

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

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BOYS AND GIRLS AT FAIR

Jefferson County Promotes Club Work Through Fair at Valley Falls

By MRS. JESSIE S. McCAFFERTY, County Club Leader

COME take a trip with me to the county fair. The day is fine, neither too hot nor too cold. The boys and girls are all ready early for they feel that this is their fair. They are club members and the fair has a class for club members, so they may compete against each other for premiums and not against "grown ups" who are experts. Some of the girls have baked biscuits, others have canned fruit. Both boys and girls belong to the poultry clubs and have sent chickens. One boy belongs to both the calf and corn clubs, others are garden club members and several belong to the pig club so everyone is interested as each has sent something to the fair.

Today is the day the judge will decide on the club awards and every boy and girl is eager to know who will win. They start in motor cars and arrive early that they may view the livestock and other farm products before the crowd gets large. A small city of tents is seen as they reach the fair ground, tents for cattle, tents for horses, tents for hogs, one for the pig club hogs and one for the hogs that belong to the men. A tent for chickens, one for fancy work, one for canning and bread, and a tent for the farm bureau. This tent is filled with corn and vegetables sent in by the club members and it is this tent that the demonstrations are to be given.

Wallace McClenny goes at once to the tent where the calves are being judged and is delighted to find that his calf has taken first place. Of course Wallace thought all the time that his calf was a good one but thinks more of it now than ever now that the judge has pointed out her fine qualities. Second place is awarded to Duane McClenny, third to Lowell McClenny and fourth to Arthur McCaig. Now the boys and girls go with the judge and watch him judge the pigs. Edgar thinks he has a good pig so is somewhat disappointed when the blue ribbon is placed on the pen where Grace Ferrell has her pig. To be beaten at all is bad enough, but to be beaten by a girl! But here the most important work of the judge must be done—to tell these interested boys and girls why Grace's pig has won. While the pigs are judged as fat hogs there are other things to consider. This pig with the blue ribbon stands up well on its toes, has a smooth arched back, has properly turned ears that do not hide its eyes, and has good form all over. After listening to the judge Edgar feels better and decides to try harder next year and to be a little more particular about the selection of his pig.

Edmond Coleman is awarded second place and Everett Farrell gets third. The fair association is so well pleased with the showing made by the pig club members that they allow the pigs to be judged from a breeders' standpoint also and duplicate the premiums offered on them as fat hogs. All pigs winning a

fat hogs are thrown out as it is the desire of the fair association to have the premiums passed around as far as possible. This time the premiums all go to the boys. Ralph Barnes gets first, Clarence Barnett, second and Clyde Hatfield third. The members learned that a pig being developed as a breeder must not have all slop for feed or it will spoil its shape and that the pigs do better if they have pasture and a balanced ration. All feel satisfied with the judge's decisions as the reasons are apparent when once they are pointed out. Most of them express a desire to go in the pig club again next year.

Now to the corn judging. While this is strictly a boys' project in Jefferson County, the girls are interested and watch the judging. The first week in September is a little too early for the corn to mature, yet there are several ten ear samples. The judge lays each sample out in a row and compares length, size, rows quality and size of cobs. He chooses the four best samples and places them, first going to Glenn Abbott of the Ozawie Club, second to Charles Kuchera of the McLouth Club, third to Gleason Freeman, of the McLouth Club and fourth to Howard Bigham of the Ozawie club.

Poultry comes next. There are some chickens good enough to send on to the State Fair. The judge soon selects the winners and gives the reasons as he did with the pigs and corn. First place goes to Etta Brown, of Prairieview club. Her Buff Leghorns were later sent to Topeka and Hutchinson where they won first prize and sweepstakes. She will get a free trip to the short course at the Kansas Agricultural College Farm and Home week. Second place goes to Frank Potts of Dunavant and third to Grace Hudson of Dunavant. Now comes the

vegetables and the boys and girls are about equally divided here as they are in the poultry club. Several boys have sent exhibits but the first three places go to girls. Josephine Burkett gets first, Vera Early, second and Winifred Dean, third. All three girls are from the Valley Falls' club. The bread and canning exhibits are to be judged by another person, Mrs. Allard, who came from the Agricultural College. The boys think they do not care to watch and go off to the races. A few of them stay.

The bread first, says Mrs. Allard. It is easy to tell the first prize bread as the biscuits are an even golden brown all over, all the same size and when broken are found to be light, flaky, uniform and of good flavor. First place goes to Velma Dunn of Oskaloosa, second to Essie Workman of Newman and third to Opal Garrett of Oskaloosa. No bread was entered by boys.

A girl won first on her pig but a boy wins first in canning. The prizes here are awarded to teams of two members, a senior and a junior composing the team. First place goes to Mrs. Vida Booth and her son Edgar, second to Mrs. Ella Keener and her junior partner Helen Muncil, third to Mrs. Birdie Keener and daughter Florence. The girls who watch the judge learn that they must have a full pack, liquid clear and a uniform product. Some of them will try harder next year for besides the chance to win prizes they are learning to can products that will cut down the high cost of living.

Now the judging is all over and it is time for the bread and canning demonstrations. The girls are interested for the club teams are making a game of their work and will enter a state contest at the Kansas free fair where they will contest for money prizes. The bak-

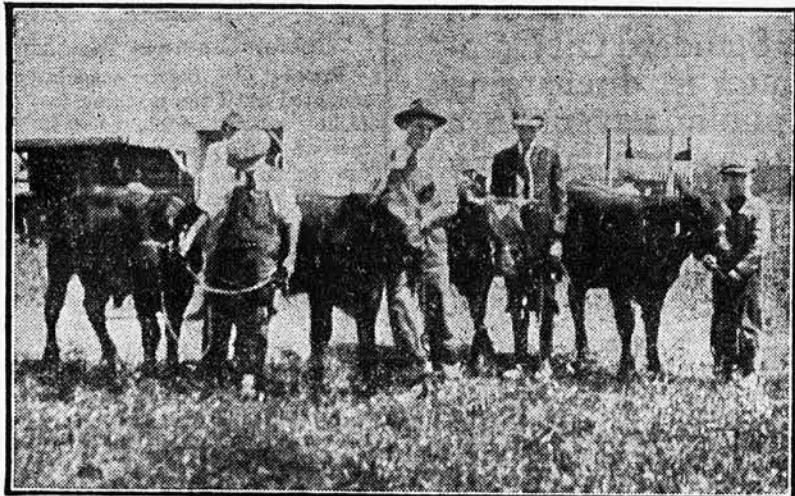
ing comes first. The team is in uniform and step around just as though they enjoyed baking bread. The girls on the team are, captain, Opal Garrett of Oskaloosa, first lieutenant, Velma Dunn of Oskaloosa. Velma has baked 297 bakings of club bread and is familiar with the work. Frank Gragg, president of the fair association, uses some of his valuable time in watching the baking team. He commends the girls very highly on their accomplishment. He says that these girls know more about bread, flour and wheat than many married women. When the biscuits are ready to pass, Josephine Burkett, one of the garden and canning club members donates a jar of tomato preserves that she has made from tomatoes raised in her garden. The biscuits were good and the preserves made them taste better.

Now the canning team will put on their demonstration in the canning of fruit and vegetables by the one period cold pack method. The girls are, captain Ivah Welter of Perry; first team mate, Kathryn Welter of Williamstown; second team mate, Margaret Beisecker of Williamstown. They are quite familiar with the work and make the demonstration so clear that one can go home and can by this method. Many women say they have been helped and will try out this method which they had thought so impractical. "If girls can do it of course we can," they say. Mr. Murray the secretary of the fair, found time to watch the canning demonstration, and wants the girls to come back next year. Several girls say they will try out for this contest another year. Much to the regret of every one there are no samples of the canning to pass around.

The boys and girls still have time to take in a few other things, throwing for baby dolls, eating hamberg, going to the show, etc. Of course there were products shown by the grown people, but there is no room left to tell about that. The drivers (usually the fathers) begin to get their loads together for the trip home. At last the fair ground is left behind and the boys and girls are on the way home wishing that fairs would occur more often and that every county fair would add a club department.

There is mighty little comfort after the fire in the words "defective flue." There should be no such thing as a defective flue, but carelessness and neglect, synonymous terms, ever were and always will be a part of humankind. A good time to see that your flues are not defective is the fall time, the winter time, the spring time and the "good old summer time."

Barnyard manure, well rotted, is an excellent fertilizer to put on the lawn early in winter just before snow flies. It holds the snow as well as soaks into the ground and builds up the plants.



BOYS OF BEEF CATTLE CLUB SHOWING CALVES AT VALLEY FALLS FAIR

What Bulk Storage Means to YOU

ONE of the major services which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) renders you, is to maintain at all times, at convenient points throughout the territory it serves, large storage tanks filled with gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils for quick delivery to you when you need them.

Assume for a moment what would happen if severe weather or unforeseen transportation conditions should cut off deliveries from the refinery for a week, and that no appreciable surplus was available.

You would walk for your groceries. Your physician would be slow in arriving in case of sickness. Business generally would suffer through inability to make deliveries.

In a word, unless the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) maintains a tremendous surplus in the field at all times your domestic and commercial welfare would be jeopardized.

This vast storage of 156,528,950 gallons is but a single cog in the giant wheel of usefulness which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) operates in discharging its obligations as a public servant in a manner satisfactory and beneficial to all.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1850

MECHANICS ON THE FARM

Items of Interest About Automobiles, Engines, Tractors and Motorcycles

Farm Lighting Plants

People are living who have seen the tallow dip displaced by the candle; the candle by the kerosene lamp, the kerosene lamp by the gasoline lighting system, which in turn was displaced by acetylene and are now witnessing the transformation whereby electricity is taking the place of all means in the making of night into day.

It is not so many years ago that only the larger cities had street lights of greater volume than that of kerosene lamps with "steen" candle power, whose rays would penetrate, under favorable conditions, half the length of a block. Today many towns with as few people as one thousand boast of their "white way" as a result of the onward march of electricity, and now comes the farmer with a demand for "more light."

To meet this demand a number of manufacturers of electrical equipment have placed on the market individual lighting and power plants, capable of not only lighting the "whole ranch," but of providing power for pumping, grinding, churning, washing, sweeping, etc., heat for ironing and even cooking, to the end that the farmer, for a small investment, may enjoy many of the conveniences and comforts heretofore only in the reach of his city brother. In addition, much of the drudgery incident to farm life has been taken from the good wife and life is made more worth living.

With the advent of this "godsend" to the farmer, and those near and dear to him, have come dangers. The state fire marshal in his September bulletin offers the following counsel to those planning to install individual electric plants:

"Lay off" the fellow who, in order to sell his machine, says it can be installed by anybody. Electricity properly safeguarded is, without doubt, the safest means for power and light; improperly installed, one of the most dangerous to life and property.

"Take no stock in the salesman who tells you that an expert is not necessary to wire your premises. A lighted match may be more expeditious, but it can be no more certain or efficacious than improper electric wiring—if you want to see things burn.

"Deal only with responsible dealers and buy the plant installed, not f.o.b. factory or even delivered at your premises. This will assure you service and efficiency and, above all, safety. No responsible dealer will put incompetents on a job.

"There is a certain code—that of the National Board of Fire Underwriters—which should be followed in wiring for electrical current. Insist that your job be done according to that code. Any other plan may be dangerous.

"Because you are installing a low voltage plant don't be deceived into the belief that it is less dangerous. A low voltage electric system improperly installed is a menace to life and property."

Better Care for Machinery

Prices of farm machinery have mounted until the machine cost per acre is now nearly double what it was formerly. This fact should direct our attention to the matter of giving better care to our farm equipment. The useful life of the machine is no longer now than it was when prices were much lower. One of the greatest sources of loss in farm machinery is the loss from the lack of housing. This cost should not exceed 4 per cent annually of the value of the machinery housed. That is, if a machine shed cost \$800, the annual cost of the shed could be figured about as follows: Interest on \$800 at 6 per cent, \$48; depreciation of shed, 2 per cent, \$16; interest, \$2; taxes, \$2; repairs, paint, etc., \$4. The total, \$72, is

4 per cent of \$1,800, therefore a that cost \$800 should house at \$1,800 worth of farm machinery. This is true, the cost of shelter of chimes would be approximately 4 cent of their value, or it would about \$4 a year to house a machine cost \$100. If the shed can be built less money, the machinery cost and of production will be correspondingly reduced."

Repair Your Car Window

Jack Frost is on his way; he will be in our midst. Unlike the cur of tion, his bite is worse than his bark.

Now is the logical time to repair broken lights in the storm curtain the car, and it is astonishing how cars one sees on the streets that not at least one broken window and it is equally astonishing what of cold a single broken light will loose upon the unhappy occupants of open type car on a cold winter's day.

Repairing of broken window light this type of car is a very simple operation. The work can be done by the owner himself in an hour of his time and the necessary materials—efficient transparent sheeting and a of pyroxylin cement—may be purchased at any auto supply store.

The windows are sewed in with double row of stitches. First, cut inside row of stitching. Leave the ond row. Then cut out the broken leaving a strip about one-half inch all around and held in place by stitching left intact. Cut the new the right size and cement it to the left on the old pane.

This method makes the cost of replacement less than a dollar.

The success of the method depends using the right kind of cement; in one made on a pyroxylin base. The because the cement and the transparent sheeting are both made of the same ingredients. Cotton is the base. A roxylin cement combines with the ing in such a way that the two of sheeting become a practically homogeneous unit.

Glues, cements and pastes made other bases do not combine with sheeting; hence the joint cannot be as securely with them.

"Farm Implement Houses" is the of a bulletin just issued by the neering experiment station of our cultural college at Manhattan. It is a very timely publication. Since machinery has so greatly increased cost it is doubly important that properly protected. Location, ge considerations and construction features are among the points taken up, and specifications are given for both open type of implement house and closed type. The pamphlet can be obtained without cost by addressing neering Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

The habit of almost every automobile owner or operator of filling the gas tank while the motor is running is the most dangerous one and there should be most rigid regulations forbidding it. The state fire marshal is constantly receiving reports of fires which originate in this manner and yet we doubt if people realize just how dangerous operation is. For the individual who never had the matter brought to his attention, there may be an excuse with the garage man who knows the ger of the practice, there is no excuse. A lighted cigar or cigaret is also a dangerous proposition to have near a tank while it is being filled, and there are thousands who take the daily.

