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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 57.

December 13, 1919

Number 50.

To Serve Kansas Farmers

With this issue Kansas Farmer and the Farmers Mail and Breeze are consolidated. The two staffs have united, to produce a larger, better paper which will be of increased service. Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will keep the vision of the satisfactory agriculture which is coming in this state. It hopes to help in every possible way in this growth.

The editors of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze have the ideal of conducting the paper as a public service institution for the people of the state. They desire to be of constructive value in solving the agricultural problems which confront the farmers of Kansas. The paper will keep close to the "grass roots" and pay special attention to the viewpoints of the various classes of readers. Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be the champion of economic justice, intelligent farming and satisfactory living.

In announcing the change to its readers last week, Kansas Farmer said: "In the consolidated paper the name Kansas Farmer will stand at the top. It is really a new birth and the things for which Kansas Farmer has stood in the 57 years of its separate existence will be carried out on a finer and larger scale, and its name will still stand as the symbol of sane and substantial agricultural progress. This consolidation was largely brought about by the deplorable scarcity of print paper. There is a shortage of paper which has forced the price even when it can be obtained to a point almost prohibitive. Some move seeming almost necessary, the owners of Kansas Farmer offered it for sale, and it changed hands, ultimately going to Senator Capper. We are pleased to announce to our readers that the entire staff of Kansas Farmer joins forces with that of the Capper Publications, and it will be our pleasure to serve the farm families of Kansas as we have done to the best of our ability.





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GIVE your family a Christmas gift of "smooth roads" this year. Give them the new Overland 4 with Three-Point Suspension Springs, the greatest riding improvement since pneumatic tires. The Three-Point Springs dissipate jolts and reduce sway and vibration to a minimum. They make riding on any road smoother and more enjoyable.

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The Three-Point Springs are attached diagonally at the ends of a 130-inch Springbase giving long wheelbase steadiness and comfort with 100-inch wheelbase lightness, economy and driving ease.

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 49

December 13, 1919

No. 50

The Sugar Situation

*A Big Shortage of Sweets in the United States Seems Imminent Now
Because of the Present Abnormal Consumption*

By Arthur L. Dahl

THE UNITED STATES is threatened with a sugar shortage this winter, due to the abnormal consumption in this country since the war restrictions were removed. A number of factors have contributed to this increased consumption, one of which was the going into effect of prohibition measures. As sugar has practically the same chemical effect in the stomach as alcohol, in that it is almost instantly converted into heat units, a great many men who were deprived of their customary stimulant, turned to sweets. Another reason for the increased use is the expansion of the canning and preserving industry, which requires thousands of tons of sugar for the fruits and berries preserved.

In a review of the sugar situation for the first eight months of this year, the Statistical Division of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, says: "Consumption for the period from January 1 to August 31, 1919, shows an increase of 385,000 tons more than the corresponding period of 1918. The August consumption was 272,000 tons, an increase of 61,000 tons more than for August, 1918."

The total consumption of sugar in the United States in 1918 was 3,495,606 tons, compared with 3,683,599 tons in 1917. Of the 1918 consumption, 226,275 tons came from Louisiana and Texas, and 429,771 tons from Hawaii; 331,524 tons from Porto Rico; 1,881,244 tons from Cuba, (all cane) and 429,771 tons from the sugar-beet districts, the remaining supplies being made up of small imports from the Philippines.

Consumption Increases

The consumption of sugar in this country is gradually rising, being now about 84 pounds for each person. A century ago the people of this country consumed less than one-tenth as much sugar as they do now. In 1821-25 the average sugar consumption was 8.3 pounds a person and was practically the same 20 years earlier. A great change occurred in the consumption of sugar between 1825 and 1850. In the five-year period from 1851 to 1855 the consumption of sugar had reached 30 pounds a person, or nearly four times the figures of 1821-1825. Thirty years later, the consumption of sugar had risen to 46 pounds a person. During the five-year period from 1911 to 1915, an average of 8,150 million pounds of sugar a year were required in this country, or about 84 pounds a person.

As sugar is harvested in different countries at different times the seasons are so distributed that normally sugar is entering our markets every month in the year. The raw sugar from Hawaii and the Philippines begins to arrive at San Francisco in December and is soon followed by shipments from Cuba and Porto Rico, which reach Atlantic ports or New Orleans at the opening of the year or soon after. All these sugars continue coming in until late summer or fall. In the meantime shipments arrive from Java, about late spring or early summer. In the early fall the beet sugars from the various districts in the United States arrive on the market, and compete with the cane sugars, so that in normal times the raw supplies are adequate to meet all current needs. In pre-war times, the beet sugars from Germany and Austria were also imported in large quantities.

In percentage figures, Cuba supplies us with 48 per cent of our needs, Hawaii with 14 per

cent, Porto Rico with 8 per cent, the Philippines with 3 per cent, other foreign countries with 4 per cent, the Southern cane district with 8 per cent and our domestic beet districts with 15 per cent. For the current year, the total supplies available for the United States are estimated at 4 million short tons, of which 50,000 tons is for export, and the remaining 3,950,000 tons for home consumption.

As will be seen from the foregoing, we actually produce but 23 per cent of our sugar consumption within the boundaries of our own country, and this production comes from the sugar cane district of the South and the sugar beet districts in the North and West. The Department of Agriculture reports that there are 510,000 acres of sugar cane this year in the United States, as compared with 527,000 in 1918. This acreage does not include sorghum or other seeded cane, but does include all varieties grown by planting stalks or joints. Louisiana has 264,000 acres planted to cane, Alabama 92,200; Georgia 77,000, Mississippi 32,350, Texas 12,600, and the rest is in the Carolinas, Florida and Arkansas.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture estimates the 1919-20 domestic sugar crop at about 1,108,000 short tons,

extending from Northern Ohio to the Pacific Coast, and from Montana almost to the Mexican border. East of the Mississippi the principal beet-sugar state is Michigan, where two-thirds of the beet acreage east of the Missouri River was located in 1916. This eastern region produces about one-seventh as much sugar as the region west of the Missouri River. The principal beet-sugar states in the West are Colorado and California, but the industry is also important in Utah, Idaho, Nebraska and Montana. One of the western regions begins on the east with the factory at Grand Island, Neb., on the Platte River, and follows that river and its branches, including at its western end factories and fields as far north as Billings, Mont., on the Yellowstone River, and on the south reaching almost to Denver. Another region between the crest of the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River includes the valley of the Arkansas River from Garden City, Kan., to the Royal Gorge in Colorado, and extends southward into New Mexico. West of the Rocky Mountains the factory at Grand Junction works the beets raised in the irrigated fields along Grand River and Gunnison River; a large industry is carried on in Northern Utah and Southern Idaho; and new fields are being developed in Western Montana. In the Pacific Northwest are two new factories, one that opened at Grants Pass, Ore.,

in 1916 and the other at North Yakima, Wash., in 1917. The California factories are located along the coast south of San Francisco, also in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

For the refining of cane sugar, there are 18 refineries in the United States, with a combined capacity of more than 7 billion pounds of sugar a year. Practically all of the refineries are located near the seaboard, for a large part of their raw material comes by sea. Of the 18 refineries, 12 are near the Atlantic Coast, four near the Gulf of Mexico and two on the Pacific Coast.

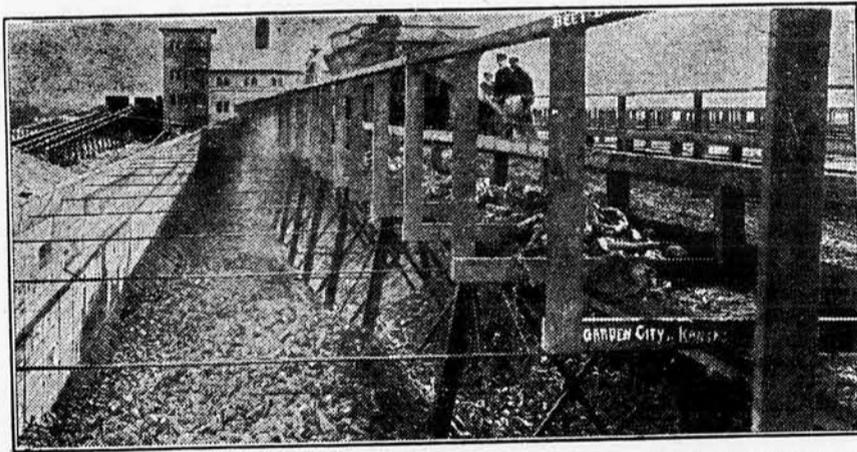
The Cane Refineries

The cane refineries differ from those handling sugar beets in that they do not handle the original crop, but merely take the lower grades, and convert them into higher grades. Beet-sugar mills,

on the other hand, handle the beets as they come from the fields, and by an elaborate process, extract the sugar from the roots and refine it, discarding the remaining parts of the beets, which are utilized for stock feed or other purposes.

