

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

Volume 57; Number 47.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 22; 1919.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

VISITING YOUR NEIGHBORS

Fellowship Tour of Shorthorn Breeders Arouses Interest in Good Stock

NORTHEASTERN Kansas should be known all over the world as a purebred livestock center," said W. A. Cochel, field representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association at a fellowship banquet in Valley Falls following a tour of the Shorthorn herds of Jefferson County. Already Atchison county has a nation-wide reputation as a Shorthorn district. That small county boasts more than thirty herds of as fine Shorthorns as can be found anywhere. "Of course, I favor Shorthorns," continued Mr. Cochel, "but if you don't like my kind of cattle, raise some other kind, but by all means get the best you can buy. You will regret it if you do not."

Nine farms, upon which are kept over 100 purebred Shorthorns, were visited in this tour of Jefferson county herds, October 27. "Man does not live to himself alone" is as true now as when first uttered," said Joe N. Goodwin, County Agent of Jefferson county in his letter of invitation to take part in this tour. "To really live as it is intended we should we must know our neighbors, not only those who live next to us, but those who are working with us for the advancement of our living conditions."

Monday, October 27 was a cloudy, drizzly day, but a goodly number of livestock enthusiasts made the trip, which ended with a banquet in the evening given by the Valley Falls Commercial Club. The first herd seen was that of Adam Becker near Meriden. Next on the schedule was H. E. Huber. Both of these men have large herds of good cattle headed by exceptionally high-class bulls. H. A. Ploughe, who was next visited, is just getting started in Shorthorns. He owns a large farm and has made a good start as a breeder. The next stop was at the John A. Yost farm near Ozawie. Mr. Yost has a small herd of extra good cows. The E. E. Fauber herd was next visited. A tragedy had recently occurred on this place, Mr. Fauber having recently been accidentally killed only a week before the visit. Ralph Snyder, who formerly owned the cattle, showed them to the visitors. Hickory Point Herd, owned by John A. Sherwood, was next on the list. This farm is an historic spot, being the place where the battle of Hickory Point was fought in the early days of Kansas history. M. Dennerie, who was next visited, has a good producing herd and makes a specialty of baby beef production. He owns about fifty cows and often markets his calves at from six to seven months of age.

Dr. F. M. Marks, who has sixty breeding animals in his herd, is so wedded to the red color that he will have nothing to do with a Shorthorn of any other color. The visiting breeders found he had developed a good herd, but some among them felt that he labored under a handicap in barring the roans and whites. It was almost dark when Mit-

chell Brothers' herd was visited just in the outskirts of Valley Falls. Those making this day's drive over Jefferson county, realized as they had not done before the progress being made by their neighbors in livestock improvement. The enthusiasm shown at the banquet table in the evening fittingly closed this fellowship run among the Shorthorn breeders of the county.

Mr. Cochel, who made the principle address at the banquet reminded the 125 or more breeders and business men present that there were more Shorthorns on the farms of the county than cattle of any other breed. Mr. Cochel is very popular with Shorthorn breeders. He resigned his position as head of the animal husbandry department of our Agriculture College to become field representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. In his talk he argued that the Shorthorns fit in on the general farm better than any other beef breed.

"But good blood amounts to nothing if you do not feed your stock," continued Mr. Cochel. "I know by consulting my bank book—I have a herd of Shorthorns on my farm near Manhattan—that feed is higher than the proverbial cat's back. Nevertheless, you've got to feed to bring out the good points you have made possible by breeding. The most pitiful thing in the world is a highly bred animal underfed."

"The fellow hurt by the recent drops in the market was not the man who raises pure bred stuff and feeds his own grain. Highly bred stock always brings premiums over grade stuff, and the well fed offerings always develop competitive bids. It also has been my experience that the Shorthorn nearly always sells a little better and a little quicker than any other kind of cattle. The man who was damaged by the price slumps was the speculator—the man who buys anything he can get hold of and feeds it out. The farmer who raises pure bred stuff and feeds his own crops can

always make money, no matter what might happen to the market.

"Farmers shouldn't get the idea they have to have a barrel of money in order to get into the pure bred Shorthorn business. Buy a heifer. When she has her calf, you will own two pure bred Shorthorns. In the course of a few years you will have a herd. I know of one man who has a herd of ninety-two head of splendid Shorthorns, the product of one cow he purchased several years ago. And he still has the cow."

Other speakers emphasized the statement already made that Northeastern Kansas is an ideal place for raising pure bred cattle of either beef or dairy type. It was pointed out that in Wisconsin, where the dairy business has yielded exceptionally good returns, livestock has to be fed nine months of the year. In this section of Kansas it is necessary to feed less than six months, pasture furnishing feed the remainder of the year. It would seem that dairying would pay much larger returns under these conditions than in Wisconsin, if dairymen would devote as much time and care to the business as they do in Wisconsin.

A trip had been planned for Atchison county on the day following by O. C. Hagans, the county agent. Tuesday morning dawned bright and clear and promptly at 8:30 five automobile loads of Shorthorn breeders left Valley Falls for the second day of the run, going first to the farm of D. L. Dawdy near Arrington, where they were met by a large crowd of Atchison county Shorthorn men. The Atchison county crowd made a similar run last year, so this was not a new experience to them. Mr. Dawdy is a well established breeder, and has bred and developed his herd with great care. His chief herd bull is Cumberland Chief, an animal which headed the Vancell and Son herd near Muscotah for several years.

On the J. Q. Miller farm next visited,

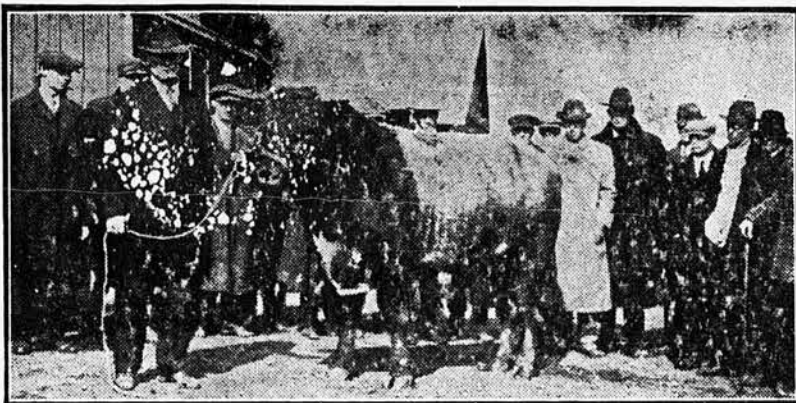
a son of Avondale was the animal attracting most attention. This is probably one of the best Shorthorn bulls in the county. Mr. Miller has endeavored to develop Shorthorns of size and scale, and in looking over his herd the visitors were willing to concede that he had made good progress along that line. At the Vancell farm a cow and three of her heifer calves, each by a different sire, furnished a good object lesson in the transmission of hereditary characters. The next stop was at the R. A. Russell farm. Mr. Russell prides himself upon the fact that his herd is made up almost exclusively of imported animals. Some of the calves which attracted attention in the Vancell herd were sired by the Russell bulls. The visiting breeders were also greatly interested in the feeding barn on this farm. It is well adapted to its purpose, and is perhaps one of the best feeding barns in Atchison county.

The noon stop was made on the H. A. McLennon farm where the crowd was served with a dinner of sandwiches, pie, apples and coffee. Mr. McLennon is a young man, just getting nicely started in Shorthorn cattle. Practically his whole herd springs from the 13-year-old imported cow, Allerston Rosebud, which he got from his father. A very promising roan 2-year-old bull imported in dam now heads this herd. Mr. McLennon is moving slowly and with great care in developing his breeding herd, and will undoubtedly be heard from in years to come.

After the lunch the party drove to the C. A. Scholz farm where they inspected some of the largest cows seen on the trip. It will be recalled that this herd which was visited last year, was started from the cow, Westlawn Blanche. This cow, soon to have her fifteenth calf, now belongs to John and August Scholz, brothers of Charles. Charles Scholz is a bachelor, and he lives his life with his Shorthorns. "They seem like children," he said. "I go over to see grandma Westlawn Blanche on my brother's farm sometimes because she is the mother of some of my best cows. It is not only a business with me—this Shorthorn raising—but a recreation and pleasure. I would rather study and work with my herd than go to Kansas City to hear the finest band that ever played. You forget their tunes, but you never forget a good Shorthorn."

H. C. Graner, who came next on the schedule, has a few imported cattle, but they are no better than other cattle of his own breeding. K. G. Gigstad, who was visited next, has a large herd, and considering numbers and uniformity of type, probably has the best herd of Shorthorns in the county. Mr. Gigstad has always exercised the greatest of care and good judgment in selecting his herd bulls. Bapton Corporal, a 2-year-old imported bull, is his latest purchase

(Continued on Page Nine)



MEN ON SHORTHORN TOUR INSPECTING H. A. M'LENNON'S IMPORTED TWO-YEAR-OLD HERD BULL



OUR VICTORY MODEL

*A 16-Year Development
With Over 100 Improvements*

Built to Stay New

THIS new Mitchell is a new-type Six, built to keep its newness. We knew the requirements, for we pioneered the Light Six. We have built tens of thousands of them, and for many a year we have watched their performance.

Those years convinced us that the Light Six should be more enduring. So late in 1916 we started to revise it, part by part. For two years, scores of specialists and experts have worked here to that end. And this new model, with its 100 improvements, shows the complete result.

For Your Economy

Thus, in 100 ways, we have added strength and endurance, lasting smoothness, freedom from trouble. We have built a car which stays new, both in looks and in performance. We have cut your cost of upkeep and your operating cost. We have eliminated scores of shortcomings which Sixes of the old type have developed.

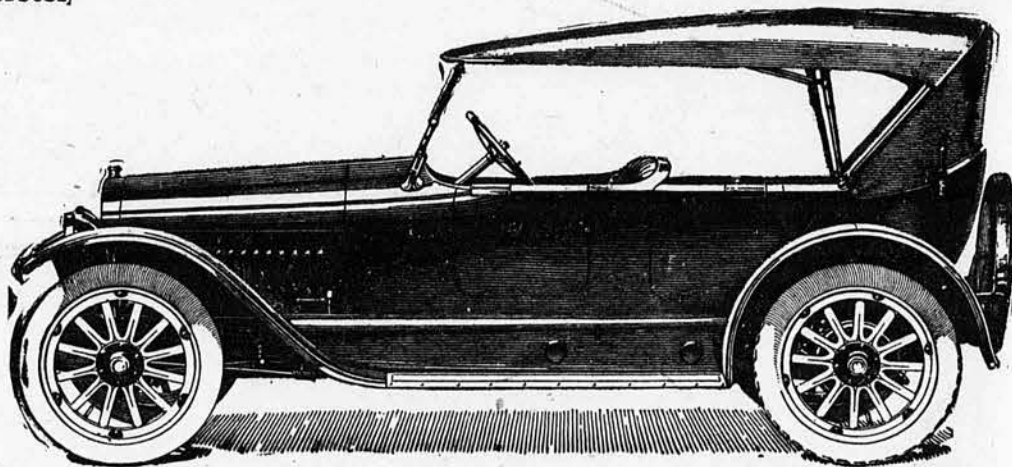
We have done all this at modest cost, through wonderful factory efficiency. We build the complete car—motor, chassis and body—under scientific cost-reducing methods. We have kept this new-type in the old-type price class.

Ask for our new catalog. Get all the details. Then compare the old types with the new. Learn what these changes mean.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
Racine, Wisconsin

5-Passenger Touring Car
\$1690 f. o. b. Factory
120-In. Wheelbase—40 h. p. Motor
3-Passenger Roadster, same price
Also built as Sedan and Coupe

7-Passenger Touring Car
\$1875 f. o. b. Factory
127-In. Wheelbase—48 h. p. Motor



Editorial, Advertising and Business
Offices, Topeka, Kansas

Entered at Topeka Post Office
as Second Class Matter

Published Weekly by The Kansas
Farmer Company, at Topeka

KANSAS FARMER

THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

G. C. WHEELER, EDITOR

REPRESENTATIVES: E. KATZ SPECIAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

New York: 15 Madison Square, North
Kansas City, Mo.: 1402 Waldheim Building

Chicago: Harris Trust Building
San Francisco: Monadnock Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, \$1.00; Three Years, \$2.00.

Established by First State Board
of Agriculture, 1863

Member Audit Bureau of
Circulations

Oldest Agricultural Publication in
Kansas

SETTLING LABOR DISPUTES

"Farmers, as a class, have no quarrel with labor," said S. L. Strivings, of Castile, New York, in addressing the delegates met in Chicago last week to organize the American Farm Bureau Federation. "We must try to be a helpful body," continued Mr. Strivings. This has long been the attitude of the Grange with which Mr. Strivings is actively identified. This organization has a long record of constructive action on public matters. It has never deliberately attempted to force legislative or other action which would be injurious to any section of our population, and has never in its history found it necessary to change its attitude on any great public question when once a stand has been taken.

Labor has nothing to fear from the action of organized agriculture. Only in self defense will farmers act against labor, as was indicated by Mr. Strivings in a statement he made to the effect that there was no reason why farmers should cheapen food by larger production unless workers in other lines are also willing to increase production, for limited production after all is at the bottom of the present era of high prices. Raising wages, and at the same time decreasing production by shortening the hours of labor, will but add fuel to the fire.

As we pointed out last week, organized labor has attained to a position of great power. We found it necessary to curb the unlawful operations of capitalistic combinations, and bring them under the law. Labor organizations will probably be handled in a similar manner. Former Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, in addressing the World's Christian Citizenship Conference on the antidote for Bolshevism, said in referring to public servants, transportation and basic industries: "If the community provided just means for the settlement of complaints and for the redress of wrongs which might be suffered by those engaged in these essential activities, we should have a right to prevent concerted attempt, that is through any sort of combination, to hold up the community and enforce demands under threat of widespread suffering and want."

Mr. Hughes argued for the adoption of collective bargaining in the activities outside the essential services, but with the decisions binding in law. The making of contracts without assuming responsibility for their execution seems to be a serious defect in present methods of collective bargaining between labor and capital. "In the vital enterprises," said Mr. Hughes, "the time is at hand when we must furnish suitable machinery for industrial justice, at least so far as those vital enterprises are concerned upon which our life depends. The processes of justice imply that the parties to the dispute cannot take the law into their own hands and sacrifice the peace and well being of the community to their contentions."

No one can deny the right of labor to organize. Those who would destroy labor unions are absolutely out of harmony with our American democratic institutions. But it is not democratic justice to permit a trade union to do what an organization of capital is forbidden by law from doing. Quoting from the Outlook: "The incorporation of the trade unions would give to organized labor two great benefits which it has been struggling for many years to obtain by warfare, namely the advantage of official and social recognition and the

right of collective bargaining. Until the trade union is thus legally recognized as a factor in American industry and legally put under the regulation and control of the government, the methods of profit sharing, or shop counsels, and labor representatives on boards of directors, highly desirable as they are, and forming perhaps the goal of that ultimate partnership which ought to be established between labor and capital, are only palliatives. For partnership and brotherhood and co-operation in any form of social activity can exist only under democratic law and order, for which it is futile to hope as long as the present state of industrial warfare continues."

AMERICAN LEGION IN ACTION

A fight to promote Americanization of our foreign population, restrict emigration, check radicalism, and help create a better spirit between labor and capital has been begun by the American Legion, which is rapidly becoming a force to be reckoned with in our national affairs. The American Legion is composed of veterans of the World War. Its first annual convention was held in Minneapolis last week. It is evident that these men who fought for world liberty in Europe are going to continue the fight in the United States. Already the Legion has clashed with the I. W. W. In Centralia, Washington, four ex-service men were shot down as they marched in an Armistice Day parade, by snipers secreted in an I. W. W. hall. The murder of these American Legion boys can be taken as a bold challenge of the red flag to the Stars and Stripes and the principles which sent these men of our army to Europe. Too long have we tolerated in this country a class of citizenship which was not a part of the nation. In fact, its action has been an insult to the real citizen.

"We should send them out at the point of the bayonet, if need be," said a farm bureau delegate at the organization meeting held in Chicago last week. The American Legion has accepted the challenge, and at its first national convention appointed a commission to put into immediate effect its program briefly stated in the opening sentence of this article.