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KANSAS STATE FARM BUREAU

Some forty or more farmers, de-
legated by their respective county farm
bureaus to consider the formation of a
state farm bureau federation, met at
the Agricultural College Tuesday, Octo-
ber 21. There are now forty-nine county
farm bureaus in the state actively at
work, and nearly all of them had sent
delegates to this conference.

The function of the county farm bu-
reau is to direct and co-ordinate the
work of the county agent, who is its
employed executive. The farm bureau
has become an important force in pro-
moting better agricultural methods and
better agricultural conditions generally.
Almost invariably in its membership will
be found the forward-looking farmers of
the county. Probably the most impor-
tant function of the bureau is to de-
velop agricultural leadership. No or-
ganization can become effective without
leaders of clear vision, who are willing
to accept responsibility for in-
terpreting and putting into action the
thought and sentiment of the group or
community in question.

It has been thought by many that the
next step in farm bureau evolution
should be the federation of the county
bureaus into a state bureau, and follow-
ing this a federation of state bureaus
into a national farm bureau. A number
of states have already taken this step,
among them being New York, Illinois,
Iowa and Missouri. A committee is now
at work planning for a delegate meeting
to be held in Chicago this month for
the purpose of considering the forma-
tion of a national federation of farm
bureaus. The western member of this
committee—Mr. Gray, of Missouri—was
present at the Manhattan conference.

The federation proposed cannot be a
nation-wide organization, since the
county farm bureau organization is sec-
tional. In the southern states, or those in
which the Smith-Lever funds are admin-
istered by the Southern States Rela-
tion Service of the United States De-
partment of Agriculture, county farm
bureaus are not in operation. Okla-
homa, West Virginia and Kentucky are
the only states in this group in which
the county agent work is now directed
by the local organization of a farm bu-
reau having as its members bona fide
farmers of the county. This point came
up in the cross-examination of Mr.
Gray by delegates present. He explained
that the name suggested—the American
Farm Bureau Association—took account
of the fact that the federation could not,
at the present at least, be fully na-
tional in character.

The meeting in Manhattan to take up
the organization of a state farm bureau
was the outgrowth of action taken by
county farm bureau representatives in a
state conference a year ago, at which
time a committee was appointed with
instructions to carefully consider the
feasibility of such a federation and re-
port at a later meeting. This commit-
tee has had a number of meetings, and
brought in a favorable report at the
conference last week. A suggested con-
stitution was submitted and finally
passed by a unanimous vote of the dele-
gates present. The purpose of the fed-
eration as set forth was to aid in edu-
cation, economy of production, efficiency
of transportation and distribution of
products, marketing, and every idea for
the forwarding and uplifting of the ag-
ricultural interests of the state. The
constitution as adopted will be submit-
ted to the county bureaus of the state
for approval and ratification. We were

compelled to leave the meeting before
it was decided how many or what pro-
portion of the bureaus would have to
ratify before the state bureau became a
reality. In the press reports given out
it is stated that the state bureau will
exist when a majority of the bureaus
represented at the delegate meeting
have approved. In our judgment, it
would have been better to require more
than a bare majority and to have in-
cluded every farm bureau in the state,
whether represented at the meeting or
not. A delegate was also appointed to
represent the state in the Chicago meet-
ing to consider the formation of the
American Farm Bureau Federation.

The members and leaders of other
farmer organizations are watching this
movement most closely. A number of
the leaders and active members of such
organizations as the Grange and Farm-
ers' Union were present as delegates
from farm bureaus at the Manhattan
conference. Somehow agriculture has
not, as yet, been able to perfect an in-
clusive organization which could speak
for its main interests as the American
Federation of Labor speaks for labor.
The difficulty seems to be that the dif-
ferent farmer organizations have so
many conflicting and diverse interests
that they cannot formulate a few fun-
damentals upon which all can unite. It
is to the interest of some classes to
have this condition continue. As long
as there are a multitude of voices speak-
ing for agriculture we are not likely to
get anywhere in obtaining proper rec-
ognition of the industry as a whole.

In welcoming the delegates at this
conference, President Jardine of the Ag-
ricultural College, while approving the
idea of a federation of farm bureaus,
urged that full recognition be given to
all existing machinery in forming such
a federation. There are farm organiza-
tions now doing certain specific things,
and it would be a serious mistake to
attempt to supersede machinery which
is now functioning along the desired
lines with new and untried machinery
for doing the same thing.

We have not, as yet, had opportunity
to study the constitution adopted for
this state federation, but in listening to
the various sections as they were read
and discussed, we gathered that the or-
ganization is being formed along rather
conservative lines. We may have more
to say about it later.

SELECT YOUR KAFIR SEED

Again we would urge the immediate
selection of kafir seed for next year's
planting. A few forehanded farmers
have probably already saved the seed
they will need, but we fear the rank
and file are not following this practice.
There is only one time of the year to
pick the seed of the grain sorghums, and
that is in the fall while the crop is
standing, if possible. As we have many
times said, it is even more important to
select kafir seed in the field than it is
to select seed corn in the field.

The grain sorghums in Kansas have
more generally matured seed this fall
than usual. The growing conditions
were favorable through the fall, and the
first real killing frost did not occur un-
til late. Too often the grower of grain
sorghum meets with disappointment be-
cause a crop, giving every promise of
being a heavy one, is hit by a killing
frost before it has reached full maturity.
The only way to avoid this is to select
seed of early-maturing heads. The heads
which mature early, if planted, will pro-
duce plants of early maturity the fol-

lowing season. The sure way to get
these early-maturing heads is to pick
them from the field as soon as they
mature. Failing in this, the next best
plan is to select the heads as soon as
possible, taking pains to save those giv-
ing indications of having been ripe well
in advance of the average first killing
frost.

A thoroughly uniform field of grain
sorghum is not by any means common.
Many a grower is disappointed in grow-
ing grain sorghums because his crop
seemingly consists of a conglomerate
mixture of varieties, many of them,
without doubt, simply hybrids. This
can be overcome by selecting seed heads
of uniform type and color. Ralph Ken-
ney, extension specialist in crops at our
Agricultural College, states that it is his
belief that less than one-third of the
kafir and cane fields in Kansas are even
reasonably pure. A few of these fields
might be made reasonably better for
seed purposes by simply cutting off the
scattering off-type heads before harvest-
ing the crop as a whole.

Fields in which the heads are of vari-
able heights not only are variable in
date of maturity but are troublesome to
head, whether this is done by hand or
by the use of a grain header or some
other mechanical device. Tests made
have shown that practically all the
stalks grown from the same head will
usually mature within six inches of the
same height. By selecting heads from
plants of the same height and general
type it is possible to produce a crop of
reasonable uniformity as a result of a
single year's selection.

It is also well to select heads which
have grown well out of the boot, or
upper leaf sheath. The covered portion
of a head makes a gathering place for
insects, and holds moisture which tends
to cause the seed to spoil.

Considerable importance was formerly
given to the number of whorls, or
branches, in kafir heads. Careful ex-
perimental observation has developed the
fact that the number of whorls, or
joints, does not necessarily insure a
heavy head of grain. In fact, the heav-
ier heads are uniformly those having a
fewer number of whorls, or joints, says
Mr. Kenney. This would indicate that
the size and weight of the head should
be given primary importance, rather
than its structural makeup.

It is almost impossible to safely store
seed of the grain sorghums after it has
been threshed. Kafir seed containing a
little too much moisture may easily heat
enough in a day or two to destroy its
germination. The ideal method of stor-
ing seed of grain sorghums is in the
head.

DO PACKERS CONTROL?

The steady decline of hog prices leads
one to wonder if the packers did not
know exactly what they were talking
about when they ventured to predict in
their conference with the Kansas live
stock men that the market would go
lower than it was at that time. Many
and various reasons were given as to
why the hog market was due for a fur-
ther drop, but the prediction was made
with such confidence, and the action of
the market has so closely followed the
prediction made, that one cannot refrain
from the suspicion that things have so
happened because the packers are in con-
trol and have simply hammered the
market down in accordance with their
own plans. As far as the producers can
see, there is absolutely no reason why
hogs should continue to go off in price.

The producer also is still vainly watch-
ing for some indication of cheaper retail
cuts. Who is getting the difference be-
tween the \$23 a hundred for hogs of
some weeks ago and the \$12 a hundred
now prevailing?

ENTOMOLOGICAL REPORT

A most valuable pamphlet, namely the
Sixth Annual Report of the Kansas En-
tomological Commission, has just come
from the state printing plant. The out-
standing feature is the report of the
state apiarist. The bee inspection work
has been most efficiently performed.
There are great possibilities along the
line of bee keeping and this report should
do much to encourage the keeping of bees
upon our farms. A number of practical
papers and articles on beekeeping are
included in the report. Publications of
this sort should be in the hands of the
persons for whom they are prepared.
There should be a wide call for this re-
port of the entomological commission.
If you desire a copy, send your request
to O. F. Whitney, Secretary State En-
tomological Commission, Topeka, Kansas.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BILL

What is known as the Capper-Hers-
man bill, a measure which permits by
specific and affirmative authority col-
lective bargaining among farmers, seems
to have many friends in the Senate. If
this bill becomes a law there will be an
end to the business of arresting agri-
culturalists who assemble and operate
for what they believe to be the common
good of the food producer. Senator Ster-
ling, of South Dakota, said the bill would
certainly be accepted by the Senate.

The bill allows farmers to make col-
lective sales, prescribe conditions under
which the sales can be made and declares
that such organizations, members, offi-
cers, shareholders and directors shall not
be held to have violated the law or con-
stitute an organization in restraint of
trade. As Senator Sterling understands
it this bill is not to be regarded as a
specific exemption, but rather a clarifi-
cation of the Clayton bill.

Neither Congress nor any other power
has the right to grant a man or collec-
tion of men the privilege of doing any-
thing that is fundamentally wrong, Sen-
ator Sterling insists. But farmers have
the inherent and fundamental right to
organize, to consult with each other, to
prescribe terms of sales and such like.
The Capper-Hersman bill simply affirms
this right. It is not an exemption, but
a declaration of a right which the Clay-
ton bill properly understood and inter-
preted never took away.

Associations of farmers must have
capital stock, Senator Sterling declared.
But as he understood it there are no
dividends within the meaning of such a
term, paid on such stock. To use the
word dividend or profit is to make use
of a misnomer when so applied. The so-
called profit is simply that part of the
contribution of the farmer which has not
been used. It is the saving he has made
through collective bargaining.

The National Board of Farm Organi-
zations has always insisted that the Clay-
ton act was not intended to forbid the
organization and operation of associa-
tions of farmers which were manifestly
organized in the interest both of the con-
sumer and producer and also for their
protection against manipulators and
speculators.

The biggest leak in the dairy busi-
ness comes through keeping two cows
to do the work of one.

SAFE AND SANE FARMING

Diversified Crops Fed to Livestock Dependable System for Kansas

By J. C. MOHLER, to County Agents in Conference

WHAT is safe and sane farming for Kansas? It is religiously following the methods proven by experience to be most dependably profitable under Kansas conditions, taking the runs of the years, and with due regard to maintaining the fertility of the soil. Briefly, these methods in Kansas are the growing of crops found best adapted to soils and climates coupled with the raising of livestock—invariably a diversity of crops with animal husbandry. Go where one will in Kansas it is easily determined that those who have prospered most throughout the years, those who are noted for continued residence in a community, are those who have given intelligent attention to the breeding and rearing and feeding of live stock. Outward evidences of their financial rating are seen in the improvements to the farms, as the substantially built and painted barns, the well-kept and modern homes, the tilth of the fields and the general appearance of comfort and contentment. Other evidences of their material worth are revealed by their bank accounts. There is no hesitancy in laying down a hard and fast rule that livestock must figure prominently in any system of farming that will long survive.

This is merely reiterating what everyone who reads these lines has heard over and over again. It is not an original discovery, which assertion of course is trite, for this knowledge was brought to light ages ago, and has been verified throughout the world's history. But, because it is true and vitally important, we must keep the principle constantly before us. Pounding away on this line will gradually bring results, as surely as the constant dripping of the water will wear away the hardest stone.

Kansas cannot help but be greatly concerned as to what methods are best for developing and upbuilding her agriculture, for Kansas is so essentially an agricultural state, and the welfare and happiness of the large majority of our workers depend on this single industry. We will never be making the most of our opportunities, however, nor doing our full duty to ourselves or to a world that looks expectantly to Kansas for food because of our peculiar advantages for producing it, until we adopt systems of farm management that more generally include livestock.

Striving for Agricultural Balance

Kansas has been systematically striving for an agricultural balance of diversified farming, and good progress has been made, but in recent years Kansas has slipped backward somewhat. It is incumbent on us to stiffen up and take a fresh grip upon ourselves, if we are to benefit by what we have learned through long years of patient effort and costly experience.

A glance at the record shows quite unmistakably that the trend of Kansas agriculture has been toward enlarged acreages planted to crops and increased crop production, while standing still or going backward in livestock.

Numerically at least, according to returns of assessors as of March 1 each year, cattle production reached its highest mark in Kansas in 1904 with 2,757,000 head exclusive of milk cows. In ten of the eleven years, beginning with 1899, the state had more than 2,000,000 head of stock cattle. There was a more or less gradual decrease since the record year of 1904 until in 1914 Kansas possessed fewer cattle than in any previous year since 1896. There was a decided increase in cattle in 1915 although the number was under the two million mark. For the three years following, 1916-1918, the number of stock cattle was increased to more than 2,000,000 head each year, although the average number on hand March 1 for the ten years, 1909-1918 would be less than two million an-

nually, while in the preceding decade the average was considerably more than 2,000,000 head. Values have risen at such a rate that the cattle, although fewer in number last year, were worth more in the aggregate and in the average per head of all classes than perhaps in any prior year. Record values, however, by no means offset the need of Kansas for infinitely more beef animals, but rather would seem to emphasize that need—to make it more imperative.

