Auctioneers—J. Zack Wells, Kansas City, Mo., McCullough & O'Brien Tonganoxie.

Leavenworth, Kan., Tues., Jan. 20

Sale in Harmon's Barn



Don Bolshevik 62727, second senior yearling Iowa and Nebraska fairs and first Kansas and fourth at the National swine show. The largest senior yearling shown. A nice lot of sows in the sale bred to him.

40 head in the sale, mostly bred to farrow before March 15. Most of the offering is bred to my two herd boars, Don Bolshevik and Don Big Joe.

Both boars on exhibit sale day. Attractions in the sale will be the Fourth prize sow at the National Swine Show that beat the Ohio and Indiana grand champion. Also Calamity Ann O. K., dam of the first prize aged boar at Hutchinson this season. Also the first prize gilt of Missouri and the first prize gilt of Kansas 1919. Catalogs ready. Address,

ARTHUR MOSSE, Leavenworth, Kan.
Auctioneers—Thos. Deem, Cameron, Mo., Murray & Shouse, Leavenworth.

Both of the above offerings represent the best in Chester White hogs. Both sales can be attended very conveniently. Go to Tonganoxie via Lawrence morning of the sale and to Leavenworth from Tonganoxie that evening where a banquet will be served in honor of visitors.

Orders to buy in either sale should be sent to J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press, in care of either party.

B. Caldwell, Topeka, Kan., is the address and you will get it by return mail and find it very interesting. The two herd boars featured are Colonel Bob, grand champion at the Nebraska and Kansas state fairs and second at the National Swine Show and a big boar (weight 1160) only two years old and considered by Mr. Caldwell, his owner, to be a better individual than his great sire, the world's champion, Caldwell's Big Bob; Jayhawker, a wonderful yearling boar of popular breeding. There are in the sale 25 young sows selected from double that number by Caldwell's Big Bob and bred to The Jayhawker. These you simply can't beat as good bred sow propositions for breeders who want to strengthen their herds. I will venture the opinion that there is not a better offering, taken as a whole, to be made in the west anywhere this winter than the offering of Fred Caldwell at Parkview farm adjoining Topeka, Tuesday, January 20. It is one of real merit and there is not a Kansas breeder who cannot afford to buy in this sale. Mr. Caldwell has an abiding faith in the best in Poland Chinas. He has taken for his model some of the old fashioned Poland China breeders who have built up enviable reputations by giving value received for every dollar they received from their customers. Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Poland China breeders and all of their friends interested in Poland Chinas are invited to write for the catalog and to attend the sale. You will be welcome and if you buy you will be transacting business with a Poland China breeder who will stand back of the Poland China breed and his personal guarantee to the letter. Write at once for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Tomson Bros.' Young Herd Bull Supply.
Tomson Bros., Carbondale and Dover, Kan., are offering an outstanding lot of Shorthorn herd bull prospects. Rarely has such a collection of high class Shorthorn bulls, combining the best of individuality and richest breeding been offered to the public by any breeding firm. They represent the most fashionable strains and are by sires that hold their places among the foremost breeding bulls of the present day. There are six flashy roan sons of the champion Village Marshal, admittedly one of the greatest bulls ever sired by Cumberland Marshal. One of these is a full brother to the \$2,500 Victor Marshal, selling as a calf for that price at private treaty, two years ago. These Village Marshal calves combine compactness of form, mealiness, style and finish with most attractive colors. There are few bulls in service having the wonderful quarters of Village Marshal, a characteristic which he transmits to his get. Six sons of Beaver Creek Sultan, a bull of remarkable fleshing quality, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan, and out of the noted Imp. Victoria Mary, include one, a prize winner, out of Imp. Sanguhar Marigold, half-sister to the \$20,000 Rodney; and another out of an Imp. Roan Lady dam, bred by Lord Lovat. Both are roans. A white by Beaver Creek Sultan is out of a Jilt dam by Avondale. Four growthy, thick-fleshed roans of the Villager type are by Gregg's Villager, rated as one of the best breeding sons of Villager. These are outstanding young bulls and give an opportunity to introduce Villager blood. They are of the best of breeding. Two whites and two roans out of imported dams are by Newton Champion that is making a remarkable record as a sire, his get standing well up in the classes at the International. A roan son of the show bull, Diamond Baron, is

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Arthur Mosse, Jan. 20

Kansas herd Chester Whites. 40 sows and gilts. Swine show and state fair winners of 122 ribbons in 1919. Big free catalog. Address

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

REACHES THOSE WHO HAVE THE MONEY

I have been an advertiser in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for a number of years and I can truthfully say that your paper has done me more than twice as much good as any of the others I have used in that time. If it was not for the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze I do not know how I could sell my hogs.

Other papers may have as large a circulation as the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, but the latter reaches the people who have the money, and the ones that like good stock.—Arthur Mosse, Breeder of Chester White Swine, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

a duplicate of his sire and offers an outstanding prospect for a herd bull. A roan by Imp. Lawton Tommy, two by Maxwell Aviator, and another by a son of Whitehall Sultan are of the sort that should go to the head of good herds. These bulls are practically all ready for service now. The variety of the bloodlines and the sires represented give an unusual opportunity for selection. Tomson Bros. have never in their long history as breeders, the herd having been founded in 1886, presented such a high class collection of herd bull prospects. The man who is in need of a high class sire will consult his interests by giving them a careful inspection at once. Mention this paper when you write or call.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

The Big Oklahoma City Show.

The big spring livestock show at Oklahoma City, now known throughout the cornbelt and plains states as the Southwest American Livestock Show, will be held at the Oklahoma City stockyards, March 1 to 6 inclusive. The list of officers of this show include L. R. Kershaw, president; Harry Blake, vice president; J. W. S. Hutchings, secretary-treasurer and S. B. Jackson, general manager. For any information concerning the show or the sales to be held in connection therewith, address either Secretary Hutchings or General Manager Jackson, Livestock Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Advertisement.

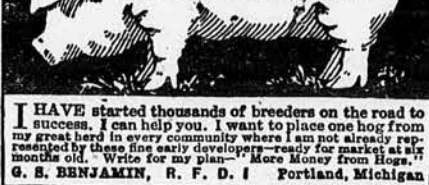
Big Registered Jacks

J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan., (new location) and M. H. Malone, Chase, Kansas, shipped a carload of the best big black Jacks they could secure in Tennessee to Kansas last October. These are big rugged fellows and

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Raise Chester Whites?

Like This
the original big producers



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at 4 months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs. G. E. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1920, WILL BE A PRINCE TIP TOP DAY IN TONGANOXIE. I will sell 40 head of toppy sows and gilts including first prize, Champions and Grand Champions bred to Grand Champion boars, a real tip top offering. Catalog free. A few boars for sale. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITES Choice fall boar pigs, and a few bred gilts. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Best of breeding. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

O. I. C. HOGS.

Originators of the Famous O. I. C. Hogs

Breed The Best THE WORLD NEEDS LARGE FAT HOGS

Why lose money breeding and feeding scrub hogs? Two of our O. I. C. Hogs Weighed 2806 Pounds. We are the most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. Write today for the true story of the real O. I. C. Hogs. All foreign shipments U. S. Government Inspected We have bred the O. I. C. Hogs since 1863 and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

WRITE TODAY—FOR FREE BOOK "The Hog from Birth to Sale" THE L. B. SILVER CO. R. 606 SALEM, OHIO

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

JULY O. I. C.'S EITHER SEX Verg Curtis, Larned, Kansas

O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, priced to sell. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

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

JONES SELLS 50 SOWS

IN HIS

Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

Salina, Kan., February 5, 1920

Write for Catalogue

JNO. W. JONES, Minneapolis, Kansas

DUROC BRED SOWS

selected from three great herds for the big sale at
Topeka, Kansas, January 22

In heated building at Free Fair Grounds

Sisco & Doerschlag, H. A. Johnson and Searle & Searle Sell

50 Selected Females

Safe in pig for March and April Farrow

Sisco & Doerschlag, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.,

consign 32 head, bred to Pals Orion Cherry King 280561, and Pathfinder Creator 329753. Good growthy gilts that will make good.