FEDERATION OF FARM BUREAUS

Suggestions that the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of Extension Service, the President of the National Association of Agricultural Colleges, and the President of the National Association of County Agents be made members of the executive committee of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus, were rejected by vote of the delegates present at the organization meeting held in Chicago last week. This action insures the association being a strictly farmers' affair, although it was agreed that the executive committee be empowered to invite these men to committee meetings whenever it saw fit.

Thirty-one states, through their delegates, agreed to the final draft of the constitution adopted. This provides for the membership of state farm bureaus and agricultural associations based on the farm bureau plan, subject to the approval of the executive committee. An applicant for membership must submit a copy of its constitution. Any member may withdraw by presenting to the secretary a resignation in writing, providing all dues are paid to date. The financing plan tentatively proposed by the temporary committee on organiza-

tion did not meet with the approval of the delegates present. After considerable debate it was agreed that each state should be assessed in proportion to its ability to pay.

The governing board will consist of a board of directors, the members of which are to be elected by the state bureaus at their annual meetings. Each state is to have one director for each 20,000 or major portion thereof of paid-up members in the affiliated county bureaus. These directors must all be bona fide farmers. Over 400 farmers were present at the organization meeting. Kansas sent three official delegates. Illinois had the largest representation, there being about fifty farmers present from that state.

In addition to working out the details of the organization, the delegates adopted resolutions declaring for the suppression of radicalism, expressing gratitude over the repeal of the daylight-saving law, approval of the Farm Loan Board and the American Legion, and declaring against government ownership, and free distribution of seeds, and urging immediate return of the railroads to their owners.

O. E. Bradfute, of Xenia, Ohio, was made chairman of the convention. N. L. Sconce, president of the State Farm Bureau of Illinois, in the address of welcome emphasized the thought that the new organization must stand for pure Americanism and refrain from allying itself in any way with destructive radical movements of the time. This sentiment was loudly applauded. Mr. Sconce urged the necessity of farmers being able to sell their labor in the same way that other classes do, stating that farmers must have accurate information on the world's food production in order to make their plans intelligently. He said that "above all, farmers must keep control of their products until they get nearer to the producers than now." S. L. Strivings, president of the farm bureau of New York State, in responding for the eastern farmers, spoke for sane, intelligent politics, free from radicalism. He said a practical workable plan must be adopted if it was to have the whole support of the rank and file of farmers. He pointed out that there was a wide range of conditions in the different states, and it would have to be a give-and-take proposition if a strong, effective organization was to be formed. "One of the big things the organization can do," he said, "was to give the nation the benefit of concentrated loyalty and sanity of farmers. They talk it around the farms and villages, but it is not expressed in a united voice, which must be done to get results."

March 3 was fixed as the date for the first annual meeting of the organization, at which time permanent officers will be elected. Until that time the direction of the new organization will be in the hands of a board of directors, elected before the convention adjourned. J. R. Howard, of Clemens, Iowa, was elected temporary president, and S. L. Strivings, of Castile, New York, temporary vice-president.

We will not know for some months whether Kansas will be a member of this American Federation of Farm Bureaus, or not. The state farm bureau has not yet become a reality, as a majority of county farm bureaus must first ratify the proposed organization as made in Manhattan before it becomes a going concern. Kansas farmers, from an organization standpoint, are in good shape. The Farmers' Union, the Grange, and

the Equity Union all have strong, active state organizations.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

A year ago the Thanksgiving thought overshadowing all other thoughts was that the last shot of the great war had been fired and our boys would no longer be baring their breasts to the enemy's steel. Through the long weary months of waiting since the signing of the armistice, our soldiers have been coming home as rapidly as they could be transported. As we celebrate the Thanksgiving season this year, practically all have reached their homes and put on civilian garb as an indication of their taking up the tasks of peace where they left off in answering to the call for men to defend the cause of righteousness.

In the many homes all over this land where the boys will sit at the table on Thanksgiving day there will be a feeling of joy and thankfulness difficult of expression. It will be truly a thanksgiving in many homes such as the fathers, mothers, wives and sweethearts dared not look forward to in the months when the boys were in the midst of the great conflict. And while we are giving thanks for the safe return to our homes of the many thousands, let us not forget in our Thanksgiving thought to render homage to those who sacrificed their lives for us in the great cause of human liberty.

In Kansas the American Legion, which has local organizations in most of the counties of the state, is looking with suspicion on the activities of Non-Partisan League organizers. It is reported that a large number of organizers from outside the state are actively at work enlisting membership in the league and collecting the membership fee of \$16 for each man enrolled. It is to be regretted that in some instances lawless methods have been employed in discouraging the activities of these organizers. This is poor policy, since it permits those so persecuted to pose as martyrs, and in addition it is not in line with the highest ideals of American citizenship for which these men fought in the great war. In Stafford County the local post of the American Legion recently passed resolutions declaring the Non-Partisan League as an organization disloyal, and urging its members and all loyal Americans to refuse to work for League members.

By a large majority the National Grange at its annual convention in Grand Rapids, Michigan, last week declined the invitation of labor leaders to take part in the conference called for December 13 in Washington. This is what we fully expected the Grange to do. It has always been conservative in its public acts. It is apparent that this order representing six or seven hundred thousand members does not feel that agriculture and organized labor have anything in common at this particular time. Only a few voices were heard in support of the Grange taking part in this labor conference, and these were from western members in states where the Grange has been a little more inclined to line up with radical policies.

A coat of paint does not "make" farm buildings any more than "clothes make the man," nevertheless, the neat appearance of the farm house and barns is almost invariably an index of the efficiency of the owner. Appearances do count.

SHELTER FARM MACHINERY

Exposed Implements Depreciate Twice as Rapidly as Those Housed

DISREGARDING the fact that some machines become obsolete before being worn out, and proceeding on the assumption that an implement will render efficient and economical service throughout its entire life until it must be discarded because of wear alone, there can be no question of the desirability of housing machinery. In a recent circular of our engineering experiment station on Farm Implement Houses it is stated that the average depreciation on farm machines varies from approximately 7 per cent on little used machines to 12 per cent or more on those that are subject to rather heavy and constant usage. Authorities estimate that machines depreciate twice as rapidly when they are not housed as when they are adequately sheltered.

Besides depreciation, other losses resulting from exposure are reduction in salable value, the likelihood of having to make necessary repairs at a time when there is urgent need of the farmer's presence in other places, and the loss in prestige to the farmer which surely accompanies neglect and careless exposure of farming equipment.

Location of Implement Shed

Two viewpoints must be considered in choosing the location of a machine shed, says the author of this pamphlet. First with respect to the arrangement of the fields, and second, in relation to the other structures constituting the farmstead.

In the majority of cases, the machine shed will be located at the farmstead, but under certain conditions, it may be desirable to have such a building in an isolated location. For instance, should the farm be of large extent and the holdings widely distributed, certain implements might be kept and sheltered at a farm some distance away from the main one. Or, it may be that the operator of a farm lives in town, directing his farming operations from there, in which case granaries and a machine shed might constitute the entire building equipment on the farm.

When the machine shed is part of a complete farmstead, its site should be carefully chosen with regard to convenience and economy of time. Its logical location will be in rather close proximity to the barn, and on the route that is traveled in going to the fields, so that men and horses may not lose any time in retracing steps. The building must not be so prominently located that it will dominate the farmstead, however, for it is only a subsidiary one and consequently should occupy a relatively unimportant position.

General Considerations

Implement houses are built essentially for shelter, and consequently are not designed to meet heavy loading conditions. The framework should be just strong enough to support the dead load of the material entering into the construction of the building together with the snow and ice loads likely to come upon the roof, and to resist the ordinary wind pressure to which the walls and roof may be subjected. It is hardly practicable to build to resist destruction by tornadoes, for the risk is comparatively small, and any loss sustained through such an agency, except for possible depreciation of equipment at times of pressing need, is purely material, and can be covered by adequate insurance on both the building and its contents.

Simplicity in arrangement and design is also highly desirable, for it naturally results in economy, another essential of construction. A plain rectangular building—just four walls and a roof—is usually entirely adequate; the interior should be kept free from supporting posts, in order that there be as little interference with the handling and placing of machinery as possible. This necessitates, in the wide types of structures

a little departure from the simplest roof construction in providing some sort of truss arrangement of rafters, cross ties and subsidiary members.

Floor Space Required

The total floor space enclosed in a machine-shed will naturally depend upon the extent of the farm machinery equipment of the farm. For an average 160 acre farm, a building 18 x 40 feet will provide sufficient room for practically all equipment with the exception of wagons, hay-racks, spreaders, and hay-loaders. It is better to provide special shelter for these implements that are in intermittent use throughout the year; many farmers have found that a well-supported roof, with the posts set far enough apart to admit of the ready passage of a team, is sufficient. When the wagon, rack or spreader has been drawn under the roof, the horses can be unhitched and taken away.

For large farms, it is a good plan to make a list of all the machines to be sheltered, calculate the amount of floor space to accommodate them, and then make the building of a proportionate size. Much space can be saved by a careful arrangement of the machines, and by crowding them well together, especially the ones that are used only to a comparatively small extent during the year. Experience indicates that 26 feet is a very convenient width to make the large machine-sheds; it admits of the construction of an economical roof truss, utilizes standard lengths of lumber advantageously, and provides ample room for the storage of machines. Any length can be adopted, as with the 18-foot sheds, to suit existing space requirements, and should more space be needed,

extensions can be very easily constructed.

Arrangement of Machines.—A careful study of the location of the machines in the shed will generally result in economy of space with no sacrifice of convenience. Those machines used but seldom during the year can well be placed in the most inaccessible places, such as the corner or ends farthest from the door. Machines that are used quite often, such as the mower, should be placed near the exit, with cultivators, plows, and similar machines, in the intervening space.

Space can also be conserved by partially dismantling certain machines, removing the poles from discs and drills, and the tongue trucks and reel-arms and slats from binders, and in other instances that will readily suggest themselves. Spike-tooth harrows can be hung on side-walls or slipped under the binder platform, cultivator poles raised over implements, etc.

Materials to Use

Until conditions undergo a radical change, wood will probably be used more extensively than any other material in the construction of machine sheds. It is readily available at almost any point, can sometimes be provided from the home wood-lot, and is easily handled, even if the building be properly constructed and well maintained, it will prove entirely satisfactory.

Other materials are available, however, and for some reasons and under certain conditions their use is advantageous. Among these, are stone, brick, hollow tile, and concrete. Their use is to be recommended especially where minimum first cost is not essential, since they are

permanent building materials and the maintenance charge against a building constructed of them will consequently be low.

In many instances all the foundation that is necessary is foundation piers of masonry or concrete under the posts supporting the framework of the building. Usually, however, it is advisable to extend a light foundation wall around the perimeter of the building, bringing it up a short distance above the ground-line to protect the wood in the walls from the deteriorating effect of moisture splashed up from the ground. In any case, the total depth of the foundation need not exceed three feet, and a thickness of six inches is sufficient. Concrete is perhaps the best material to use in the foundation, though brick, stone, or hollow tile masonry can be used where these materials are readily available.

Frame and Wall Covering

As already mentioned, no great strength is requisite in the framework. The type of framing will depend somewhat upon the character of the siding. If vertical siding be used, 6 x 6 inch posts and 2 x 6 inch nailing girts will constitute the wall framing, the posts set at intervals of about 8 feet, the girts at vertical intervals not greater than 5 feet. Horizontal siding requires studding in place of posts and girts, the studs, which are of 2 x 4 inch, or preferably, 2 x 6 inch stock, being set on a sill not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart.

Naturally, in frame buildings the wall covering will be either horizontal or vertical siding, or in some instances, corrugated sheet metal; the latter, however, has the disadvantage of being at present rather expensive, and in addition is likely to be ultimately subject to rust.

When vertical siding is applied, ogee battens are generally used to cover the cracks between boards, though battens are unnecessary when ship-lap is used. Horizontal siding presents, perhaps, a little better appearance than does vertical siding, but it has the disadvantage that it retains moisture that is drawn into the horizontal joints through capillary action, and decay is thus hastened.

Roof and Floor

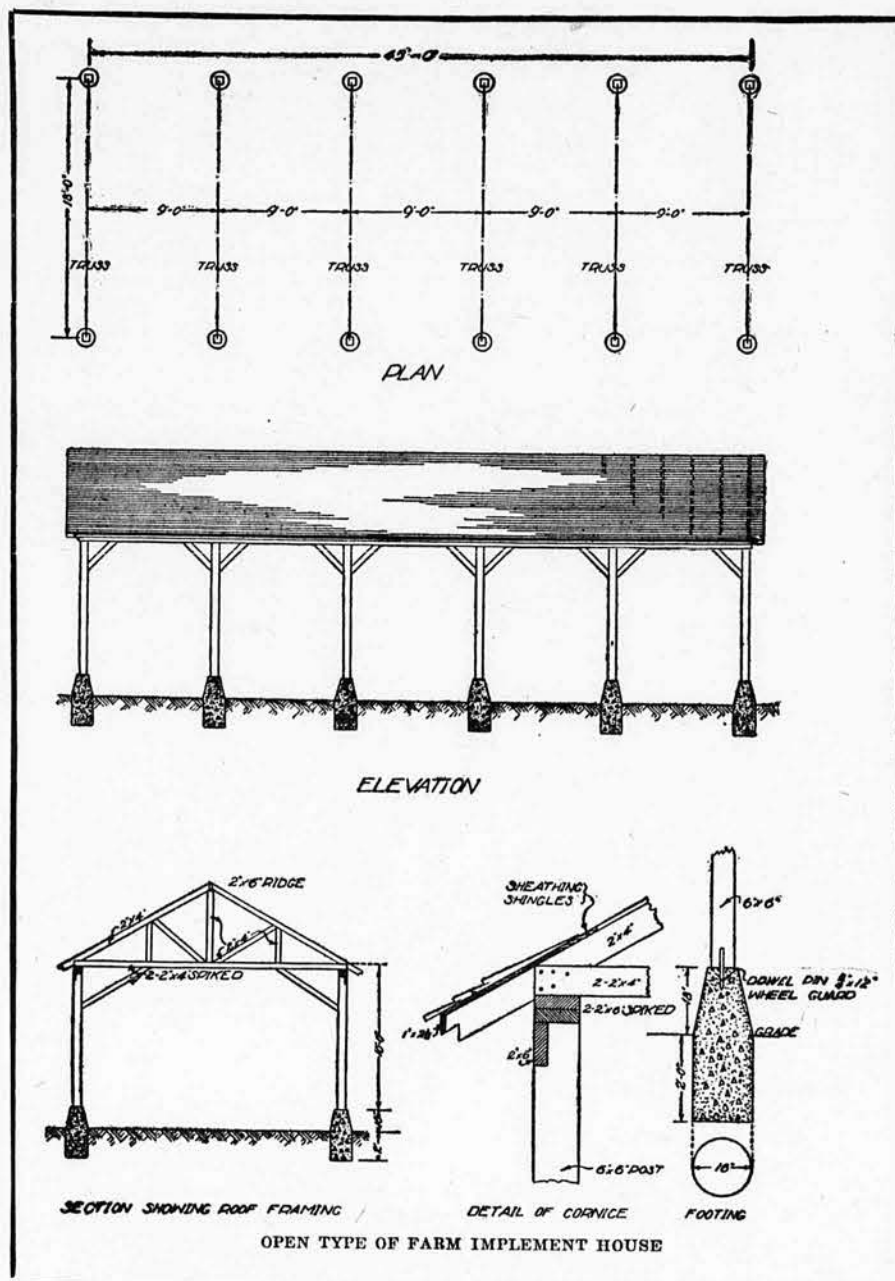
The chief roofing materials used on machine sheds are shingles and prepared roofing. When the former are used, the pitch of the roof should be not less than one-fourth; otherwise, they would be subject to decay unduly early. With prepared roofings just sufficient pitch to permit of easy shedding of water is all that is necessary. As far as durability is concerned, a good grade of shingles and a standard brand of roofing are about equal.

It is not essential that the machine shed be provided with a floor, though it adds somewhat to the value of the building, especially when it is to be used for repair work. The installation of a floor will facilitate necessary shifting of machines.

Wood floors are of course the cheapest, though since it is usually necessary to lay the floor rather close to the soil, they are subject to decay. Such decay may be greatly delayed by treating the joists and flooring with some form of preservative, such as creosote. To carry a wood floor, 4 x 6-inch joists are laid across the building at intervals of 3 or 4 feet and supported by occasional concrete piers. The flooring itself is of plain 2-inch stuff, well spiked to the joists.