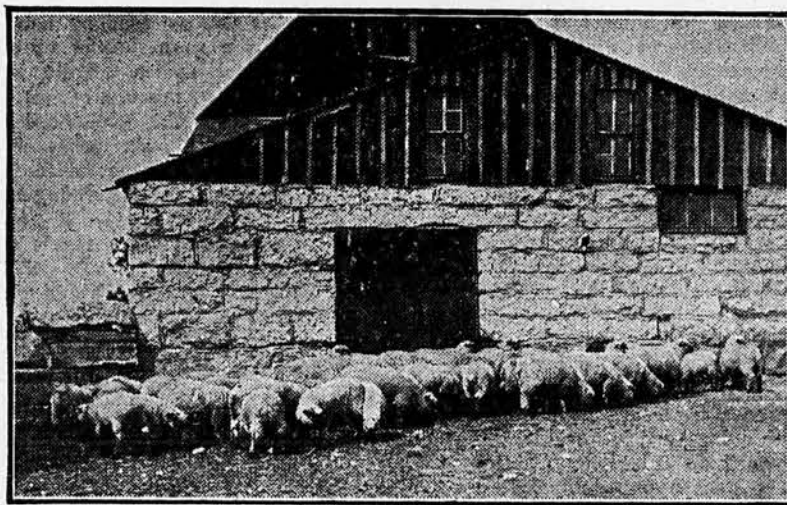
Livestock Decreases

During the decade 1899 to 1908 hogs averaged considerably more than 2,000,000 head March 1 each year while for the following decade ending with 1908 the numbers fell far below that figure. Milk cows have shown good gains and this is one of the hopeful signs of the present tendency of our agriculture. Although comparatively unimportant in numbers, a few more sheep were kept in the decade just ended than in the decade preceding, while there have been large gains in mules and horses.

Increase in stock cattle of the past three or four years is attributed almost wholly to the influence of the war and the desire of our beef makers to do their part in full measure toward meeting the needs of the world for meat. The demand

aggregate yields but in the diversity of crops grown. Of the comparatively new crops that have greatly enriched our agriculture, alfalfa and the grain sorghums are the most important. Kansas was a stranger to alfalfa thirty years ago and the same may be said as to grain sorghums. Today we have 1,228,000 acres in the former and nearly 2,000,000 acres in the grain sorghums. While in the early days sweet sorghums were grown to a considerable extent, the acreage devoted to these has very materially increased, and we plant between eight and nine hundred thousand acres to the sweet sorghums each year. Sudan grass, another member of the sorghum family, was first taken note of in the statistics of the State Board of Agriculture in 1916 when 31,000 acres were reported as devoted to this crop while last year nearly 80,000 acres were planted to it. Sweet clover has in the past three years nearly doubled in acreage, the 1918 returns showing 23,500 acres devoted to this legume.

Besides the crops that have been enumerated, as wheat, corn, alfalfa and the sorghums, considerable areas are devoted to barley, oats, and a number of other so-called minor crops. Still the fact remains that more than three-



OUT SHOWS THIS YEAR'S LAMB CROP ON FARM OF HAWKS BROTHERS NEAR BEATTIE.—FROM PHOTO TAKEN ON A FARM-VISITING TOUR

for horses and mules for war purposes also had an influence in maintaining the breeding of horses and increasing to a considerable extent the raising of mules. To a certain although lesser extent, may be attributed the increase in dairying, while the hog industry suffered because of poor corn years, although there was a determined and successful effort to increase the spring pig crop a year ago in response to the urgent appeal of the Government for more pork. The failure of the corn crop that year, however, the high price of feed and the difficulties with respect to markets, resulted in many farmers culling down their herds to the minimum number of brood sows. Even under the impetus of war the state's livestock industry fell short of equalling previous records, while very remarkable gains were made in the acreages in crops, and particularly in wheat.

Record Crop Acreage

In 1918 there were more than 25,000,000 acres in crop acreages, as against 18,000,000 acres in crops in 1915, with fewer animals than in many previous years. Thus it is seen that while we have progressed in our farming operations, bringing more land under cultivation and increasing crop production, we have gone backward in livestock.

Kansas' record in crop production has indeed been most noteworthy, not only in

fourths of the cultivated area in Kansas is devoted annually to wheat and corn. This was true in 1918 and was also true in 1899, 20 years ago, but the acreage devoted to crops in that time has increased several million acres. Response to the demands of the war threw our agriculture out of balance because of the urgent needs of the world for wheat and the splendid adaptability of Kansas for its production. Although wheat and corn today, as they did twenty years ago, occupy about three-fourths of the cultivated acreage in Kansas, the proportion planted to wheat has been very largely increased, in fact about two and one-half times, while corn has suffered a very marked decrease in acreage. The press has commented quite freely upon this situation in the past few months and statements have been made not infrequently that Kansas is not a corn state, such assertion being based on the fact that the corn acreage has been very much reduced and to the further fact that the unfavorable seasons of the past few years has caused partial and sometime practically entire failure of the crop. It is possible, as some of our western farmers assert, that it is all right to raise corn in all portions of Kansas annually if you will only place the word "kafir" before it, although the writer by no means concedes that certain sections

of Kansas are not splendidly adapted to corn, and that corn should not remain a major crop in these portions. Wherever corn is not considered a reliable crop, the sorghums are, and both are excellent silage crops.

Stock to Eat Feed Necessary

But there is little incentive to produce more sorghums, more kafir, more alfalfa and the like, dependable crops that may be grown each year well-nigh regardless of whether the seasons be wet or dry, if there is no stock to eat the feed. There is much more feed produced in Kansas in many years than there are animals to consume it, and for the bulk of which there is no other profitable market except as it is converted into meat and milk on the farm where grown. Under these conditions there is bound to be enormous waste—a waste that cannot be prevented except by the raising of sufficient live stock.

Not engaging more extensively in the breeding and feeding business, the natural tendency has been to turn from such feed crops and animal husbandry to wheat; for example, or to some other cash crop—a gambling proposition and one that reduces the fertility of the soil. Those who forget rotation and continue wheat, say, exclusively, rob the land. By so doing there is a constant drain on the farmer's capital stock—the fertility of the land—and which if continued will eventually leave him with bankrupt soil. We cannot go on forever taking from the soil and returning nothing to it without paying the penalty. We know the crops and methods adapted to our soils and climate and must learn to return to the land a part of what is taken from it, and this may be done more easily and economically and more extensively through the medium of livestock, of the better bred, rapid growing, early maturing kind. To get more stock means that the farmers—many of them—must get back into the breeding business and raise the animals to eat the crops that are grown; must raise the animals to take the place of those that used to come from the great range country at a cost below what we could raise them for, or in any event stock their farms with young animals. The palmy days of cheap range cattle are gone forever. With livestock on the farm the practice of so extensively growing crops that find ready sale on the market for cash will be curtailed and more attention given to producing the raw materials for manufacturing into the finished product on the farm, will save the waste that is now suffered, give regular year-round employment and inevitably make farming more profitable and hence more attractive.

Effect of Tenant Farming

It is possible the trend of our agriculture to greater crop production and less live stock may, be partly accounted for by the growing tenantry where annual leases are the practice and under which the tenant finds little or no inducement to produce other than a cash crop. Lack of sufficient capital to embark in the live stock business may be another hindrance and, of course, the unfavorable seasons for corn in recent years, together with high prices for feed and unstable markets have been temporary discouragements.

It is natural to assume that the Kansas farmers are following the practice their experience reveal as most profitable under the circumstances in which they find themselves, and if the tenant, for example, because of these circumstances grows wheat, say, well-nigh to the exclusion of other crops and livestock, it is doubtless because it is most profitable for him. In such a case it is readily apparent that the farmer's time is by means fully occupied. Enforced idleness on the farm for a considerable period

(Continued on Page Nine)

THE FARMER IN WASHINGTON

Status of Organized Agriculture as Seen by an Outsider

IT IS sometimes worth while to try and see ourselves as others see us. As an industry it is generally understood that agriculture has no organization which can speak for it as does the American Federation of Labor for the labor interests of the whole country. There are agricultural organizations galore, but none of them inclusive. However we are rapidly awakening to a class consciousness and the very fact that considerable publicity was given to the place agriculture should have in the Washington industrial conference is an indication that the country is beginning to sit up and take notice of the power organized agriculture might have.

In the conference, organized agriculture has five delegates, T. C. Atkeson of the National Grange; J. N. Tittmore of the American Society of Equity; C. S. Barret of the National Farmers Union; O. E. Bradforte, President of the Ohio State Federation of Farm Bureaus, and L. D. Sweet of the American Potato Growers' Association, the last two being in the public group.

Under the head "The Farmer in Washington" the status of organized agriculture as a factor in national governmental affairs is analyzed by Industry, a magazine published in Washington. It will be of interest to our readers to know how our efforts along organization lines appear to someone representing another branch of industry. We quote as follows from the article referred to above:

"In Washington organized agriculture is represented by three separate and distinct 'headquarters.' Several other farmer organizations send occasional delegations or individuals here to 'impress' their demands on Congress, but the steady pressure is emanating from these three 'headquarters.' One is The National Grange, one is the National Farmers' Headquarters. The third is the National Board of Farm Organizations.

"At the National Grange office Prof. T. C. Atkeson is in charge. Professor Atkeson is a life-long farmer who lives at Buffalo, W. Va. He is master of his state grange, has been active in the National Grange for a quarter of a century, and for about the same time dean of the agricultural college in his state. But he is a 'practical man' and not one of the 'professoriate.' He is thoroughly in touch with the farmers' movement and has a record of farmer legislative successes. His assistant is A. M. Loomis, a former New York State farmer newspaper man, farm bureau secretary and more recently Assistant Secretary of the New York State War Time Food Commission.

"At the Farmers' National Headquarters George P. Hampton, who calls himself the 'managing director,' is in charge, a keen, clever, urbane, experienced and successful follower of the game of getting things from Congress for his clients. Before Mr. Hampton worked for the farmers he worked for other people, notably those who wanted a law permitting them to make industrial alcohol and put the Standard Oil Company out of business. They got their law, but for some reason Standard Oil stock is still highly quoted on change, and Mr. Hampton is living well in Washington. If Mr. Hampton is a farmer it doesn't show on his boots. His assistant is Benjamin C. Marsh, a 'student of economics' as he declared modestly, at a hearing before a Congressional committee. He says he once worked on a farm. Since then he has continued to study economics from the vantage point of a soap box before a lower East Side crowd in New York, while talking radicalism to them, and while reading the persuasive literature of the single tax propagandists and the forceful sayings of the Punjab Plan literateurs, and others who profess to believe that social owner-

ship of almost everything is the great cure-all for the great dissatisfied. The Hampton-Marsh office has several stenographers and publishes a monthly newspaper.

"At the National Board of Farm Organizations the Chairman of the Board is Milo Campbell, an able lawyer who owns a dairy in Michigan and is the secretary of an active, efficient organization known as the National Milk Producers. But Mr. Campbell does not spend much time in Washington. In charge of the office is Charles A. Lyman, secretary. He owns a farm in Wisconsin and gives it 'absent treatment,' creating the callouses on his hands by working a stenographer, a press agent, a stencil cutter, a duplicating machine, and an addressing machine overtime and very efficiently. But Mr. Lyman is handicapped in his efforts to keep his Board before as wide a public as Professor Atkeson and Mr. Hampton can reach, because each of them has an honest-to-goodness printed 'organ,' and Mr. Lyman's efforts to keep up by using a duplicator greatly interferes with his successful efforts to secure legislation.

"So much for the personnel. Now for what they really represent. The National Grange only represents itself. It is composed of thirty-three State

granges, some weak and some very strong, totalling, they say in their literature, 'more than seven thousand subordinate granges, and six or seven hundred thousand active grangers.' It is a secret society with pass words and initiations and regalia, but it is more than fifty years' old and has been active in securing a large part of the legislation to help farmers during most of that period. It has, like organized labor and the United States Chamber of Commerce, a definite membership and definite means of financing its ventures. It has never been known to go on record for any radical or nationalistic ideas.

"The Farmers' National Headquarters claims to represent a number of separate groups of farmers. Analysis seems to indicate that it represents just the radical groups, and radical parts of other groups. Evidence and credentials fail to show that it actually represents the Non-Partisan League, but that it claims so to do on occasion, indicates the wish. The radical state granges in Washington, Oregon and Colorado are affiliated with Hampton's headquarters instead of their own. Certain state units of the Farmers' Union are found foregrounding here. Mr. Hampton, when he wishes to function with great force, organizes a 'National Committee' and

now has one on transportation which is for Government ownership of everything in sight; one on packing plants, also for Government ownership; one on each of such other topics as is capable of being twisted into a policy of radicalism. No other organization openly operating in Washington, not even the Socialist party itself, goes further in this direction.

"In the National Board of Farm Organizations is found a group of mutual admiration associations, with a fine showing on paper, and an organization so loose and elastic that at any semi-annual meeting any one organization which seriously wished to do so, could without difficulty, capture the whole board and all its assets and liabilities. It includes one state grange which flocks by itself, Pennsylvania; the national officers of the Farmers' Union (while the state officers of its two biggest state unions are with Mr. Hampton); the President of the Farmers' National Congress (whose constituents refused by a three to one vote to join); the National Agricultural Organization Society which now has at least a dozen members; The National Council of Co-operative Associations, another overhead association; The Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association, which exists only in Gifford Pinchot's office desk; the American Association for Agricultural Legislation, all college professors; the Jewish Farmers' Federation, not represented at the last meeting; and finally, the various dairymen's organizations, real farmers, with a real reason for federation, real members and real officers.

"The weakness of this Board was shown in its September session where less than twenty men representing national agriculture other than those from the nearby states, were in attendance. If, for example, the Pennsylvania State Grange had wished to do so, it could have easily put enough men in the gathering to have elected its own slate, and into effect its own program. The fact that no one does this is the best indication of the impotence of this organization. This is a plain and true statement of the facts about agricultural organizations in Washington."

The Red Cross Roll Call

The women of America—the mothers, the wives, the sisters and the sweethearts who sent those nearest and dearest to them off to war, are obligated to the Red Cross. It took care of their sons, husbands and brothers from the beginning to the end. It performed endless service at all hours of the day or night. It never slept. It knew no office hours. Truly, it became the Greatest Mother in the World. Now it needs your help.

The armistice has been signed almost a year but the Red Cross is waging a war that knows no armistice—a war against disease, unhealthy living conditions, starvation, ignorance. The work must be well done or done not at all. The Red Cross never has been content with makeshift methods. It needs your heart, your hand, your brain—could you devote them to a better cause? Are you ready to answer the Third Red Cross Roll Call? Join for 1920.