Sugar cane, when mature, is cut in the field and hauled to the local mills, or centrales, as they are called in Cuba. In these the cane is crushed in heavy rollers and the juice squeezed out and run into vats, where it is subjected to a boiling process which eliminates the water and converts the raw sugar into a fairly dry form. This raw sugar is sacked and transported to the American refineries for making into the white sugars of commerce. So efficient are the refining processes used that but a very small fraction of the raw sugar is lost in the refining process.

If the distribution of sugar in the United States is properly regulated during the next few months, and our consumption is kept down to a fairly normal amount, there is no reason why there should be a shortage for anyone, as there is enough raw sugar available to meet all our legitimate needs for the coming year.



There are 99 Sugar Beet Factories in the United States Distributed over a Wide Range of Territory. One of These is at Garden City, Kan.

or about 73,500 tons more than the average of the preceding six years. The beet sugar forecast for this year is higher than the record crop of 1915-16 by nearly 75,000 tons and is above the average of the preceding six years by about 169,000 tons, but the cane sugar crop this year is forecast at only 159,069 tons, compared with which is the average of about 254,000 tons of the preceding six years. The low prospects of this year's crop are due to a wet, cool spring and to a somewhat low acreage. In recent years cane sugar usually has been about one-quarter of the total of cane and beet sugar produced in contiguous United States, but this year the prospect is that it will be only about one-seventh.

The area planted to sugar beets this year is the largest on record and, it is estimated, reaches 890,400 acres, or 200,700 acres more than last year and 83,800 acres more than the largest previous area in 1917. Most of the sugar-beet growers contracted their 1919 crop of beets for delivery at \$10 a ton, a price which is from \$3.50 to \$5 a ton higher than pre-war figures.

There are in the United States today 99 sugar-beet factories, distributed over a wide territory,

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 Farm Doings Harley Hatch
 Dairying John W. Wilkinson
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JOHN W. WILKINSON and G. C. WHEELER, Associate Editors

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No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. Medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

MY ATTENTION has been called to an omission in the legislative review of two weeks ago, in which the statement was made that bridges costing \$600 or less were to be paid for out of the township funds, but bridges costing more than \$600 were to be paid for by the county. The fact is that under the law as amended by the legislature last winter, the township is required to contribute \$400 to the cost of building all bridges on township roads, even where the total cost is more than \$600.

What Readers are Thinking

WESLEY RAY of Carbondale, W. Va., sends me some observations on the H. C. of L. prefaced by the following stanzas of poetry composed by his young son:

A stands for Andy, a hard working farmer, if he survives the H. C. of L. he sure is a charmer.

B stands for Billie, a toiler with muscle, if he gets thru he will sure have to hustle.

C stands for Chester, a merchant in town, C's going up, A and B are going down.

A, Mr. Ray confesses, is himself and then he proceeds to give some of his personal experience. He had some last year's corn which the mill men told him was worth \$1.41 a bushel. He took his children to the clothiers and found that he must pay \$21 a suit for the boys' clothing and \$18 for the girls'. He desired a new suit for himself and was informed that it would cost him \$65. He went to the milliner's and had to pay 75 cents a yard for ribbon for his wife. He went to the hardware store with the idea in his mind of buying an improved planter but after he heard the price he decided that he would patch up his old machine and make it do for another year.

He found each one endeavoring to pass the buck to somebody else. The clothier laid it at the door of the groceryman. It was the same way with the milliner and hardware man. Driving back home he met Bill the toiler who works in a steel mill. Bill was out on a strike. The landlord had raised his rent, \$10 a month. The school board had notified him that unless he kept his children in school he would be fined and it would take all the savings of three months to outfit the children with the necessary clothes and books. Bill had a little Jersey cow and mill feed was costing him \$4.50 a hundred. "What?" shouted Ray, "and I sold my corn for \$1.41 a bushel. Robbery, robbery." "Why," said Bill, "you fellows haven't any kick coming. They say you are all gettin' rich."

To End the Coal Strike

J. D. SHEPHERD of Clay Center believes that the government could end the coal strike in a few days by taking over the coal mines of the country and cites the fact that there has never been a strike in the postal system, which is operated for service and not for profit. "I have several cousins," continues Mr. Shepherd, "who work in the coal mines around Linton, Duggar and Jasonville, Ind., and they tell me that the wages are good enough if they could get work every day, but they only get work two or three days each week. It is my honest opinion that labor troubles and strikes will continue to harass America until these public necessities are owned and operated by the government for the equal service of all the people. The two old parties will continue to fight sham battles until a new labor party springs up and comes into power, giving America industrial democracy."

Capital and Labor

WHAT is capital?" asks E. Z. Butcher, of Solomon, Kan., and then proceeds to answer. "It is the product of labor. From the Indian's bow and arrow, bone fish hook, dugout, and the forked stick plow to the modern repeating rifle, miles of trawling nets for ocean fishing, steam ships, oil power, gang plows, locomotives, ocean greyhounds, all implements used by labor in productive industry

and in its distribution." Labor is the exercise of brawn and brain of man or woman.

"Land is the earth, the round sphere upon which humanity lives and can live nowhere else while we are natural human beings clothed with material bodies and from which all capital wealth, food, raiment and shelter is produced by labor. Thus we have the three factors that produce all that satisfies natural desires—food, clothing and shelter, from the Fifth Avenue million dollar residence to the sod house on the prairie; from the most expensive adornment to overalls; from \$50 a plate banquets to corn bread and water; these extremes are produced by labor applied to land. Capital is confined to those products produced by labor for labor use in making capital more productive and in no other sense is capital used.

"The unrest of today is caused by labor being deprived of its God given right to the use of the earth. How shall we restore that right? Can it be done without creating revolution in the world? That is the task that confronts all nations and all peoples. With that right restored the steel trust slogan would have some truth." We have a right to treat our labor as we please "because the earth and its use would be open to the humblest laborer."

Miners and Professors

S. P. STAGGERS, of Winfield, Kan., sends me a couple of clippings, one relating to the wages of mines and the other to the salaries of college professors, the clipping concerning college professors is from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in which a college professor is quoted as saying "I can no longer afford to have my hair cut at a barber shop. My wife has cut my hair for the last two years." Another professor is quoted as saying that his average salary for 18 years has been \$1,190 but is at present \$2,200.

The clipping concerning miners' wages quotes Dr. Garfield as saying that the lowest wages paid to miners was \$4.75 a day and that working 200 days in the year the minimum average annual return amounted to \$950. This does not include the 14 per cent increase proposed by Dr. Garfield. Commenting on these two clippings Mr. Staggars says: "Mr. Garfield must be afraid that the miner will get a little more than the advance in the cost of living from the way he talks. He states that 14 per cent advance equals 79.8 per cent in the cost of living. I do not see how that can be. Anyway, how does Mr. Garfield expect a miner to get his hair cut when he only draws \$950 a year, when this college professor who gets \$2,200 can't afford to get his hair cut?" Of course the miners have received several advances in wages since 1913. The 14 per cent proposed by Dr. Garfield would be added to the present wage scale, not the wage scale of 1913.

However, I do not agree with Dr. Garfield. Admitting that his figures in regard to cost of living in 1913 and the present time are correct, and also admitting that an advance of 14 per cent of the present wage scale would make the total advance in miners' wages since 1913 equal to the advance in cost of living, I hold that the miners are entitled to a better style of living than they had in 1913 and therefore should have an advance in wages greater than the advance in the price of such living as they then had.

Helping the Other Fellow

AND now comes Ed McGinley of Colby, Kan., with this complaint: "I wish to tell you my experience. I butchered a coming 2-year-old steer, also removed the skin from a calf that was killed accidentally. I sold the two hides; went down to the local merchant and gave him the check, which was \$13.80, and had to dig up 20 cents extra for a pair of shoes. I asked my banker what farmers were going to do. He said 'Ed, save, don't spend any money.' Mind you this is the first pair of shoes I have bought in two years. I visited the editor and he said: 'If you farmers will pay up your back subscriptions I will fight this high cost of liv-

ing.' I started home to get another hide to help the editor when I met an organizer for the Nonpartisan League. He said: 'Give me \$16 and your trouble will vanish like the mist before the sun.' By killing the biggest steer on the ranch and selling the hide I can become a member of the Nonpartisan League but I will have to go barefoot for awhile. I have great confidence in your judgment. Please advise me."

As I understand it Ed already has the shoes, so there is no chance for any advice in regard to that. So far as the Nonpartisan League is concerned my advice would be to keep his 16 bucks in his pocket for the present and see how the thing works out in North Dakota.