Where a little additional initial expense is not objectionable, the ideal floor is of concrete. It should be smooth, checked off in squares or rectangles to obviate the formation of unsightly shrinkage cracks, and it need not be more than 4 inches thick. It is well to give it a slight pitch toward one of the

(Continued on Page Nine)



GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

FEW REALIZE the importance of succulence in the rations fed to livestock. Any ration should be divided and considered in three parts—the succulent portion, the roughage, and the grain or concentrates. When there is plenty of fresh grass, milk cows give a large milk flow. This is because the green feed has a stimulating effect, and seems to increase digestion and assimilation. When the cows go on a dry winter ration, it becomes increasingly difficult to keep up the milk flow, or in the case of young, growing animals, or those being fattened, to keep them in thrifty condition.

To get best results in feeding there must always be in the ration a certain proportion of succulent feed, or feed containing the natural juices of the plant. For winter feeding silage is the cheapest and most satisfactory form of succulent feed on the average farm. Stock beets, turnips, or other root crops can take its place. In the wheat-growing sections, in favorable seasons, wheat pasture often supplies the necessary succulence in the winter ration. The sowing of rye for pasture on livestock farms helps wonderfully in providing this part of the ration.

If there is silage or its equivalent in some of the root crops, or wheat or rye pasture, there will be little danger of having cows off feed during the winter season and the returns will be much better than if dry feed only is given. The dry feed may supply plenty of nutrient material, but is simply does not produce the results unless combined with a certain portion of feed containing the natural juices of the plant. No livestock grower can afford to overlook the importance of supplying some kind of green feed to his animals during the winter season.

Buying Pure-bred Bulls

"No grade, mongrel or scrub bulls are any longer tolerated on the range in Garfield County, Colorado." This county adopted the above as a slogan in a campaign now under way to route scrub cattle. Last year through co-operative buying and distributing, \$10,000 was saved to farmers and cattle growers of this county in purchasing purebred bulls. The movement began through the organization of local livestock associations. A purchasing committee consisting of the president, secretary-treasurer and seven other members of the county livestock association, did the buying. Each member of a local association wishing one or more purebred beef bulls, filled out a contract properly indorsed by his banker and forwarded it to the purchasing committee. This committee, which must have a different personnel each year, bought 103 animals in 1918 at a saving of \$10,000 to the farmers of the community. When the animals were distributed to the owners it was found that the average cost of transportation and all overhead expense amounted to \$3.70. The men for whom the purchases were made stated that under the old individual plan of buying, transportation and overhead cost had amounted to \$20 an animal. The purchasing committee will purchase seventy-five registered bulls this year. The county agent has been a great help in connection with this livestock improvement campaign.

Grow and Eat More Mutton

It has been estimated that the average housewife buys for every person in her household only about five pounds of mutton or lamb as compared with about seventy-one pounds of pork and sixty-seven of beef, says Carl G. Elling, Extension Specialist. Sheep rank high as meat producers, and in addition they produce wool. It would be very desirable

if there could be an increased consumption of mutton and lamb. If everyone could be induced to use sheep meat one day a week in the average amount of other meats, it would mean more than twenty pounds of mutton and lamb to the person, or four times its present consumption. A shoulder of mutton or of lamb being smaller than a joint of beef, especially appeals to small families. The meat itself has practically the same nutritive value as beef. It would be a distinct value to the livestock industry as a whole to increase the growing of sheep and the consumption of lamb and mutton. We need the wool, and sheep are very valuable animals in cleaning up the farm.

Mr. Elling tells of a mutton demonstration recently held at Olathe by the Johnson County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association.

The farmers and their families who came in brought pies, bread, cakes, etc., things which generally go to make up a complete meal, and Swift and Company donated two large lambs, which were cooked and served as a part of the dinner. One hundred and fifty persons partook of this dinner, and none complained of the meat. Most of them declaring it the best they had ever eaten. Many persons object to mutton but it is largely a matter of prejudice and the proper handling of the mutton carcass.

Live Stock Breeders Organize

Some of our Kansas counties which we have been accustomed to think of as primarily wheat-producing counties, are forging to the front in livestock production. Last year in Stafford county

a purebred livestock association was organized, and at a recent meeting of this association held in Stafford, it was decided to hold a consignment sale of bred sows sometime in February. There are now in this county over a hundred men breeding purebred stock of some kind. There were over 12,000 hogs in the county last March, according to figures obtained by the assessors and reported to the State Board of Agriculture. Cattle, other than milk cows, have steadily increased from over 8,000 in 1913 to 15,301 in 1918. The number of milk cows, according to the statistics has fluctuated somewhat. There were 6,018 so listed in 1913. The number increased each year until there were 7,581 in 1916. The next year the state board credits Stafford with only 4,556 milk cows, and in 1918 with 5,417. The milk cow figures probably vary in this way because cows may be listed as milk cows one year and with other cattle the next year, or the reverse.

The livestock statistics as a whole for cattle and hogs indicate an increased interest in live stock farming in this county and Stafford must be regarded as one of our great wheat-producing counties. In 1918 its wheat production was about three and a quarter million bushels. In 1914 it was four and two-thirds million bushels, and only once in the six-year period, 1913 to 1918 inclusive, has the wheat production been less than two million bushels.

This trend toward livestock production in the big wheat counties is an encouraging feature in our agricultural development. Exclusive grain farming of any kind goes with pioneering in agriculture. Livestock production comes as agricul-

ture develops and tends to greater permanency. The activity of this purebred livestock association in Stafford county which held its regular quarterly meeting recently with a goodly percent of its membership present, shows that even in the wheat counties purebred livestock production is becoming a feature in the onward march of agricultural development.

W. W. Zink of Turon is president of the Stafford County Purebred Livestock Association. S. N. Myers, of Stafford, a well trained young veterinarian just home from army service in France, is secretary, and R. Boyd Wallace of Stafford treasurer. A captain is named in each township of the county and the whole machinery of the organization is directed toward boosting for the increased use of purebred sires and the establishment of purebred herds on the farms of the county. Every county in the state should have such an organization.

Home Butchering of Pork

Meat of better quality and of less cost can be prepared on the farm than that purchased at the store, says A. M. Paterson in a circular on the home preparation of pork recently issued by the animal husbandry department of our Agricultural College. Mr. Paterson is an expert in butchering and curing pork for home use. He states that the average 200 pound hog will dress 160 pounds, and that for the past ten years this 160 pounds of meat could have been produced, slaughtered and cured on the farm for 35 per cent less than it would have cost at the local market.

Why not resurrect the old-time butchering day and save money, besides having better meat than can be purchased. If you do not know how to slaughter and cure your own pork this circular will supply the information you need. It is free for the asking.

How One Scrub Went

In a West Virginia county one man who owned a scrub bull refused to get in line with the movement proposed at a public meeting for improving the livestock of the community.

"That bull of mine is a good one," he declared. "If I sell him for beef I will get about \$50 for him. He is worth every cent of \$80. I am not going to sell him for beef and lose about \$30, because I can not afford to do it."

"I will throw in \$10 to get rid of that bull," replied the live-stock specialist.

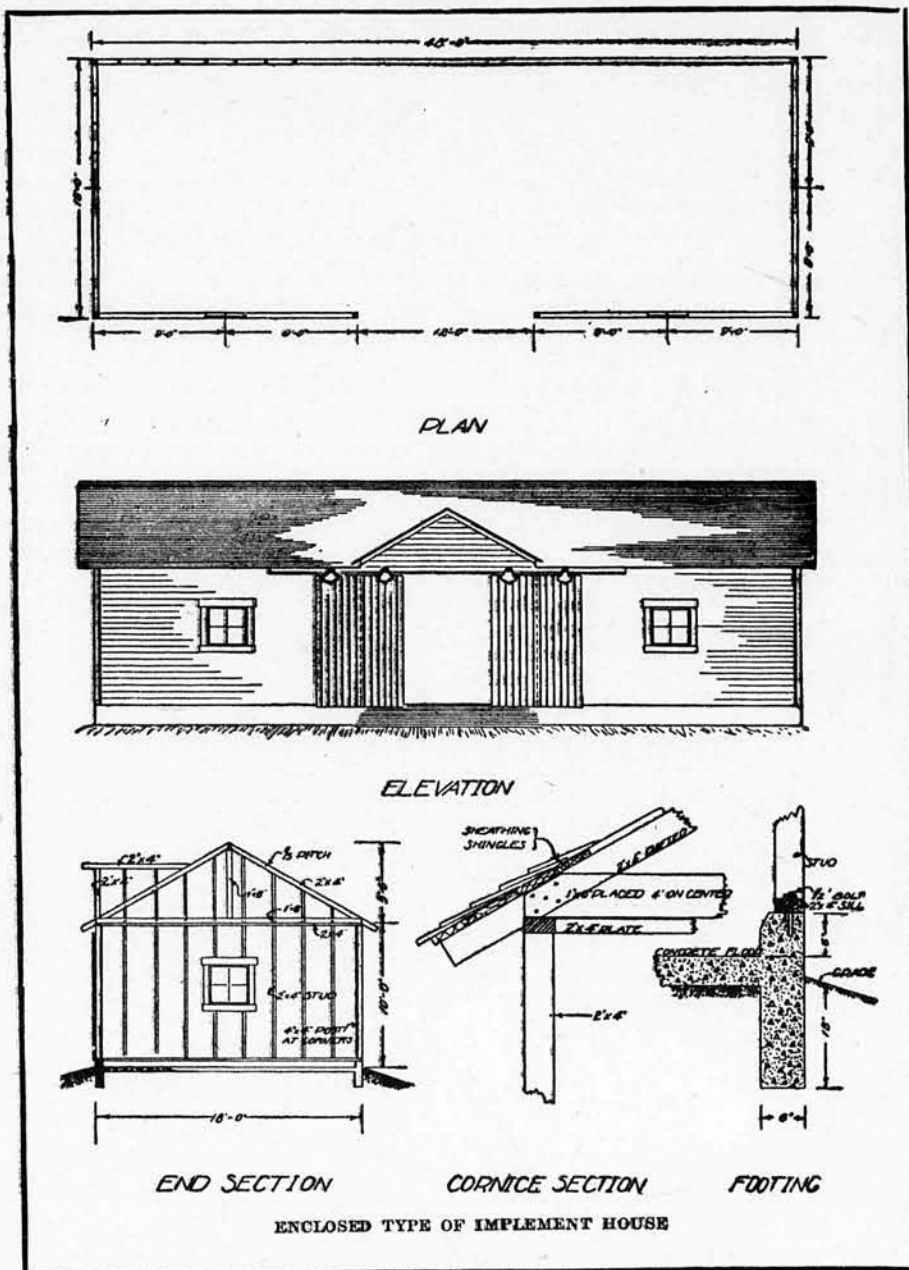
"Here's \$10 more for the same cause," said the county agent.

This reduced the bull owner's belligerency but he still stuck to his guns. Then the president of the local farmers' club stepped forward and said, "That bull goes to the block. Here's the extra \$10 to round out the price."

Such scenes as this characterized the passing of the scrub and the victorious conquest of the pure bred. In a single day five scrub bulls were sold out of one community and this county is scheduled to go scrub-free dry early this fall.

Ground has been broken for the new engineering building at the agricultural college. The structure will form the west wing of the original engineering building. It will cost \$200,000. The new building will be ready for occupancy next fall.

There are townships in some of the wealthiest counties of Kansas which do not have a purebred bull at the head of a herd, yet the farmers have six-cylinder automobiles and know what good mules are worth. They are overlooking the value of a good purebred bull.



BATHING AND DRESSING INFANT

Care of Young Child Discussed by Home Nursing Specialist

By ETHEL WHIPPLE CROOKS

ARE busy farm women interested in the study of home nursing problems? Would you expect them to leave their homes day after day in the midst of the threshing season and spend two or three hours listening to a competent instructor? That is exactly what Shawnee County women did this summer. A home nursing school at Tecumseh, the sixth held in the county during the summer, came just when the farmers of the community were threshing, but the women showed their appreciation of the practical lectures and demonstrations on home health problems by an attendance of from eighteen to twenty-three. It was a common thing for them to serve dinner to threshers, leave the dishes, and spend the afternoon in the classroom, often staying until 5 o'clock asking questions and taking part in the discussions which arose, and then hurry home to wash the dishes and prepare supper. So great was the interest manifested that the week's course originally planned was lengthened to two, and the women are asking when the instructor, Miss W. Pearl Martin, extension specialist in home nursing at our agricultural college, can return.

Perhaps the lesson which aroused the greatest interest at the Tecumseh school was the closing one, in which the care and clothing of the infant were discussed. A large doll was used in this demonstration, and Miss Martin instructed the class in the best ways of bathing and dressing a young baby. A model layette, containing the necessary articles of clothing, was exhibited and attracted a great deal of attention and comment. The class included a number of young married women, some women whose children were no longer babies, and a few young girls. Many questions were asked on every phase of child care, and at the close of the lesson one member of the class remarked, "We are just beginning to learn." There was a general expression of regret among the mothers of older children that they could not have had this opportunity when their first little ones were babies. "My first baby kept me scared half to death," said one mother. "I wish our girls could have this instruction," was the remark made by a number. "They are the ones who need it, and it would do them more good than it will us." "Would it be possible to have classes for girls of fifteen and sixteen years of age and teach them on certain subjects?" asked Miss Martin. "How many of you mothers would be willing to have your daughters given a brief course in child hygiene and sexology?" About half those present raised their hands. "Am I to understand that the rest of you would be opposed to it?" she asked. There was no response for a moment, and then someone explained, "All the women who have daughters have their hands up."

Need for Trained Motherhood

"How many of you women would purchase a valuable fern and take it home with you, knowing nothing about its special care, and begin experimenting upon it?" asked Miss Martin. A member of the class responded, "I think I would go to someone who could tell me how to take care of it." "We find thousands of women today who are absolutely ignorant of the proper care of the human plants intrusted to their care but are blindly experimenting upon them," continued the instructor.

"Away back in the centuries a man looking upon this world's awful need voiced this truth: 'The people are destroyed for lack of knowledge.' Today the cry of many child welfare workers is 'Save the seventh baby,' for now one baby in seven is lost. The demand in our large cities by employers of men and women is for healthier, stronger

workers. In New Zealand where they are making a special effort to save the child, it is the twentieth baby they are pleading for. If the scientific laws governing child life are observed by mothers, the call in the future may be changed to 'Save the hundredth baby.'

"Too large a proportion of the mothers know absolutely nothing about the proper care of the child. When these mothers converse with me concerning the unborn child, the most important thing to them seems to be whether it will be a boy or a girl, whether it will be called for his people or my people, or which is the prettier pattern in lace or tatting for the slip. I feel sorry for the unborn child when I realize how many important questions remain unanswered. I have often wondered what the solution for the problem would be. It is too bad people must remain in ignorance on the most important subjects."

Clothing and Supplies

"Supplies for the baby's basket should include: Pure white castile soap, pure unscented talcum powder of the best quality, olive oil, a tube of vaseline from which the vaseline can be squeezed out as needed—it keeps cleaner in the tube—boric acid, a comb and soft brush, four dozen safety pins of different sizes, toothpicks, absorbent cotton and gauze.

"As to the list of necessary clothing, I think you should have three bands of soft, white, unhemmed flannel, five or six inches wide and fourteen to eighteen inches long, so that they will go once and a half times around the baby's abdomen, fastening at the side; three knitted abdominal bands with shoulder straps and tabs to pin to the diaper, three shirts of wool and cotton or wool and silk, four dozen diapers—two dozen twenty-four inches square and two dozen thirty inches square—four flannel skirts princess style, four nightgowns of white outing flannel or knitted material twenty-seven inches long with draw tapes run through the hem, six plain white slips twenty-one inches long from shoulder to hem, three short jackets, three pairs of booties, three pairs of stockings, either wool, silk and wool, or cotton and wool, and a wrap and hood for out of doors. That may seem like a simple outfit to you, but really it is all the child needs.

"For hot weather the skirts may be made of lighter weight flannel or part flannel and part cotton. The shirts should never be all wool. In hotter weather they may be all cotton or all silk. Wool is very irritating even to adults. In warm weather it holds the perspiration and does not permit the entrance of air, and the damp, clammy garment next the child's body is believed to be responsible for a good many colds. A shirt without a belt is preferable because the belt wrinkles and annoys the child.