H. A. Johnson, R. 2, Perry, Kan.,

consigns 10 Tattarax-Critic gilts bred to a Golden Model boar. These are a carefully selected lot and sure to please.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.,

consign 8 of their best gilts sired by Searle's Illustrator 299661, and bred to Bonnie Orion, 322955.

The entire offering is immune and guaranteed safe in pig. Here is one of the best chances you will have this season to get ready for the hog shortage. Write today for catalog to

Ralph H. Searle, Box 275, Topeka, Kansas

Auctioneers, C. M. Crews and Homer Rule. If you can't come, mail your bids to John W. Johnson, who will represent this paper.

POLAND BRED DUROCS

Will Sell in the
Livestock Pavilion at Sabetha, Kansas, Wednesday, January 28
13 Tried Sows; 6 Fall Yearlings; 6 spring Gilts. Herd boars: Poland's Col. by King the Col.; Pathfinder Prince by Long Wonder Prince; Great Wonder I'll Be by Great Wonder I Am. Kansas Queen, a winner in the national futurity as a gilt, will sell. Catalog now ready. Please mention this paper.

MILTON POLAND & SON, SABETHA, KANSAS

Bred Durocs

We will sell 50 head of popularly bred Duroc sows and gilts on February 20. Send your name now to be put on our mailing list for catalog. Please mention this paper.

B. W. CONYERS, R. 7, MARION, KAN.

Woody's Durocs

Bred Gilts of March and April farrow sired by Pathfinders, Orions and Creators. Bred to Chimax Sensation for March farrow. Extra good ones at \$50 and \$60. A few fall yearlings and tried sows at \$70. July pigs at \$20, all immune. Extra good.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS
Lincoln County

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

35 YEARS of KNOW HOW

IN THE BREEDING OF BIG TYPE POLANDS
STAND BACK OF THIS GREAT OFFERING OF

60 Bred Gilts, Yearlings and Sows, which sell at Auction at Alexandria, Neb., February 5

This is at the heart of the Western breeding center in which the blood of the Modern Big Type Poland was strong during the craze for the little fancy kind. You want this catalog. Here is a practical herd that has stood the test of time in a pork producing country. No herd has had the consistent patronage of more real hog raising farmers. Do not fail to get catalog of this offering and mention this paper when writing. This is a superb offering of big deep sided, smooth coated females, with the stout bone and good feed indicative of quality.

Note This About the Herd Boars.

For we know that here is a place where every successful breeder must have the goods:

We are using Blue Valley Big Bone and 20 head are safe in pig to him. Gerstale Jumbo, our selection from the sons of the old Big Type landmark, Gerstale Jones; Blue Valley Timm, the boar I picked to get the blood of the champion, Big Timm; and last, and certain to be the biggest at maturity, is Long Big Bone, by Col. Jack.

These are not merely sons of great boars; they are successors to great boars, and picked to be better, and breed better than their sires. I want every reader working for Poland China improvement to get my catalog. It will point out further attractions.

Concerning the Gilts and Sows

the offering must be seen and the catalog studied to appreciate it. Many consider the get of Blue Valley Big Bone a feature. There are 15 by him. Ten are by Blue Valley Timm; seven are by the famous old Col. Jack; ten are by the only Gerstale Jones. There are in all 48 big February and March gilts and 12 fall yearling and two-year-old sows.

The entire offering is immune. Catalog gives all other particulars. Send for one and mention this paper.

Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Nebraska

H. F. Duncan, Auctioneer.

Wm. Lauer representing the Capper Farm Press.

are now acclimated and ready to go out and make good. They are all registered, are from 15 to 16 hands high and have bone and weight to spare. The Malone boys will also sell their good herd of jennets at a sacrifice price. These jennets are bred to a real show jack but must be sold on account of lack of pasture. Look up their ad in this issue and then write them.—Advertisement.

Frank Brown's Herefords

Frank Brown, Byron, Oklahoma, one of Oklahoma's best Hereford breeders has some heifers and bulls for sale. He has but five or six bulls for sale. They are of serviceable age and four of them are extra good head heading prospects. These bulls are 12 to 18 months old and weigh 1100-1700 pounds. One of them took second as a calf at the Oklahoma fair. One bull is a grandson of old Domino and is out of Echo Lass 37th and one is sired by Beau Perfect 56th and out of a Princess dam. The heifers are mostly coming yearling—Beau Perfect, Becaldo and Fairfax breeding. The herd bull is the \$5,700 Young Gay Lad by Gay Lad 16th. Mr. Brown's advertisement starts in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write him, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

A Correction

At no suggestion from Messrs. Wilkie and Swinehart, Derby, Kansas, Holstein breeders an erroneous statement crept into the reader column of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze which made it appear that these gentlemen claimed credit for developing the Holstein cow that broke the Kansas record for all ages for both seven and thirty day tests. These gentlemen did own the cow but sold her to the Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kan., where she broke the record for both seven and thirty days in all ages. In fairness to Messrs. Wilkie and Swinehart, who do not want to be considered as seeking after undeserved credit and in fairness to Stubbs Farms, Mark Abildgaard, manager, who did break the state record with this cow, we are very glad to make the correction.—Advertisement.

The Purple Ribbon Hereford Sale.

To the Kansas National Purple Ribbon sale, five selected Herefords, including one heifer and one bull sired by, and one female bred to, the \$20,000 undefeated state fair and international grand champion, Becaldo 6th, have been consigned by Robt. H. Hazlett. Mr. Hazlett consigns also, the 4-year-old herd bull, Vernon Druid, sired by the 1914 international grand champion, Point Comfort 14th. Walter L. Yost has consigned five choice females including a 1917 daughter of the \$31,000 international grand champion, Ardmore, and one daughter of the 1910 international grand champion, Repeater, a full sister to the \$19,000 Repeater 191st, and a half sister to the 1918 international grand champion, Repeater Jr. She sells safe in calf to Bonnie Lad 20th, sire of the \$31,000 Ardmore, and the champion blue ribbon sire of the 1919 state fair circuit. Mr. Yost also sells a daughter of the \$6,200 Russell Fairfax, the son of Perfection Fairfax that did such good service for Dr. Logan at Kansas City, and she sells bred to the \$10,000 grand champion, Braemore. Remember, Bonnie Lad 20th and Braemore are both by the grand champion, Bonnie Brae 8th, whose grandson, Bonnie J., is the latest international grand champion. Carl Miller, Bellevue, consigns two bulls and three females, including Gay Lad 71st, first prize senior yearling bull at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City and Muskogee. His sire, the grand champion, Gay Lad 9th, is the only Hereford bull that has sired two international grand champion females. Mr. Miller also sells two of his prize winning heifers on the state fair circuit. They are sired by Larry and Sir Paul and they sell bred to the grand champion, Gay Lad 9th. Frank Brown, owner of the \$5,700 Young Gay Lad, representing the greatest concentration of championship blood, sells four fine big cows bred to Young Gay Lad. Klaus Bros. sell five head sired by or bred to the Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma grand champion, Beau Onward, by the Royal Grand Champion Onward 31st. The Commercial Land Co. sells one bull and heifer sired by the \$5,000 Fred Real, the best son of Beau Real. Also three females bred to him, including the show heifer, Gay Lass 4th, by the \$4,500 Gay Lad 15th, son of the international grand champion, Gay Lad 6th, and out of a dam by the grand champion, Prince Rupert 8th. V. O. Johnson sells five dandy good cows, some of them sired by, and others bred to, the 4,200 prize winning show bull, Dales Fairfax, by the grand champion, Baby Doll Fairfax. The Howards head their consignment with the splendid tried herd bull, Prince Rupert 8th, by the grand champion, Prince Rupert 8th. There are only two other Prince Rupert 8th bulls owned in Kansas, the grand champion, Avondale, and Prince Rupert 12th, owned by the Kansas Agricultural college. His son was the grand champion Hereford steer at the 1919 American Royal, and international. The Howards also sell four Buddies L. The Kansas Agricultural college sells one bull and two females sired by Prince Rupert 12th, referred to above. A grand total of 175 Herefords will be sold in the Purple Ribbon and Breeders sales, both of which will be held on Wednesday, January 28. For catalog address Frank S. Kirk, manager Kansas National Livestock Exposition, and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., is prepared to take care of your livestock sales. He has had several years of successful experience; is versed in pedigrees; and is also one of our good Duroc breeders. Write him to claim your dates.—Advertisement.