Optimism and the Strike

AFTER reading your article in the Oklahoma Farmer under the title "Optimistic Despite the Strike," writes Dee M. Wallace of Edmond, Okla., "I desire that you answer some questions. I agree with you that most of the workers are not only reasonably level headed, but they are patriotic, but I consider it a reflection on their intellect to be satisfied with their present condition, according to yours and government figures and the present wage scale. You say that John Mitchell, who was president of the United Mine Workers of America, died leaving an estate of a quarter of a million dollars. It would take a laborer 40 years to accumulate that amount, if his income was \$5,000 a year above his expenses and his savings were put at compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The cost of living for himself, wife and two children, according to government estimates would be \$2,100 annually. The preceding statement I quote from Governor J. B. A. Robinson in an address to the student body of Central Normal. A laborer's income in order to live and save above the quoted amount would be \$7,100 yearly, or slightly more than \$19 a day, 365 days in a year. Do the coal workers, steel workers or railroad workers average one-half that much? Are not those named among the highest paid workers? Have they not obtained their higher wages thru organization and the so-called by many, strike?"

"Is the government trying to raise the wages of the unorganized unstriking multitude which, according to its estimate is working for less than it takes to live respectably? There are two of 40 teachers here in the Central State Normal who are receiving more than the government estimate of a living wage. Are they patriotic or ignorant? Do you consider it patriotic not to try to remedy such conditions? Is there not room for radicalism? The Declaration of Independence says we have a right to alter our system of government and I don't think it anarchy to advocate it, do you?"

Mr. Wallace is in error in saying that it would require an annual saving of \$5,000 a year for 40 years, placed at compound interest at 5 per cent to amount to a quarter of a million. An annual saving of \$5,000 for 40 years would amount to considerably over half a million dollars if compounded annually at 5 per cent.

I think the advance in wages has been very largely the result of organization. Not entirely by any means because wages of unorganized labor have advanced as well as the wages of organized laborers. Farm labor has not been organized but the wages of farm laborers have been advanced within the past quarter of a century considerably more than 100 per cent.

I do not think the government has given unorganized labor the same consideration that has been given organized labor and in that it has been unfair to unorganized labor.

It is probably true that teachers generally, especially those occupying subordinate positions have not looked after their own interests as they should have done. Many of them are no doubt underpaid. The reason for this is that the teacher who is really devoted to his profession is not as a rule a good financier. Certainly I think it is entirely proper to try to remedy this condition or any other unjust condition. I have no objection to radicalism based on a reason. The people of this or any other country should have the right to alter their form of government, but revolution is only justifiable as

a last resort to remedy injustice or overthrow intolerable tyranny.

In my opinion there is in this country no justification for revolution, because the people have the power to make such changes in their government as they may choose, thru the instrumentalities provided in our Constitution and structure of government. I am a firm believer in great freedom of speech. I am for that reason in favor of the repeal of the espionage law. I do not believe at all in sending men to prison for mere expression of opinion unless they are advocating resistance to lawful authority and the overthrow of the government. It is the inherent right of the government, however, to protect itself and to prevent those who plot to destroy it from accomplishing their object. I do not know whether I have answered the questions of Mr. Wallace to his satisfaction but I have tried to do so frankly.

Why Boys Leave the Farm

IT ISN'T the social dissatisfaction that is taking the boys and girls away from the farm," writes Lewis Hurla of Delia, Kan. "It is the uncertainty of conditions. We are never sure of a crop and if we get the crop we are never sure of the price. I have six boys, stout, rugged lads, the oldest is 17 years old and a rustler. When the packers cut the price of hogs and cattle nearly in two he said, 'What is the use trying to farm?' You can't make it go this way. You might try price regulation to protect staple products; when that is accomplished there will be no trouble keeping the boys on the farm."

I am of the opinion that a plan might be worked out that would tend to stabilize prices but it would require a general co-operative organization of the farmers of the entire country. A sort of mutual insurance company so to speak. But Mr. Hurla declares that he has no faith in getting the farmers to co-operate. If he is right about that then there is no hope for a general stabilization of prices.

When Christ Comes

IF I SEE IN MY farm paper," writes J. F. Rambo, "that Mr. F. J. Laurence thinks that Christ will come soon to rule the world. It would be a good time to come, as no one is ruling it now, but every cuss seems to wish to rule it, even some of the editors would like to take a shot at it."

Farm Bureaus

THE LEGISLATURE provided for the establishment and support of farm bureaus, or rather amended the former law. When an organization of farmers composed of 25 per cent of the farms in a county, or at least 250 farmers is created in a county the organization is supported in part by the Kansas State Agricultural college out of federal funds provided for that purpose and partly by the county.

When the farm bureau organization is perfected the agricultural college shall contribute from federal and state funds not less than \$1,200 a year as far as such funds are available toward payment of the farm agent's salary. The county commissioners shall appropriate not less than \$1,200 a year to help pay the salary of county farm agent and to pay the other expenses of the county farm bureau.

Slandering Banks

CHAPTER 183 makes it a misdemeanor to maliciously and without probable cause circulate or cause to be circulated any rumor with intent to injuriously affect the reputation or financial standing of any bank, financial or business institution or the financial standing of any individual in this state, either verbally or in writing or to seek by word or action to start a run on any bank or financial institution. The punishment fixed by the law is a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than three months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The Nonpartisan League

I AM IN RECEIPT of the following letter: Some time ago you discussed in your paper the Nonpartisan League. At the time the affair seemed so remote from us that I gave it little attention. As a representative of the League has been canvassing our vicinity, I am anxious for light upon the subject. I do not esteem the League very highly and feel that it is a matter which should be made plain to farmers who are acting a little rashly upon a subject they know so little about. Wakefield, Kan. N. B. LYON.

I have said repeatedly that so far as I am concerned I am not disposed to make a fight either for the Nonpartisan League or against it. My advice has been and is for Kansas farmers to wait the results of the North Dakota experiment. It is too early to pass final judgment on that.

It is charged and without doubt the charge

is true, that under Nonpartisan rule the taxes in North Dakota have been tremendously increased, more than doubled in fact. This however does not necessarily prove that the Nonpartisan League rule is either corrupt or a failure. The only really important question is this: "Have the taxpayers of North Dakota received proper value in service for the money expended?"

The important matter with a business man is not the increase of his expenses, but has it paid him to increase his expenses. The Nonpartisan League is trying out a new experiment in government. Naturally an experiment of that kind is going to cost money, but if the people of North Dakota are benefited by the expenditure in proportion to the increase, there is no ground for complaint. The opponents of the Nonpartisan League state, however, that the people of North Dakota are not being benefited. Now if that is true the farmers of that state are going to repudiate the League. That is as certain as anything can be. It is impossible to hold farmers very long in an organization that means loss of money to them.

I do not believe that the Nonpartisan League has as strong a hold on the farmers of North Dakota as the Farmers' Alliance had on the farmers of Kansas in 1890, and yet the Farmers' Alliance is a thing of the past. Why? Simply because it did not make good. The farmers quit it because they were disappointed in results. It was not opposition that killed the Farmers' Alliance. It thrived on abuse, but it failed to make good with its members. Maybe the Nonpartisan League will succeed better than the Farmers' Alliance did. If it succeeds it will live, no matter how much it is criticized and maligned. If it does not succeed in bettering the condition of its members it will die.

I am not trying to advise Kansas farmers what they shall do about this. If I did they probably would pay little or no attention to my advice. If I were a Kansas farmer however I would keep my \$16 in my jeans for the present. I would assume an attitude of watchful waiting and see how things come out in North Dakota. If I should become satisfied from the experience of North Dakota that it is a good thing, I would join it and also persuade as many of my farmer friends to join as possible. If on the other hand it does not pan out well, I would be ahead to the extent of \$16 in the end. That is my suggestion. You can take it or leave it. So far as the Nonpartisan League is concerned then, I am an interested and impartial spectator. I do not feel sufficiently familiar with the game or the manner in which the cards are being dealt to warrant taking chips or sitting in just now.

Makes Bolshevism a Crime

CHAPTER 184 makes it a felony for any person or organized body of persons to fly, or carry, to exhibit or to display or to assist in carrying, exhibiting or displaying in this state any red flag, standard or banner distinctive of Bolshevism, anarchy or radical Socialism, or any flag, standard or banner of any color or design that is now or may hereafter be designated by any Bolshevistic, anarchistic or radical socialistic group, body, association or society of persons as the flag, standard or banner of Bolshevism, anarchism or radical Socialism. The punishment designated is imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a period of not less than 18 months and not more than three years. Within 10 years one of three things will happen to that law—it will either become a dead letter, be repealed or be amended.

Drainage Districts

CHAPTERS 186, 187 and 188 relate to the formation of drainage districts. The law authorizes the formation of drainage district corporations which shall have the power to establish the boundaries of the drainage district; remove obstructions from the channels of water courses in the district; begin and maintain suits against all persons or corporations unlawfully maintaining dams or other obstructions in the channels of water courses; to condemn and take possession of lands necessary to the construction of cutoffs, spillways and auxiliary channels; to require that all bridges shall be of sufficient length or shall be provided with sufficient trestle work to provide for the unobstructed flow of waters in flood time, to levy taxes on the property of the district for drainage purposes; to issue bonds, for the same purpose and to sue and be sued.