Bathing the Young Baby

"The child is not ready for a bath tub yet, but a big basin is better. Before you give the baby its bath, be sure about the temperature of the room, which should be about 85 degrees. Keep the child out of a draft. Use a bath thermometer to test the temperature of the water, and have it 98 to 102 degrees. Have everything ready before you begin so that you can finish the bath quickly without tiring or chilling the child. You will need two basins of water, one for washing and one for rinsing; a bath thermometer, bath towel, face towel, wash rag, soap, a box of talcum powder, boric acid solution previously prepared by mixing a drachm—one teaspoonful—of boric acid with a pint of boiling water; absorbent cotton, and toothpicks. The clothing you are going to put on the baby when the bath

is finished should be at hand.

"Some authors recommend having a pad on the table and bathing the child on that. I like better to take it on my lap. There are so many things I can do more conveniently and I feel sure that the baby is not going to slip away from me. Place a quilted pad, which may be interlined with rubber, over the lap to protect the clothing and make a soft bed for the child. A rubber sheet may be placed over the pad and then a soft blanket. Hold your knees a little apart to make room for the baby. If you wish, you can place one foot on a footstool or on the lower rung of a chair. For the bath I like best a soft knitted towel and wash cloth, or old soft linen. Do not expose the child. Keep the parts of the body that are not being bathed covered. Dry by patting gently rather than by rubbing.

"I believe in the daily bath if the child is normal and healthy. We will consider that this is a normal child and we will begin with its head. Go over the head gently with slightly soapy water, then rinse and pat dry with the towel."

"Is there any way to prevent the forming of a scurf on a child's head?" was asked.

"What do you consider the cause of this scurf?" asked Miss Martin. "Do you think it is eczema or some sort of an eruption, or does it appear when the child's head has not been properly cared for?" Someone replied that she supposed it was caused by the new-born baby's head not being properly cleansed, and Miss Martin agreed that this was the explanation usually given. Sometimes the trouble is caused or aggravated by the use of too strong soaps which irritate the scalp. "When a baby has this crust, as it is called, do not try to wash or scrape it off," she said, "because you cannot do it. At night cover the head with olive oil, then in the morning wash with a very little soap and keep it clean. Finally it will disappear.

"Wash the face next after the head. Wrap the cloth smoothly around the hand, holding it in place with the thumb, dip it into the water, and use a very little bit of soap. Always wash away from the eye, not up into it. Now what shall we do next?"

"Well, I suppose I would grab it up and wash the back of its neck and ears,"



RUB OUTWARD IN WASHING EYES

laughingly answered one of the women.

Miss Martin did not approve of "grabbing up" the baby. "Be careful in handling a little baby," she said. "I would wash the eyes in the solution of boric acid next, again washing away from the eye. If there is infection here we do not want to wash it into the lachrymal gland. Take a clean piece of cotton for the other eye. Never use the same piece of cotton more than once or for both eyes. If there is any inflammation or a discharge from the eye, I would call a physician. You cannot be too careful in cleaning a baby's eyes, especially the new-born infant. The first three or four days we wash the eyes with boric acid solution as a prophylactic, or protective, measure, and keep the baby in a shaded room. When the child cries the eyes are automatically washed out with an antiseptic solution, by a wonderful provision of nature. We used to be taught to wash the mouth out with boric acid solution, but now they tell us it is better to let the mouth alone, because the mucous membrane is so sensitive and tender that you are apt to do more harm than good. Just give it a drink of water after nursing to rinse the milk out and so it will not sour in the mouth. Even if the baby is almost asleep it will swallow the water.

"With a slight pressure of the arm hold the child's knees down so the restless little feet will not hit your arm and quickly wash out the nostril with a toothpick wrapped in cotton and oiled with vaseline. You do not need to go very far into the nostril. Turn the toothpick quickly and the mucous will adhere to it. Be very careful to wipe thoroughly behind the child's ears, and perhaps use a very little powder. Often a child has sore ears because powder is put on when the ears are not thoroughly dry. Wherever two surfaces of skin come together we have friction, and we must be very careful to wipe the skin dry and not use too much powder.

"Wash the arms next. Oil with a little soap on the hand and then rinse it off. Wash carefully in the armpits. Use a little powder, not much, because it causes friction. Be sure to get the little hands clean. Wash carefully between the fingers. Sometimes you see a baby's face all scratched up and perhaps the mother is scratched too," remarked Miss Martin in passing. "Usually it is better to trim the nails when the child is asleep. If it jumps then get someone to hold it for you. If the baby scratches itself, I would take a little bit of cotton and place it over the end of the nail, wetting it with collodion so that it will stay on. That seals the nails so that they cannot scratch.

"Wash the chest and abdomen, rinse and dry. I don't think you will need any powder. Now we will wash its little legs. You can bend the knee and wash around the leg. Be especially thorough in washing under the knee and between the toes, rinse carefully, and then use a little powder between the toes and on the feet. Then turn the baby gently over on its abdomen and wash the little back. Don't forget to wash the back of the neck and down between the buttocks. As you dry the back you can gently stroke the spine column. The baby always enjoys that and if it is crying it will usually stop. If it is summer, use a little powder. I don't think you will need much.

"I like to get a pan of clean water for the genital organs. Wash them as thoroughly as you can, and do it as quickly and with as little handling of the organs as possible. If it is a little boy, I should have it circumcised if necessary, but this should be done only when it is necessary. It is just a matter of cleanliness. Even with the girl

(Continued on Page Thirteen)



This Trade-Mark Is Your Assurance of Greater Motor Oil Satisfaction

En-ar-co
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

En-ar-co National Motor Oil The Scientific Lubricant

THE high quality of En-ar-co National Motor Oil never fluctuates. Year after year for every motor use, under every condition, it gives the same uniformly perfect results. Here is why:

We supply the best materials, the newest modern equipment, exact formulas, and most rigid tests.

En-ar-co is scientifically refined, insuring a uniformly perfect oil.

For All Types of Motors

Tractors, automobiles, aeroplanes, trucks, gas engines and motor boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

It forms a soft, velvety cushion or film—strong and tenacious—that protects all moving parts. Thus is friction practically eliminated, and your motor is able to render its greatest strength and power.

Insist upon En-ar-co National Motor Oil and other En-ar-co products. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

National Refining Company

1979 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Branches in 89 Cities

THE
NATIONAL
REFINING
COMPANY,
1979 Rose Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio

All En-ar-co Products Excel

White Rose Gasoline for greater power.

National Light Oil for Tractor fuel. Also best for lamps, oil stoves and incubators.

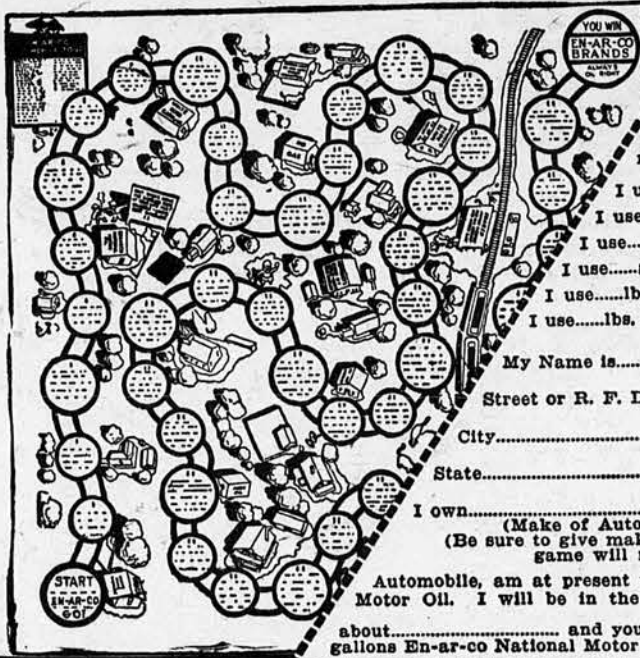
En-ar-co Motor Grease for every lubrication point around the motor car or tractor.

Black Beauty Axle Grease for wagons.

Always look for the En-ar-co trade-mark!

This Game Sent FREE

A fascinating game in which autos compete in a cross country race will be sent to all auto, tractor, motor boat or engine owners. Grown folks as well as children will be delighted with it. Just the thing for Fall and Winter evenings. Write for it NOW. It's FREE.



Send me your En-ar-co Auto Game free. Enclosed find two-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing.

Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on the items I have marked.

I use.....gals. Gasoline per year
I use.....gals. Motor Oil per year
I use.....gals. Kerosene per year
I use.....gals. Tractor Oil per year
I use.....lbs. Motor Grease per year
I use.....lbs. Axle Grease per year

My Name is.....

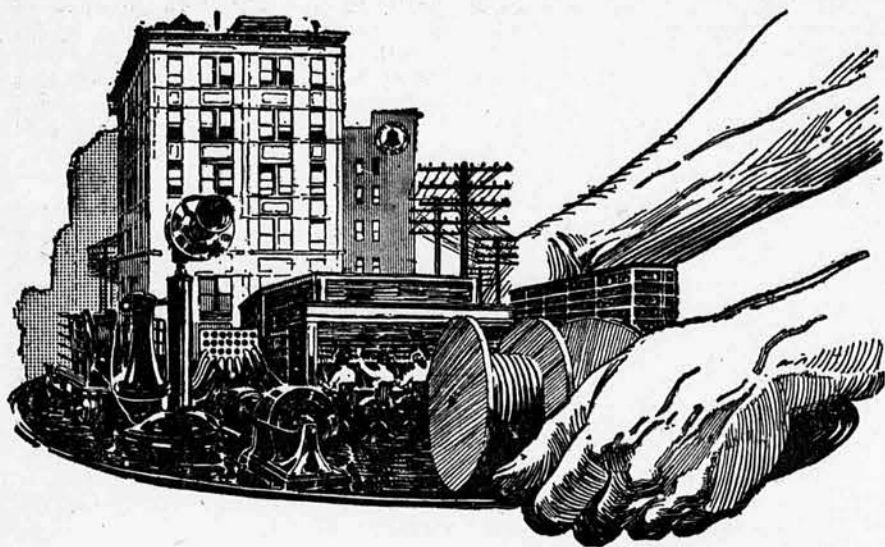
Street or R. F. D. No.....

City..... County.....

State.....

I own.....
(Make of Automobile or Tractor)
(Be sure to give make of auto or tractor or game will not be sent)

Automobile, am at present using.....
Motor Oil. I will be in the market for more oil again about..... and you may quote me on.....
gallons En-ar-co National Motor Oil.



Every Time You Telephone

Every time you telephone you have at your ready command property worth over a billion dollars. Millions are actually used for the long distance call, and for your simplest message you have the sole, exclusive use of hundreds of dollars worth of property.

This vast telephone plant must be not only constructed and installed, but must be kept electrically alive to respond instantly to your convenience or emergency.

It is manned by a multitude of telephone workers day and night, not only to connect you

with any one of ten million other subscribers, but also to maintain perfect pathways for that delicate telephone current started by your merest breath.

The cost of keeping this service, with its skilled operators, its sensitive apparatus, its long lines of communication up to maximum usefulness, is enormous.

Yet this vitalized and humanized organization is so capably managed that you command its service, at any time and in any place, for a few copper cents.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy One System Universal Service



Horse Blankets that Wear Like Iron

Don't leave your horse exposed. Give him perfect protection with a 5A Storm King Horse Blanket—a blanket with weight, style, warmth, and strength. 5A Storm King Blankets are known the land over, are made of the strongest, tightest, twisted yarn and fashioned by workmen who are craftsmen at their business. Ask your dealer for the 5A. Look for the 5A trade mark.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia
Makers of 5A Motor Robes.

Cows or Wheat

Last year L. D. Bowman of McPherson County, in addition to producing a crop of wheat, milked eight cows. From September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1919, he sold \$1,000 of butter fat and \$300 worth of calves from these cows, says V. M. Emmett, county agent. Aside from having wheat and rye pasture they consumed \$250 worth of feed. Since this was done with ordinary cows, it suggests a side line which many farmers might profitably take up without much of an outlay of capital. Good cows in the hands of someone who is not afraid to milk will always pay good dividends.

The unsatisfactory wheat harvest following the excellent prospects of last spring emphasizes the uncertainty of wheat raising and how unwise it is to

depend on wheat alone. Condition of seeding this fall in most parts of the county almost puts the 1920 wheat prospects in the same class with gambling, but the man who has several sources of income is safer, and in the long run more sure to succeed.

Wheat and Flour Exports

In its twenty-sixth weekly bulletin the United States Grain Corporation reports that exports of wheat and flour, July first to October thirty-first, amount to 56,174,000 bushels of wheat and 6,019,000 barrels of flour, making a total equal to 83,259,000 bushels, compared with 63,519,000 bushels of wheat and 5,713,000 barrels of flour last year, making a total equal to 89,227,000 bushels.

Norton Banner Corn County

THE KANSAS corn crop this year will amount to 64,365,000 bushels, according to estimates given out last week by Edward C. Paxton, for the Bureau of Crop Estimates at Topeka. This is based on the first estimates of actual yield taken this year, and is very close to the amount forecasted from the condition of 45 per cent recorded October 1. It is 20,842,000 bushels more corn than Kansas produced last year, but 41,718,000 bushels less than the ten year average. In only five years since 1874 has Kansas produced less corn. These years were 1890, 1894, 1901, 1913 and 1918. The acreage devoted to corn in Kansas in 1919 was the least since 1894, in fact only two seasons since 1880 have witnessed smaller acreages.

The distribution of corn production is much more equable over the state than last year. In 1918 many counties failed to make any yield, but this season every county in the state produced some corn. Generally the poorest yields are recorded in the central counties, though some western counties came near a failure on account of hoppers. Norton County is the banner corn county in the state this year with 2,683,000 bushels. Phillips, Smith, Brown, and Nemaha are each credited with over 2,000,000 bushels. Graham, Jewell, Atchison, Doniphan, Jackson, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Linn, Miami, Sedgwick and Butler have over a million bushels each.

It is estimated that the product of 257,000 acres of Kansas corn was this year stored in silos. The average yield of silage is estimated at 3.5 tons per acre making a total forage storage of 899,500 tons of this valuable feed. This does not include all the silage stored in Kansas as a considerable portion of the silos are filled with cane and grain sorghums.

The quality of this year's corn crop is generally fair being well matured and of low moisture content although a considerable portion of the crop is light weight and chaffy due to the long drouth of late summer. It looks like good keeping corn so that marketing and feeding need not be rushed as in the case of the 1917 crop. The quality is rated at 79 per cent of a high medium grade as compared with 68 per cent last year, 69 per cent in 1917, 18 per cent in 1916, and 88 per cent in 1915.

The yield of grain sorghums, including kafir, milo, and feterita is rated at 18.4 bushels per acre on the acreage grown for grain and the total crop of grain produced this year is estimated at 17,951,000 bushels. It is the best average yield recorded since 1915 when 26 bushels per acre was realized. Last year's crop amounted to 20,107,000 bushels on fully twice the acreage. The 1917 crop was 17,435,000 bushels; 1916, 13,320,000 bushels; 1915, 35,100,000 bushels. The crop is of unusual quality and the grain well matured in nearly every county. Stevens County is by all odds the banner county in production this year with a yield of 22.2 bushels and a crop of 1,434,000 bushels. Fully one-third of the grain sorghum crop is to be found in the southwest district with two thirds in the southern third of the state. On the acreage of grain sorghums grown especially for forage this year the yield is estimated at 2.8 tons per acre with a total of 62,617 tons of fodder. This is exclusive of the stover on the acreage grown for grain. The stover product will probably amount to 2,000,000 tons.

Estimates of the average weight per measured bushel of small grains this year indicate the average weight of winter wheat at 55.6 pounds; spring wheat at 54 pounds; oats at 31.2 pounds and barley at 45 pounds. Last year's estimates showed winter wheat, 58 pounds; spring wheat, 55.2 pounds; oats, 30.2 pounds and barley, 42 pounds. In 1914 when all small grains matured particularly well the estimates showed winter wheat, 58 pounds; spring wheat, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; barley, 45.5 pounds. The light weight of wheat this

year is attributed to several causes, among them, rust, smut, premature ripening, and too much rain during bloom.

Demand for Known Producers

We sometimes wonder why Wisconsin or other states in which dairying is the leading industry have developed so strongly this type of animal production. From all over the country buyers flock to these leading dairy states to buy cattle for starting dairy herds. The quality of the herds in this distinctly dairy state is due to the long continued use of purebred bulls, to the work of cow-testing associations, community breeders associations, and the persistent effort of farmers who have made a life work of dairying. Such a condition cannot be arrived at in a day. Kansas dairymen will do well to study the methods which have made for dairy success in these older dairy states, and patiently put them into operation.