A man struck a match to see if his gasoline tank was empty. It wasn't. The funeral was large, the floral offerings beautiful and in due time handsome checks from fire and life insurance companies arrived—and carelessness was the cause of it all.

See that all weeds and grass are pulled away from the trunks of trees before cold weather so that mice will not be harbored there and eat the bark of the trees.

Pits for Vegetable Storage

By J. T. ROSA, Jr.

A SIMPLE pit is a very cheap and efficient way to keep potatoes, cabbage, and root crops, but generally it is a rather inconvenient and laborious method as compared with a permanent cellar.

This method, however, is very useful when other facilities do not exist. A well-drained spot should be selected for the storage pit and it is preferable to have it shaded by trees or buildings. The surface soil is generally removed to a depth of about one foot. A conical pile of about fifteen bushels of vegetables is a convenient bulk to store in each pit. A greater bulk can be stored in the same pit by extending it longitudinally, thus forming a long, low bank instead of the conical heap. The vegetables should not be piled deeper than four feet and six or seven feet wide at the base. A trucker who has a large quantity of several kinds of vegetables to store should prepare separate pits for each kind. For the home gardener, who generally has small quantities of different vegetables to store, a single pit of some size is more satisfactory than a number of very small pits. For convenience in obtaining small quantities of each of the vegetables for immediate use during the winter, the pile should be arranged in elongated form, with the different vegetables in layers which extend the length of the pit. A supply of each kind can be obtained then by opening only one end of the pit. Potatoes and cabbage may be placed in the pit in direct contact with the soil, but for other vegetables it is better to line the pit with three or four inches of straw. On this the vegetables to be stored are piled to a depth of three or four feet, thereby forming an inverted V-shaped bank. They should be covered at once with a layer of straw, leaves, or cornstalks, to a depth of six inches, which will be all the protection needed until cold weather. Then a layer of earth from six to ten inches deep should be placed over the whole pile, and the ridge rounded off to shed the rain. To provide ventilation, the inner straw layer is often allowed to protrude a few inches at the peak of the ridge. This should be sheltered from the weather by an inverted trough

made of two boards nailed together at right angles. For further protection another layer of straw may be placed above the layer of earth after a hard freeze in the early winter. This will protect the bank from constant freezing and thawing during the winter, which would be injurious to the vegetables. Large banks which are not opened until late winter or spring should be ventilated by some means. This may be accomplished by the ridge arrangement already described, or a rough flue made by placing three or four stakes in the center of the pile and extending them to the exterior. This flue admits fresh air and also carries off some of the moisture and gases given off by the stored vegetables. The flue, however, must be closed in very cold weather. It is not advisable to open pits when the temperature is far below freezing, and when a pit is opened the hole should be closed securely.

Storage in Trenches

To store parsnips, salsify, rutabagas, and other root crops which are not injured by freezing, an outdoor trench is satisfactory. This must be on a well-drained spot and should be three feet deep, three or four feet wide, and as long as desired. The roots are placed in the trench in direct contact with the earth at a somewhat later date than when placed in outdoor banks. The roots are piled about flush with the ground line and covered with a six-inch layer of earth and a heavy mulch of straw or manure on the surface, which completes the insulation. Celery and cabbage are stored nicely in shallower trenches of this style, but generally must be used by mid-winter. The root crops can be kept to the middle of the spring if the outdoor trenches are in a shaded spot.

For extensive storage of various crops in commercial quantities, such as sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, onions, and cabbage, special types of large storage structures are required. These may be partly below ground or built on the level. They should have double or frost-proof walls, which may be lined with felt or building paper. In case of sweet potatoes, a heating system with special ventilators is necessary.

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

SOME feeders believe that hogs which are not entirely finished in the corn field do not make good gains if removed from the field and fed grain in a dry lot. There is no reason why this should be true, provided the dry-lot ration is equal in amount and quality to that which the hogs have been obtaining in the corn field, says L. A. Weaver of the Missouri Experiment Station. If the unfinished animals are full fed on corn, properly supplemented, they should make profitable gains in dry lot if they have been previously doing so in the corn field. The trouble is usually caused by the fact that the amount of the ration is decreased when the hogs are removed. A self-feeder can be used to excellent advantage in such cases.

Test Barley for Pigs

Barley is being given a test as a pork-producing feed in connection with the use of alfalfa as a forage crop at the Kansas Experiment Station. Four lots of ten pigs each are included in the test. The rations and the average daily gain of each lot for the first ninety days is as follows: Lot 1, shelled corn and tankage, hand fed, .73 pound; Lot 2, soaked whole barley and tankage, hand fed, full fed, .60 pound; Lot 3, soaked ground barley and tankage, hand fed, full fed, .59 pound; Lot 4, dry ground barley and tankage, hand fed, full fed, .64 pound.

In general appearance and uniformity of growth Lot 4 seems to lead; Lot 1 comes second, Lot 3 third, and Lot 2 fourth.

"This shows that dry ground barley apparently is the most efficient as to uniformity of gain," says H. B. Winchester, assistant professor of animal husbandry. "This experiment will run for thirty more days. This probably will make considerable difference in the final showing, as the pigs will be older and will be in better shape to make larger gains."

Exportation of Percherons

Praise by the British for the grade Percheron horses which rendered such notable service in the war was received with some skepticism by many on this side of the Atlantic. They contended that British conservatism and preference for breeds developed within the Empire would preclude any possibility of establishing Percheron studs in Britain. Their doubts may now be set at rest by the record of things accomplished. A British Percheron Horse Society has been organized. It already has ninety members, most of whom are men of great prominence in horse breeding circles in Britain. More than one hundred mares and a number of stallions have been taken from France into Britain and distributed among those interested. In November, 1918, twenty-two mares and one stallion were shipped from Canada to Great Britain and I take great pleasure in announcing that three more shipments are now en route eastward across the Atlantic. Peter Ross, who has been shipping Shorthorns from Great Britain to America for the last twenty years, is responsible for one of these exportations, as he is taking twenty selected mares to men in the north of England and in Scotland, from whom he has been in the habit of buying Shorthorn cattle. All these mares were bought on order. Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, the senior member of which has resided in Great Britain throughout his lifetime, is responsible for another exportation consisting of twenty-three mares and three stallions. The British Percheron Horse Society very wisely ruled that no Percherons could be exported from America to Great Britain unless inspected on this side by a thoroughly competent representative of the British Percheron Horse

Society. After some exchange of cables, arrangements were entered into between the British Percheron Horse Society and the Percheron Society of America whereby Prof. J. L. Edmonds, head of the horse department at the University of Illinois, was employed as an official inspector of pass upon all animals destined for exportation to Great Britain. Instructions from the British Percheron Horse Society were that only animals of true Percheron conformation, quality, size, action and type should be approved for export and that only perfectly sound animals should be considered. The animals entering into these shipments are a creditable lot and will, without doubt, make friends for the breed.

Fall Painting

There are many talking points in favor of fall as the ideal time to paint, but if the property owner is accustomed to considering the spring or summer as the traditional right time, those advantages may not occur to him unless they are pointed out.

It is a well known fact that building materials deteriorate more rapidly in winter than in summer. Paint to waterproof surfaces is the best preventive. If moisture enters the pores of wood, it swells and, if the weather is cold, freezes. This causes cracking and starts decay.

Another advantage of fall painting is the absence of intense heat, hence no blistering and not too rapid drying.

(usually with reference to his ears, voice and methods of resenting injustice) has come to an end with up-to-date wits. These facts, combined with the shortage of horse and mule power throughout the world, have brought the mule into his own.

At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, at Kansas City, Missouri, the reports of officers and members of that association, from all parts of the United States, disclosed that the average price being paid for mule colts at weaning time is and has been for some time around \$100, some selling as high as \$175 per head at that age. Mature mules are bringing from \$550 to \$900 a span and even more in some instances. And it is a significant fact that the supply is not nearly sufficient to meet the demand.

In view of these facts, what is the value of the sire of produce which sells at such prices at such a young age? What is your good jack really worth, Mr. Good Jack Breeder? Do you realize his full value to yourself and to your community in dollars and cents? The prices that have prevailed during the past two years indicate that you do not appreciate the full value of that good jack or jennet and the possibilities of the business. Better add a cipher in the dollar column at the end of the figure which you have had in mind as representing the money value of your good

ous numbers, says G. A. Dean, Kansas Experiment Station entomologist. This can be determined by parting the bunch of grass and carefully examining the mules of soil and decayed grass which usually gathers at the base of the stems.

Experiments covering several years show conclusively that the late fall and early winter is the time to fight the chinch bug. At this season, or during November and early December, they are congregated in the grasses which grow along the roadsides and fences, in ravines and waste places, and since it is practical to burn these off, it should be done just as soon as conditions will permit of good burning.

The great advantage of early winter burning is that this protects both wheat and corn. Late fall and early winter burning has been thoroughly demonstrated and found successful where it has been carried on co-operatively. In fact, the only essentials to make burning successful are co-operation and thorough work; that is, firing the infested clumps in such a manner as to make them burn close to the crown. This can best be done by burning when the grass is dry well down to the crown, with a backfire or against the wind. The only places that need to be burned over are those which contain growth of clump-forming grasses. Although a few bugs are found behind the corn blades and in the trash in a stubble field, cornstalks and wheat stubble land do not need to be burned over, for the few bugs that are there will probably perish before spring.

Inasmuch as co-operation and thorough work are very essential in order to make the burning successful, every county infested with the chinch bug should organize for a complete destruction of their winter quarters. In counties having farm bureaus, the work should be done by the farm bureau. In counties where there are no farm bureaus, every local organization, such as the Grange, Farmers' Institute, and Farmers' Union, should lend its support and help in making the organization a county affair, for if the work is supported and encouraged by all, the result naturally will be more effective than if the work is taken up only locally.

Raffle Boosts Purebred Cause

A novel form of raffle has been employed in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, by the members of a newly organized Holstein cattle association to promote the cause of better sires. With the profits of the association derived from the sale of thirty-two head of cattle which were brought in from the southern part of the state, and from the sale of several other animals secured locally, the association bought eight pure-bred bull calves. The method by which these calves were distributed resembled a raffle. However, no fee was exacted of "chance" takers, but instead all were required to join the association. In every instance the bulls went to men who had not had pure-bred bulls previously or who had manifested little interest in the pure-bred stock movement.

Hartenbower Resigns

A. C. Hartenbower, superintendent of institutes and extension schools, division of extension, Kansas Agricultural College, has tendered his resignation to take effect November 1. He intends to manage his farm near Perry, Oklahoma, where he has a modern home and will farm on scientific principles.

Strawberries may be mulched with clean straw to the depth of four or five inches as soon as the ground freezes. Corn fodder is apt to be too heavy for this purpose.



INSPECTING SHORTHORN CATTLE ON J. H. HART FARM NEAR SUMMERFIELD.—KANSAS FARMER EDITOR CAUGHT IN ACT OF TESTING HANDLING QUALITIES OF BULL

Neither is there much danger of thunder storms in the fall, whereas in summer many a painting job has had to be done over because of the damage done by a sudden storm.

Flies and other insects frequently disfigure newly painted jobs during the summer. They are not troublesome in the late fall.

From the property owner's standpoint he is likely to get a better job if his painting is done in the fall because he catches the master painter at a time when he is usually not rushed with work, and therefore has more time to spend on the work.

Worth of Good Jack

What is a good jack worth today? The value of an animal is dependent upon the value of his produce and the service he is capable of rendering. This fact is remarkably demonstrated these days in the final product of jack stock, his majesty the mule. In the recent great war and during the past few years, under normal conditions, the mule has proved conclusively his right to fame for something more than the ability to sing and kick. The day when the mule is mentioned in derision and as a joke

jack. Then make fertilizer of your inferior jack stock and complete your herd by adding good ones to it.

The future for jack stock has never appeared brighter and there has never been a better time to get into the jack breeding and mule producing business than now.—WILLIAM E. MORTON, Secretary Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, Kansas City, Missouri.

Burn out the Chinch Bugs

Chinch bugs can be most effectively attacked in their winter quarters and now is the time to do it. Wherever chinch bugs were in evidence last summer they will be found this fall congregated in the bunch grasses which grow along the roadsides, in the meadows, pastures, ravines, and waste places. While the large majority of these bugs will go into winter quarters in clump-forming grasses and bluestems growing along roadsides and fences, in pastures and meadows adjacent to infested corn, sorghum, kafir, milo, etc., in some cases several may be found hibernating in bunches of grass.

To fight chinch bugs successfully it is imperative to find out whether the grasses are harboring them in danger-

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INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE
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If Farmers Should Strike

In the soft coal field the miners are demanding a scale of thirty hours of work a week and sixty per cent more pay. Coal is so essential to the nation's industry and business, to the people's comfort and livelihood, that a strike of the miners would stagger the country like a sudden and terrific shock of war. It is for this reason that the leaders empowered to call the strike are confident that they will gain their demands. It is for this reason that some of them boldly declare that, whatever the consequences to the individual or to the nation, this thing shall be.

But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

How would the coal miners like it if farmers of the United States decreed for themselves half a day of work, plowing time, planting time, harvesting time, or any time?

How would the coal miners like it if the farmers refused to do enough work to raise the wheat needed to make bread for the general public?

How would the coal miners like it if the farmers refused to do enough work to raise the corn needed to feed and fatten the cattle and sheep from which come the public's beef and mutton, to feed the hogs from which come the public's pork and ham and bacon, to feed the poultry from which come the public's eggs?

How would the coal miners like it if the farmers refused to do enough work to raise the hay and other produce needed to feed and fatten the cows from which come the public's milk and butter and cheese?

How would the coal miners like it if the farmers decreed that for the small surplus of products raised beyond their own food needs by their half wark day, from planting season to harvest moon, the public must pay them fabulous prices

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Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Maintenance. Built to last; to do hard, heavy work. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pull 1/4 to 1/2 horse-power more than rated. 3 Months Trial. Easy Terms. Size 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. Easy to start. No cranking. No batteries. 10 Year Guarantee. Most practical engine ever built. Engine book free. A Postal brings it.

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—\$10 a bushel for wheat, \$8 a bushel for corn, \$2 a pound for meat, \$1 a quart for milk, \$4 a pound for butter!