Big Bred Duroc Gilts

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb., is offering 200 big bred Duroc gilts for sale with his "Hog first, money last" plan. Mr. Crocker believes in his Durocs. He knows they have the bone, the size and the breeding that will make you want them. He is willing to ship the gilts to you and then take your judgment that they are worth the price. You pay when you see the hog. These gilts are all recorded and a written guarantee goes with every one that it is immune and in farrow. Write Mr. Crocker about these gilts and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Attractive Poland Will Sell.

February 5, 1920, is the date chosen by Frank Rist, Humboldt, Neb., for his annual bred sow sale of 40 Poland. In the year 1919, the Rist herd was awarded forty-nine prizes and has, for a number of years, received its share of honors at the leading fairs. Many of the spring gilts offered in this sale are sired by the prize-winning herd boar, Rist's Long Model and are bred to Model Timm, also a prize winner. The sows come from attractive ancestry on both sides and are of the quality type. If you are looking for something good in Poland, get your catalog immediately and plan to attend this sale. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

ceived its share of honors at the leading fairs. Many of the spring gilts offered in this sale are sired by the prize-winning herd boar, Rist's Long Model and are bred to Model Timm, also a prize winner. The sows come from attractive ancestry on both sides and are of the quality type. If you are looking for something good in Poland, get your catalog immediately and plan to attend this sale. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Big-boned, Big-type Poland

P. H. & Harry Holcomb, Shelby, Neb., can supply your needs in Poland China hogs. Their herd is strictly big type. Big Bone Jumbo is without a doubt one of the heaviest boned boars of the breed. Many of the spring gilts are sired by Excellent Emblem by Nebraska Emblem, out of a good choice dam. These boars are producers of the correct type and quality. Anyone buying sows by or bred to them will make no mistake. The herd sows carry the blood of Big Bone Jumbo, Orphan Bob, Nebraska Wonder 3rd, Long Prospect, A Big Orange and Giant King. See the Holcomb ad in this paper and write them to give you information on this grand lot of sows.—Advertisement.

Bargains in Draft Stallions

Woods Bros. Company, Lincoln, Neb., have torn down their extensive horse barns that have been landmarks for thirty years.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

TIMBER HILL STOCK FARM

Big, smooth Duroc bred gilts and fall pigs. Gilts by Valley King the Col. (actual weight 960 pounds) and Pathfinder Enuff by Pathfinder Chief 2nd; bred to Orion's King and Pal's Orion. These are the big, stretchy kind. Write for illustrated circular. Breeders of Durocs for 25 years.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

200 Big Bred Duroc Gilts

Buy bone and breed big. Get the gilts, pay for them afterwards. Pedigrees recorded. Written guarantee they are immune and in farrow.

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.



Big Type Boars

Pathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings

And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immuned. Priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

THE HOME OF UNEEDA HIGH ORION
Top Boar in The World's Record Litter of 1918; sire, High Orion; dam, Golden Uneeda. He was grand champion at Topeka 1919. Largest boar in Kansas of his age. Some real herd boar prospects sired by him. The highest priced boar going out of Kansas was sired by him. We guarantee to please.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

Duroc Sows for Capper Boys

and you! Dandies, safe in pig to Bonnie Orion 322955. Get choice by ordering now. Write today for free circular.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A fancy lot of spring boars and gilts for sale. Sired by Uneeda King's Col and from splendid dams. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KAN.

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immune, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

Choice March Boars \$40 to \$50

Choice March gilts, bred and safe in pig. \$65 each. 130 Sept. pigs, pairs and trios not akin, \$50 each. All stock guaranteed immune.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

McComas Durocs

Spring Boars All Sold. Have some fine fall boars by sons of Sensation and Pathfinder, out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects. The rugged kind for farmers. All immune.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN.

Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immunized; Orion, Pathfinder and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID REPLOGLÉ, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Registered Duroc Boar For Sale

2-years-old in March, papers furnished, well bred and selected; weight between 325 and 400 pounds. Express paid within state; outside C. O. D. Price \$75.

THEO. FOLKERS, NASHVILLE, KANSAS

BRED DUROC SOWS

of Orion breeding and bred to high class boars. Prices reasonable.

R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Duroc Jerseys. Bred sows and gilts at private sale. Mostly by a splendid grandson of Orion Cherry King.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., Doniphan Co.

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

by the great boar Lenhart's Colonel, noted for extreme size and bone. Pigs weigh 75 and 80 pounds. Price \$25 each. **LENHART BROS., HOPE, KANSAS.**

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Choice fall and summer pigs. Pairs and trios not related, immunized, registered, \$17 to \$25 each, a few bred sows and gilts, cheap.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

DEMING RANCH
POLANDS

For the next thirty days we will make special prices on extra good spring boars. The first check for \$75 will buy the best of the lot, or \$50 will buy a good April pig.

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

POLAND CHINA SOWS
AND GILTS

of Excellent Emblem, Big Bone Jumbo, Orphan Bob, Long Prospect, Giant King, Maple Grove Big Bob, Nebraska Wonder and other popular bloodlines. Poland Chinas of both sexes for sale at all times. Our bred sow sale is February 9. Write us your wants.

P. H. & Harry Holcomb, Shelby, Neb.

Choice Young Boars

out of sows by Fessy's Timm and Arkell's Big Timm. These boars are by a good son of Eclipse Model and A. King Again, a 1,200 pound hog. All immune.

Jas. Arkell, R. D. 4, Junction City, Kansas

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Prolific Big Type Polands

Big type spring gilts bred to Swingle's Big Jones for March and April farrow. A few choice August and Sept. boars and gilts. Prices very reasonable.

A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

75 Big Type Poland China Fall Pigs

Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. The best of breeding. A few tried sows and gilts. Some good boars. Immune and guaranteed in every way.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

Big Black Polands

Spring boars that are heavy boned and have plenty of length \$35 to \$40. Good, growing fall boars that are ready to ship \$20. All stock registered.

E. M. WAYDE, R. 2, BURLINGTON, KAN.

Boars For Sale at Private Treaty

Choice grandsons of Caldwell's Big Bob (grand champion of world) sired by Black Bob Wonder and by King Bob. Piggied in March, April and May. Immune.