County Hospitals

CHAPTER 158 provides for the establishment of county hospitals in counties of less than 40,000 inhabitants when there is presented to the board of county commissioners a petition signed by 25 per cent of the resident free holders of the county, 10 per cent of whom shall be residents of the city or town in which

it is proposed to locate the hospital, asking that a tax be levied for the purpose of building such hospital. In case such petition is presented to the board the commissioners shall submit the question to the voters of the county at the next general election. The tax levied for such purpose shall not exceed 2 mills on the dollar of the taxable property of the county.

In case the proposition to levy a tax to establish a county hospital carries, the county commissioners shall appoint five hospital trustees to manage the hospital. The hospital trustees shall receive for their services the sum of \$5 a day for each day necessarily employed, but the total annual compensation of a trustee shall not exceed \$75 for any one year.

The American Legion

THE FASTEST growing organization in the United States today is the American Legion which now has a membership of nearly 1 million of the boys who helped to whip Kaiser Bill. In their recent convention the American Legion struck a note of pure patriotism and of service, rather than of self-seeking and self-thinking, which said to the nation that the heart of the returned soldier is unchanged in the change from war to peace. As he went out to offer his life to the country, so he comes back with the same spirit of sacrificial citizenship. This was shown in many things. Notably it appears in the large opposition to any utterance by the legion whatever on a bonus to the soldier and in the ultimate compromise by which the bonus matter was left to the judgment of Congress without recommendation. The soldiers today are not thinking of themselves, of their private and personal interests, but of the common good.

But if this spirit was shown negatively in such matters as the soldier's bonus it came out positively in the resolutions for "100 per cent Americanism," for a vigorous housecleaning, for a more aggressive spirit of law enforcement. The resolutions called upon the department of justice at Washington to "cease being a passive and to become an active department." The law, in other words, must be held to be a more sacred thing than it is in the United States. I doubt whether there is any other single thing that is more deserving of national attention at this time. The soldiers sensed it and have placed it conspicuously forward. Let laws be enforced, that law and government may be respected. This is the key and the secret of "100 per cent Americanism."

The soldiers place the nation first, now in peace, as they learned to do in the discipline of war. The same spirit crops out in other resolutions, as in the severe criticism of the War Department for mild treatment of conscientious objectors, sincere or fake. Probably the soldier has little confidence in sincerity at this point. He offered his life, with no thought of conscientious objection to self-sacrificial service. The "objector" touches him on the raw.

Could anything be finer than the action of the American Legion in warning self-seekers that the legion is not to be used, not to be tainted by political partisanship, something less than the nationalism for which the soldier stands? There is no hint of partyism in the resolutions. Party is scrupulously avoided. At the very outset the American Legion perceives the danger of politics to the purely patriotic purposes of the soldier. It fairly leans backwards in its declaration that no office-holder and no candidate for public office shall be an officer of the American Legion. The soldier cannot be used by his comrades for political self-advancement.

As time passes these fine, high-spirited, loyal citizens, bound together by the ties of service in war, will enter into life and some will succeed, while others will fall behind in the race. What discouragements, disappointments, disillusionment and failure of hopes may do to undermine the present compact spirit of devotion only the future can tell. Today the soldier evidently needs no counsels from outside, for he points the way of true and triumphant Americanism.

Personally, I wish to say that I emphatically endorse the platform adopted by the American Legion convention and whatever assistance I can give toward putting these ideas in force will be done gladly. Furthermore, I am in favor of substantial recognition of our soldiers by the government. Their interests and their welfare should be the first concern of Congress. I will support every measure which gives the soldier that which is due him.

Arthur Capper,
Washington, D. C.

Saving the Hogs From Disease

Farmers and Livestock Men Have Learned That With Proper Feeding and Good Herd Management Swine Profits Will Increase

By Dr. Henry M. Graefe
United States Bureau of Animal Industry

KANSAS is recognized as one of the principal agricultural states of the Union. By virtue of the economical growing of corn and other feeds utilized in the feeding of swine, our state has made an inevitable record in pork production. Necessarily the reader will readily realize that the swine industry is one of the most important factors in the agricultural pursuits that our state is most earnestly engaged in. Therefore, anything which in any way interferes with the production of livestock should be of serious concern to the Kansas farmer and stock raiser.

During the period before the war when hog prices were at a low level diseases of swine were not given much study. However, since the conservation of all food producing animals becomes more necessary, the farmer, stockraiser and veterinarian have insisted on better sanitation, herd management and hog houses for the handling of stock.

It is granted that animal husbandry, proper feeding, handling and herd management, readily increase the profits in hog raising but no matter how faithfully this program is carried out, there is still another factor to deal with that can turn these profits into loss almost before the stockraiser can realize what has occurred. Animal disease is that destructive factor and, in view of the fact that it is to a great extent preventable, it is essential that the swine raiser use methods and practices that conform to the laws of health, and thereby put the swine industry on a more sound business basis. The different phases of this problem of saving hogs from disease, to which I particularly refer, are sanitation, quarantine and careful vaccination.

Sanitation is Essential

Sanitation is a practice that is fundamental in saving pigs from disease. It is both a preventive and a control measure. Animals that have no other alternative than to live in dark, damp, poorly ventilated and uncomfortable quarters, wading thru filth, eating contaminated food and drinking polluted water from filthy wallow holes, cannot be thrifty, nor can they have the proper amount of natural vitality to resist the attacks of germ diseases. Concrete construction, except for floors, is advocated on account of its sanitary advantages for hog sheds, wallows, troughs and feeding places. Sunlight, which is nature's best disinfectant, is desired in abundance, especially in the interior of hog houses, which should be located in well drained places where they can be kept reasonably clean. The periodical accumulation and disposal by burning of all rubbish, soiled bedding and contaminated material from sheds and pens is necessary, as it is very easy for disease producing germs to become harbored in filthy quarters. A compound cresol solution when used as a spray is very effective in disinfecting the interior of sheds and other places not reached by sunlight.

The sanitary disposal of cholera carcasses by thoro burning or burying is provided for by law and when properly done eliminates the possibility of dogs and carrion-eating birds carrying parts of diseased carcasses from farm to farm or the dissemination of disease thru the medium of infected streams.

Value of a Quarantine

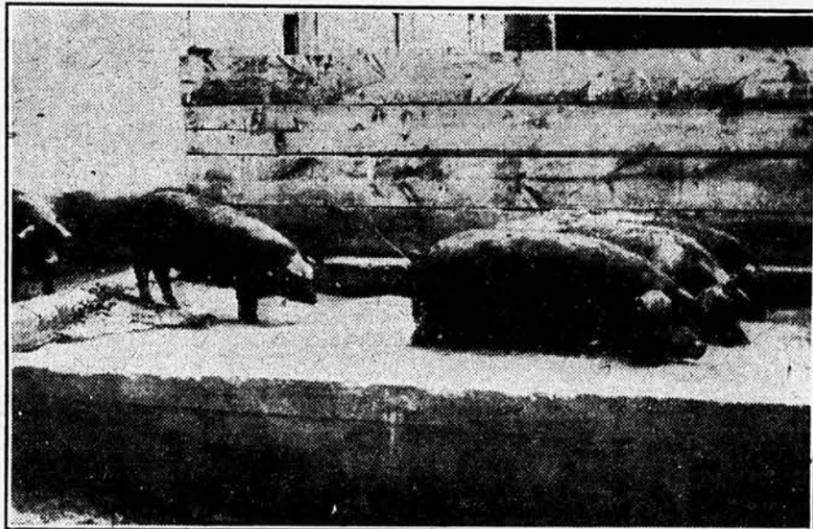
Voluntary quarantine should always be resorted to to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases, especially hog cholera. The introduction of new stock into a herd should not be encouraged until they have been segregated long enough on the premises to determine that they were not exposed to disease. Publicity of outbreaks is an important matter in order that neighbors may protect their herds. Keep all infected animals away from the public highways and streams. Tie up the dogs, shoot crows and buzzards that invade the hog lot and forbid all trespassing on the premises. Remember disease



The Pig Crop of Kansas in 1918 was Estimated to be Approximately 1,467,082 Head with a Market Value of \$83,099,345.

germs are carried from farm to farm on the shoes of the human, feet of animals and birds, wheels of wagons and other farm implements. Do not exchange labor in a community where any infectious disease is creating havoc with livestock. Special attention is called to the patent medicine vender, who usually represents himself as a "hog specialist." Frequently he is called in an infected hog lot to examine the sick

agnosis in the United States of disease. While sanitary measures and quarantine precautions are responsible for much good, it is evident that once disease has invaded a premise or dangerously exposed other herds, the preventive inoculation must be used to control the losses. This treatment, particularly in controlling hog cholera, has been used by federal, state and local veterinarians for the past six



Sanitary Hog Wallows and Sanitary Feeding Floors Will Help to Prevent the Spread of Hog Cholera and Many Other Dangerous Diseases.

herd and his shoes become contaminated from the discharge of sick animals. In the day's travel by motor car in dispensing his medicines he will visit another hog lot many miles distant and carry the infection there. These practices are the chief cause for a disease mysteriously appearing in a community that cannot be accounted for, as the farmer forgets about the agent being on the premises, possibly two weeks previous. The wise stockraiser never will permit the agent, who knows very little about sanitation or quarantine, in the hog lot. He will seek competent veterinary advice as he recognizes the limitations of the laity in the treatment or di-

years and, under the uniform method as established by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry co-operating with the Kansas Livestock Commissioner, the disease has been so successfully combated that at the present time we have the lowest mortality rate in the history of the swine raising industry in Kansas. Vaccination is a dangerous procedure in the hands of the inexperienced, for in many instances improper vaccination is a cause for disease instead of a prevention. Sanitary surroundings, vitality of the individual hog, proper feeding and handling and a sufficient dosage of serum are important matters to be taken into con-



Running Streams, Filthy Ponds, and Muddy Hog Lots Often are Fruitful Sources for Spreading Contagious Diseases of Various Kinds.

sideration, and competent and trained veterinary service is essential for the successful production of immunity.