How would the coal miners like it if the farmers swore that they would have their inordinate prices without work, though the American people, men, women and children, must suffer famine and the country be plunged into ruin?

And what applies to the coal miners applies, of course, to other workers. If the brutally selfish, the suicidally voracious message came from the American farm that either the people of the United States could ransom their lives on the terms laid down to them or they could starve, how would the coal miners, how would the longshoremen, how would the shipbuilders, how would the expressmen, how would the railway workers—how would they like it?—New York Sun.

Clean up the garden and burn all the trash. If the ground is not frozen, spade or plow the garden area.

Root crops and cabbage require a cool cellar with some moisture in the air. Squash and pumpkins require a dry warm cellar. Onions should be placed on shelves or in bins not over eight or ten inches deep with a good circulation of air about them.

BIG MONEY In Trapping

Harvey Blackman of California made \$110.00 before December 1st last season trapping in spare time and shipping to Biggs at Kansas City.



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38 Years of Square Dealing.



Safe and Sane Farming

(Continued from Page Four)

tion of the year not only is bound to increase cost of production, but limit production itself to a point far below the possibilities under better methods of farm management. The remedy, so far as this situation applies to the tenant is concerned, that seems most practicable is for the landlord and tenant to adopt the stock-share lease, where the tenant is competent to handle live stock successfully. In any event it is vitally important that our farmers get away from the increasing tendency to stake so much on a single crop and the season, for experience has taught us that it is unsafe to trust all our eggs in one basket. To get away from this tendency will require the close co-operation of tenants, landlords, bankers and other agencies.

Kansas agriculture will not make the substantial progress it should until permanently based on the solid rock of diversified farming and live stock. When the necessary acreage is devoted to suitable crops to produce the feed for the animals kept, then in addition one may plunge in wheat to his heart's content, as his judgment dictates without imperiling his business enterprise.

Farming Must be Profitable

Wheat doubtless always will be one of our principal crops and quite properly so, but as a part of a well-balanced diversity rather than as a main reliance, if we are to follow what experience teaches is the safe and sane way. When farming is made more attractive we will have no "back to the farm" problem. To make it more attractive it must be made more profitable. To do this we must shape the trend of our agriculture in a direction different from that of the present tendency. To bring about this change means more livestock, the growing of more silage crops, more alfalfa, the more extensive use of the silo, year-round employment, and greater efficiency. If the farmers and farm owners will work together and solve these problems that only they themselves can solve, then the industry will not only be directly benefited, but it will be in infinitely better position to demand the recognition it deserves in the consideration of the changed and changing economic conditions that so vitally affect agriculture. As efficient agriculture demanding a square deal is more likely to get it than an inefficient agriculture. A primary duty is to make our agriculture more efficient, and that merely involves the doing of things as well as we know how. We know how now but apparently have been unwilling to make the effort required. No seer can foretell the far-reaching influence for good that may come through this self-help, and if we don't help ourselves we may be sure that nobody else is going to do it for us.

Kansas is splendidly adapted to diversified crop production and admirably fitted for the rearing of live stock. The two must go together in proper proportion if we are to make the most of our opportunities and prosper in greatest degree. In the reorganization of our agriculture that seems imperative these facts should be given most serious consideration by every thinking person who is concerned with the development and unbuilding of our farming industry and its future prosperity.

Spreading Straw Pays

I have gone over the situation carefully in eight states where both spring and winter wheat are raised. I have yet to find a single instance where spreading straw has not resulted in a material profit.

I believe in straw spreading for many reasons: It certainly does reduce winter-killing—the cause of many short crops—it protects the wheat surely and at little expense. Straw spreading prevents soil blowing, helps to retain soil moisture, enriches the soil, and increases land values.

From study and observation and from having talked with hundreds of successful

farmers I am convinced that it is false economy to attempt to spread straw by hand when you can get a simple, accurate machine for around \$85 to \$90 that will cover twenty acres a day. There is no sense in working yourself and horses to death by hand spreading when you can get a machine that will last for years and that will send out a regular cloud of straw twenty to twenty-five feet wide and have less than a hundred dollars invested. Many farmers have told me that they made from \$350 to \$1,000 extra by spreading straw; that such extra profits were figured by comparing plots protected by straw with others, side by side, that were not protected.

Straw can be spread any time now, and the sooner it is done the surer you may see that you will have a big, profitable crop.

My judgment is to plant all the acreage you can, protect it with straw and look for a good price next fall.—W. W. BURGESS.

Frost Does Little Damage

Killing frosts, the first of the season, with temperatures from 4 to 6 degrees below freezing, occurred over practically all the western half of Kansas October 10 and 11 and heavy frosts in the north-eastern counties on the latter date and also on October 12, but the southeastern quarter of the state escaped without frost or freeze. The damage from frost was light as practically all crops had matured, except belated fields of grain sorghums and, in some parts, a last cutting of alfalfa. Snow fell in some of the extreme northwestern counties, totalling two inches in Cheyenne County.

Rather heavy rains were general in all parts of the state during the week ending October 14, bringing much relief in the southeastern and south central counties. In the extreme southeastern part of the state there was enough rain to soak the ground thoroughly.

Sowing wheat was reported as from 50 to 75 per cent completed in the western half of the state and the northeast quarter, some counties in the latter section reporting as high as 90 per cent sown. In the southern tier of counties east of Clark and the southeastern quarter of the state generally, where the ground has been too hard to plow, seedling was just beginning.

Most of the wheat that had been sown prior to October 14 was up and the stands are generally reported as satisfactory in every way. In the western third many perfect stands are reported. There is probably more volunteer wheat than Western Kansas has known for a long time and it is now furnishing good pasture.

Corn is drying out and cribbing will be general in all parts in from ten days to two weeks and has already begun in a few localities.

Stock water was becoming quite scarce in the southeastern counties before the rains fell, but the situation is improving now.

Picking apples is half finished in the northeastern part of the state.

French Meat Situation Critical

The following excerpt from a report of the American Ambassador to France to the Department of State dated August 23, 1919, indicates that the measures taken by the French Government to meet the food crisis have had a serious effect on the business of American packing houses. According to this report "the packers claim that the prices on meat products specified as 'normal' are actually below their costs. They claim that the prices fixed for the present trade are based on prices of some of the army stocks now in liquidation. They are compelled to demand far higher prices than 'normal' prices, and in consequence find the market for their goods in France very restricted. While the so-called prices are not maximum prices, in effect they work out as such. The wholesalers and retailers, in the face of published official lists of 'normal'

-for 30 Days-GALLOWAY'S DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY ENGINE OFFER

Here's the Proof—Read!

I am sawing wood with the 7 H. P. Galloway engine, using a 30" saw. I also use the engine to operate a 14x18" hay baler. The engine is now over four years old and has seen lots of hard service but it seems as good as new.
CHAS. M. BOOTH,
Marcus, Iowa.

I have purchased one of your engines, and it runs fine. It is as good as new. I have sawed 300 cords of wood with it so far and it never missed a kick. It is good for 300 cords more, I guess.
WM. H. LEWIS,
Putnam Station, N. Y.

I use my Galloway engine in all kinds of weather. I use it for sawing wood, grinding feed, filling silos and all other work around the farm. I saved about \$50 by buying a Galloway engine. I never have any trouble in starting it, no matter how cold the weather. I believe the Galloway engine is the best on the market.
AUGUST BELLING,
Finlayson, Minnesota.

I have used gasoline engines of different makes for the past seven years. I find the Galloway the most simple, most powerful and best governed engine I ever saw.
HENRY WENHEM,
Milton, Wis.

The engine I bought of you in 1909 is still in use and in good running order. No one who buys a Galloway will make a mistake, but will be surprised at the long service and complete satisfaction that the Galloway gives.
O. C. BREHM,
Woodbine, Kan.

The seven H. P. Masterpiece engine I bought of you in the winter is a happy surprise to me. I read the letters from other Galloway engine owners and could not believe them possible 'til I began using mine. Now I can vouch for every letter I have read, as being exactly true in regard to the Galloway engine.
O. E. GOODWELL, Quincy, Kan.

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When old winter freezes, snows and blows—when streams and ponds are frozen, when it is below zero—what are you going to do? There are many jobs about the farm that have to be taken care of regardless of weather conditions. A Galloway Engine, the "Farmer's Friend," will prove the best hired man you ever had. It will relieve you of many disagreeable tasks.

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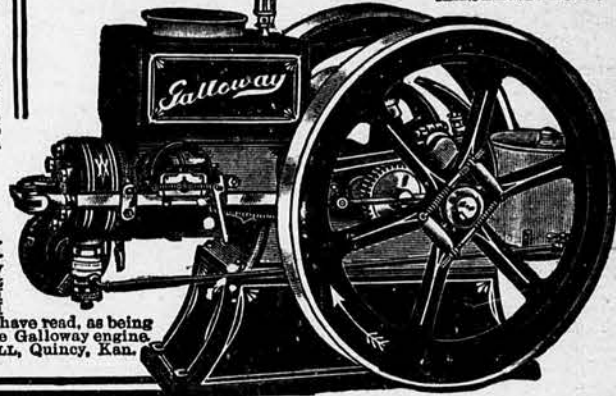
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The bed-rock figure on Galloway Engines will surprise you. They are the best engine buy in the country. Galloway has solved the price problem. Let Galloway quote you and see how much he saves you on Engines—also Spreaders and Separators. Shipped direct to you from nearby points saves you freight too.

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Watts No. 1. Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn only for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H. P. engine now \$34.50. Order No. KB-900.

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Watts No. 7. Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box, grain elevator, corn stacker, type "R" feeder, on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bushels per hour, now \$265.00. Order No. KB-903.

Watts No. 8. Double Cylinder Corn Sheller for custom work. With standard equipment, wagon box elevator, swivel cob stacker and feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 600 bushels per hour, now \$390.00. Order No. KB-905.

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HARRIS BROTHERS CO. Dept. KB-49, 35th and IRON STREETS CHICAGO, ILL.

prices, can hardly offer meats for sale at prices substantially higher, or even double those prices. Accordingly they do not buy. Several of the American packers find themselves with stocks of smoked meat, and meats in brine, for which, under the circumstances, there is no French market. One of the packers reports that considerable stocks of smoked and salted meats have already deteriorated so that they have to be thrown away or reworked. To meet the situation the packers have applied for export licenses, but their license applications have been refused. One of the packers brought in meat and put it in bonded warehouses in the ports with a view to re-exporting, but export permits have been refused even for these products. It was reported also that another

packer had made a big sale in France during the week at a very heavy loss, in order to dispose of products for which export licenses could not be obtained and which would otherwise have been a total loss."

Two old five-gallon oil cans with their tops removed and one placed above the other form the basis of a good filter for waste oil. The bottom of the upper can is punched full of holes, and the bottom can has a faucet for drawing off the filtered oil. The upper can is half filled with ordinary wood charcoal broken up into pieces about one-quarter inch in size. The charcoal forms an absorbent for the dirt and grit in the oil allowing only clean oil to pass through.

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Nine heifers, bull, calves, poultry, wagons, engine, binder, drills, complete implements, milk cans, crops included to quick buyer, all for \$7,000, easy terms. Convenient railroad and banking town. 150 acres strong soil tillable, 75-cow wire fenced pasture, wood and timber should pay for farm, milk checks running \$500 monthly. Good 10-room house, big basement barn, corn, hog houses. Details page 23 Strout's Fall Catalog 100 pages equipped bargains; copy free.

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Gentlemen: I enclose \$.....to pay for Kansas Farmer and.....

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THE HOME-MAKER'S FORUM

ETHEL WHIPPLE CROOKS, Editor, Frankfort, Kansas

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

Never go to meet a sorrow
That will wait until tomorrow;
Never worry over troubles that are past.
When you fill your mouth with mustard,
Having thought that it was custard,
Do not let yourself be flustered,
But be happy in the knowledge
That the smarting cannot last.
—S. E. Kiser.

Turning the Light on Oneself

The man who thinks the whole realm of animal life so entirely beneath serious consideration as to be treated, when it pleases him, with contempt, or as a joke, discloses a nature at its inmost center hard and selfish—a nature to fail a human friend in his hour of need.

Out of what grew Japan's desire to build a memorial to the horses who died in her war with Russia? Out of one of the noblest impulses of the human heart—grateful remembrance. Why did men and women in South Africa set up a statue to commemorate the horses who fell on the fields of battle where Englishman and Boer laid down their lives? Because there awoke within their souls the consciousness of an unpayable debt. In some way they had to express themselves. With no exception known to us the finest minds in the history of literature and art and religion, the men and women who have seen with clearest vision and felt with deepest passion, have recognized the claim of that vast world of life below them for reverent and just and sympathetic regard.

We have no idea who he was who wrote the brief editorial comment in the Boston Transcript with which we close, but in the clearness with which he recognized a profound truth he has unconsciously turned upon himself a light at once revealing and attractive:

"The placing in the State House of a memorial tablet to the dogs and horses that died in the war is to be commended. The heart that isn't big enough to hold the most kindly consideration for these creatures is to be distrusted in the matter of dealing tenderly with the rights and regards of humans."—Our Dumb Animals.

Freedom

The most precious, God-given, inalienable, necessary, essential and natural born right of human beings is the right to make their own mistakes.

Parents, philosophers and reformers are everlastingly, out of their great love and high moral zeal, committing the worst crime in the category against the children, grown-ups and nations of this world: to-wit, trying to keep us from making mistakes. But we must stub our own toes, kind folks, burn our own fingers and bump our own noses.

When the Creator made man He put in him the capacity for going to the devil if he chose. And if you take away that inestimable privilege you do us great wrong. For nobody can be very good unless also he is free and able to be very bad, if he will.

Freedom is essentially freedom to do wrong; freedom to do only right means

no freedom at all.—DR. FRANK CRANE, in The Deseret News.

A Comedy of Errors

This is the name the fire marshal of Wisconsin gives to an enumeration of common causes of fire. Some of these are the following:

He lighted a match to see if his gasoline tank was empty. It was not.

He smoked while filling his auto tank, but will do so no more.

He smoked in bed; so did the bed clothes.

He threw the matches into the waste paper basket. He is wiser now.

He threw a cigarette stub into some rubbish.

He saved his oily waste and oily rags and they burned the shop.

He washed his hands in gasoline near the stove. The doctor washes them now.

He did not worry about fires as he had "plenty of insurance," and forgot the safety of his wife and children upstairs.