W. C. HALL, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Poland China Close Prices

March and April boars and gilts by Sheridan's Bob Wonder. Big fine ones. Extra good young tried sows bred or open. These are the bargains of the season.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS.

CAPPER PIG CLUB BOYS!

10 dandy tried sows for sale; bred for the first week of April, 10 gilts, also a few good boars for sale. Can furnish trios not related. Good ones.

E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS.

FOR SALE Choice lot of registered Poland China boars and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas.

Big, Growthy Poland Gilts

bred to the 1200-pound A Longfellow and A Wonder Hercules. JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Boned Spotted Poland Chinas

THE HOG OF THE HOUR

Bred and raised by a breeder of 35 years experience. A strong line of gilts, either bred or open, especially selected from my large herd. They are beautiful, registered and ready to ship to you at attractive prices. Address

WM. HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Big type and large litters; fall pigs and mature sows. H. D. Hughes & Son, Clifton, Kansas.

Spotted Poland China Boar for Sale

11-months-old; 55 per cent white; very best of breeding and quality. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SOWS.

Bred to my big boars. Also choice September and October pigs priced right.

Carl F. Smith, Riley, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS

Registered, large, good flesh and bone.

Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

1 tried sow, 2 gilts, 1 boar, weight 300.

Valdo Gilges, Norwich, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

Ready for service. \$25; September pigs, \$15.

T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

In order to make room for city residence building. In fact three modern residences are already nearing completion on the site of the main barn and closely adjacent. It is on this account that this firm is making special prices to close out their limited but high class stock of Belgian, Percheron and Shire stallions including several prizewinners. The firm offers special inducements to dealers who can handle the entire lot. Certainly the prospect for draft stallion trade is very encouraging. The country was never so low on good draft horses as now. The prices are moving upward and will be on a much higher level within a few weeks. There is a real opportunity in the offer of Woods Bros. Company.—Advertisement.

Red Polls and Durocs at Auction.

Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb., offers an opportunity to Red Poll breeders and to Duroc breeders to supply their wants on January 24, when he will offer at public auction, 40 head of Red Poll cattle and 40 head of Duroc Jersey hogs. Among the Red Poll attractions is the herd bull, Chief, by Happy Jack 2nd, by Happy Jack, sire of Crema, a popular prize-winner; 8 husky, young bulls, ready for service, are listed also. The cows are of the heavy milking strain and most of them will be fresh sale day. Of special interest to farmers, should be the 16 nice, young heifers cataloged. Forty head of bred Duroc sows of popular blood lines will sell, most of them bred to a great son of Model Orion. The catalog will give you detailed information about both offerings. Get yours today, mentioning this journal.—Advertisement.

Real Sensation Bred Sows

Long Island Stock Farm will hold its annual Duroc bred sow sale in the heated sale pavilion at Kearney, Neb., January 27. The 40 head selected for the sale are strictly high class sows. The spring and fall gilts are mostly sired by Real Sensation, a real boar from the standpoints of both quality and breeding. They have a March boar pig sired by Joe Orion 5th to which a number of these are bred. He is an unusually good one; is extra large, high back, best of feet and legs, with quality from top to bottom. The balance of the offering is bred to Great Orion Col, by Great Orion out of a Reed's Top Col dam, or Real Sensation by Big Sensation. Among the sows are several by Deet's Illustration 2nd, one Top Sensation sow, 2 by Joe Orion 5th and 2 by The King. There is a large herd at the Long Island Stock Farm and they sell only choice individuals as breeding stock, the remainder being shipped to the packers. This is the first sale of the North Platte circuit. There will be seven sales in the circuit all with select offerings. All the sales are from large herds and they are offering a class of hogs that will look good anywhere. They are the type that have been profitable to their breeders and they will prove assets to their purchasers. Write H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb., for this catalog and mention the Capper Publications.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

First Accredited Herd in Missouri.

W. F. Schwab, Fulton, Mo., who advertises Red Polled cattle in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, has the first government accredited herd in Missouri. While Mr. Schwab's business in raising and shipping Red Polls has been extensive (extending over an area of 13 states) his business now should be much greater. It means something to get good cattle; it means more to know they come from a clean herd. At this time Mr. Schwab has a number of good young bulls. They will make ton sires and have the right type, quality and breeding.—Advertisement.

Poland Chinas That Make Good.

C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan., have announced February 14 for their annual Poland China bred sow sale. This firm was among the first breeders to breed and grow the big type Poland China hog in Kansas. They have shipped hogs for breeding stock to most every western state. Nevius & Sons grow and handle their hogs in a way that insures their future usefulness. They always keep on hand a number of valuable herd boars. Reports received from satisfied customers that bought sows in their last February sale report an average of nine pigs to the litter for each sow sold in the sale. The offering this year is a fine lot of tried sows and an extra lot of spring gilts. They are large, smooth, and every one is showing safe in pig. Any farmer or breeder can buy from this sale offering and make a profit on the investment. Among the herd boars used in the herd were Designer, Major Look, McDarst, King Wonder 2nd, Wonder Joe, Model Big Jones, Giant Big Ben, Buster Giant, Equality Bob and Timm's Orange. The sale will be held right in Paola, Kan., in the new sale pavilion. Please write for catalog to C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan., and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Choice Duroc Bred Gilts

Lant Bros. of Dennis, Kansas, who have one of the best Duroc herds in the west are advertising a fine bunch of big stretchy spring gilts for sale. These gilts are by their great herd boars, Valley King the Col. 209999, a boar that actually weighs 960 pounds and can easily carry a lot more flesh. One extra fine gilt is by Pathfinder Enuff No. 284793 a great yearling boar by Pathfinder Chief II first prize aged boar at both Kansas fairs last fall. Other gilts are by Premier Illustration. These gilts are bred to the great young boars, Orions King, by Crimson Orion King by Orions Cherry King and out of Kings Pride by A King The Col and Pals Orion by Joe Orion 5th by Joe Orion II and out of Miss Pals Col by Pals Col. 2nd. These are a great lot of gilts, they are big and stretchy with lots of quality and carry the best blood of the herd. The boars they are mated with are extra good both individually and in breeding. Anyone wanting something extra good in Durocs should get in touch with Lant Bros. They have some extra good fall pigs for sale also. Address Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan., and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY H. P. STEELE

Get This Hampshire Catalog.

A sale every breeder and farmer interested in Hampshire hogs will want to investigate is that of W. J. Clark & Son, Marion, Ia. The sale comes February 7, and application for the illustrated catalog should be made at once. Mention this paper when writing. Remember, it is the herd of W. J. Clark & Son, which broke the world's Hamp-

The Jayhawker

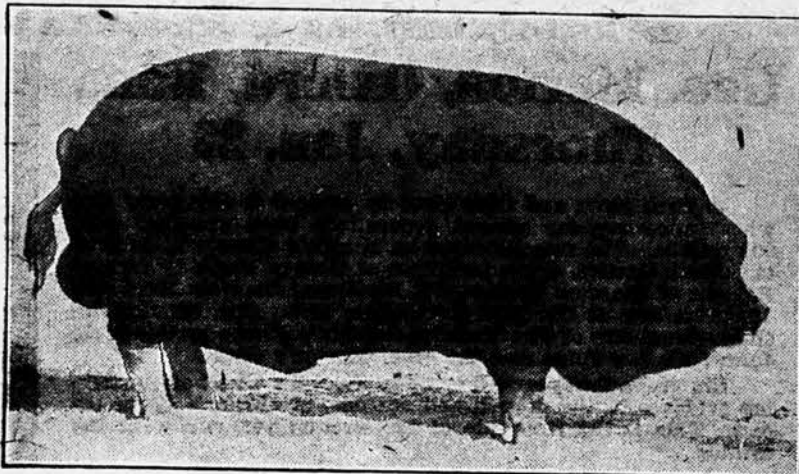
mated to

25 picked daughters of the World's Champion, Caldwell's Big Bob. Remember this that daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob have always made money for their purchasers.