There is no more outstanding fact in dairy development than that cattle of known production are in constant and increasing demand at premium prices. The offspring of cows of known creditable production are also being purchased at high prices. It is pointed out in Wisconsin that cow-testing associations have enabled dairy farmers to know what their grade cows can do, and as a result they secure from \$10 to \$25 a head more for such cows than buyers are willing to pay for untested cows.

In connection with the cow-testing association work in Wisconsin there has been established within the last year a Register of Production for a "pound a day" cows, those that make a cow testing association record of 365 pounds or more of butter fat in a year. This register is helpful in locating herds and cows with creditable records of performance made in cow-testing associations.

On July 1, 1918, there were 112 active cow-testing associations in Wisconsin with a membership of 3,501, having 54,661 cows on test. During the war the cow-testing association work was retarded because of the difficulty of getting testers, but with normal conditions restored there is greater activity than ever in the testing of cows by means of the cow-testing association. Buyers everywhere are insisting that the purebred cattle they buy come from stock having official or semi-official records. Because of this such animals command a much quicker sale than purebreds without such records. It is stated that during the last three years official testing has been done on approximately 400 farms in the state of Wisconsin. Dairymen of Kansas must get to doing more official testing work. It is the only way in which the surplus animals can be sold to the best advantage, and it also is the only way in which culling can be properly done.

Market cattle are not as plentiful in Kansas as has been supposed, if the census made by the Kansas Live Stock Association is any indication of the actual number still being held. This survey was made as a part of the program to stabilize the market by equalizing runs. In brief, the plan is to so regulate the receipts as to prevent unusually heavy runs. It is a question whether the cattle men generally can be held in line sufficiently to make the plan work. The man who can hold cattle back is being urged to do so when a heavy run is expected, so that the cattle moving to market under pressure will not have to compete with cattle which could just as well as not be held back.

Difficult grades can be made with greater speed and less fuel in intermediate than if the engine is permitted to labor in high to the point of stalling. Contrary to popular supposition, the engine will cool better if it is not obliged to labor excessively.

SHELTER FARM MACHINERY

(Continued from Page Four)

doors, so that water may readily drain away when the floor is cleaned by flushing.

Windows and Doors

Ordinarily not much light will be needed in a machine shed, but it is advisable to make provision for some, for the sake of both convenience and the external appearance of the building. In the average machine shed three or four four-light windows, preferably of the turn-sash type, will furnish all the light necessary. The windows should of course be located with due regard to the symmetry of exterior elevations.

Doors for the machine shed should be very carefully located. The idea of having practically the entire perimeter, or both ends, or both sides, made up of doors, has gained some popularity, but the practice is of rather doubtful value, in spite of the apparent convenience, because of the increased maintenance cost. It is better to have one or two well located doorways, and a carefully planned arrangement of the contents of the building, than to have many doorways through which the machines are passed in an unmethodical manner.

To accommodate wide machines, such as drills and discs, it is necessary to have at least one extra wide doorway. This should be at least 10, and preferably 12 feet wide, or it may even be made 14 feet wide; it is better to locate this doorway on one side of the building than at the end. In order that the weight of the roof may not cause sagging above the door, the plate at this point is made extra strong, either with a trussed plate or with several 2 x 10's placed on edge.

Either swinging or rolling doors may be used, though the latter are generally more satisfactory, even where the width of a single door is not greater than 3 feet. Doors 8 feet or more in width should be made in two parts and the track so arranged that one-half may be rolled to each side. The hinges necessary for swinging doors have a tendency to loosen, resulting in a sagging at the outer edge that will constantly cause trouble; rolling doors are always well supported, and can readily be made just as close fitting as swinging doors.

Open Type of Implement House

On many farms there are several wagons, hayracks, and manure spreaders, the shelter of which can be most readily provided by means of the open type of implement house.

The framework of this building consists of 6 x 6 inch posts set on concrete piers, with metal dowel-pins to prevent slipping of the post. The roof is supported by means of a light truss, a suggestion for which is given in the figure, with the various members well spiked together. The roof covering itself may be of shingles or prepared roofing, either being satisfactory.

It will be noticed that the concrete piers are made in truncated conical shape, and as such act as wheel guards to prevent the hubs of wheels from striking the posts, should the implement be driven too close. The concrete in the piers should be of a 1-1½-3 mixture.

Closed Type of Implement House

Where the general machinery equipment of the farm is to be sheltered, it is desirable to utilize the enclosed implement house, such as is shown in figure 2. It can very conveniently be combined with the type shown in figure 1, so that all the implements can be properly accommodated.

The plan as drawn indicates the use of horizontal siding in the walls, though with some modification of the framing, as mentioned in the text, vertical siding may be used. With horizontal siding, the framework consists of 2 x 4 inch studs, 2 feet on centers, and doubled at the corners. No railing girts are necessary. The roof framing consists of 2 x 4 inch rafters, 2 feet on centers, every second pair being tied with a 1 x 6 inch cross tie, supported in the center with a 1 x 6 inch king-post.

Several windows are provided, and a

double sliding door, 12 feet wide. By constructing a gable immediately above the door, provision is made for the support of the roof at this point to prevent sagging. A concrete foundation should be part of a building of this kind, and a wood or concrete floor should be laid, a 4-inch concrete floor being shown in the drawing.

VISITING YOUR NEIGHBORS

(Continued from Page One)

as a sire. He also has four recently imported cows. At the Ed. Hagland farm next visited a few exceptionally good cows were found. Some thought that Mr. Hagland could well afford to get a much better bull than the one he is using.

Glancy Brothers are always glad to show visitors their cattle. On this occasion they not only showed a good herd of well kept cattle, but marched the visitors through the house, where they were served coffee and cake with cigars for those who smoked. These breeders pride themselves on having a herd of

American bred cattle that are as good as the imported animals.

The last stop was at the farm of Ashcraft Brothers to take another good look at the big white bull, A. True Cumberland. This is an outstanding animal and he is making his mark in the Ashcroft herd.

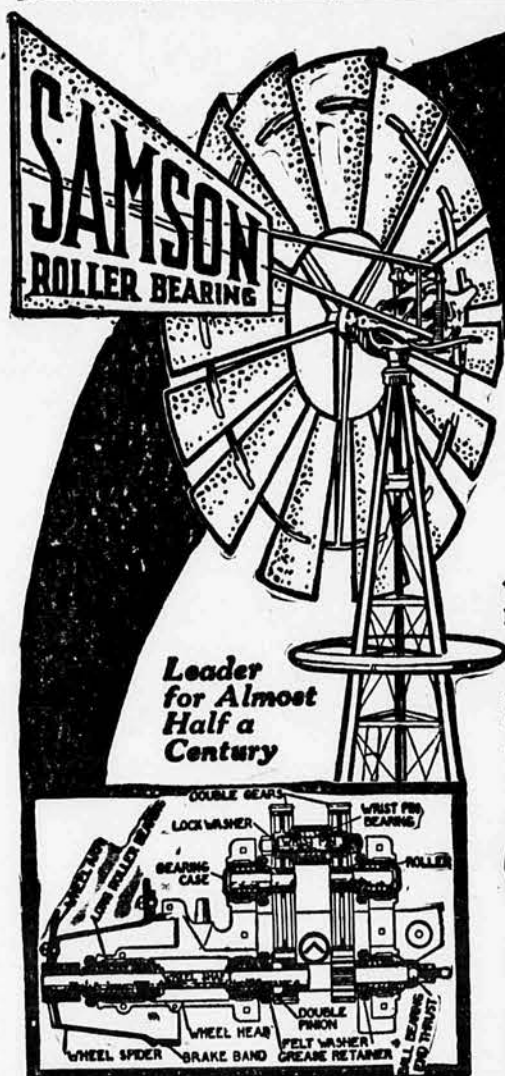
Over a hundred men made the round of these eleven Shorthorn herds. A single day is too short a time to see all the good Shorthorn herds in the county. At least twenty herds of purebred Shorthorns could not be visited because the time was too limited. There were fifteen men from Jefferson county, eight from Leavenworth county, and four from Jackson county on the fellowship run over Atchison county. Mr. Cochel and others who made a similar tour a year ago commented on the improvement which had been made in the herds visited during the past year. Improved livestock interests and particularly Shorthorn interests cannot be bounded by county lines.

The enthusiasm has reached a point

justifying the Shorthorn breeders of Northeastern Kansas in forming an association for advancing the cause of their chosen breed. It was announced that such an organization would be perfected following the consignment sale to be held in Hiawatha, November 13.

In 1917 E. I. Burton of Montgomery County kept a record on a Poland China sow. She produced two litters of pigs which were fattened and sold for \$18 and \$14 a hundred pounds and brought a gross return to his farm of over \$700, says E. J. Macey. She had alfalfa pasture, mangel-wurtzels during farrowing time and corn and tankage. The pigs had the same ration. Mr. Burton says that every farm needs a brood sow to take care of kitchen waste and to provide meat for those working on the farm.

A little oil, or even vaseline, at the hinged points of umbrella rods is said to prevent rusting of the wires that hold the ribs together.



Leader for Almost Half a Century

Now Equipped with HYATT Roller Bearings

Most Important Windmill Improvement In the Last Decade

With your stock worth more than ever before you need the best water supply possible to obtain—you need a Windmill that will not only withstand the toughest gale and work in all kinds of weather, but which will respond to the lightest zephyr. The perfect lubrication of the HYATT Roller Bearings with which it is equipped reduces friction—minimizes wear and enables a STOVER Samson Windmill to pump while others stand still.

The fact that practically nine out of ten motor cars, trucks and farm tractors are equipped with them best attests the added efficiency and economy of operation the installation of HYATT Roller Bearings imparts to all

8-FOOT AND 9-FOOT

STOVER SAMSON Windmills

Here is found the highest windmill development. Cost limitations have not interfered with the use of everything in the way of materials and features necessary to make the Samson the most durable, efficient and thoroughly practical, long lived windmill on the market today. Powerful pumping power almost without cost—free from trouble or attention—unfailing in dependability alike in gale or zephyr—every Stover Samson Windmill sold is its own best salesman.

Note the illustration—SIX HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS—three carrying the Wheel Shaft—two on the shafts of the Double Gearing—one on the wrist pin—and ball bearing end thrust for wheel shaft. These bearings double the power of resistance of the working parts to wear and tear, making the SAMSON

Noiseless—Oil-less—Light Running

The perfect self-lubricating feature of the HYATT Roller Bearings puts an end to the annoyance of climbing the tower every few weeks.

The new Stover Samson 8 or 9-foot Windmill—HYATT Roller Bearing equipped—can be furnished with a suitable tower cap for mounting it on any make of tower known, either wood or steel. If you are now operating an 8 or 9-foot Stover Samson Windmill you can equip it with HYATT Roller Bearings, by purchasing a new wheel head complete with plunger, on which you can use the old sections, arms and vane.

FREE WINDMILL BOOKLET Contains much valuable information regarding the most economical use of wind power and fully describes the most important Windmill improvement in the last decade. Everyone requiring an abundant, dependable water supply at the lowest possible cost should send for a copy of this booklet. MAIL THE COUPON TODAY.

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE COMPANY, 1306 Samson Ave., Freeport, Illinois

Also manufacturers of Stover Engines, Feed Mills, Comminators, Ensilage Cutters, Pump Jacks and Hardware Specialties. Est. 1862. FREE Catalog.

Mail Coupon For Booklet

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., 1306 Samson Ave., Freeport, Ill.
Please send your Booklet describing the new Stover Samson Windmill—Hyatt Roller Bearing Equipped—and name of nearest Stover dealer.

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D..... State.....



Is Every Animal At Its Best?

Don't let your stock lose their Summer's gain through November neglect. Your animals are now going on dry feed—hay and grain.

It's a big change from the succulent, nutritious grasses of summer pastures which supply the needed laxatives and tonics.

Keep your animals' bowels open and regular—drive out the worms—keep their blood rich and keep their digestion good by feeding regularly



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Don't allow your stock to "get off feed" and in a run-down condition.

Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshening. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Buy Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Get from your dealer two pounds for each average hog, five pounds for each horse, cow or steer, to start with, feed as directed and then watch results.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your own town who guarantees it, and who refunds your money if it does not do as claimed.

25-lb. Pail, \$2.25;
100-lb. Drum, \$7.50

Except in the far West, South and Canada.

Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



GILBERT HESS, M.D., V.M.
Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Will Start Your Pullets and Moulded Hens to Laying

Feeding The Farm Flock

By F. E. UHL

LIKE other stock on the farm the hen requires certain elements in her feed and a certain amount of feed to maintain her body. As in other stock feeding, protein is the nutrient likely to be lacking. Protein is more necessary to the laying hen than it is to the dairy sow. The cow will give some milk on a ration deficient in protein, but the hen either lays an egg or she does not lay it. She cannot limit the size of her egg according to the nature or amount of her ration.

If the hen house is good and the method of feeding is efficient, the egg yield of the flock is the barometer of the feeding. If moulting time is past and the feed is all right and has been through the moulting season, eggs should be laid. It is sometimes difficult to tell what is wrong. It isn't always the fault of the hens. Many farmers do not expect their chickens to lay until spring, that is when the crows lay. By the way, the long billed crow-headed hens should be sold or baked. They seldom lay enough eggs to pay for their keep. They usually stop laying when the crows stop. The profitable hen should lay eggs ten months of the year. But any hen, no matter what her breeding, cannot lay eggs on a corn diet, especially if she has to steal it from the other farm stock. Neither will hens lay many winter eggs if given plenty of other grains by throwing them on the ground. They fill up, then sit around and grow fat. They need exercise as well as grain, and the only way to make them take exercise is to make them scratch for their feed in litter of some kind. Then unless the house or weather is warm enough, they will not scratch for any more feed than they need to live.

If hens have been mistreated and underfed for any length of time, it requires about six weeks of proper feeding to get them to laying eggs. This is another reason why it is difficult at times to find what is wrong when hens are not laying.

It requires from 70 to 100 pounds of grain and grain by-products to feed a laying hen a year. During the fall the farm hens pick up many grains about the place. They cannot rustle much of their living in winter, and it is a more simple matter to tell about how much to feed. If one had 365 Leghorn hens, it would require seventy to eighty pounds of grain a day—one-fourth as many hens, one-fourth as much grain. Heavier breeds, of course, need more feed than the lighter weight breeds.

It is impossible to estimate just how much to feed. This can be known only by watching the hens themselves. There should be little if any grain to be found in the litter by the middle of the afternoon. The chickens should be on their toes and come to meet you as you go to feed them. If they act half-starved during the day, they are not getting enough to eat. If feeding a dry mash in a hopper or box that they can eat at any time, they should eat about one-third as much mash by weight as grain. If they eat very little of the mash you are feeding too much grain. If they eat more than one-third to one-half as much mash as grain by weight, then more grain will result in more eggs. At moulting time a larger percentage of grain must be given, as moulting hens are less disposed to rustle their feed.

The variety of feed mentioned above, in our present ration is not necessary. A ration as good or better may be composed of a poor grade of wheat, barley or plump grained oats, corn on the ear or cracked corn, and access to a dry-mash of bran, shorts, ground dried meat-scrap, finally ground corn chop, and charcoal. Bran, meat-scrap, and charcoal alone make a good mash. The meat-scrap should compose one-sixth to one-fifth of the mash; the charcoal, one or two pounds to a hundred pounds of mixture. The amount of chop can be regulated by the amount of corn or kafir fed. It is very appetizing and quite likely

would be useful in getting hens to learn to eat mash when they have not been accustomed to it. The chop should be ground fine to prevent waste, and eating of the corn to the exclusion of the rest of the mixture. The charcoal aids in keeping the flock in health. Mash can be easily fed in a narrow deep box, with cleats along the top edges to prevent waste. Place the box where litter cannot be scratched into it, and fill about one-third full. Be sure to have boxes of coarse sand or grit and oyster shell.

Skim milk is one of the best feeds for egg production. If the management of the hens is good, they will pay more for it than will the pigs. When hens have all the skim milk they want, no meat scrap need be fed. It will be well to feed alfalfa or clover leaves, sprouted oats, beets or potatoes—raw or cooked—between meals or at noon. Give the hens something for desert every day or two. They appreciate it. It seems to tone them up and keep them active. The lazy hen gets fat. The best place for her to lay is in the roosting pan. It is more profitable not to feed her.