It has been the object of the writer to indicate the basic principles, underlying health and causing disease in livestock and outline in a general way methods which the owner may employ in saving hogs from the most destructive diseases. However, it is hoped a discussion of some of these conditions and diseases in a special way will also be of benefit in solving this most important economic problem of the swine industry of dangerous swine diseases.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the care of the sow during pregnancy, at farrowing time, and while suckling the pigs in order that they may be strong and able to develop and grow when forced to depend upon their own systems to digest grains and feeds, immediately after weaning time. Alfalfa and bran or other material containing a considerable protein are indicated. Protein is recognized as the bone and muscle tissue building material which is essential in the development of strong, healthy pigs. Farrowing sheds should be clean, warm and sanitary, with plenty of sunlight and a fender around the walls to prevent the mother from lying on the offspring and injuring them and thus retarding their development. It is estimated that in some instances 50 per cent of the pig crop is lost between farrowing and weaning time, which could be almost entirely eliminated with a small amount of care in herd management by the owner.

Worm Infestation

Several different varieties of worms infest the intestinal tract and lung cavity of hogs. Internal paracitism sometimes causes a general unthriftiness, rough coat and weakened vitality in the larger and more mature hog, and is often a predisposing factor in causing other more serious infections or contagious diseases. In suckling pigs and younger animals worms are quite frequently of serious consequence and are responsible for a large death rate, especially the lung worm infestation.

Treatment is one of destruction and expelling the worms from the intestinal tract and preventing reinfestation. This is best accomplished by penning up the hogs and administering one of the several common drugs effective against the worm, and then removal of the pigs to a different pen or pasture so as to prevent them from picking up more worm eggs and becoming reinfested.

The treatment when the lungs are affected is not as satisfactory and the rotation of pastures to prevent reinfestation is the principal means of controlling the condition on many Kansas farms.

Hog Cholera Symptoms

Hog cholera is a highly contagious disease peculiar only to swine and caused by a germ which is eliminated from the body of the sick hog in the feces, urine and eye and nose secretions. Accompanied by high fever the disease usually entails a large death rate. It may appear in several different forms ranging from the acute wherein the hog is found dead after having eaten a hearty meal only a few hours before, to the chronic type wherein the pig will live for a month or six weeks showing symptoms of unthriftiness, inflamed eyes, cough, diarrhea, intermittent appetite and roughness of coat. In these cases pneumonia and enteritis usually develop and the pig dies of complications in much the same manner that pneumonia develops following typhoid fever in the human. The reader can readily see that with the different forms and the several complications that may develop, a description of any array of constant symptoms would be useless. In many instances the training of a qualified veterinarian is taxed to the utmost to make a proper diagnosis and it is obvious that the control of this disease should be under the direction of the veterinary profession and state livestock sanitary officials. The early administration of large doses of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus,

(Continued on Page 7.)

Thru Faith in Kansas Farming

The Road That Led the Sons of a London Last Maker to Their Success
With a Handsome Competence of Half a Million

By T. W. Morse
Livestock Editor Capper Farm Press

I AM ONE of five brothers, born in Kansas 40 to 52 years ago. Our pedigree runs back to the American Revolution; possibly to the Mayflower. We grew up on the Kansas farm which our grandfather "pre-empted" before the war. Naturally we do not discount our Americanism, and consider ourselves loyal to Kansas agriculture in every possible way.

What is the evidence in the case? Early in the period of our several arrivals another family of five brothers came to Kansas, thru our national gateway. Excepting the youngest, all were born in the heart of London. Their father was a last maker and later a boot and shoe salesman. It could scarcely be said that they inherited their belief in Kansas agriculture. Yet, impelled by something (possibly the broader British belief in all agriculture) they began almost at the knee pants age, to bet their savings, their efforts and their thoughts on the future of Kansas farming.

What the Inventory Showed

The recent "dispersion sale" of Fred Cottrell, one of the brothers, seemed a good point at which to make a reckoning; and this is what the reckoning revealed, for 50 years of faith, thrift and intelligent, co-operative industry on the part of the five Cottrell brothers: Kansas land, 2,650 acres worth \$75 to \$200 an acre; Kansas town property worth \$25,000; Livestock and machinery worth \$35,000; bonds and securities valued at \$85,000.

All of this foots up very close to the half million mark, and the item "bonds and securities" suggests the part these English Kansans took in the Liberty Loan drives of the past few years. No oil, or other wealth accelerators (or dissipators) have entered into this accumulation. It has been wholly a matter of land, livestock and careful management. And none of the land is being sold.

My native born brothers and I gladly would own some Kansas farms but do not. This, briefly, is the evidence in the case.

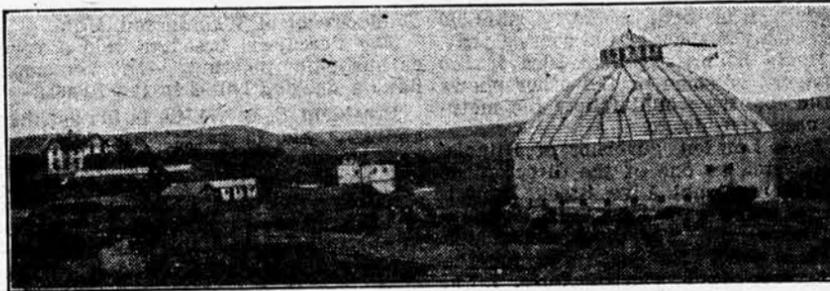
At the time of my first visit with Cottrell Brothers, 20 years ago, they had started the herd of registered Hereford cattle thru which Fred Cottrell since has become most widely known. They had registered Poland China hogs and purebred Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. And they never have changed to other breeds. This is simply more British adherence to the chosen course.

At that time the five brothers, Robert, William, Arthur, Fred and John were living on their first farm near Hull, in Marshall county, the county in which they settled on their arrival from New York, and in which they probably always will stay. They were just beginning to improve the 800 acre ranch near Irving, later made famous by the mammoth round barn, which "looms up" like the Mormon Tabernacle.

Some Noteworthy Features

In other ways this ranch was noteworthy. First payments on it were made from earnings of the Cottrell Brothers on the Blue Valley baseball nine, which for some seasons "cleaned up" in its particular bush league. John and Fred were the battery, and as such made many an extra dollar (in the days when dollars were scarce) by hiring out to other "nines" intent on fortifying themselves for victory over some rival team. Other Cottrell brothers filled the positions of first base, shortstop and right field, so there was no overlooking their contribution to the field athletics of Northern Kansas. But baseball, to them was chiefly a means to an end, well as they played it.

When the ranch at Irving was bought there was not a board on it, and not a tree showed its head outside the deep ravines, excepting one which shaded "Crystal Spring," the chief asset of the ranch, next to the blue-stem covered hills themselves. In the first years of occupancy, during which



Fred Cottrell's Place Developed From the Beginning Shown Below. It is a Monument to an Early Appreciation of Kansas Farm Possibilities.

Fred "bached," and built, and cared for his multiplying Herefords, a bed of water cress grew in the brook below the spring and served valiantly, I might say, as a relish for many a bachelor meal. But with the transference of the first Poland Chinas from the farm at Hull, the water cress disappeared. With this exception every change of a generation has been for the better.

The spring has remained constant,

and just across the river from the ranch, was for sale. They were in debt on all the other land they owned, but made a shift some way to swing this deal. For \$4,000 they got land now possibly worth \$10,000, and with it they got a big abandoned mill. This went into the great round barn, affording lumber, which if bought new would now cost close to \$2,000.