Sell at Parkview Farm adjoining Topeka

Street car and paved road to the farm.

Topeka, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 20th



Colonel Bob, successor to his great sire, Caldwell's Big Bob. Weight, and not fat, 1160. Grand champion at Lincoln and Topeka this year and second at the National swine show.

50 HEAD 10 Tried Sows—10 Spring Yearlings
10 Fall Yearlings—20 Spring Gilts

The majority of the offering, including the 25 daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob mentioned above, will be bred to THE JAYHAWKER, while the others will be bred to COL. BOB, (formerly Crofton's Col. Bob), grand champion of the 1919 Nebraska State Fair.

Mr. Caldwell said to me recently: "I am more interested in record offerings and record returns for purchasers than record prices. It already is a matter of record that the family of Caldwell's Big Bob have been money makers for purchasers." Kansas breeders who buy either of the 25 daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob listed in this catalog are sure to make several times the purchase price of the sow. Remember they are all bred to The Jayhawker. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Write for catalogs at once. Orders to buy should be sent to either J. W. Johnson or O. W. Devine, representatives of the Capper Farm Press, in my care. Address

Fred B. Caldwell, PARKVIEW FARM Topeka, Kansas

Auctioneers—R. E. Miller, Blanchard, Ia.; C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan.; I. M. Reed, Oskaloosa, Ia.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL HOTEL.

NOTE—Advertisers like to know where you saw their advertisement. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Jones Bros.' Sale of Immuned
Bred Sows and Gilts

An offering of 40 Head Including 10 Tried Sows, 20 Fall Yearlings and 10 Spring Gilts. Sell in Scott & Dickinson's Sale Barn

Hiawatha, Kan., Saturday, Jan. 31

The tried sows include many of our choice herd sows. The spring gilts are the tops of the early farrowed ones; the fall gilts are big, roomy daughters of Jones' Jones, Buster Over and Walter's Jumbo Timm.

The offering is bred for early farrow to JONES' JONES by Gerst-dale Jones, JONES' COL. JACK by Col. Jack, JONES' BUSTER by Buster's Model by Buster's Giant by Giant Buster, LONG ENOUGH by Walter's Jumbo Timm, dam by Big Bob Wonder, BUSTER THE GREAT by A Buster by Disher's Giant.

The Kind that are Made for the Farmer and Breeder

The best lot we have ever sold and bred to good boars. Every lot showing well to the service given.

Send for the catalogue. Kindly mention The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

JONES BROS., HIAWATHA, KAN.

Col. R. E. Miller, Auctioneer.

O. Wayne Devine will represent this paper at sale.

The Blood of the Biggest

January 22-23-24

In 3 Important Poland Sales

Thru three great sons of the 1000-pound Disher's Giant and out of the great brood sow, Lady Lunker; three sons great in themselves, backed by strong breeding and sireing a great future; three sons that will give farmer and breeder alike the opportunity to study a practical lesson regarding the value of "blood" in economical pork production; three great sons, great sires, heading this circuit of sales. You will want to attend them all; you should send for a catalog of each sale.

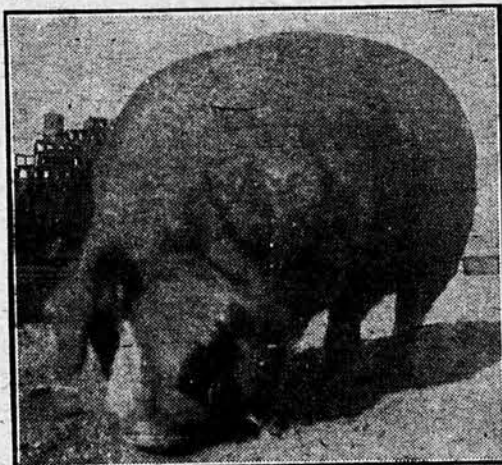
Morton's Giant—The Biggest Son

is the half-ton boar, tho as active as a pig, featuring the sale of
Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kan.,
Thursday, Jan. 22

40 Bred Sows and Gilts sired by or bred to this great sire whose ancestors for several generations have averaged over 900 pounds. The females sired by Morton's Giant will be bred to Smooth Orange, a wonderful son of Orange Model by Orange Boy out of Giantess Maid by F's Big Bone; Giantess Maid was 4th prize sow at the 1918 Iowa State Fair. The offering includes daughters of The Yankee; Gerstdale Jumbo by Gerstdale Jones; F's Big Jones and the great Morton's Giant.

Six great Two-year-old sows by Morton's Giant offer striking evidence of the growth and outcome of Morton's Giant litters. This is the first sale of the circuit; you will want the catalog.

Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kansas



Morton's Giant 85088

Giant Lunker—A Worthy Son

of the great son of Big Ben by Smooth Price heads the offering of

H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Friday, January 23



Giant Lunker 310119

8 tried sows, 5 spring yearlings, 5 fall gilts and 22 spring gilts. 40 head sired by or bred to Giant Lunker. His daughters bred to W's Yankee by The Yankee, a full brother to The Pilot, the 1919 world's champion boar. Bred to Giant Lunker are outstanding females sired by Morton's Giant, Big Fred, King's Wonder, The Yankee, The Giant, Disher's Big Defender and Smooth Chief. A gilt from a full sister of Evolution, the \$25,200 boar, is a special attraction. These good sows bred to these great boars will prove a profitable investment to any progressive farmer. You will want to come here from the Geo. Morton sale so send for your catalog now.

H. R. WENRICH, OXFORD, KANSAS

Big Lunker—A Proven Sire

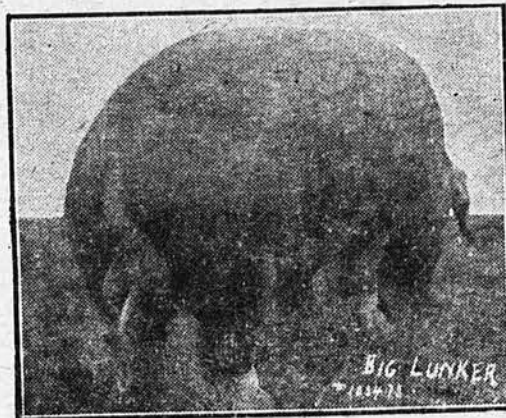
both in Indiana (where he was secured) and now in the herd of
Ezra Warren, Clearwater, Kansas, Saturday, January 24

40 of the Best Sows and Gilts from our Herd, All Sired by or bred to Big Lunker. His daughters are bred to the great son of Caldwell's Big Bob—Warren's Big Bob—out of the noted brood sow, Rosebud.

The attractions include 3 spring yearlings by Gerstdale Jones and out of Liberty Belle the \$1,225 sow; Sensation 3rd by Caldwell's Big Bob and out of Zelma B 1st bred to Big Lunker (she was 1st at 1918 National as senior pig, her litter mate, Big Mack, was champion at Topeka and Hutchinson in 1918); a real brood sow by Wed's Long King for which I have refused \$1,000; a great one by Bridges Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder.