Our feeding plan is to give about one-third of the grain feed in the morning, well scattered in the litter, about one-sixth at noon and the remainder about two hours before sun-down or earlier if the weather is cloudy. Should you have to be away at feeding time, it is better to feed the evening meal at noon than at sundown these short cold days. When the day is done the hen eats no more grain than she needs for her body. The grain may lay in piles on the floor at the front of the house, but she thinks more of getting back on the roost than of laying an egg the next day. Water is given in twelve or fourteen quart pails, set on a platform near the center line of the house. In ordinary weather it is given fresh morning and noon. In zero weather it is taken warm, at noon or earlier. This avoids danger of frosted wattles, as the house becomes warmed by the sun or exercise of the hens by that time. A little extra care in watering and feeding when the weather is disagreeable is well repaid by the hen. Give her something extra at which to keep busy. Raking the litter into piles after throwing some grain, is a good incentive to scratch. Don't throw a lot of shelled corn where they can pick it up quickly and sit around the rest of the day. Don't treat the hen as you would like to be treated yourself.

The successful feeding and care of chickens cannot be reduced entirely to science. It is more or less of an art. To gain the best results, you must study the hen, study the methods of others, adapt such as you can to your own conditions and think out solutions to your own individual flock problems. You must be able to see things for which you are not looking, to take the stitch in time, as it were. Management and feed are of nearly equal value in egg production. We may consider in relative importance—a good laying strain of chickens, warm yet ventilated sleeping quarters, scratching floor or shed, proper feed and water, and method of feeding.

With good care and feed the flock of laying hens and pullets should more than pay for their feed in each ten or eleven months of the year, and net a nice profit the first six or eight months yearly.

Now please do not agree with me and say, "Yes, I suppose you are right," and then decide to continue your sins of omission until you build a new hen house. Adapt your present house. If it is too small, build a scratching shed facing south, at one end or side, or move another house next to the roosting house to use for a scratching shed. Put another window or two in it. Give the hens a chance to earn a better house for themselves, or a victrola, automobile or some other luxury for the family. Why not raise the egg production of the Kansas hen?



We Need Millions of Muskrat and Furs of All Kinds

© F.B.Co. **Spot Cash! Top Prices!**

FUNSTEN

Prices promise to be high this year. We are ready to buy every pelt you take, and pay the spot cash immediately. Over 500,000 trappers regularly ship to Funsten. Correct grading by experts, proper sorting and handling insure you biggest returns. Deal with Funsten, "The World's Largest Fur House."

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.
International Fur Exchange
352 Funsten Building
St. Louis, Mo.

FREE Book
Shows pictures of animals in natural colors, drawn by the famous animal artist, Charles Livingston Bull. Also tells best way to trap; baits, sets, etc.; trappers' supplies at lowest prices; game laws, and other valuable facts. Market Reports and Shipping Tags free. Write for these FREE trapping helps today.



TRAPPERS You Will Dance

with joy when you get your returns for furs shipped to the Abraham Fur Co., the house that never disappoints fur shippers. Our expert graders in our "Take-up" Department have positive instructions to see that every shipper gets a liberal grade on every skin and are held accountable for all furs taken up by them. Our prices are the highest ever known and now, more than ever, you need the services of an old established, reliable and experienced fur house. There are no fur houses in the world which have these qualifications to a greater extent than the Abraham Fur Co.

Ship Every Pelt You Have—Now

We urge you to send us your next shipment of furs and let us prove to you that our prices are the highest—our grading the most correct and liberal and our returns most prompt. We have been in the fur business continuously for 48 years and we have made more staunch friends and have a larger percentage of regular old shippers than any other fur house in the U. S. These facts justify our claim that Abraham is America's Leading Fur House. Other fur houses make these same claims, but it is generally conceded by our competitors that the hardest fur house to fight against for business is the Abraham Fur Co. Why? Because our returns are always top of the market and any fur house that wants to keep pace with us will have to go some and be on the job early and late.

SUPPLIES Get one of Abraham's wonderful Smoke Pumps—\$2.00 postpaid, with extra extension \$2.10. Abraham's Animal Bait and Trail Scent \$1.00 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$2.50. Best bargain in Rain Coats \$5.95. Get our free book "Fur Facts" and Trappers' Supply Catalog. It's free—drop us a card today. Weekly Reports—Tags and other literature—also free. Get the whole business with one postal card—write today.

Abraham Fur Co.
213-215 North Main St., Dept. 500
St. Louis, U.S.A.
"Ship your furs to Abraham"

Trap Trap Trap Go after furs Rogers pays Sky High Prices

Trap every creek, hedge and pond. Rogers pays biggest money on your catch—get your share. Learn the tricks of the trappers' trade—don't wait—write today for Rogers' big improved

FREE Trappers' Guide

Chockful of trappers' secrets—meant for blooded trapping men—hang the cover on your wall. Get free lists of traps, and trappers' supplies at lowest prices. Write at once—don't wait—Address Dept. 155

ROGERS FUR CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
MAIN AND LOCUST STS.
ROGERS Gives Fairest Grading, Pays Shipping Charges and Highest Prices.

GET MORE MILEAGE

at 1/4 the Price

Guaranteed for 4000 Miles
STANDARD GUARANTEE

Strong Double Tread Tires are reconstructed by our skilled mechanics, made of double the amount of fabric than any ordinary tire. Free from punctures or blow-outs. Our customers receive from 4,000 to 10,000 miles of service. Reliner Free. Order today at these low prices:

Size	Tires	Price	Size	Tires	Price
30x3	\$5.50	34x4	.....	\$8.75
30x3 1/2	6.50	34x4 1/2	.....	10.00
31x3 1/2	6.75	35x4 1/2	.....	11.00
31x4	7.00	35x4 3/4	.....	11.50
31x4 1/2	8.00	35x5	.....	12.50
32x4	8.25	36x5	.....	12.75
32x4 1/2	8.50	36x5 1/2	.....	12.75

Send \$2.00 deposit for each tire ordered, balance C. O. D. Tires shipped subject to your examination. State whether S. S. or C. I. plain or non-skid is desired. All same price. By sending full amount of order you can save 5 per cent—our special cash with-order discount.

STRONG TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
3019 Michigan Ave. Dept. 182 Chicago, Ill.

Farmers Against Federation

Radical labor leaders can get little comfort from the resolutions passed at Chicago last week at the annual meeting of State Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture from all over the United States. Much publicity is being given to a so-called conference between organized farmers and organized labor to be held in Washington December 13. This purports to be an outgrowth of the industrial conference which recently met in Washington and came to such an abrupt end because one of the parties failed to get its first demand and withdrew. Only some of the more radical wings of farmer organizations have agreed to take part in the December 13 conference. The rank and file of our farming population are destined to act as a stabilizing influence in getting back to normal conditions.

The action of the agricultural representatives in Chicago mean in brief that producers refuse to be implicated in so un-American a program as is proposed by the radical labor leaders. The labor resolutions at this meeting are as follows:

"Whereas, At a time when our country is heavily burdened with the high cost of living because of a shortage of production, organized labor by its unceasing and radical demands for shorter hours and extremely high wages and by its unpatriotic and un-American manner in trying to enforce its demands, has brought on a crisis which threatens the very foundation of our government; and,

"Whereas, Many of the leaders of organized labor are endeavoring by intimidation and otherwise to force all individual workers into its range, so that by centralized power it may exact an undue share of the returns of such industry and force the employment of its adherents to the exclusion of all non-union laborers.

"Whereas, The radical demands of many of the leaders of union labor are leading straight to war and to a government, not of the people, but of one class of the people, and that a class many of whom are unable to speak our language or understand the spirit of our American institutions; and,

"Whereas, It is currently reported that union leaders are seeking the assistance of the farmers' organizations to force their demands upon the country, although they must know that the farmers would be obliged to labor more hours per day at a labor return far below what they themselves demand for a six or eight hour day, that they may have cheaper food; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we resent implications that the farmers of this country can be yoked up with greed and lawlessness, whether capitalistic, laboristic or bolshevistic, and we call upon all authority to quell lawlessness wherever it may occur with firmness and despatch and demand of all those in possession of leadership in farmers' organizations and the organizations themselves shall take such action as will place the farmers in the attitude of true, uncompromising Americanism."

J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was in attendance at this meeting and addressed the gathering on the work being done in controlling hog cholera within our state.

Encourage Improvement

Anyone who doubts the value of using purebred sires should visit some of the ranches in the West where purebred sires have been used for the past 20 to 25 years. There are counties in the range country of Texas which far outrank our own county in the quality of their cattle. These ranchmen have not hesitated to pay two to five times as much for good registered bulls as scrubs would have cost and they are reaping the reward of their foresight.

Too often there exists a feeling of jealousy towards the man in a neighborhood who will raise registered stock and then price it high enough to make it worth while for him to continue in the

business. Instead of this there should exist a spirit of pride that the community has such a man. He is one of the best assets a community can have and is entitled to the support of all, so that he can afford to improve his stock by bringing in still better animals as the stock of the community improves. The breeders of purebred cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry in McPherson County are worthy of our support. Let's stand back of them and boost for better livestock, and when they ask us twice as much for a purebred as a scrub would cost, let's remember that probably it will be worth five times as much in the improvement of our stock.—V. M. EM-MET, County Agent, McPherson County.

Hog Cholera Control in Kansas

At the annual meeting of the national association of state commissioners and secretaries of agriculture in Chicago this week, Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, addressed the convention on hog cholera control. It is reported that direct losses from hog cholera in the United States in a single year have amounted to more than seventy-five million dollars, and that the disease which acts swiftly has brought bankruptcy and discouragement to thousands of farmers. As Kansas has been a pioneer in hog cholera control and the work has been carried on with marked success in that state, Secretary Mohler told how it was done and with what results. He said in part:

"Under a co-operative arrangement with the federal bureau of animal industry and the State Agricultural College, centered about the state's livestock sanitary commissioner, very decided headway has been made in controlling hog cholera in Kansas, even to the extent that many now believe it to be possible to practically eliminate this dread disease entirely.

"Control work in Kansas has been instrumental in reducing cholera losses from 84 per cent in 1916 to 30 per cent in 1919, of all deaths from disease, and in cutting down the money loss from \$3,000,000 to considerably less than one million. This work began in 1914, in one county, and has been carried on and extended effectively through county hog cholera control organizations, now numbering fifty, and covering the principal hog raising districts. Sanitation, quarantine, and vaccination, under adequate laws intelligently and rigidly administered, together with widespread publicity, are the measures that are conquering a disease that has been taking its annual toll of millions of dollars, to say nothing of the food loss. Cholera can be controlled, and the movement to that end should be nation-wide, embracing all the states."

Sell Furs Promptly

If you would make the most money possible from the furs you trap, connect up with a reliable fur house and ship furs away as you take them instead of waiting to get a big lot.

The really efficient trapper is the man who keeps his furs going to the market in a steady stream, from day to day, and welcomes, for pains, a steady stream of checks in return. The big advantages of shipping as you trap are that you avoid congestion, both at the scene of shipment and at the market; get your money more quickly and sell on a known market rather than one that may drop.

Most successful trappers ship their furs away every week or two, but a few novices follow the waiting policy. That is they hoard their skins and send them away in one shipment.

This waiting policy is a costly one because toward the end of the season the market prices on furs usually drop. Seasonable skins usually sell better at the height of the season because more of the buyers are interested and they meet with a ready sale. Late caught springy skins usually sell better by themselves.

The sky is a poor roof under which to store farm machinery for the winter.

HILL

BE WISE Says—**HOLD YOUR FURS**

Don't sell a dollar's worth to anyone until you get HILL BROS. Official Fur Price List and see the extra high prices we are paying. We Charge No Commission.

Write for Official Fur Price List, "Secrets of Big Trappers", Supply Catalog and Game Laws. All sent FREE. Use coupon or a postal card will do.

HILL BROS. FUR CO.
348 Hill Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

HILL BROS. FUR CO.
348 Hill Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.
Send me FREE your Official Fur Price List, "Secrets of Big Trappers", Game Laws, etc.

Name.....
Town.....
State..... R. F. D.

5000 Mile Guarantee Tires At 1/4 the Usual Tire Cost

EVERWEAR DOUBLE TREAD TIRES are made doubly durable by our secret reconstructed process used in the manufacturing and have double the amount of fabric of ordinary tires, which make them practically puncture proof, and rarely any blowouts. Many users of EVERWEAR TIRES get 5,000 to 10,000 miles of service. Look these prices over and order while stock is complete.

Size	Tires	Price	Size	Tires	Price
30x3	\$ 5.50	34x4	.....	\$ 8.75
30x3 1/2	6.50	34x4 1/2	.....	9.00
30x3 3/4	7.50	34x4 3/4	.....	9.25
32x3 1/2 S. S. Only	8.50	34x4 1/2	.....	10.75
32x4	8.75	35x4 1/2	.....	11.00
33x4	9.00	35x4 3/4	.....	11.50
34x4	9.25	36x4 1/2	.....	12.75
34x4 1/2	10.75	36x4 3/4	.....	12.75
35x4 1/2	11.00			
35x4 3/4	11.50			
36x4 1/2	12.75			

RELINER FREE WITH EVERY TIRE
Your first trial makes you a customer as long as you drive a car. When ordering, state whether you want a straight side or clincher; plain or non-skid tire. Send \$2.00 deposit for each tire, and \$1.00 for each tube ordered. Balance C. O. D., subject to examination. We allow a special discount of 6 per cent if you send full amount with order.

EVERWEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc.
Dept. 41 3935 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
Reference: Madison & Kedzie State Bank.

GROUND LIMESTONE

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for Price and Free Sample.

DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
14 So. LaSalle St. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

Clips a Cow in Five Minutes

That's what the Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine will do—clip the flanks and udders of a cow in five minutes. Do it every three or four weeks and you can wipe off the parts in a jiffy before milking. Then there is no dirt and filth falling into the milk. This machine clips horses also. Machine complete, only \$12.75, at your dealer's or send \$2 and pay balance on arrival.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY,
Dept. A 122, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HIDES TANNED

Send us your hides and furs. We tan and make them into fur coats, robes, furs, etc., at lower prices. Send for catalog No. 27. Also tanners harness and lace leather. Repairing of all kinds. Highest prices paid for hides and furs.

KANSAS CITY ROBE & TANNING CO.
219 Main Street Kansas City, Mo.

KEROSENE ENGINES

OTTAWA LATEST DESIGN

Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to last to do hard, heavy work. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pulls 1 to 1/2 horse-power more than rated. 3 Months Trial, Easy Terms. Sizes 1/4 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.

THE OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.,
561 King Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

\$22.00 Sweep Feed Grinder

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
610 E. Seventh Street, Topeka, Kansas.

\$28.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
610 E. Seventh Street, Topeka, Kansas.

MOLASSES

Richest molasses west Write for Special Price
ST. LOUIS MOLASSES COMPANY, 400 South Broadway, St. Louis Mo

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.

Ah!—on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West, From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest, When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board The old broken links of affection restored, When the care-worn man seeks his mother once more, And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before, What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye? What calls back the past, like rich pumpkin pie? —Whittier.

How to Make Cider Vinegar

We are indebted to the department of horticulture of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture for the following essential points in the making of good cider vinegar.

The larger the quantity of natural sugars in the juice the better the quality of the vinegar. To make good vinegar the apples should be thoroughly ripened. Green apples contain much starch, but little sugar. Fully ripe, crisp apples contain the maximum quantity of sugar in their juice. As apples get over-ripe or mealy, sugar in their juice is rapidly lost. If one has varieties like Ben Davis, which is low in sugar, it is well to mix with them varieties like Jonathan, which is high in sugar. All rotten parts or trash should be discarded. A bushel of apples should produce from three to four gallons of juice provided the press is an efficient one and the apples are properly ripe.

The best temperatures for turning the juice into vinegar is from 65 to 75 degrees F. At a temperature of 65 degrees fermentation goes on slowly and two years or more may be required to make good vinegar. The time of making may be reduced one-half in a temperature of 85 degrees. At this temperature some of the products of fermentation are lost and the vinegar will not be as high a quality.

The first stage of fermentation changes

the sugar in the juice into alcohol. While alcoholic fermentation is going on bubbles or beads rise to the top of the fermenting juice. When these beads cease to rise at the end of a few months, acetic fermentation begins. At this stage "mother" from old cider vinegar may be added.