One scarcely should mention a barn thus prominently without giving some



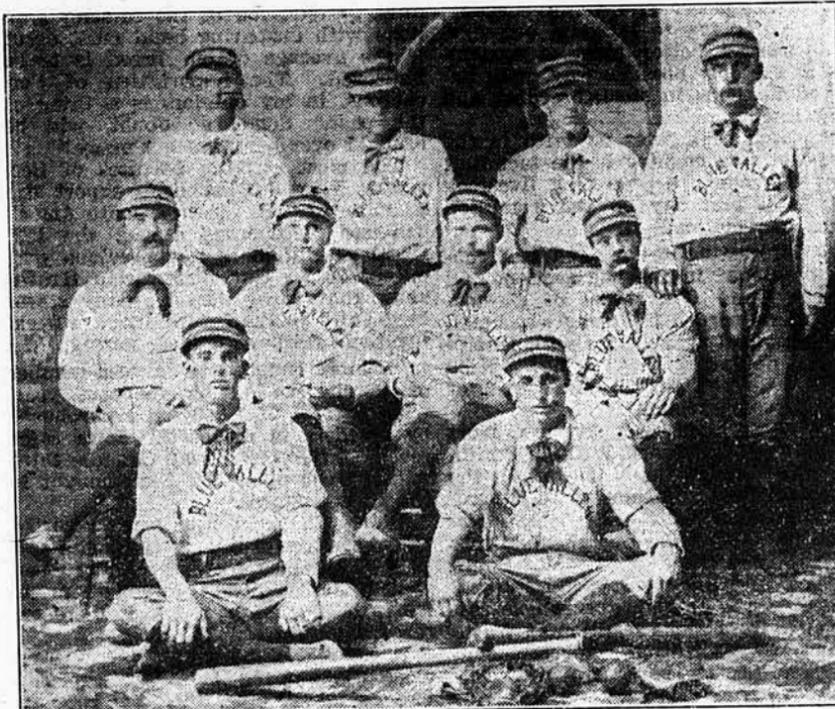
Twenty Years Ago. While the Wild Watercress Still Grew in the Brook Below the Spring Herefords Began Paying for the Land.

furnishing with the help of pumps, concrete springhouse, troughs and aqueducts not only beverage for beast and man, but irrigation for a garden that usually gets even more visitor-attention than the cattle themselves.

The barn is a story in itself. While first improvements were moving slowly, the brothers got interested in an active way in one of the thousands of opportunities which in those days were wont to interest the young men of a community only casually. An "eighty," lying mostly in the Blue bottom next to

of its dimensions. How will this do? It was noted that at the big dance with which the barn formally was "opened," not even the fastest dancers were able to waltz once around before the music changed. At the recent sale some one asked if the selling would be over in time to catch a certain train. The husky auctioneer looked in at the basement where the sale offering was housed and opined: "Can't nobody sell that stable full of cattle in time to catch no train."

The building of the gigantic barn



The "Nine." John and Fred are Seated on the Floor. Arthur and Robert are at the Left and Right Seated in Chairs. William is Standing at Right.

was, in a way, the celebration of an achievement long to be remembered. Eight years before buying the 80 the Cottrell brothers had bought the 800 acres for \$8,000, so fairly substantial evidence of the uptrend of land prices was in their possession. Their purebred livestock was becoming increasingly profitable. They knew they had "arrived." Unless among themselves, they talked very little of their confidence in land values but they continued to push their farm and livestock business, paid their interest, wasted nothing and kept their eyes open for the opportunities which so many others seemed not to see.

A Leader Among Stockmen

As a stockman, Fred Cottrell has taken the lead, yet always with the loyal backing of his brothers, who followed, with equal far sightedness, possibly more prosaic lines. The Hereford business has been not at all of the bonanza sort. The herd was only average. No high prices have been asked or secured. Fred Cottrell's customers have been farmers, beginners in the breeding business and ranchmen. In a recent letter to the writer he said, "I have always had to buy additional bulls to supply my customers, most of whom were brought me thru my advertisements in the Mail and Breeze." This was his policy and experience during 20 years of marketing his surplus. Characteristic of the proprietor, and also of his business is the following paragraph from another recent letter:

In writing this story I wish you would mention Leon F. Montague. He bought his first Herefords of me in 1911, and from this start he now owns a half interest in the 100 top cattle retained on the ranch. "Monty" is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College and I believe he has the experience and equipment to produce the best. He has leased the ranch and has full charge.

Fred Cottrell, and his enterprising wife who was a Kansas school ma'am thru some of the years that Fred was getting his start are relinquishing some responsibilities for awhile. In January they go to California; in the spring to Europe, where (as Fred says) they will "travel around till they get good and homesick."

And homesickness, I might remark in closing, has its compensations when one has 2,650 well earned Marshall county acres to go to.

Saving Hogs From Disease

(Continued from Page 6.)

segregation of sick animals, sanitation and proper feeding will usually prove successful in limiting the disease in infected or dangerously exposed herds if the infection has not gained too much headway. Hogs should be given comfortable quarters and fed no corn while undergoing the process of immunity.

Tuberculosis Very Prevalent

This is a very common and prevalent disease of swine, but due to its insidious nature and slow course with practically no manifestations of symptoms except in advanced stages, it is difficult to diagnose. The early slaughter of the hog precludes the possibility of the disease becoming far enough advanced to cause death, but the economic loss is entailed by condemnations, as a public health measure, of diseased animals and parts in slaughter establishments by veterinarians in the meat inspection service of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The circumstances regarding the disease in hogs are unique in that practically all tuberculosis of swine is the result of either following, or drinking milk or other dairy product from tubercular cattle. Tuberculosis in hogs has increased about 1 per cent a year during the past few years and its eradication is now as great an economic factor as the control of any disease affecting the swine industry.

Necrobacillosis, commonly called "bull-nose" is a necrotic ulceration of the internal lining of the lips, mouth and nose and in advanced cases the lin-

(Continued on Page 15.)

And Kansas Won Again

The Farming Business of the State Was Well Represented at the International Livestock Exposition Last Week at Chicago

By F. B. Nichols

WHEN Fancy Rupert, the champion Hereford steer, made his record last week at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago there was a round of applause from a group of loyal Jayhawkers at the ringside. Kansas had won again—as usual—and demonstrated once more the important place it is taking in beef production. Fancy Rupert was shown by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college; he was led into the ring by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, the head of that department. The steer is a senior yearling; he had been fed a liberal ration of ground oats, barley and wheat, with silage and alfalfa. Some oil meal and molasses feed were used toward the close of the feeding period. The college made an excellent record with its steer herd, taking several firsts.

The college judging team took third in a class of eighteen; the first three teams were close together. Texas was first with a score of 4,119 points out of a possible 5,000 while Nebraska was second with 4,103 points; the Kansas score was 4,059. The students were coached by Prof. F. W. Bell; the members of the team were J. D. Montague, Anthony; F. G. Welch, Hartford; P. E. Neale, Manhattan; Nevels Pearson, Manhattan; H. R. Guilbert, Wallace; W. Horlacher, Colby; and K. D. Thompson, Densmore.

Beau Blanc Visage 1st

Among the important Kansas winnings in the breeding classes was first on senior yearling Hereford bull, won by E. S. Moser of Olathe on Beau Blanc-Visage 1st. Robert Hazlett of Eldorado made a good record with his Hereford herd. James Tomson of Carbondale was the Shorthorn judge.

Kansas did well in the Grain and Hay Show, held in connection with the livestock exposition. The state exhibit was in charge of Bruce Wilson, of the agronomy department of the agricultural college; it consisted largely of the display on which he won first at the International Soil Products Exposition, with the addition of some livestock material. It captured the interest of the visitors. The Chicago Daily News, in its issue of December 2, under the heading "Kansas Exhibits its Wealth to Chicago," said:

"Kansas demands its full share of the attention of Chicagoans and others who attend the International Live Stock Exposition this week. Officials of the state have prepared an exhibit which commands the interest of a crowd thruout the day and evening. This is a map showing graphically the full resources of the state. Figures, bottles and tape are employed to tell the visitor at a glance what every county amounts to in the state's agricultural total—how many tractors are in each county, how many silos, how many automobiles, the production of different grains and the taxable value of the land. The exhibit has been prepared in connection with the hay and grain show. It is of great educational value."

A Grain and Hay Section

With the addition of the grain and hay section, the International has become a complete farm exposition. Without doubt the exposition this year was the greatest agricultural show ever held. This was true with exhibits, with the crowds and the interest shown by the visitors. All of the seats at the ringside, holding many thousands of persons, were used Tuesday afternoon. When several thousand persons will sit for hours to watch the judging it indicates an excellent interest in livestock. Large crowds were around the hog and sheep judging rings at the same time.

Much of the credit for the success of the International must be given to B. H. Heide, the general manager, and to the remarkable organization he has built up to handle this show. Mr. Heide has had a vision of service to the breeders and visitors; as a result

every year at the close of the show he has a loyal bunch of friends and boosters who help in every possible way with the show of the coming year. It would be an excellent idea if the managers of some of the other shows of the country would follow the methods used at Chicago.