He stuffed up the chimney holes with paper and rags.

She cleaned her gloves with gasoline indoors and saved fifteen cents, but paid the doctor and druggists fifteen dollars.

She poured kerosene into the lamp while the wick was burning.

She put gasoline into the wash boiler on the stove to make washing easier.

She dried clothes too near the stove.

She used the wrong oil can.

She burned sulphur all over the house to fumigate.

She used the woodbox back of the range as a waste paper receptacle.

She gave matches to her children to go out to burn leaves in the yard. The cotton dresses burned easier than the leaves.

She fixed up a fine tissue paper shade for the lamp.

She filled the tank of her gasoline stove while one burner was going.

The comedies have turned to tragedies; many of the scenes of action are in ashes and too many of the actors are maimed or dead. More will follow, no doubt, as they are prone to ignore the advice and experience of others instead of profiting by their errors and sufferings.

To a Common Person

DEAR SIR: I trust you will pardon this inquiry, but I am curious to know if you have ever thought about yourself. Have you ever honestly considered of what use you are? Your name is legion, but for what purpose do you exist? Have you ever had an original thought? Have you ever contributed anything to the usefulness of humanity? Are your notions of beauty or art or literature worth while? Consider for a moment what you have already consumed. Since the day of your birth the food you have eaten would provide for a small army. In your youth many people toiled over

you, and now look at yourself. Every thought that you have is borrowed from someone else. How many things can you do that are not concerned with providing yourself with the means to exist? What difference would it make if you were not here?

Trusting that you may possibly get some vague glimmering of my motive in writing this, I am yours very truly,
THE FUTURE.—(Life.)

Keeping Fit

When one has been overworking, undersleeping, overdrinking, overeating, and underexercising, germs multiply rapidly because the "white wings" of the human system are too tired to clean them out.

A long illness follows.

Some day we will tell the truth in death certificates and reports will be made like this:

"Died after thirty years of overeating."

"Smothered himself to death. Worked and slept in unventilated rooms."

"Burned out. Slept only six hours a night."

Good health is a luxury we all can enjoy if we are willing to play the game on the long law of averages.

Eat lightly, drink lots of water, breath fresh air every night and day, get plenty of sleep, keep clean inside and outside, and Father Time will pass you by.—The Fortuna Magazine.

Making Sauer Kraut

Sauer kraut may be made from cabbage maturing at any season of the year. The cabbage must be mature, sound, and scrupulously clean. In making sauer kraut, remove the outer leaves and any unsound portion. Shred the cabbage with a hand-shredding machine, slaw cutter, or large knife. Pack immediately into the container. As it is packed, add salt in the proportion of one pound of salt to forty pounds of cabbage, distributing it evenly throughout the cabbage. Experiments have shown that approximately two and one-half pounds of salt to each hundred pounds of shredded cabbage give the best flavor to the kraut. Pack the cabbage by pressing gently with a wooden mallet after the addition of each layer of cabbage. When the container is full, cover with cheesecloth and board, add the weight, and set aside until fermentation is complete. Remove any scum that has formed and cover over with hot paraffin.

If the sauer kraut is made during the fall and stored in a cool place, there is no absolute necessity of a layer of paraffin, since the low temperature will prevent the growth of the organism which destroys lactic acid and causes decomposition. No doubt the popular idea that sauer kraut made from early cabbage will not keep is based upon the kraut made from such cabbage occurs in warm weather and the rapid growth of scum soon destroys both brine and kraut if the surface is not properly protected.

Boston Baked Beans

1 quart beans
4 quarts soft water
1/2 pound salt pork
1 tablespoonful salt
1 tablespoonful molasses
3 tablespoonfuls sugar
1/2 teaspoonful pepper
1/2 tablespoonful mustard.

Soak the beans in cold water over night or longer. Drain, cover with fresh soft water and heat slowly to the boiling point. Cook at that temperature until skins will burst. Take a few beans in a spoon and test by blowing on them. Scald the rind of three-fourths pound of salt pork. Scrape and remove one-fourth inch slice and put in the bottom of the bean pot. Put in the parboiled beans and pork. Mix the seasonings with one cupful of boiling water. Then add enough more boiling water to cover the beans. Cover the bean pot. Put in the oven and bake slowly six or eight hours. Uncover the last hour of cooking that the pork rind may become crisp and brown. Add water to the beans as needed. The mustard may be omitted, but it is thought by many to aid in the digestion of the beans. If one does not

WE HAVE to report that the editor of the Home Maker's Forum of KANSAS FARMER has formed a partnership whereby she takes the name of the other partner and assumes the job of home maker for the firm. Ethel Whipple, who has handled this department of KANSAS FARMER for the past two years, was married to James W. Crooks, of Frankfort, Kansas, October 15. Mr. Crooks is a farmer and the newly married couple have set up housekeeping on his farm adjoining the town of Frankfort. We feel sure the readers of the Home Maker's Forum will be pleased to learn that we are not compelled to hunt for a new editor. Mrs. Crooks will continue this part of her work for KANSAS FARMER. The name at the head of the column will simply be changed to Ethel Whipple Crooks. If you have questions to ask or some home maker's experience to relate, kindly note the new name and address. We are anxious to make this page truly a Home Maker's Forum.

have a range fire, a fireless cooker may be used for cooking the beans. A low temperature, continued for a long time, is needed for cooking.—Department of Domestic Science, Michigan Agricultural College.

Caramel Tapioca Pudding

1 pint milk
1 cupful sugar
1/2 cupful minute or pearl tapioca
1/2 teaspoonful salt
1 egg
1/2 teaspoonful vanilla

Scald milk in double boiler. Caramelize—melt over fire without water—one-half cupful of the sugar and add to heated milk. As soon as dissolved add remaining sugar, salt, and tapioca. Let cook until tapioca is transparent and thickens milk, stirring occasionally. Remove from fire and pour over egg which has been slightly beaten, stirring egg as you pour. Return to double boiler and cook long enough to cook the egg. Add vanilla and nut meats if desired. May be served either hot or cold, with or without cream.—RENA FAUBION, specialist in dairy products, Kansas Agricultural College.

Peanut Butter Soup

2 cups milk
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons or 1/2 cupful peanut butter
Celery salt and pepper to taste
1/2 teaspoonful salt

Make a thin white sauce of milk, flour and salt. Add peanut butter, mix thoroughly through sauce, and season with celery salt and pepper, or stalks of celery may be boiled in a very little water and this added to the soup, replacing a part of the milk. A little onion juice might be used for seasoning if this is preferred.

Have you ever tried steel wool in doing your kitchen and household cleaning? asks the Shawnee County home demonstration agent. It is one of the best aids in removing discolorations on aluminum, pyrex, and enamelware utensils. Oftentimes glass fruit jars become encrusted with alkali from the hard water during long processing. Steel wool easily removes this. There are different grades of wool for every purpose of cleaning, smoothing, and polishing kitchen and dairy utensils.

The kitchen is your workshop. Plan to add to your equipment this year some needed convenience. This may be only a set of shelves, some new hooks, some cooking utensils, a dustpan with a long handle, or a high stool that will enable you to sit down when working at your kitchen table.

FASHION DEPARTMENT

Price of All Patterns, 10 Cents



No. 3010—Ladies' Apron: Cut in four sizes—small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 3026—Girls' Gymnasium Suit: Cut in five sizes—8, 10, 12,

14 and 16 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for the blouse, and 3 1/2 yards for the bloomers, for a 12-year size. No. 2675—Ladies' House Dress: Cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge is about 2 1/2 yards. No. 3028—Girls' Coat: Cut in three sizes—10, 12 and 14 years. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.



No. 3013—Ladies' Dress: Cut in six sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires six yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1/2 yards at the foot. No. 2660—Girls' Dress: Cut in four sizes—8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. Nos. 3025-3028—An Attractive Costume: Waist 3025 cut in six sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3028 cut in seven sizes—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. To make this attractive style for a medium size will require 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yards. Two separate patterns, 10 cents for each. No. 3030—Girls' Dress: Cut in four sizes—6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material.

Pattern Notes

A girls' gymnasium suit consisting of a smart middy blouse and a pair of comfortable neat bloomers cut with ample fullness is among the patterns illustrated this week. The blouse may be finished to the waist line only, if preferred, and made of the same material as the bloomers. For the middy one could use madras, linene, linen, serge, or flannel. For the bloomers, serge, cashmere, brilliantine, or sateen is desirable.

A stylish girls' coat which could be developed in cheviot, broadcloth, serge, two-toned woolen or mixtures, velvet or corduroy is also shown. The collar is muffler style and may be fur lined or entirely of fur, plush, or other pile fabrics.

There are also two pleasing dresses for the little girl. No. 2660 might be made of voile or crepe for a best dress, or of velvet or poplin, or, the waist could be of soft batiste or crepe and plastron portions and skirt of contrasting material in a matched shade. The design is fine for growing girls. The sleeves may be in wrist or elbow length.

No. 3030 is very appropriate for combinations of material. The waist closes under the plastron, which may be omitted. Serge and plaid or striped woolen could be here combined, wool challie and satin, or serge and taffeta.

A simple but attractive costume is the one developed from waist pattern 3025 and skirt pattern 3008. As here shown tricotine was used in dark brown with vest and collar trimming in brown satin in a lighter shade. Black velvet combined with black satin, and touched with a bit of jade or copper color, would be nice for this style.

For 3013 one could use faille in brown or blue. The collar is of velvet in a matched shade, and soutache braiding forms the decoration. The pockets may be omitted. Serge, duvetyn, tricotine, velvet are also appropriate for this model.

The neat apron dress with cap to match and the one-piece kitchen apron will appeal to the tidy housewife.

Classified Advertising

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

BOYS, GET YOUR CHRISTMAS TOYS now. Get a little Ideal Toy Steam Engine, runs on any stove. Circular with full description free. Price only \$1.25 each while they last. Answer quick. Supply limited. Grove Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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

REAL ESTATE.

LISTEN—IMPROVED 250 ACRES, \$25 per; dandy improved 40, \$1,850. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

FOR SALE—GOOD DAIRY FARM, 154 acres close in. G. W. Savage, Winfield, Kansas.

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

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

KANSAS WHEAT FARM—320 ACRES, Lane County, three miles good town; 230 acres wheat large enough to pasture; alfalfa; good improvements. Only \$30 acre. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kansas.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD CHOICE REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian two and three-year-old heifers at a bargain. Some heavy springers. Ezra E. Beard, Derby, Kansas.

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, READY for service. Two of his dams averaged 105 pounds milk one day, 40.67 butter seven days; four averaged 37.52 pounds officially. \$200. Wisconsin Live Stock Association, Appleton, Wisconsin.

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

WANTED—TO BUY.

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

TANNING.

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

FARM LANDS—KANSAS.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 405 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

FARM LANDS—TEXAS.

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

HONEY.

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

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

DOGS.

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

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

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

COON AND SKUNK DOG—A GOOD coon and skunk dog for sale, three years old. A wide hunter and excellent fighter. For quick sale. A. J. Blake, Oak Hill, Kan.

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

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

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS and pullets reasonable. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kansas.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS—GREAT BIG FINE colored cockerels. Birds shipped on approval. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS THAT were hatched in May and will make good breeders, \$2 each. Birds shipped on approval. E. Kelly, Stafford, Kansas.

COCKERELS AND BREEDING PENS, twelve leading varieties, cockerels early hatched; properly mated breeding pens. Prices right. Smith Bros., Martinsburg, Mo.

AS I AM MOVING TO TOWN, WILL sell my pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels at \$1.50 each. These are fine birds and I know they cannot be duplicated anywhere for the money. I. B. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

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

PAYING GOOD PRICES ALWAYS FOR eggs and poultry. Ship direct. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kansas.

FARMS WANTED.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me, John J. Black, 15th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY A. W. TRAVIS, WHOSE residence is 721 Pottawatomie Avenue, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, on the 3d day of May, 1919, one Shorthorn cow with horns, color red, size medium, brand slight cut or notch in right ear. Appraised at \$60.00. W. R. Yenawine, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY AUGUST WEGE, OF Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, on the 1st day of May, 1919, one yearling heifer, light red, V-shaped notch or possible wire mark in right ear; also one yearling heifer, red with white spots. J. B. Claywell, County Clerk.

After the Moul— EGGS



REMEMBER, going through the moult is like going through a long spell of sickness. To force out the old quills and grow new feathers saps a hen's vitality.

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

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

will start your pullets and moulted hens to laying

It contains Tonics that put your moulted hens in fine condition—Tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—Iron that gives a moulted, run-down hen rich, red blood and a red comb. It contains internal antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system. No disease where Pan-a-ce-a is fed. It pays to feed Pan-a-ce-a regularly.

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

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

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



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

**Dr. Hess Instant Louse
Killer Kills Lice**

Don't Miss a Word of This

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the farmers of Kansas in general, and to the farmers of Montgomery County in particular:

GREETING: On October 11, 1919, our Fertilizer plant at Crane, Kansas, commenced manufacturing the material that will Restore Your Land to its Original Fertility. If you wish to increase your production of Grain and Alfalfa from 25 to 50 per cent and more, you cannot afford to delay in getting your order to us at once.

We are more than anxious that our home farmers benefit. We have orders from Oklahoma and other states that will have to wait until your wants are supplied. Remember, if your wheat is already sown, or is up, you can derive the same benefit, and more, by Top Dressing your crop now, or at any time during the winter. Don't fail to drill this on your Alfalfa after the last cutting; also your pasture lands. You will have the same great benefit if used on your Garden, Orchards or Lawns. You cannot calculate what this Soil Rectifier will do for you. We extend to you a cordial invitation to inspect our plant at Crane Station, and at our office, 200 Citizens Bank Building. Phone 386, office.

Yours to Double Your Production,

THE LIME FERTILIZER & MFG. CO., Independence, Kan.

Classification of Poultry

The Mediterranean breeds: Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona, Spanish and Blue Andalusians.

American breeds: Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Java, Dominique, and Buckeye.

Asiatic breeds: Brahma, Cochin and Langshan.

English breeds: Sussex, Cornish, Dorking, Orpington and Redcap.

The Mediterraneans are known as the egg breeds and the Americans as the general purpose fowls.