Fermentation will be more rapid and successful if the juice is kept well aired. For that reason the casks or barrels should not be more than one-half or two-thirds full. This admits a good air space above the fermenting juice in the barrel. The bung hole should be left open for the entrance of air, but screened with mosquito netting to keep out vinegar gnats or other insects.

In making vinegar, fresh juice should never be added to older juice that has already begun to ferment. As acid in the older juice has begun to form, it will prevent proper fermentation of the fresh juice which is added.

Dry-cleaning With Cornmeal

For dry-cleaning collars and cuffs or other parts of a garment which become soiled before the entire garment needs cleaning, powders, such as French chalk or magnesia, Fuller's earth, corn meal, or sawdust may be used. Warm the meal or powder, spread it on the material and rub it in either with the hands or with a brush. Let it remain several hours. Renew the powder or meal as it becomes soiled. Be sure to brush all powder or meal from the garments.

If one treatment is not enough, cover again with warm powder or meal and let it stand over night.

Nebraska has a special copyright law for farm names and these names appear on the letter heads of hundreds of its stock raisers and farmers.

ARE WE DULY GRATEFUL?

IN OFFERING thanks for blessings today, we should not forget to be grateful for the determination of our Pilgrim fathers, whose story is not only that of the beginning of religious freedom, but that also of the evolution of the first political democracy the world has ever known. Queen Elizabeth longed for the death of Mary, Queen of Scots. She even signed the death warrant. To evade responsibility she made the very man whom she had commanded to do the deed, the scapegoat of the people's wrath. When he was sent to prison his friends, too, were forced into exile. One of these, William Brewster, sought safety in an old manor house in Scrooby. Here he gradually drew his friends around him and organized a church, where men could worship as they pleased.

But the state church spies were keen. The illicit worshipers were discovered, arrested, imprisoned or exiled. Those who could escape fled to Holland, the only known land of religious toleration. But even here there was great hardship and unrest. The little band was reluctant to lose its identity, by melting into Dutch citizenship. Also, England was too near; they could still feel the long arm of its tyranny. Their greatest desire was to found a new democratic Christian society where their children could still be English, yet free from church persecution. This longing finally decided them to put the sea between their free churches and state church tyranny. Where should they go? The New World was the only place left them.

We know the story—the hopeful start in the Mayflower and the Speedwell, the agonizing delays and final abandonment of the smaller ship, the tempestuous winter voyage, the betrayal by the captain, the bitterness of a New England winter, the pestilence that left only fifty of the band exiled in a strange land of savages. Their charter was from the Virginia Company, but they had been treacherously landed far north and outside that company's jurisdiction. Having no charter, how should they be governed?

The only answer was to govern themselves. They had no constitution, so they simply made their church covenant into a civic one, making those laws which they deemed "most convenient for the general good"; thus was formed the first political democracy of the world.

It was this almost depleted band of exiles which founded our Thanksgiving day. They set apart a day in which to thank God for the abundance of the land to which they had come. The crops from twenty acres of barley and peas, and an abundance of wild game, shared equally by those half hundred pioneers, were the material objects for special thanks.

What a debt we owe to these dauntless exiles who risked everything—peace, property, ease, life—to carry the torch of liberty which has made it possible for us to enjoy this "land of the free and home of the brave."

Bread Sticks

A dainty way to serve soup is with bread sticks. Remove crust of bread, cut in strips one-half to three-fourths inches wide, toast brown and serve with the hot soup.

Cream of Celery

- 1/2 cupful cream sauce
- 1/2 cupful chopped celery
- 1 cupful boiling water
- 1/2 teaspoonful salt

Wash celery with vegetable brush, scrape and cut fine; cook till tender, put through sieve, combine with cream sauce, reheat, mill and serve.

Pumpkin Pie

- 3 cupfuls milk
- 1/2 cupful prepared pumpkin
- 1 cupful sugar
- 3 eggs
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 2 tablespoonfuls cinnamon
- 1 teaspoonful ginger

Mix dry ingredients, add egg yolks and heat; add milk and pumpkin; fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Fill uncooked shells and bake in slow oven 45 minutes. This is enough to make two pies.

Brown Bread

- 1 1/2 cupfuls sour milk
- 1/2 cupful molasses
- 1/2 cupful melted butter
- 1/2 cupful raisins
- 1/2 cupful chopped nuts
- 1/2 teaspoonful salt
- 3/4 teaspoonful soda
- 2 cupfuls graham flour
- 1 cupful white flour

Mix the dry ingredients. Mix the molasses, sour milk and melted butter. Pour into buttered loaf pan and bake fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.—The Iowa Agriculturist.

FASHION DEPARTMENT

Price of All Patterns, 10 Cents



No. 3005—Boy's Suit: Cut in four sizes—3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 will require 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. No. 3016—Ladies' House Dress: Cut in seven sizes—36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 2 1/2 yards. No. 3018—Child's Play Dress: Cut in four sizes—2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 will require 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. No. 3023—Ladies' Apron: Cut in four sizes—small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. The medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

Pattern Notes

The dainty little girls' dress illustrated was developed of unbleached muslin with cross stitching in blue and red. One could have this in checked gingham with trimming of a plain color, or in a neat pattern of percale with pique or drill for collar, cuffs, and belt. The pockets are the distinctive feature of this dress and will appeal to every little girl.

The little boy is not forgotten. For his suit, corduroy, velvet, serge, linen and other wash fabrics may be used. The blouse closes in coat style, and the trousers are made with a side closing.

The apron shown has a unique feature in the belt extensions which cross in the back and are fastened at the center front, holding the fullness at the waist line.

We'll Rebuild Your Lamp Into a "Quick-Lite"

If you have an old style torch-generating gasolene lamp with good font, send it to us by Parcel Post and have it fixed up. We will make it into a "Quick-Lite" match-lighting lamp that will give you years of satisfactory service. We will also clean and test your lamp, returning it in perfect working order. The Quick-Lite burner costs \$3.00, the cleaning and testing is FREE. The Quick-Lite burner

Lights With a Match No alcohol torch. Does not burn alcohol. No delay hunting 'round for torch. You merely hold a lighted match under the pilot coil and in an instant you have a wonderful, brilliant, strong, white light, mellow and restful to the eye.

Send your lamp and \$3.00 at once to nearest house, and have it made over better than it was when new.

The Coleman Lamp Co.

Wichita St. Paul Toledo Dallas Los Angeles Chicago

The demand for young men and women is greater now than in war times.

Think of graduates receiving \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year as stenographers, bookkeepers and secretaries. Your success depends upon your college.

Expert teachers in all departments. Equipment latest and most up to date. Banks, Railroads and Commercial firms demand our graduates because they are qualified. We employ no solicitors. Every graduate a position.

Strickler's 107-109-111-113-115-117 East Eighth Street Topeka, Kansas

OTTAWA Business College

OTTAWA, KANS. CATALOG FREE

Real Estate For Sale

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS—Farms, 40 acres; lowest prices. Terms, \$1,000 and up. Send for booklet. **THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.,** Iola, Kansas.

120 A. MISSOURI FARM \$8,100; Pair Horses,

Twenty-seven head stock, three blooded Percherons and China sows, poultry, many acres corn and alfalfa; 100 acres productive tillage land; alfalfa; woven wire fenced pasture; wood timber; 100 apple, 50 plum, 50 cherry trees; good house, big barn, granary, smoke house, etc. Good management should net \$2,000. \$3,000 annual profit above living expenses. Owner with another big farm cannot handle well; \$8,100, part cash, gets all. Details page 87, Strout's Farm Bargains 23 State copy free.

Strout Farm Agency

831 A. S., N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

240 ACRES, 6 miles from a city of 5,000 people, 3 1/2 miles from good railroad to and high school; 120 acres under cultivation; 80 acres of choice creek bottom all tillable alfalfa or anything else; nearly all tillable three-room cottage, fair little barn and granary, plenty of good water, free gas house. An excellent all around stock and grain farm. One of the best bargains in the state. Price, \$57.50 per acre; \$13,800. \$2,000 cash, balance long time, 6 per cent. Why rent? Address

Allen County Investment Co. Iola, Kansas

Makes Washing Easier

So often we blame our washer if our clothes do not come clean, and say we do not like the machine, whereas the fault, many times, is our own. Do not put the soap in the water you are getting ready for the washer, but shave down and put it in a separate vessel of boiling water. Still until all is dissolved. Put into the machine with the wash water. Rub each washer of clothes about fifteen minutes. When done, boil the clothes, preparing the soap in the same way for the boil suds. After boiling put into the machine and rub five minutes when the clothes will be ready for the rinse water. You need not hand-rub any of the pieces, and your clothes will be beautifully clean.—BESS ASHMAN, Minnville, Kansas.

The school lunch offers a good opportunity to teach something useful regarding the selection and preparation of foods and of the simpler principles of nutrition, particularly in cases where the lunch is prepared in the school, a practice which seems to be increasing in popularity.

BATHING AND DRESSING INFANT

(Continued from Page Six)

by, if there is any friction take her to the physician and have her examined. It may save you a heartbreak in later years. It is a pretty good idea sometimes, too, to know who is taking care of your child.

Dressing the Infant

"Now we are ready to dress the child. There are various things to be thought of. I don't think you ought to be handling a handkerchief when you are dressing a baby any more than around a sick child. Should you put the safety pins in your mouth? I have seen mothers do that. Is it a clean thing to do, especially if the child has some bowel trouble? It is a dangerous thing to do. Of course we must always remember in dressing the child to take into account the season and the time and the climate. Most people keep their children too warm. I know a woman who keeps her baby so warm it has a cold all summer. I feel sorry for that baby. She is weakening its power of resistance.

"The first thing to be put on is the band. The real object of the band is to keep the cord dressing in place." (Question: "Is it not also to strengthen the back and to prevent hernia?") "People used to think it helped in those ways, but you cannot make it tight enough to be a support to the back, and the back and abdominal muscles of a healthy child will get along all right. Instead of preventing hernia (rupture) a tight band may cause it. Our best authorities do not approve of those theories. Wrap the band around the child, folding

to dry diapers and use them over and over, but it is not a clean thing to do. Wash and boil them and rinse carefully and get rid of that objectionable odor. It is not pleasant to know as soon as you open the door that there is a baby in the house.

"The stockings are of soft silk and wool. I claim if you keep a baby's feet warm, its legs warm, and its abdomen warm, you are going to have a good baby. Be sure to have the knees covered.

"One thing that is positively forbidden is the use of starch in babies' clothes. I have seen babies with the skin around the little necks all raw. It is pitiful. Just use the plain, soft materials, and if you keep your baby clean you will have enough to do.

"At the end of the day the baby is just as tired as we are. It has been working just as hard, exercising the little muscles. Remove the little slip, and if it is a warm day sponge the baby off and make it comfortable and then put on the nightgown. In winter time this has a tape at the bottom to draw it up around the child's feet so it cannot be kicked off."

These schools were arranged for by Miss Irene Taylor, the county home demonstration agent. Miss Martin is now devoting her entire time to educational work over the state, the expense being paid from public funds. In no other way would it be possible for little groups of women in the smaller towns and country places to receive a course of instruction by the president of the Kansas State Nurses' Association. Often schools are conducted in two neighboring communities at one time, one holding forenoon and the other afternoon sessions. A baby clinic held at Auburn October 4, which grew out of this work, brought out more babies than could be taken care of in the course of the afternoon. Miss Martin, a local physician and a public health nurse co-operated in this clinic. The babies were scored, defects noted, and suggestions as to general care and feeding made to mothers.

Pets My Children Have Had

The child on the farm has many opportunities to own pets and to live close to Nature which a child in the city lacks. Nevertheless, there are a number of gentle and very interesting pets which a child in the congested city districts may have.

My children have taken a great deal of pleasure in caring for their different pets—of which they have had quite a variety. The first was a canary. Birds are always a joy, especially the canary, which is quite at home in a cage, and is content with a vessel of pure water and fresh seed each day. His cheery song gives pleasure to the grown-ups as well as to the children.

Then, too, goldfish are a never-ending source of wonder and interest to children. The fact that their environment is so different from our own, and that they live constantly under water will start the child to thinking and asking innumerable questions. The fish need very little care and two or three of them flashing about in a glass bowl are an attractive addition to any room. A small piece of especially prepared fish food broken and dropped into the bowl every other day and fresh water once or twice a week, are all that is necessary for their comfort. Little shells or pebbles which the children may have gathered along the beach in summer can be put into the bowl, although they are not essential. A few water plants are also desirable, and help to purify the water. Our goldfish have thrived for more than two years with very little care.

Our family of guinea pigs were more unusual, and were the cleanest little animals one could find. "Jack and Jill" were the original couple, but the children were delighted, upon going out to feed them one morning, to find three little baby guineas snuggling down in the hay! They were the tiniest, furriest little babies with the pinkest of pink ears, and just as lively as could be! They varied widely in color, so the chil-



DRAW DRESS AND SKIRT ON OVER FEET AT ONE TIME

the end under if necessary, and fasten at the side, placing the safety pins up and down rather than crosswise. If you want to you can put darts in the band to hold it in place. Whether or not you will need them will depend somewhat on the form of the child. Do not pin the band too tight. If you put the band on snug and tight and then feed the baby, it feels just as you would if somebody girded you up tightly and then you ate a big turkey dinner. The knitted band will stretch." Some of the mothers said that when they used a band of cloth they left it loose enough so that two fingers could be inserted under it, and Miss Martin said this was a good practice. "After the cord has come off, about the fifth, sixth or ninth day, take off the band and use a little sleeveless shirt.

"There are two methods of putting on the diaper. I prefer the old-fashioned three-cornered method. There are people who prefer the square method when the baby gets to be about ten months old. They claim that it gives more play and you do not have to pin the diaper so tightly around the child to keep it up. So many people say that the diaper, because of the way it is put on, causes bowlegs. It may have something to do with it, but we are taught now that there is a disease called rickets which is caused by the baby's not being properly fed, and the bones not properly nourished. When this disease exists the little bones would not be straight if the baby would just lie in its cradle. Now women, you must remember any mechanical friction on the genital organs is to be guarded against. Do not draw the diaper up too tightly, especially with a baby. Diapers should be used only once. Some people think it is all right

Classified Advertising

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

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO successfully conduct a small herd of registered Jerseys and small farm. Must have clean habits and a willing worker anxious to get ahead. State experience and wages expected. Eagerdale Jersey Farm, Beaver Crossing, Nebr.

IDAHO LANDS

IDAHO IRRIGATED FARMS—GOVERNMENT project. Martin & Son, Rupert, Idaho.

TANNING.

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

CATTLE.

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.

HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS—A FEW boars of serviceable age. Price reasonable and pedigrees furnished. A. J. Blake, Oak Hill, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE.

480-ACRE FARM CLOSE TO TOWN—80 acres cultivation, alfalfa land, 100-ton alfalfa cut, balance pasture, plenty of improvements. Price, \$55. Write for list. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—PULLFORD ATTACHMENT for Ford car, good as new. Price, \$75. E. J. Nordstrom, R. R. 6, Monmouth, Ill.

THE STRAY LIST.

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

dren immediately claimed certain ones as their particular property and watched their growth, from day to day, with great glee. Their house in the back yard was a small wooden box, about three feet by four. It was partitioned off and covered with wire netting and one-half of it was sheltered from the storms with a piece of oil cloth. Their snug bed of hay was frequently replenished, for they not only slept and burrowed in it but nibbled at it constantly. They liked cabbage leaves, lettuce, clover and plantain and also relished a cake made of corn meal, salt and bran mixed with water, and baked in the oven till dry.

My children enjoy kittens and Bantam chickens, too, but their favorite pet is a big Scotch collie. He is noble and intelligent, and is their constant companion. A dog not only needs food and water, but also craves kindness and companionship to a greater degree than almost any other animal, and, when he becomes attached to his master, is the most dependable sort of friend.—By JESS SWEITZER SHEAFFER.

NOTE.—This article is one of the second series of kindergarten helps for parents issued by the National Kindergarten Association. They are appearing regularly in these columns.

HONEY.

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

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

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

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

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

DOGS.

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

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

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

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

TOBACCO.

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

POULTRY.

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

WHITE EMBDEN GEESSE, \$5.00 EACH. Mrs. Carrie Dieter, Fulton, Mo.