If you take home one or more of these good bred females I will feel I have had no small part in your future hog success. You will want to finish the study of the lesson you have started, so send for the catalog today.

Ezra Warren, Clearwater, Kan.



Big Lunker 103473

Attend This Trio of Sales—Study the Lesson of "Blood"

Geo. Morton's Thursday; H. R. Wenrich's Friday; Ezra Warren's Saturday.

Auct.—Col. J. C. Price. J. T. Hunter will represent The Capper Farm Press thruout the circuit.

shire record for a herd boar on Cherokee Parole, and for a litter, on the get of Cherokee Parole. Every sow and gilt in their coming sale will be in pig to one or the other of the reserve sons of Cherokee Parole, excepting one sow. This is the dam of the record breaking litter, put in as a star attraction. Send now for catalog.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

Illinois Holstein Dispersals.

The dispersion and removal sale of the herds of Countryman & Cox and Clark & Rhode to be held at Dixon, Ill., January 16 and 17, will offer 110 Holsteins of exceptional value. The cows are the big type, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, from persistent heavy-milking families. Many of them are fresh or nearly springers. There will be a few young bulls ready for service and some exceptional young heifers and calves. The offering represents the best blood of the breed. Most of the families are bred to bulls ranging from 30 to 35 pounds. All cattle over six months of age will be sold subject to a 60-day retest. Dixon is so located that it can be reached easily. Look up the advertisement of this sale and plan to attend.—Advertisement.

Now the Shorthorn Congress.

The Congress idea has become quite generally adopted in improved livestock circles and serves a broad and useful purpose. The Congress was first applied to the Shorthorn interests in particular in 1918 and the results were of such a far-reaching contact that it was decided to place the National Shorthorn Congress on a permanent basis. The third event will occur at Chicago, February 17, 18, and 19, in the International Livestock Building. Every animal entered in the show contests must be sold in the sale. This rule has assured to prospective patrons a large offering of a high order of merit thruout. From 250 to 300 high-class Shorthorns—good seed—pass thru the Congress sale each year. It readily can be understood that because of this large number of this class prospective buyers will journey long distances, and from foreign shores, in order to take advantage of this unusual opportunity. The sellers have come to recognize the advantage to them of sending forward cattle of the desired class, thus both the interests of the buyer and the seller are served at the same time.

One of the important rules is that no individual breeder, or firm may enter for the show contests more than ten animals. This rule was adopted for the purpose of making the show as widely representative as possible and to encourage beginners and owners of small herds. It is required that animals be of a high order in the matter of individuality. As an attraction \$5,000 is appropriated for prizes and the class awards extended from fifteen to twenty places in the various classes.

For catalog of the great sale, premium list of the show, or any other information desired, address Secy. F. W. Harding, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

E. S. HUMPHREY

Carnot Blood Dominates Wichita Sale.

The Percheron sale to be held at Wichita, January 31, will be dominated by the blood of Carnot. The larger part of the consignments will come from herds headed by outstanding sons of the "grand old horse." In addition to these there will be four feature attractions consigned from Gregory Farms, "the home of Carnot 6666." The stallion, Carleux, is a yearling son of Houloux, twice International prize winner, out of Carne. Carne is by Carnot out of the imported mare, Digne, a double granddaughter of Besique. According to all experience in the breeding industry, this son of a daughter of Carnot should make an ideal horse to cross on mares sired by a son of Carnot. Not only will the Carnot blood be intensified but the strong infusion of Besique blood will prove invaluable. Carleux is wide, thick, deep and heavy boned and, with it all, carries a world of quality. Brillcara 2nd is a real show mare sired by Carnot and she is out of a prize-winning daughter of Radziwell. One of the most successful crosses Mr. Corsa has made has been the crossing of Carnot on daughters of Radziwell. Brillcara 2nd weighs 2,200 pounds and is a coming 6-year-old, next May. One of the best stallions on Gregory farms this year is a yearling by Carnot, out of a daughter of Carnot. Following the same line, Brillcara 2nd was bred to her sire and is showing heavy in foal to a June service. From a mare as large and rugged as Brillcara 2nd, having such wonderful action, both at walk and trot, and showing such unbounded constitution and vitality, nothing but a marvelous colt can be expected. Iocarpre is one of the real yearling stallions of the United States today; he is by Iocarpre, an International winner, sired by Carnot, out of Iolanthe, twice International grand champion. The dam of Iocarpre is Empress, a daughter of the thirty-three times grand champion, Casino, and several times winner of the produce of dam class at the International. Iocarpre was eighth in class and futurity at the 1919 International. He is such a large, growthy fellow that he does not show to the advantage now that he will with added maturity. The imported mare, Inn, will probably be the greatest Percheron brood mare sold at auction this year. Two points in her pedigree—the fact that her sire was a grandson of Besique and her dam a granddaughter of Cheri—are enough to stamp her as one of the best bred mares in the country today. She is a wonderfully attractive big grey mare and a real mother. Her yearling son, Carinn, was first in class junior and grand champion stallion at the 1919 Illinois State Fair. He has recently been sold to a Canadian breeder at a record price. Her 1919 filly foal has been sold at weaning time for \$1,000 cash. Inn is again showing heavy in foal to a June service. Carnot. Mr. Corsa recently made the statement to me, in talking of his consignments to the Wichita sale, "It surely looks as though I had made a mistake in putting Inn up for sale at any price. She was listed away back in the fall, however, and, of course, I will have to make my word good and sell her. I regret it, however, as many that can produce this way are certainly treasures." Every man interested in Percherons should attend this sale and endeavor to take home some of this great blood. Carnot is now well along in health, no one apparently in the best of health, no one mate can be made as to how soon it will be impossible to get sons, daughters mares in foal to him.—Advertisement.

Purebred Livestock Review

(Continued from Page 51.)

breeds are legion, and nearly all of recent formation. It has been estimated that from 300,000 farms in the United States which possessed no purebreds five years ago, animals of some breed are now being recorded.

Increased Livestock Knowledge

There are several reasons why this growth has been made so much more readily than ever before, the most important of which probably is the better and broader livestock and feed-production knowledge we now possess. In the past dozen years animal husbandry instruction, chiefly thru the state agricultural colleges, has become so thorough and its effects so far reaching as to multiply many times over the capacity of the farms to make good with livestock. The training with, and the increased knowledge of, farm animals not only has facilitated production but has stimulated demand, so that a business which used to be missionary work and pioneering of a thankless kind, now enjoys a patronage almost as ready made as the restaurant business finds in the thrice daily appetites of men; which recurrent and dependable phenomenon, by the way, is the real basis of the whole business.

Profits Sometimes Sensational

Profits of the purebred business during the past five years, have, in hundreds of instances, approached the sensational. During 1919, due to the great increase in expenses, profits have been relatively lower, but still very strong where really desirable livestock was involved and good business judgment has been used. I know of cases in which small farmers who gave keen business-like attention to their purebred business have trebled their land holdings from the profits on their purebreds. There are other cases of big breeders, already well established, whose profits will run into the hundreds of thousands. When receipts of public sales run from \$100,000 to \$400,000 as has been the case a number of times, and some breeders or organizations are able to "pull off" two or three sales a year, there are likely to be big profits, even after allowing liberally for expenses, and some manipulation. But the thing which recommends the purebred business to good farmers of average equipment and location, is the certainty of having purebred culls which will feed or work more profitably than grades, while five of their tops, properly presented on an average purebred market, will net more than 15 or 20 grades. This is a minimum which any capable farmer can achieve and which many farmers annually are exceeding several fold.