Frank Lowden, governor of Illinois, was elected as one of the directors of the International Live Stock Exposition, to succeed the late A. H. Lovejoy, of Roscoe, Ill. The personnel of the board is otherwise unchanged for the next year. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa, is president; Alvin H. Sanders, Chicago, vice-president; R. P. Ogilvie, Chicago, vice-president; O. T. Henkle, Chicago, treasurer; and B. H. Heide, Chicago, general manager.

"The International Live Stock Exposition has had a great effect on the agriculture of this country," said Governor Lowden, in an address before the stockmen. "The influence it has had on agriculture during the 20 years of its existence cannot be over-estimated.

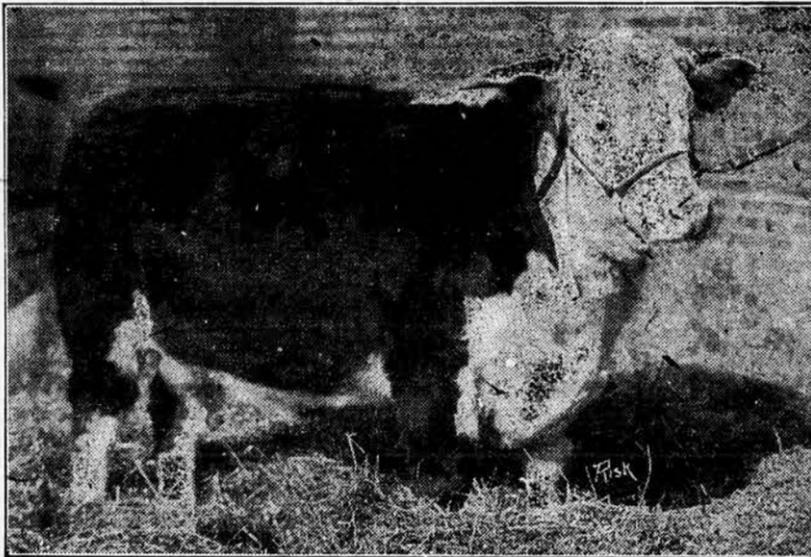
"We have found it difficult to get the lessons taught in the colleges before the farmer, but this great exposi-

ture was the excellent bunch of 2-year-old Shorthorn steers shown by A. E. McGregor of Washington, Kan.

The Percheron breeders held a very enthusiastic meeting; the horsemen have a decided belief in the future.

President E. B. White, in his opening address, said in part: "Another year has passed without improvement in the horse market. Abnormally high shipping rates and unfavorable rates of exchange have interfered with the European demand. This condition cannot prevail indefinitely, and when the readjustment comes exports are certain to be renewed. The great horse-producing states of this country are not producing half as many horses as are necessary, under present conditions, to supply the actual needs of these states, without taking into consideration the demands of other sections of this country that do not produce work horses. I believe that the 1921 and 1922 draft horses will be the best livestock assets in this country.

"I am convinced that the time has come when American breeders must give close attention to the blood lines of their Percherons if they are to make



Fancy Rupert, Champion Hereford Steer at the International Live Stock Exposition, Shown by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

tion has made an easy and open avenue from the college hall to the farm. If it has accomplished nothing more, it is well worthy of the efforts that have made it a success.

"The problem of food conservation is pressing closer and closer. Today, if we are going to increase our food production, a better form of agriculture is the only possible way, with improved methods in stock breeding and stock raising.

"A thing that gives us faith in the future of this country is the fact that 6 million men are producing livestock and grain and hay on the 6 million farms of America."

An interesting father and son contest developed in the hog section, and the son won. Gus Myers of Elwood, Ind., was awarded the grand champion in the carlot swine class with Hampshires, defeating his father, Mike Myers, who was second, and winner of the reserve champion.

There were several visitors from abroad. This included William Smith, The Leen, Pembroke, England, the Hereford judge; Desiderius de Beszedits, a member of the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura and the Instituto Agricola Brasileiro of Brazil, South America, and S. Sorensen, agricultural adviser to the Danish government, attached to the Danish legation at Washington. G. H. Hutton, superintendent of agriculture of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Calgary, Alta., was much interested in the Hay and Grain Show.

In the carlot classes a Kansas fea-

progress in the production of better Percherons, particularly those which will transmit their own good qualities with a high degree of certainty to their progeny. It is better to produce two good ones than twenty of the mediocre kind. Castration of the inferior stallions with unsparing hand must occur if the average of our breed is to be improved. The importation of Percherons, in my opinion, is a thing of the past. Some, no doubt, will be brought over here, but not many."

The most striking features of Secretary Wayne Dinsmore's report are as follows: "We recorded more American-bred Percherons during the last fiscal year than in any previous year except 1917. Our registration figures show that many men in many states have faith in the future and are backing their faith with their money.

"Illinois bought the largest number of Percherons during the last year, with a total of 1,349 head purchased by breeders in the state. Iowa came second with 1,224, and Canada third with purchases of 742 head bought in the United States.

"Forty-six Percherons were exported to Great Britain during the last fiscal year, and since November 17 head went to Japan. These shipments promise to be but forerunners of more extensive purchases."

E. B. White, Leesburg, Va., was re-elected president; U. L. Burdick, Williston, N. D., vice president; C. N. Stanton, treasurer, and Wayne Dinsmore continues as secretary.

Directors elected to serve for the

next three years were as follows: U. L. Burdick, Williston, N. D.; C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa; W. S. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., and Arthur Colegrove, Girard, Kan.

Problems of breeders, state sanitary and government officials in connection with the fight on bovine tuberculosis and accredited herds came in for a lengthy discussion at a meeting and beefsteak dinner given by H. R. Smith, commissioner of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange.

Discussion centered on two questions:

1. Keeping of herd bulls which react to the tuberculin test.
2. The desirability of modifying present federal regulations so the owner of an accredited herd on finding a reacting animal can test it in 90 days or so and repeat if necessary in order that he need not be off the accredited list for a longer period than absolutely necessary.

Quality Animals

Both breeders and veterinarians talked on these questions and a considerable difference of opinion existed.

Livestock men have a decided belief in the future; this was well shown by the talk of the crowds around the ringside. As a prominent breeder said: "There is no need to feel alarmed over declines in prices on the great central markets in the last few months. The breeder who has quality animals will find a ready sale; there should always be a good demand for females of a good utility sort and in most any sort of season good farmers are willing to pay a fair price for such stock to put in their market herds to be used for raising baby heaves or as the nucleus of a purebred herd.

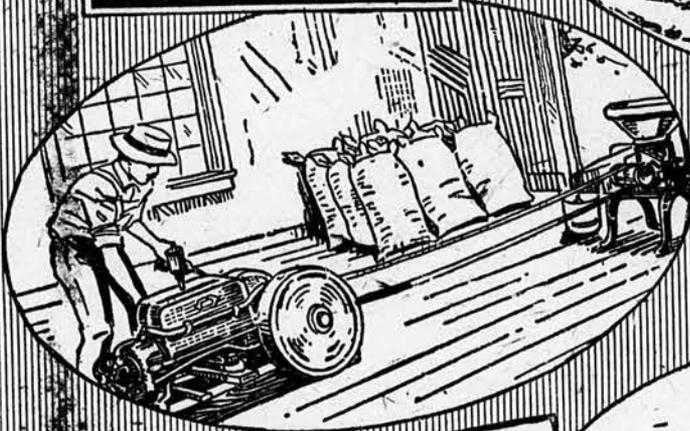
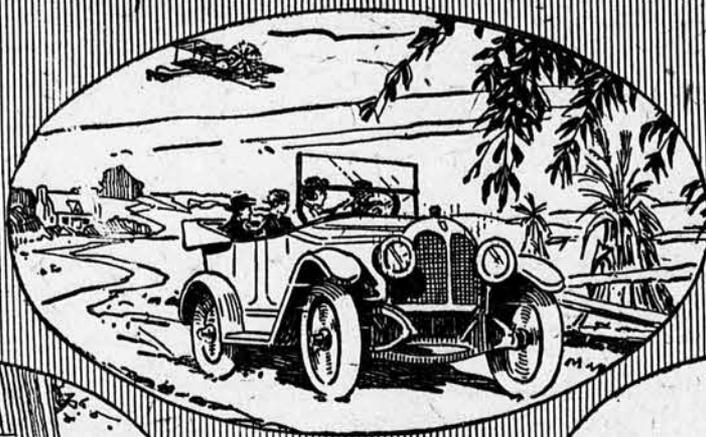
"The bull calves are the chief concern. In times of cattle expansion such as we have passed thru during the war numbers are the thing. With production getting down to normal the rank and file of breeders will do well to begin to consider the quality of the stock they produce and offer buyers. Better quality may be gained largely thru breeding and selection. Some of the old second class cows might well be cleaned out, as they will bring a good price now for beef. More bull calves should be steered. It costs no more to feed and develop a straight-topped, good lined calf of character than one which is a poor specimen to look at even if he were all fixed up in show shape. We need more real quality with the livestock on the general farms of this country.