Now is a good time to make plans for

next year's poultry production. Breeders are now wishing for more stock. The price of feed is high but the prices of poultry and eggs are attractive. Pure strain in poultry counts as well as purebred in live stock. Raising of poultry is a business proposition and nothing but the best will satisfy the practical breeders. The hen that lays is the one that pays.

Until we think defeat, victory is always possible.

Fall plowing destroys insects.

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

Fall Care of Laying Hens

FALL cleaning of the poultry house should be done early to get the hens and pullets in winter quarters before bad weather sets in. If the hens and pullets are allowed to roost in trees and on the fence until cold wet weather comes, they are very likely to contract colds which may develop into roup. Roup, which is one of the poultry raiser's greatest dangers, is a germ disease, but it is much more liable to develop where many of the hens in the flock have colds than in a flock that is kept in good health. Colds may be caused by exposure, excitement, drafts or poor ventilation. Even though the hens may not contract colds from roosting in the open, the excitement, caused by catching and handling them in cold damp weather, causes them to get warm and then chilled, which is very likely to develop into colds. For this reason all pullets and hens should be handled early and put in the house where they will not be disturbed during the fall months.

The house should be thoroughly cleaned, all repair work done that is necessary and the house sprayed with a good disinfectant. The spray should be thrown into every crack and crevice so as to get every mite and every disease germ. It is advisable to treat every bird for lice, either by using a piece of blue ointment the size of a pea, rubbing it on the skin just below the vent, or by dusting the hen with a small amount of sodium fluoride under the wings and in the fluff.

It is an easy task to cull the flock as they are put into winter quarters. Often too many hens are kept for the size of the house and they are only half fed. Usually the best 50 per cent of a flock will make more profit than would the whole flock out of the same amount of feed. Hens that are not vigorous and healthy, old hens that have served their day of usefulness, and small late-maturing pullets are not profitable to keep for egg production.

Poultry Production Contest

Figures say that the poultry business in the United States is bigger than the steel business. What the poultrymen should know is just what part of the big business he should expect to get by the application of modern methods of feeding, breeding, care and management. A farm egg laying contest in Wisconsin, beginning November 1, is expected to supply this information for the poultry growers of that state.

Increased interest in poultry keeping this year is responsible for the contest, which will be under the supervision of the poultry department and the local county agent or club leader. The work for the year includes winter egg production and feeding, from November to March; incubation, brooding and such subjects, from March to July; and culling and caponizing, from July to September. A letter will be sent each month to each of the contestants, giving suggestions for higher production. Each month, if possible, some member of the poultry department will visit each farm that is entered in the contest.

Two reports are required of contestants: an inventory taken at the beginning and at the end of the year, and a monthly report of daily egg production, feed consumption, eggs sold, and stock killed or died.

The Small Poultry Show

The number of small poultry shows that are being held this fall proves that there is a post-war condition of live interest in breeding and exhibiting purebred birds. The breeder of poultry who

aims at success with his birds can well afford to take advantage of these shows for, aside from the prospect of winning a blue ribbon, there is much of practical value to be learned from competing with other breeders.

Briefly speaking, the purposes of the small poultry show are to stimulate greater interest in the breeding of pure bred fowls in the community; to enable the breeder to ascertain his best individuals and learn how he may best improve his strain, and to give him an opportunity to advertise his stock and possibly take orders for future sales.

The responsibility for the success of the show should rest upon the superintendent. He should appoint a live-wire secretary. The secretary should send out premium lists about two weeks before the show and collect the entry fee which may conveniently be one dollar an entry. The superintendent should receive the birds as they come in and see that they are properly fed and watered and are unmolested during the entire exhibition period. Every exhibition coop should be suitably tagged with the class and entry number designated.

Judging should always be done on the first day of the show by a competent judge, one who thoroughly understands the fancy points of the birds and who is willing to dispense information on utility points at the same time. The cost of the judging may be defrayed from the entry fees.

The small shows are often not uniform in the classes contested. For instance, some shows will offer ribbons for the best female and best male in each variety. In this way pullets often compete against hens and cockerels against cock birds, a practice that is not consistent either with good judgment or the methods employed in the larger shows. The following premium list might serve as a model for community shows: First, second and third ribbons for the following in each variety entered: best cockerel, best pullet, best cock bird, best hen and best pen the pen consisting of a male and four females. Sweepstake ribbons for the best cockerel in the entire show, best pullet, best hen and best cock. Sometimes local merchants will offer special prizes as, for instance, the best display of Barred Rocks in the show.

Boarders in the shape of lice and mites on fowls are unnecessary. The energy absorbed by these parasites will never go into eggs and meat.

Get More Eggs; Save Feed

Sky-high prices for eggs this winter will make big profits for those who know how and what grain mixtures to feed. Improper methods mean big loss. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry made a thousand hens in the American Egg-Laying Contest lay 200 to 304 eggs cleared for him \$6.15 per hen in nine months. His methods are explained in a new bulletin, "How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed." Get this free bulletin by writing Quisenberry today, addressing care American Poultry School, Dept. 112, Kansas City, Mo.

For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, cholera, head, sore head, chicken pox, liver neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Gallien, Mich., says: "Have used Germozone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germozone 12 years; the best I have ever found." Frank Sisk, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 3 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Petrin, Moline, Ill., writes: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernice Hopp, Kirksville, Mo., says: "Cured my puniest chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year." Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock.

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

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

TONGANOXIE CALF CLUB AND CONSIGNMENT HOLSTEIN SALE



**Tonganoxie, Kansas, Friday
and Saturday, Nov. 14 and 15**

Tonganoxie is located 30 miles northwest of Kansas City on the Kansas City Northwestern Railroad, 16 miles southwest of Leavenworth and 13 miles northeast of Lawrence.

NOVEMBER 14—THE TONGANOXIE CALF CLUB will sell 60 choice individuals, in splendid condition. They are long two-year-olds, all fresh or to freshen soon. The majority of them bred to bulls of the most popular breeding whose dams are 20 and 30-pound cows.

NOVEMBER 15—W. J. O'BRIEN AND OTHER CONSIGNORS will sell 75 choice young cows and heifers. This offering includes 30 fresh cows and springers and 10 fresh two-year-old heifers. Also 15 two-year-old heifers bred to A. R. O. bulls. Also 20 yearling heifers. These cattle are choice individuals and good producers. All cattle six months old and over tuberculin tested. For full information and catalogs address

W. J. O'BRIEN, SALES MANAGER, TONGANOXIE, KAS.

Farm at Auction NOVEMBER 14, 1919

**220-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE FROM LANE, KANSAS
ON THE MAIN OIL BELT ROAD**

Good seven-room house, good concrete cellar, outbuildings; two large barns; three wells good water; all fenced and cross-fenced, hog-tight; 25 acres alfalfa, 100 acres that will grow alfalfa. A fine laying farm. One mile to churches and high school. A black loam soil, good producing farm, will carry large loan at long time, 6 per cent interest.

Will also sell at auction twenty-five Grade Holstein cows and heifers, ten head of steers, two bulls, two Belgian stallions, three work horses, one mule, one jack, one jennet with colt at side; eighty-five head high grade Shropshire sheep, two bucks, ten head registered O. I. C. hogs, thirty head registered Durocs.

JOE NOLAN, Owner, PAOLA, KANSAS

SALE STARTS PROMPTLY AT 1 P. M.

AUCTIONEER—H. M. JUSTICE

FARM AND HERD.

Joe M. Nolan, Paola, Kansas, has announced November 14 for a dispersion of his Holstein cattle and eighty-five head of high grade Shropshire sheep. Mr. Nolan will also offer his fine farm of 220 acres near Lane, Kansas, for sale at public auction. The farm is located on the Oil Belt road, one mile north of Lane.

F. G. Houghton, Dunlap, Kansas, has announced November 12 for a combination sale of Shorthorn cattle. The sale will be held in the big sale barns at Council Grove, Kansas. The offering is a very high class lot of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle, coming from some of the good herds in Morse and adjoining counties. F. G. Houghton, of Dunlap, Kansas, is manager of the sale.

Fremon Leidy, of Leon, Kansas, has announced November 3 for his annual Shorthorn sale. Mr. Leidy is well known among the Shorthorn breeders of Kansas and his herd is widely known for the class of breeding cattle maintained on the farm.

O. A. Homan, of Peabody, Kansas, is managing the Peabody Shorthorn sale to be held at that place on November 6. Fifty head of useful Shorthorn cattle will be consigned by the following Shorthorn breeders: Homan & Sons, Taylor & Sons, John Under, and F. P. Wilson, all of Peabody; C. P. Hary, Halstead; G. O. Thomas, Walton; and J. R. Ely, Marion, Kansas. The offering consists of sixteen large two-year-old heifers, all bred; eleven cows with calves at foot and rebred; twelve mature cows heavy in calf. The sires that are represented are White Hope, Gus Villager and Cumberland Type, three bulls that are well known among Shorthorn men. Most of the sale offering is bred to these bulls.

The Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold a sale of high grade cattle at Hawatha, Kansas, November 13. The offering of sixty lots will include thirty-three cows all bred to good Scotch herd bulls. Twenty-five cows will have calves at foot and will be bred again. The sires represented in the offering are by Avondale, Good Goods, by Silk Goods, by True Cumberland, and Standard Knight, a March-bred Scotch bull with outstanding quality. The females are especially good.

E. A. Cory, of Talmo, Kansas, is the manager for the North Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale to be held at Concordia on November 20. The evening of November 25 the association and invited guests are requested to meet at Concordia. A banquet will be tendered by the Commercial Club and a splendid program of music and ap-

propriate speaking will be furnished. All Shorthorn cattle breeders are invited to attend.

The Poland China sale of Judge W. E. James, of Savannah, Mo., was held as advertised and was recorded as one of the successful sales of Missouri. The offering was a high class lot of well-bred Poland China sows and gilts and they sold for good prices. The thirty-four head sold for an average of \$181.40. These prices were very satisfactory to Mr. Jones, who owns one of the good herds of Missouri.

A series of Holstein sales will be held November 13, 14 and 15, that will be of more than usual interest to Holstein breeders. The series will open with the Linwood Calf Club sale at Linwood, Kansas, November 13. Thirty-five head of select yearling and two-year-old heifers will be sold in this sale, and in addition consignments of choice Holsteins by A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, and T. N. Beckey, of Linwood, will be included in the offering. This sale will be under the management of A. S. Neale, of Manhattan. On November 14 the Tonganoxie Calf Club will sell sixty head of two-year-olds, all fresh or to freshen soon. On November 15, W. J. O'Brien and other consignors will sell seventy-five head of young cows and heifers. The sales of November 14 and 15 will be held at Tonganoxie and will be under the management of W. J. O'Brien.

W. D. McClelland & Son, of Blair, Kansas, held their annual fall sale of Poland China at the farm on October 23. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition. Thirty-four spring gilts sold for an average of \$75 and the fifty-three head sold for an average of \$68. McClelland & Son own one of the good herds in Eastern Kansas and have sold breeding stock to establish herds in several states. Their show herd this year at the Topeka Free Fair was among the winners. They have announced January 26 for their next annual bred sow sale. On this date they will sell a lot of tried sows and gilts, bred for March litters to four of the great boars of the breed—McClelland's Big Jones, Model Big Timm, Big Bone Bob and the Yankee Boy. The Yankee Boy is a full brother in blood to The Pilot, grand champion at the National Swine Show. This hog is a promising prospect and is one of the best breeding Poland China herd boars known to the breed.

Mahlon Groenmiller, of Pomona, Kansas, owner of outstanding herds of pure-bred Percheron horses and Red Polled cattle, reports his herds doing well. His Percheron herd is one of the good ones in Kansas. They are the prize-winning kind and the

Shorthorn Breeders' Combination Sale

At Sale Pavilion, 1 p. m.

Council Grove, Kansas, November 12th

FIFTY HEAD—35 Females, 15 Bulls

Thirty-five Females, consisting of bred cows, cows with calves at foot and bred again, and open heifers.

Fifteen Bulls—Outstanding herd bulls and herd bull prospects. A good offering of red, white and roan. These cattle will come from the grass without any special fitting and will not carry any heavy flesh. The consignors are Phillips Bros., R. M. Paige, E. H. Hooper, H. C. Anderson, A. L. & D. Harris, T. A. Balentyne, L. E. Macey, W. S. Harvey & Son, Earl Austin and F. G. Houghton.

Write to

F. G. HOUGHTON, DUNLAP, KANSAS

for catalog, and attend this sale.

Auctioneers—Col. H. T. Rule, Lowe & Carson

Nov. 6- Dissolution Sale - Nov. 6

At Elsmore, Allen County, Kansas

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

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

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

junior and reserve grand championships on stallions went to this herd this year at the Topeka Free Fair and at Hutchinson. Mr. Groenmiller now has the best lot of young stallions in the history of his herd. His herd of Red Polled cattle is among the best now assembled and a feature at this time is the high class lot of young bulls and heifers.

L. E. Johnson, owner of Glenayr Stock Farm at Waldron, Kansas, recently sold to Robert P. Campbell, of Attica, Kansas, his entire herd of forty-one registered Ayrshires for \$22,500 and leased Mr. Campbell the farm for five years. Mr. Johnson thereby discontinuing the breeding business for the present on account of failing health. The Glenayr herd consisted of forty-one individuals of rare breeding and individuality and Mr. Johnson had not spared either time or money in selecting the very best blood and individuals for his foundation herd which is just now coming into maturity and making a splendid start in A. R. work. The herd is headed by a son of Jean Armour, who carries 62½ per cent of Armour blood and for whom Mr. Johnson recently paid \$2,500. There is also included in the herd a daughter of Jean Armour 2d and a number of granddaughters and grandsons of Jean Armour as well as a daughter of Howie's Dalry Kling and several granddaughters and grandsons of this noted sire. The purchaser, Mr. Campbell, has already a splendid herd at his large farm at Attica, Kansas, which with the addition of those just purchased will make the largest Ayrshire breeding establishment in the Middle West. Mr. Campbell also has a large ranch in Western Kansas which he will eventually stock with Ayrshires.

The Poland China sale of L. V. O'Keefe at Stillwell, Kansas, was held as advertised on Monday, October 20. The weather was unfavorable for a local crowd owing to a heavy rain during the forenoon. The offering was an exceptionally well bred lot and the gilts had outgrown the boars and were competed for at good prices. Twenty spring gilts averaged \$105, and twenty spring boars averaged \$37.45. No sensational prices

figured in the auction, yet the averages were very fair and the total returns for the entire sale were very satisfactory to Mr. O'Keefe, who owns one of the good herds of Eastern Kansas.