High Meat for 7 Years

BY J. W. SPANGLER

A shortage of 1 million cattle in the year just closing will cause high prices for beef and beef products for at least seven years more, it was asserted by H. F. Horine, statistician for the Union Stock Yards, in his recent annual report.

Mr. Horine said it would be impossible to make good the shortage of 1919 before 1927, and that the Department of Agriculture's report concerning the number of cattle in the United States was too optimistic.

An increase of 377,000 animals of all breeds received at the Union Stock Yards for the year over 1918 was reported. Cattle receipts, however, decreased 290,000.

Decreases in cattle slaughtered were also reported by the markets in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Sioux City.

Sad Fate of a Ham

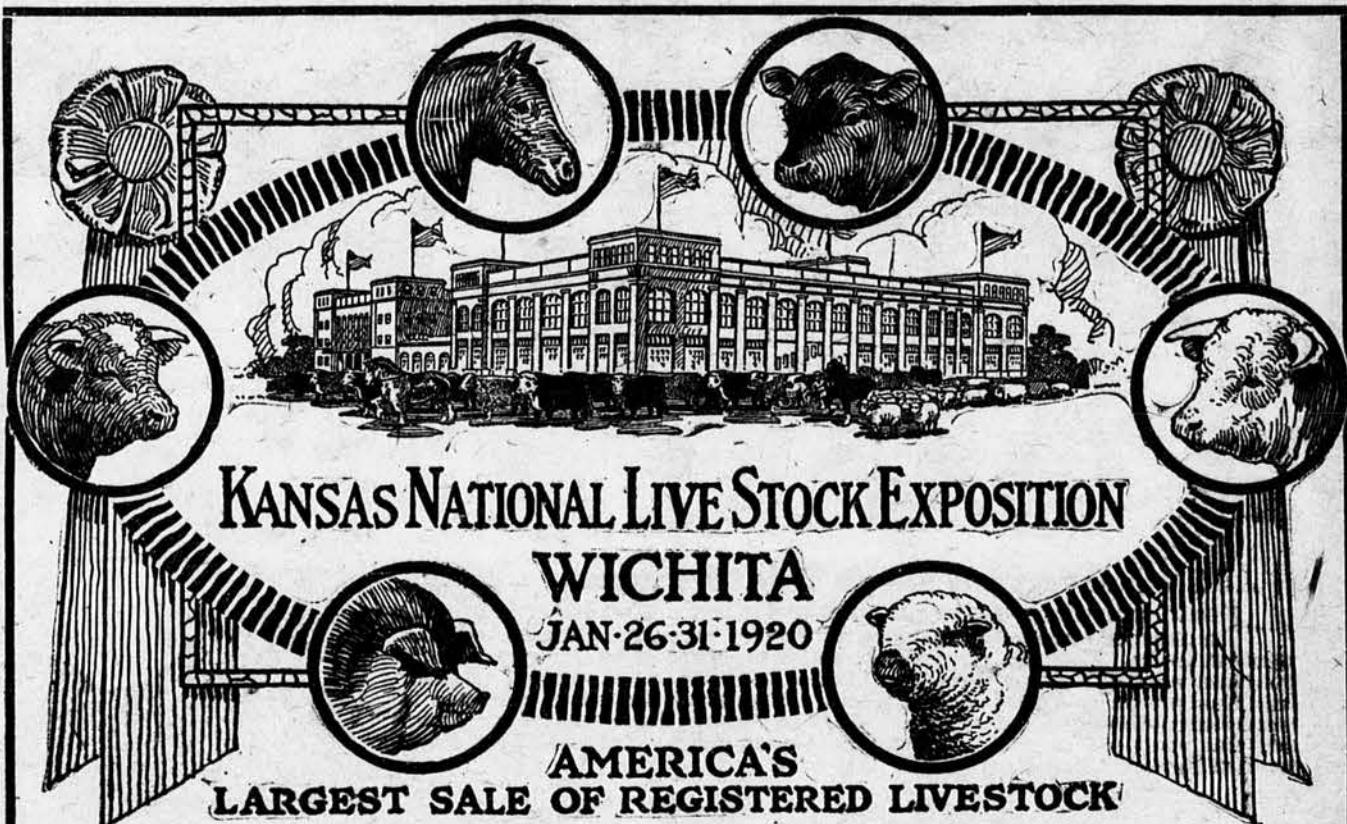
A young man entered the village shop and complained to the owner that a ham he had purchased there a few days before had proved not to be good. "The ham is all right, sir!" insisted the shopkeeper.

"No; it isn't," insisted the other. "It's bad!"

"How can that be," continued the shopkeeper, "when it was cured only last week?"

The young man reflected a moment, and then suggested:

"Maybe it's had a relapse."—London Lightly.



850 HORSES, JACKS, CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE AT PUBLIC AUCTION 850

75—HEREFORD SHOW CATTLE—75
SELL IN THE PURPLE RIBBON SALE
9 A. M. JANUARY 28

100—HEREFORD BREEDING CATTLE—100
SELL IN THE BREEDERS' SALE
1 P. M. JANUARY 28

No less than eight International Grand Champion Bulls are represented by their sons and daughters—Ardmore, Repeater, Bocaldo 6th, Gay Lad 6th, Point Comfort 14th, Perfection Fairfax and Prince Rupert 8th

OTHER FAMOUS SIRES REPRESENTED ARE

Bonnie Lad 20th, Gay Lad 9th, Fred Real, Dale Fairfax, Young Gay Lad, Russell Fairfax, Lawrence Fairfax, Schucknall Monarch, Generous 5th, Braemore, Beau Onward, Buddy L., Monarch and many others.

75—SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—75
SELL IN THE PURPLE RIBBON SALE
9 A. M. JANUARY 29

100—SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS—100
SELL IN THE BREEDERS' SALE
1 P. M. JANUARY 29

The grandest lot of famous sires ever represented in one sale—Imp. Bapton Corporal, Imp. British Emblem, Cumberland Type, Cumberland Marshal, Village Marshal, Fair Acres Sultan, 2d Fair Acres Sultan, Pleasant Acres Sultan, Revolution, Villager Jr., Searchlight, Watonga Searchlight, Dale's Renown, Matchless Dale, Missie's Last and many others.

50—ABERDEEN-ANGUS—50
SALE AT 2 P. M. JANUARY 30.

The best ever sold in Kansas, bred to such bulls as the 50-times champion Plowman, the \$9,200 grand champion Black Cap Poe and the grand champion Ben Hur of Lone Dell.

75—HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN—75
SALE AT 1 P. M. JANUARY 30.

Sired by and bred to such sires as the \$10,000 42-lb. King Mutual Katy, a 31-lb. son of King of The Pontiacs, a 30-lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, a 38-lb. son of the \$60,000 Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.

100—IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERONS—100
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 31

Including 10 Sons and Grandsons, 10 Daughters and Granddaughters of THE WORLD'S FAMOUS \$40,000 GRAND CHAMPION CARNOT

We sell the dam of Carinn, the 1919 Illinois State Fair Grand Champion, rebred to Carnot. Her foal will be an own brother or sister to Carinn.

25—IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED—25
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 30.
Belgian Stallions, Mares and Colts. 10 Coach and Road Horses.

20—MAMMOTH JACKS—20
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 30.
A splendid lot of big-boned 15 to 16-hand jacks. 10 high class jennets.

50—POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS—50
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 31

7 gilts sired by the world's grand champion Caldwell's Big Bob; 20 gilts sired by the grand champion Big Bob Jumbo; 5 gilts by the 1,200 lb. grand champion Big Sensation, etc. The best yearling boar in Kansas, weight 900 lbs. at 17 months.