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

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

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised, \$2 each until January 1. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

PURE-BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2 each if taken soon. Orlett Lovelace, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4, \$5 each. Close blood to my sweepstakes pen at Kansas State Fair, 1919. Guaranteed satisfactory. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

THOROUGHbred BRONZE TURKEYS, young and two-year-old toms, \$10; two-year-old hens, \$6. May hatched pullets, \$7. Order early, prices will advance after January 1. Mrs. Clyde Metz, Temple, Okla.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Twelve years trap-nest breeding to record 278 eggs. Cockerels sired by first cock Kansas State Show, 1918, also by first cock St. Joseph Auditorium Show 1917, scoring 90, \$2.25 each scoring 91 \$2.75; Scoring 92, \$3.25. 200 fine egg-bred yearling hens \$2.15 each while they last. Price list free. Dr. C. E. Ackerman, Licensed Poultry Judge, Stewartsville, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

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

WE WANT YOUR POULTRY. SHIP TO-day for Thanksgiving trade. The Copes, Topeka, Kansas.

AUTO TIRES.

AUTO TIRE—ONE Q. D. CLINCHER 32x 3 1/2 Diamond, squeegee tread, new, unwrapped as it came from factory. Can save you about \$4.00. Auto Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**Persistency in Production**

Is one of the most desirable qualities a dairy animal can have. Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac is our herd sire. His dam is one of less than twenty cows in the world to produce over thirty pounds of butter in four consecutive lactation periods. Twenty-three of his nearest dams average over twenty-seven pounds of butter in seven days. We have several young bulls to offer, sired by this remarkable bull. Prices, \$100 and up.

Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kas.**PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES**

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

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM WHITEWATER, - - - WISCONSIN.**BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS**

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

H. B. COWLES Topeka, Kansas**HOLSTEIN BULLS**

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

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

J. F. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS**DUROC JERSEYS.****DON'T PAY FOR YOUR DUROC BOAR**

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

F. C. Crocker**BOX K FILLEY, NEBRASKA****For Sale—Fifteen Spring Boars**

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

Louis Mc Collam, Kincaid, Kan.**PETFORD'S DUROCS**

FOR SALE—Fifty spring pigs by the grand champion Model Ally, Illustrator 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 232229 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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

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

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

R. J. LINSOTT - HOLTON, KANSAS**FOR SALE**

Four registered Jersey bull calves. Age, three months to one year. Financially sound Lad and Stockwell breeding. Will sell cheap or will trade for females of equal good breeding.

Eagerdale Jersey Farm BEAVER CROSSING, - - - NEBRASKA**BROOKSIDE JERSEYS**

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

THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS.**ALLEN CENTER STOCK FARM**

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

TREDWAY & SON, LA HARPE, KANS.**SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.****SPOTTED POLANDS.**

Last call for early boars. Order gilts early.

T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.**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.**RED POLLED CATTLE.****RED POLLED CATTLE**

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

J. H. FERGUSON - GYPSUM, KANSAS**FORT LARNED RANCH**

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

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

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

POLAND CHINAS**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.**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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**ANGUS CATTLE.**

Geo. Dietrich, Carbondale, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Mahlon Groenmille, Pomona, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS.**LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER—Fifteen**

years' experience. Wire for date.

JOHN D. SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

When Writing to Advertisers. Please Mention Kansas Farmer

Dispersion Sale of Holstein Cattle

SALE WILL BE HELD AT THE MAURER HOLSTEIN FARM ON WEST SIXTH AVENUE

EMPORIA, KAN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28 RAIN OR SHINE

I am offering my entire herd of sixty-five head of high grade and pure-bred Holsteins at this sale. Twenty head of yearling heifers, eighteen head of two-year-old heifers, twenty-three head of good cows; two-year-old heifers and cows are springing or will be fresh by day of sale; three two-year-old Holstein heifers pure-bred, these are bred to a 25-pound bull which sold for \$7,000; two coming two-year-old Holstein bulls pure-bred, two coming two-year-old Ayrshire bulls, pure-bred. The sire of these bulls is a grandson of White Cloud of Hickory Island. These are the well marked good producing kind, at your own price. For information write

A. D. Martin, Emporia, Kansas

Wood & Crouch, Auctioneers.

E. H. Rees, of the Citizens National Bank, Clerk

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

WANT SHORTHORNS THAT COMBINE BEEF AND MILK

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

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

13 Dexter Park Avenue Chicago, Illinois

PEARL SHORTHORNS

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

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANS.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

ALL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.**FARM AND HERD.**

Moses Bros. & Clayton, the well known breeders of Hereford cattle at Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas, have announced December 2 for a reduction sale of Herefords.

On this date they will offer 120 head of cows and heifers all bred, consisting of seventy-eight head of two-year-old heifers, the pick from the 1917 crop of calves; and forty-two head of young cows, three to seven years old. The herd was established in 1898, starting with seventeen well-bred cows and a Beau Real bull. The herd now numbers over 800 head of females. They have used such bulls as Lord Kitchener by Preordination by Don Carlos and Beau Paragon, a half brother to Paragon 12th. This bull put the finish on the herd from the Anxiety 4th blood. They are now using

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, Nell'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**SCOTCHSHORTHORNBULLS**

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 - - - MARTIN, KANSAS**SHORTHORN BULLS**

For Sale—Six Pure Scotch Bulls. Four are sired by Prince Valentine 4th, one Queen Beauty, two Butterflies, one Cumberland, one Lady Susan. The dams of these bulls are all on my farm, also three Scotch-topped bulls 10 to 18 months old. Come and see our herd.

A. L. & D. HARRIS, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

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

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

select sons of Paragon in the herd. A feature of this sale will be that every animal in the sale offering will be bred by Moses Bros. & Clayton and several head have been bred for three and four generations back by this firm. It is today one of the best constructed herds in the West. The firm has sold on an average over \$35,000 worth of bulls for the past ten years from the ranch, sending them to all the southern and western states and clear to the Pacific coast.

The Shorthorn breeders of Northeast Kansas met at Hiawatha on the evening of November 12 and organized the Northeast Kansas Breeders' Association. About fifty loyal boosters for Shorthorns were present. T. J. Sands, of Robinson, Kansas, was elected president; Robert Russell, Muscotah, vice-president; C. O. Demmock, Hiawatha, secretary and treasurer; and D. L. Arrington, Kansas, sale manager. A resolution was adopted authorizing the officers elected to also act as a board of directors.

John R. Tomson, president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was present and gave a splendid talk on what the American Association is doing to further the interests of the breed. Addresses were also delivered by other Shorthorn breeders attending. The plans of the Association, to hold annual sales at some central point, either at Hiawatha, Atchison or Valley Falls. These plans will be worked out by the board of managers and notices will be mailed to members of all meetings and sales.

Moses Bros' & Clayton Hereford Sale

Great Bend, Kansas, Tuesday, Dec. 2



SOME OF THE CATTLE ON THE RANCH

THE 78 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS ARE THE PICK OF THE 1917 CALF CROP FROM A HERD THAT NUMBERS OVER 800 HEAD

And they are a bunch of which any breeder, anywhere, could be proud. They have size, bone and substance, with lots of style and character. The type that develop into great producers with sufficient milking qualities to raise and develop their calves properly. Their heads and beautifully drooped horns are truly feminine and distinctly Anxiety in caste. The forty-two young cows furnish great material for foundation stock to farmers and small breeders.

ALL ARE BRED TO OUR ANXIETY HERD BULLS AND ARE DUE TO CALVE DURING NEXT SPRING

Our herd was started in 1898 with seventeen cows and a bull and today numbers over 800 head. The first bull was by Beau Real (by Anxiety 4th) followed by a son of Preordination by Don Carlos. Then came Beau Paragon, half brother to the noted Paragon 12th. Sons of Beau Paragon assisted by sons of noted Gudgeon & Simpson bred bulls are in service today.

We have no bulls to offer in this sale. During the last ten years without advertising we have sold yearly an average of \$35,000 worth of bulls. Our customers take all we can raise as soon as they are ready to go. We have sold bulls to every state west of the Missouri River.

Our herd has developed and progressed so rapidly that we are anxious for the public now to see what we have. Hence this sale of choice females.

We believe the Hereford public is interested in the class of cows which produce bulls that sell rapidly. Such is the character and quality of this offering.

COME EARLY AND INVESTIGATE OUR CATTLE AND OUR CLAIMS FOR THEM

For catalog and complete information address

MOSES BROS' AND CLAYTON, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

.....HEDGEWOOD

The Greatest Offering of Cattle Ever Made by

W. A. FORSYTHE & SONS
OF GREENWOOD, MO.

At Their Sale Barns at **Pleasant Hill, Mo.**

(On the Missouri Pacific)



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1919
SOME 60 LOTS

SHORTHORNS.....

**FIFTY FEMALES OF RARE QUALITY AND BREEDING—
ABOUT FIFTEEN CALVES AT FOOT**

The bulls in the offering have conformation, breed character and pedigrees that make them worthy of service in the best herds of the land. A lot of the females have calves at foot or are in calf to Rosewood Radium 512686, Imp. Bapton Mariner, and the prize winning young white bull Choice Stamp 699656, a highly meritorious grandson of Fair Acres Sultan. Choice Stamp will be among the few bulls that will go in this sale.

To make this sale a memorable event in the annals of Hedgewood Shorthorns, buyers will have a chance to select many things from the very cream of the breed. This statement is amply attested by the fact that the list includes such bovine treasures as Clara Hedgewood by Imp. Bapton Mariner and out of Imp. Polinaise Clara 10th; Rosebud 8th, sire Bapton Mariner, dam Imp. Allerton Rosebud 6th; Cecelia Hedgewood, another daughter of Bapton Mariner, out of Belle Cecelia 4th; Lady Supreme 694468, the grand champion roan daughter of Sultan Supreme; Violet Hedgewood A by a son of Choice Goods; Lavender Princess by Pride of Albion; Laura 3d, a granddaughter of Villager; Nonpareil 52d, a proven producer of good things; Amy's Princess, the red show cow with four firsts and one senior championship to her credit; Rosa Cumberland, mother of a good white bull calf and daughter of Cumberland Marshal; Village Violet, a granddaughter of Villager; Fair Violet Bud 3d with a fine big heifer calf; the grand cow Rosetta of Grassland 2d, bred by Senator Wornall, sired by W. S. Marr's conqueror and out of Imp. Rosetta 12th, and many others of real note and great worth which a study of the catalog will reveal.

It will be a most unusual opportunity to get real prizes of the breed.

W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

When writing for catalog, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Auctioneers: P. M. GROSS and H. L. BURGESS

FARM AND HERD.

Henry Murr, the well known breeder of Chester White hogs, has announced January 12, 1920, for his annual bred sow sale. On this date he will offer sixty head of choice bred sows and bred gilts. A number of the offering will be bred to the grand champion boar, Prince Tip Top. This hog was grand champion at the Topeka Free Fair, and at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and won fourth place at the National Swine Show. The offering is a select lot of Chester White hogs and promises to be about the best lot to go through any sale this spring.

The Holstein sale of W. J. O'Brien, Tonawanda, Kansas, November 14, was held as advertised and resulted in the disposal of thirty-six head at an average of \$269.75. The offering was a good lot of dairy cows and heifers and while nothing sold high, yet the averages were very fair. About

sixty head of consignment cattle were sold on Saturday, November 15, and made an average of \$200 per head. They were mostly purchased in Leavenworth and adjoining counties.

Jones Bros., of Hiawatha, Kansas, have announced January 17 for a dispersion Shorthorn sale. On this date they will offer thirty cows and heifers, both Scotch and Scotch topped, several cows with calves at foot. They will also sell five young bulls of choice breeding. The Jones Brothers have only a small herd, but the quality of the herd is up to the standard of real high class Shorthorn herds. The cattle have been well taken care of and are now in good sale condition. Parties wishing to buy real high class Shorthorns should keep this sale in mind and send for catalog.

The Linwood Calf Club sale of Holsteins was held at Linwood, Kansas, November 13, and resulted in the disposal of twenty-six heifers consigned by the calf club members

at an average of \$225 per head. A large number of the calves were bought by the local buyers. The calves that were well cared for made a nice profit for the owners. Most of the consignment showed unusually good care and the returns were very satisfactory.

Volume 99 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book is now ready for distribution. This volume contains the pedigrees of animals calved before December 5, 1919, and numbers from 697001 to 727000, and the usual amount of information of interest to Shorthorn breeders.

The combination sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Hiawatha, Kansas, November 13, resulted in the disposal of fifty-eight head of cattle at an average of \$157. Fifty cows and heifers averaged \$159.65. Eight young bulls averaged \$140. The cattle were presented in only fair condition. Several of the cows had raised calves and were sold right off the pastures without any extra

feed. No sensational prices figured in the auction, yet the averages were very fair for Scotch topped cattle. All the consignors were well pleased with the total results of the sale. Col. J. C. Price did the selling from the block, assisted by Cols. Scott and Dickerson in the ring.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER**

She Was Thankful

The preacher had called upon his congregation to tell for what each was thankful. A little old lady sat quietly listening, then rose and quavered, "I aint got no health, and I aint got no wealth, but I got two teeth—and thank the Lord they hit yet!"

TRAPPING

Pays Big

**Biggs
Pays
Most**



**Get
More Cash.**

**Ship to
Biggs at
Kansas City**

Fill Out Coupon Below for Full Information

You can make big money, easy, and have lots of fun trapping skunk, coon, possum and other "fur bearers" right in your neighborhood and selling the fur to Biggs at Kansas City. No trick to it. Biggs shows you all the secrets of successful trapping—what to trap and how, the best methods of assuring a big catch, how to skin, how to pack and how to get top-notch prices for your furs.

BIG SEASON AHEAD... GET READY NOW!

Greater demand this year than ever. You can add big sums to your income in this pleasant and profitable sport—men and women, boys and girls—all can trap and make good money. No time to lose. Get advance information now and be ready to cash in big the first day the season opens.

FREE Send your name today for free subscription to "Trappers' Exchange"—greatest trappers' magazine ever. Full of pictures, stories, diagrams and tales of trapping and hunting adventure sent us by successful trappers everywhere. Tells best ways to get fur and how other trappers make best success. Learn their secrets and get the free benefit of their wide experience. Full subscription for the asking. Mail attached coupon or post card at once.



Our enormous modern plant devoted entirely to the receiving, grading and rapid handling of furs.

More than four hundred and thirty thousand cubic feet of storage room, with more than an acre of floor space—the largest fur house in the entire West.

TRAPPERS' EXCHANGE

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR TRAPPERS



GOOD PLANS FOR TRAPPING MUSKRAT, SKUNK AND 'POSSUM

The best set that I know for muskrats is to look for their slides, which can be found most any place near a running stream. At the bottom of the slides set a No. 1 Jump Trap and put an apple on the end of a stick which is at one side of the slide, so that the apple is above the trap. Sprinkle the apple well with Biggs' Muskrat Bait. When the muskrat reaches for the apple his hind foot will come down in the trap. Another way is to set in the entrance of the den. Always use Biggs' Bait to make sure.

The way I catch my skunks is to locate a den that has long black hairs in it. Set a No. 1 trap in the den. Next take a piece of old rabbit and put a few drops of Biggs' Skunk Decoy on it. Place the piece of rabbit at the entrance of the den, and if there are any skunks in the den they will be sure to be caught. Another way I have success is to take an old hollow log and put a dead chicken in the center after having sprinkled it with Biggs' Skunk Decoy. Then I set my traps at each end of the log. I have caught skunks and opossums in this way.

Let the animal cool, so the musk will evaporate before skinning. Then roll up your sleeves and grease your hands and wrists with lard or vasoline, which puts a scum of grease over the hand, and that keeps the musk from going into the pores of the skin.

Skin as you usually do, then wash your hands with the kind of soft soap there is scarcely any smell on your hands.

FURS HELD SEPARATE

Provided you write "Hold Separate" on a note inside your fur shipment. We will keep your furs separate till you get our check and tell us it is satisfactory. Your money is sent 20 minutes after your shipment is received and graded.

TRAPS, ANIMAL BAITS, GUNS, ETC.

At lowest factory cost prices. Biggs Baits are guaranteed to increase your catch or money back. Known and recommended by thousands of trappers everywhere in North America. Catalog Free.

E. W. Biggs & Co.

1233 Biggs Bldg.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**MAIL THIS COUPON
TODAY**

For the "Trappers' Exchange" Catalog of Trappers' Supplies, Raw Fur Price List, Market News, etc. All post-paid.

FREE

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

Clip and
Mail This
Coupon
Today