H. W. Estes, of Sitka, Kansas, owner of one of the high class herds of Shorthorn cattle, reports his herd doing well. A feature of his herd at this time is the good lot of young stock sired by White Goods Model. This bull is one of the good sires of the breed now in service.

Do Not Like American Bacon

The American Consul at Berne in a report to the Department of State, dated July 1, 1919, stated that "though large quantities of American pork, lard, and salted bacan have been imported into Switzerland and are offered for sale, they do not find especial favor with the Swiss consumer, and are sold at a lower price than similar articles of native production. Swiss people hold American bacon in low esteem. This dislike may be accounted for partly by the preference of the Swiss for hogs fattened on vegetables, and not upon corn and other grains.

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it to anyone else.
—DICKENS.

In the dairy business harvest continues the year around.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**HOLSTEINS!**

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

T. R. Maurer & Co.

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PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

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BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

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

H. B. COWLES

608 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas

HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

J. P. MAST, - SCRANTON, KANSAS

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

F. C. Crocker

BOX K FILLEY, NEBRASKA

For Sale—Fifteen Spring Boars

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

Louis Mc Collam, Kincaid, Kan.

PETFORD'S DUROCS

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

JOHN W. PETFORD, Saffordville, Kansas

REPROGUE'S DUROCS

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

DUROC BOARS

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

J. P. COPENING - IOLA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

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COMING TWO-YEAR-OLD SON OF GAMBOGE KNIGHT

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

R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

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

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.**GUERNSEY BULL**

For Sale—Registered Guernsey Bull Calf, age four months, whose dam has a creditable A. R. record and granddam of calf heads second place in Class D, 818 pounds fat.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER—Fifteen years' experience. Wire for date.

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

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200 Head of Registered Red Polled Cattle. A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

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RED POLLS, BOTH SEXES, BEST OF BREEDING.

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS**Poland China Boars**

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

Hill & King

Phone Rural 8104 F5 Route 28, Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS

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

Willis R. Coleman,

Route 5. Lawrence, Kansas.

Barnsdale Polands

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

R. L. Barnes, Grenola, Kansas

DEMING RANCH**POLANDS**

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

Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager

25 POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

ADAMS & MASON - GYPSUM, KANSAS

MYERS' POLAND CHINAS

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

H. E. MYERS - GARDNER, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

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

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

PIONEER HERD POLANDS

Black Buster and Columbus Wonder at Head of Our Herd

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

F. Olivier & Sons

DANVILLE - - - - KANSAS

HORSES AND MULES.**PERCHERON HORSES**

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

L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANSAS



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

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

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Please Mention Kansas Farmer

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association

PARK E. SALTER, Pres.
Humboldt, Kans.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

C. S. NEVIUS & SON

CHILES, KANSAS

PEARL SHORTHORNS

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

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull, Sultan Seal.

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

Barrett & Land

Overbrook - Osage County - Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

FRANK GRAGG - DENISON, KANSAS

Snowdon Herd Shorthorns

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

D. N. PRICE - BAILEYVILLE, KANSAS

SCOTCHSHORTHORN BULLS

FOR SALE.

Lavender King and Red Stamp

IN SERVICE.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

J. R. ELY - - - MARION, KANSAS

ALL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

HICKORY POINT FARM SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN W. SHERWOOD, Dunavant, Kansas
Jefferson County

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

My herd bull, White Goods Model, and 12 of his get, whites and roans, ages 8 to 18 months. **H. W. ESTES, Sitka, Kansas.**

MARKS LODGE

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

SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale—Six Pure Scotch Bulls.

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

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

HORN DORSET SHEEP**HILLSDALE DORSETS**

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

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

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

HOWARD CHANDLER,
Chariton, Iowa.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

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

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Twenty pure bred unregistered Shropshire rams for sale.

K. HAGUE - PEABODY, KANSAS.

Registered Shropshire Rams

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

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

WANT SHORTHORNS THAT COMBINE BEEF AND MILK

We receive many inquiries for Shorthorns that combine beef and milk. We urge that all who are handling Shorthorns join the Milk Shorthorn Club of America, J. L. Torrey, Secretary, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago. Grass-fat Shorthorn steers have topped the Chicago market. In the Record of Merit there are listed 838 Shorthorn cows of all ages whose records average over 8,000 pounds of milk annually. Send for literature.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

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

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

G. C. Wheeler, Live Stock Editor
W. J. Cody, Manager Stock Advertising
O. W. Devine, Field Representative

Address All Communications to
Kansas Farmer, and Not to
Individuals

Personal mail may have to be held for several days or be delayed in forwarding, and Kansas Farmer cannot assume any responsibility for mistakes occurring thereby

CLAIM SALE DATES.

Herefords.
Feb. 9—W. T. Homan & Son, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Shorthorns.
Nov. 3—Fremont Lick, Leon, Kan.
Nov. 5—Ed Stouckle, Peck, Kan.
Nov. 6—Peabody Shorthorn Sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Manager.
Nov. 13—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Association sale at Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 13—D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan.; sale at Hiawatha.
Nov. 26—North Kansas Shorthorn sale, Concordia, Kan.
Nov. 26—Northwestern Kansas Shorthorn sale at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
Dec. 12—W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Polled Shorthorns.

Nov. 11—J. E. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Holsteins.

Nov. 14—Holstein Calf Club Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, manager.
Nov. 15—Breeders' Holstein Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, manager.

Poland Chinas.

Nov. 6—Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan.

Jan. 21—H. B. Walter & Son, Edgingham, Kan.

Feb. 11—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

Feb. 25—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn.

Durocs.

Nov. 7—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Feb. 11—John W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan.

February 20—E. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerschling, Topeka, Kan.

Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 25—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Chester Whites.

Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Feb. 14—R. W. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.

C. S. Nevius & Sons, of Chiles, Kansas, have one of the good herds of Shorthorn cattle and large Poland China hogs. They have made plans for a Poland China bred sow sale about February 10 and their annual Shorthorn cattle sale next June. The Golden Searchlight, a splendid Scotch bull from the Violet family. The herd heads are King Wonders 2d and Equality 1st by Big Bob Wonder. Nevius & Sons will take out a show herd of cattle next year and attend most of the leading state fairs.

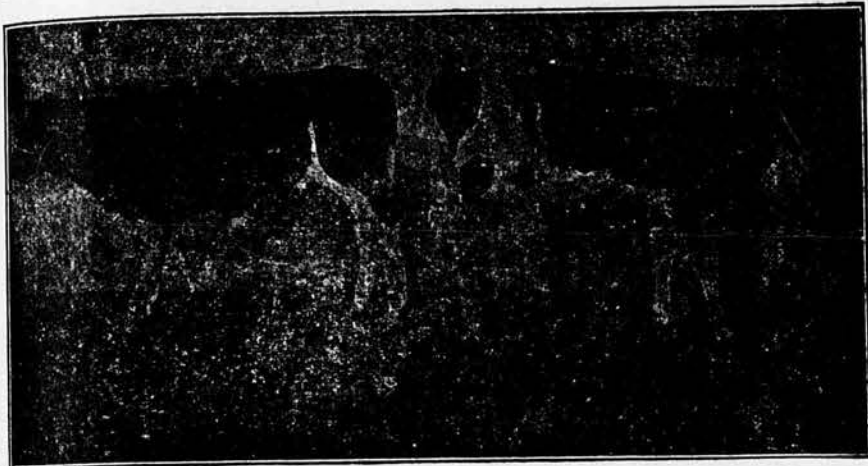
W. J. O'Brien, of Tonganoxie, Kansas, has announced November 14 and 15 for a two days' sale of Holstein cattle. Mr. O'Brien is offering a high class lot of dairy cattle. They are a well bred lot with A. R. O. records.

F. G. Houghton, of Dunlap, Kansas, announces a combination sale of Shorthorn cattle to be held at Council Grove on November 12. Fifty head of that section selected from the best herds in the state will be catalogued. Thirty-five females and fifteen bulls are also included. The offering will include cows with calves at foot and rebred, also bred cows and open heifers. The bulls offered will include herd bull prospects. The sale will be under the management of F. G. Houghton.

HOLSTEIN SALE

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY CALF CLUB AND
CONSIGNMENT SERIES

Linwood, Kans., Thurs., Nov. 13



Twenty-five miles west of Kansas City, main line Union Pacific and Kaw Valley Electric Line between Kansas City and Lawrence. Cars every hour.

The Linwood Calf Club will sell 35 head of choice yearling and two-year-old heifers. This is a select lot, both individually and in breeding. These heifers are sired by bulls with high record dams, many over 30 pounds and bred to bulls equally good. A few are fresh and their calves sell.

T. N. BECKEY, LINWOOD, will disperse his entire herd, a small herd including a few choice young cows and springing heifers.

A. S. NEALE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS, consigns 30 head consisting of several well bred young cows, fresh and springers, also a line of choice heifers bred to his 30 and 40-pound herd sires. This offering will also include a number of splendid heifers and calves of the best lines of breeding. For further information, catalogs, etc., address

A. S. NEALE, SALES MANAGER, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Peabody Shorthorn Association Sale

Peabody, Kansas, Thursday, November 6, 1919

50 Lots, Scotch and Scotch Topped

**Sixteen Red, White and Roan Heifers, All Bred.
Eleven Cows with Calves by Side and Rebred.
Twelve Cows, Heavy in Calf.**

Heifers and cows bred to White Hope, Gus Villager and Cumberland Type, three of the best Scotch bulls in Kansas.
Eleven Bulls of Serviceable Age—None Under 800 Pounds.

This offering of cattle is consigned by C. F. Hary, Halstead, Kansas; F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kansas; G. O. Thomas, Walton, Kansas; Taylor & Son, Peabody, Kansas; J. R. Ely, Aulne, Kansas; John Unger, Peabody, Kansas; Homan & Son, Peabody, Kansas.

Sale Held in Eyston Garage

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

O. A. Homan, Sales Mgr. Peabody, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—NEWCOMB AND SNYDER

When writing for catalog please mention Kansas Farmer.

Kansas - Holstein - Friesian State Associations 4th Annual Sale

Monday and Tuesday

November 17, 18, 1919

AT THE FORUM SALE PAVILION

WICHITA, KANSAS

120 - Strictly High Class Holsteins - 120

The contributors to this sale are members of the State Association and breeders of reputation and unquestioned integrity.

IT WILL BE A FEATURE SALE

Every animal is selected on its INDIVIDUAL MERITS and many of them because of their A. R. O. RECORDS AND BREEDING.

There will be cattle to suit every class of purchaser that appreciates breeding and quality.

Watch this space in the next issue for more detailed information.

Write today for big illustrated catalog.

Address

W. H. MOTT, Sales Manager

HERINGTON, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Fred S. Ball, El Reno, Okla.; Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.; R. E. Hager, Algonquin, Ill.; J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

S. T. Wood, Syracuse, N. Y. (in the box).

Shorthorn Sale

**In New Sale Pavilion
Hiawatha, Kan. Nov. 13**

SIXTY HEAD — FORTY-EIGHT FEMALES

Thirty-three cows all bred to good Scotch herd bulls; twenty-five cows with calves at side; twelve bulls; fifteen open heifers, consigned by the following Shorthorn breeders:

The Glancys, Atchison, Kansas
The Ashcroft Brothers, Atchison, Kansas
J. Q. A. Miller, Muscotah, Kansas
H. E. Huber, Meriden, Kansas

**D. L. DAWDY, Sales Manager
Arrington, Kansas**

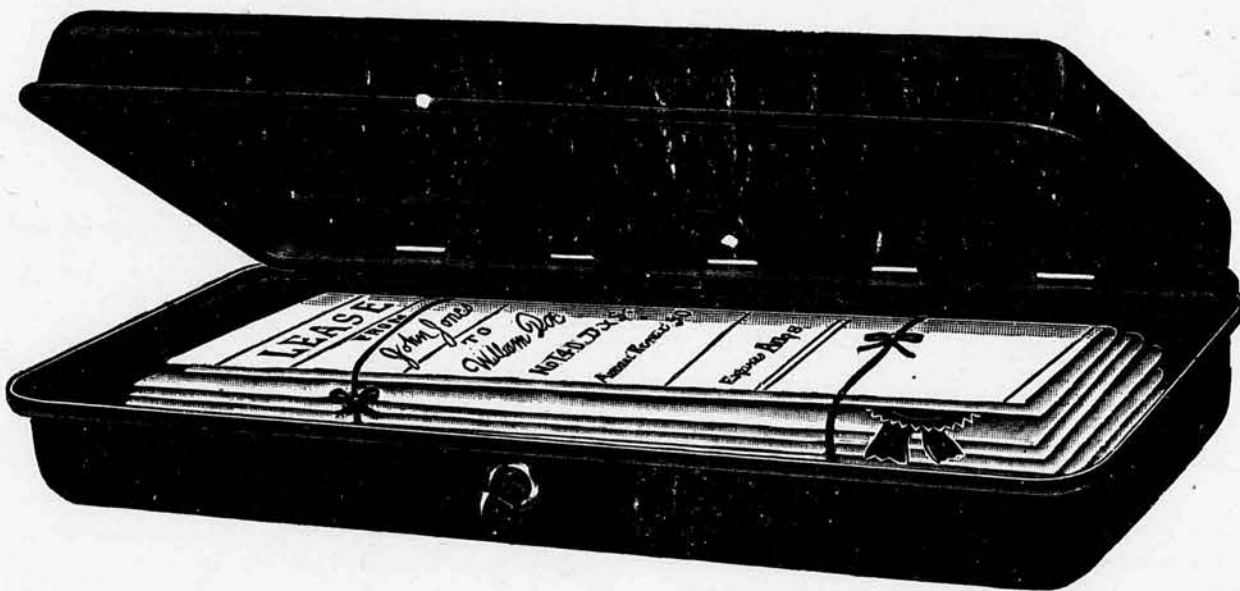
Auctioneers

Col. J. C. Price Scott & Dickerson

Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders will meet and banquet at Hiawatha on the evening of November 12. All are requested to come.

Keep Your Pedigrees Where You Can Find Them

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



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