45—DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS—45
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 30.

5 gilts sired by and 5 sows bred to Pathfinder Jr., first-prize aged boar at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1919. 12 line-bred Defender gilts; 3 gilts by Calculator; a line-bred Orion's Cherry King. They are bred like Great Orion Sensation, etc.

100—BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES—100
SALE AT 1 P. M. JANUARY 27.

Every ewe from a prize winning flock at the 1919 State Fairs. More Grand Champion blood and more prize winning animals have been assembled for this sale than were ever offered in one sale anywhere on the FACE OF THE EARTH.

50—BRED HAMPSHIRE EWES—50
SALE AT 9 A. M. JANUARY 27.

Our premium list is illustrated with 50 or more cuts, showing most of the Grand Champions represented in the sales. It is the finest booklet of the kind ever issued. It is free. Write for it today and mention The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

F. S. KIRK, Manager, WICHITA, KANSAS

160 Hens 1500 Eggs

LAST winter eggs sold as high as \$1.00 a dozen. I predict that this winter eggs will go even higher. This is my judgment as America's foremost poultry expert. Poultry raisers are going to reap tremendous profits. You, too, can make sure of a big egg yield by giving your hens a few cents' worth of Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic. This product has already been tried, tested and proven by 400,000 chicken raisers. It has stood the test of years and is acknowledged the best and most successful egg producer on the market today. Every day that you don't use it means that you are losing money. Start with a few cents' worth of Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic. Act now!



Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

That's the experience of one enthusiastic poultry raiser who wrote me. Read the wonderful testimonials printed below and remember they are just a few out of thousands.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs

I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.—MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

27 Eggs Instead of 1

I began feeding "More Eggs" Tonic to my flock of hens in November. At that time I was getting one egg every other day. Then on Dec. 5th I brought in 27, which is pretty good for this time of the year. I think "More Eggs" Tonic is fine.—MRS. E. H. PALMER, Dundee, Mich.



8988 Eggs from 125 Hens

Since using the "More Eggs" I have got more eggs than any time I have been in the poultry business, about thirty years. Since the 15th of March to November 15th I have marketed 740 dozen and only have 125 hens.—MRS. W. S. DEARL, Exline, Iowa.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package

Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs". From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1368 eggs.—A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

FREE This \$1 Package

I have convinced over 400,000 poultry raisers of the value of my "More Eggs" tonic. If I haven't as yet convinced you, it's merely because you haven't given me the chance. I want to convince you; in fact, am more than anxious that you may know, not from the experience of others alone, but from your own experience, of its great advantage in increasing the egg yield of your hens.

Will you give me the chance to prove to you its great merit? My free offer is made in the sincere hope and with the sole purpose of getting you to give me this very opportunity. I know what your verdict will be when you once try "MORE EGGS"—but my great difficulty is to get you to ACT—to get you to decide NOW that you will give "MORE EGGS" an honest and fair trial. Won't you do this—won't you do it when, in your own interest, I offer you a package FREE, just to show you what I can do for you in making your hens lay more eggs? Why doubt? Why delay? Others are getting more eggs than they ever dreamed of getting; you can do the same, and eggs today, you know, represent real dollars.

How to Get the Free Package

Fill in and mail to me the coupon below. Enclose only \$1.00, the price of one package. I will send you two \$1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS"; one package FREE! Keep the extra package; or, better still, sell it to a poultry friend, so you can get your money back and have your own package for nothing.

\$1 Package FREE

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert
6701 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Reefer:—I accept your offer. Send me the two \$1.00 packages of Reefer's "More Eggs" for which I enclose \$1.00. You agree to refund \$1.00 if both of these packages do not prove satisfactory in every way.

Name.....

Address.....

Send Coupon!

Just fill in and mail coupon with only one dollar. I will immediately send you two \$1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS," the extra package being FREE! Don't wait—take advantage of this free offer TODAY! Eggs are steadily advancing in price and will reach the \$1.00 per dozen mark long before the middle of winter. Reap the BIG profits "MORE EGGS" will make for you. Don't let your neighbor get the advantage of you—you, too, can have plenty of eggs to sell when the price is highest, if you'll only act NOW! Every day's delay means extra egg profits lost. Send the coupon today! Right now!

E. J. Reefer
Backed By a Million Dollars!

Poultry Expert
6701 Reefer Building
Kansas City, Missouri



"A Godsend"

says one user of "More Eggs."
I received your "More Eggs" Tonic and found it was a great Godsend. I was only getting 1 egg a day, and now I am getting 50 per day.
MYRTLE ICE, Boston, Ky.

400,000 Poultry Raisers Praise "More Eggs"

The few letters printed below voice the sentiment of over 400,000 poultry raisers in all parts of America who have bought, tried and tested my "MORE EGGS" tonic. Their experience is a true sign of what you may expect and can do in increasing your egg yield through the use of "MORE EGGS," the most wonderful egg producer known.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor

I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, etc. some and had 1½ dozen left.
MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens

The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting 5 or 6 eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1200 eggs. I never saw the equal.
EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens

I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200 worth of eggs from 44 hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.
G. THODE, Sterling, Kans., R. No. 2, Box 47.

1368 Eggs After One Package

Last fall I bought a package of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1368 eggs. A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

1707 Eggs in 21 Days

I read the report of the woman poultry raiser in Waverly, Mo., only ten miles from Dover, getting 1500 eggs from 160 hens in 21 days. I have that record beaten a country block. I have only 135 hens and in 21 days I got 1707 eggs. Beat that if you can. I am feeding "More Eggs" to my hens.
MRS. WILLARD SMITH, Dover, Mo.

858 Eggs in 21 Days—Used Two Boxes of "More Eggs"

I have fed about two packages of your egg tonic to 60 hens and have gotten 858 eggs from Jan. 21 to Feb. 11, and I think that is wonderful.
MRS. ERNEST RUBISON, Republic, Mo.

Gets 35 Eggs Instead of 5

I have used Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic only two weeks and can see a great improvement in my hens. I get from 30 to 35 eggs a day now. Before I started using "More Eggs" Tonic I got 4 or 5 eggs a day.
MRS. W. T. JOHNSON, Box 94, Pelican, La.

Didn't Get an Egg Until Using "More Eggs"

Enclosed find check for \$5.00 to pay for "More Eggs" Tonic. We have 200 hens and have not got an egg for two months until we began to feed your tonic. Please send me your agent's terms. It will sell very well.
JOS. E. MCKEE, Norton, Kans.

Results Guaranteed!

Here is the facsimile of the guarantee of a million dollar bank that "More Eggs" will produce results. The Million dollar bank guarantees to refund your money if you are not satisfied. You run no risk.

A Million Dollar Bank Guarantee

Absolute Satisfaction or Money Back

Merchants Bank
Kansas City, Mo.

Resources—over \$1,000,000.00

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Mr. E. J. Reefer has deposited in this Bank Ten Thousand Dollars. Out of this special fund this Bank is authorized and does hereby guarantee to return to any of Mr. Reefer's customers the total amount of their purchases from him, if the goods purchased are not entirely satisfactory in every way or if Mr. Reefer fails to do as he agrees.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Davis
Vice President

You, too—

can get more eggs from your hens. Surely, if Reefer's "More Eggs" can bring such wonderful results for 400,000 chicken raisers all over the country, it can do the same for you. Read the letters—double, yes triple egg production! Don't hesitate. Read my free offer. You take no risk. Results guaranteed. Send the coupon today—once.