"From records collected it appears that the per capita meat consumption in the United States is increasing. This condition and the increase in population of the country point to the need for closely studying methods of production, especially with a view of making them as economical and attractive as possible. A similar problem exists regarding dairy and poultry products."

Brazil Buys Kansas Pigs

Twenty-nine head of purebred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys left Brooklyn, November 25 for Brazil. There were a baker's dozen of Durocs and 16 Polands. The Brazil Land and Cattle company, which is making the shipment, expects to use five of the boar pigs, four Poland Chinas, and one Duroc Jersey, in their herd. The remaining number, two boars and 10 gilts of each breed, are to go to a Brazilian rancher to found a herd. This is not the first shipment the Kansas State Agricultural college has made to Brazil. Murdo Mackenzie, who represented the buyers, said: "The hogs we got from you two years ago did remarkably well, and this, I suppose, is one of the reasons why I received the order above referred to."

This lot consisted of four Duroc Jerseys, bred by the Kansas State Agricultural college, and shipped to the Brazil Land and Cattle company, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

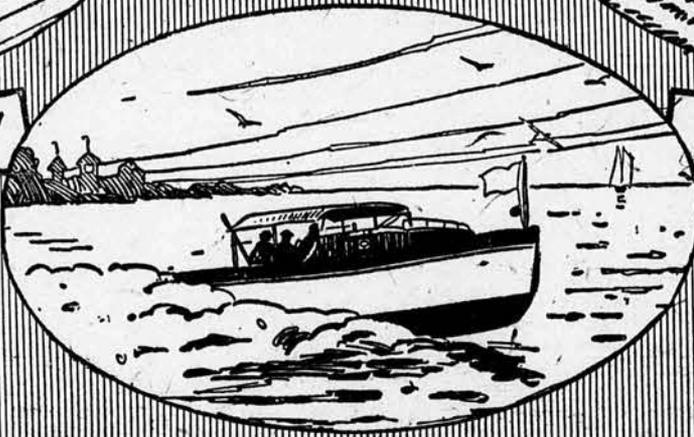


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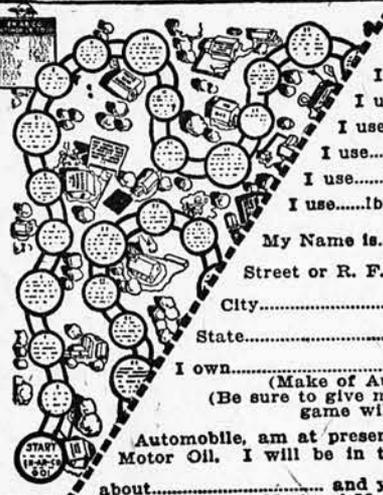
THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY, 1969 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

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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.

Better Rural Schools Needed

The Establishment of Good Roads Will Help Very Materially to Develop the Educational and Social Interests of Any Community

By C. J. Masseck

CONSOLIDATED rural schools was one of the principal topics of discussion in the three sectional meetings of the Kansas state teachers' association. And as I listened to one of these discussions at Salina I could not help but recall a certain specific instance of a complete consolidated rural school system that because of its extent and success it would be sure to interest the farmers of Kansas. And as I further listened to the discussions I heard reiterated a conclusion that I many times have been forced to include in my study of rural social conditions in the Midwest. It is this: It is practically useless to speak of rural schools consolidated or otherwise; it is practically impossible to think of the establishing of community centers, of federated country churches or of any other agency or device planned to promote a broader social life of the country districts without coming face to face with the fact that most of these are only possible thru the coming of good roads.

Montgomery County Schools

Let us study in detail the consolidated schools of Montgomery county, Indiana. Following the approved method of an intensive field investigation, I studied in detail just what has been accomplished in that locality in the matter of the establishment and maintenance of consolidated rural schools. In addition, I studied in the same detail the exact connections that exist between this splendid system of schools and its equally efficient system of good roads.

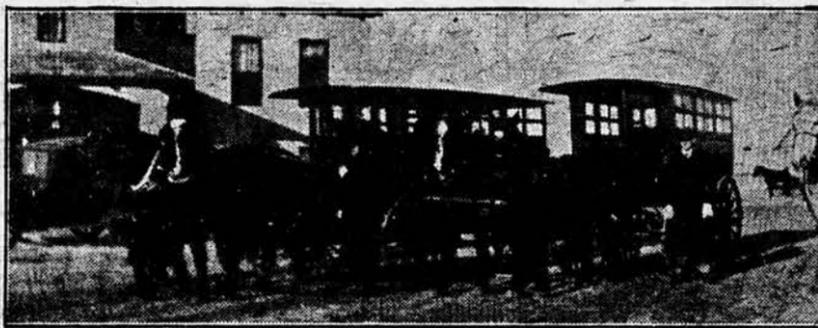
Montgomery county is a typical one. Its duplicates are to be found in almost every Middle-Western state despite the fact that it is the leading county in the world in hog feeding for the market. Like many hundreds of other counties it contains splendid farms, its share of enterprising towns and villages and a county seat of more than ordinary attractions. Yet out of the total of 38 country schools 29 are consolidated, including 10 high schools. Only 11 single room country schools are still in use and the public sentiment will soon run them out of the game, so secure has been the success of those consolidated schools.

The total school attendance, excluding Crawfordsville, the county seat, is 3,893, including both high schools, and grades. Out of these 4,000 pupils 1,991 are students that must be transported to and from their homes. The remaining number represent those children resident in or near school sites and villages, altho not always in the village itself. There are 105 wagons and trucks used for transportation of which the drivers own the trucks and the township the bodies. Wagons still in use are owned by the townships but are rapidly being replaced by truck haulage which is not only faster, but vastly more reliable and more comfortable than by the slow-drawn wagons. The cost of conveyance for each pupil over routes varying from 4 to 7 square miles, is from \$15 to \$24. Probably \$20 would be an average cost. This is not high in view of the fact that tardiness is unknown, pupils suffer a minimum exposure to the weather and are back at home in time to be of real service with the chores and in the kitchen.

Salaries Compared

Let us consider some more figures. We hear a great deal of talk about the small salaries paid rural school teachers. Altho the figures quoted are not in themselves large, in no wise large enough, yet they compare most favorably, not only with those offered in other rural school communities, but also with those offered in such towns as Crawfordsville.

For example, principals according to their experience, receive \$1,200 to \$1,600. High school teachers receive from \$800 to \$1,000. Grade school teachers where there are high schools in the same building, vary in their salaries from \$640 to \$850. It is in-



Pupils Now Do Not Have to Walk 3 or 4 Miles to School But Ride in Comfortable Carry-alls and Motor Vans over Hard Surfaced Roads.

teresting to note that where the standard of actual school equipment arises as in the case of consolidated schools, it becomes necessary to pay the teachers a higher salary. This should be. Quality begets quality. Many of the teachers are college graduates, or are in part college-trained. All high school principals have degrees and all teachers, irrespective of kind or grade, must meet the strict requirements of the Indiana state laws in regard to educational qualifications.

Let us consider a few more figures, this time, in connection with the physical cost of the enterprise. Let us consider five schools that because of their modernness and the high standard of their requirements perhaps stand out from the others. The Waynestown building serving an area of 36 square miles and combining the grades with the high school, was built six years ago at a cost of \$44,000. It is by all odds the finest rural school building that the writer ever has seen and is far superior to many a city school costing more and richer in pretensions. It is completely equipped to teach vocational agriculture and domestic science. It contains a gymnasium and modern school rooms, where the considerations of ventilation and light are more than fulfilled. This school also has an admirable "esprit de corps."

Building Costs

What has been said of the Waynestown building can be said approximately of the others, notably the Bowers schoolhouse, costing \$30,000 and serving a territory of 28 square miles; and of the Darlington and Wingate building costing about \$35,000 and each serving a territory of 22 square miles in extent. It should be remembered, however, that these prices are those of pre-war construction, but relatively they would indicate what can be done when enthusiasm and interest are supplied by both the school trustees and the contractor himself. In every instance these buildings were carefully planned, thoroly talked over in every detail of their construction

and built by a sympathetic constructor cognizant of school problems.

In every instance except one, electric lights are installed; in some instances electric ranges and warming irons were a part of the equipment in Domestic Science. By the same token facilities for Manual Training, which generally begins about the seventh or eighth grade, were most complete. The opportunity for the teaching of farm mechanics in conjunction with the elementary courses in agriculture, offered alike for girls and boys, is not neglected. But the point most to be emphasized is that clean "complete" surroundings in an environment of enthusiasm and devotion makes for a real interest on the part of the pupils, and this interest, carefully fostered by the right sort of teacher co-operation, brings the parents into the game. Under such conditions the school house becomes not merely the focal point of education, but really the vital center of a rich and varied community life.

A Broader Field Necessary

In fact the question involves something more than merely educating the children in the essentials of common learning. It is assumed that the stabilization of farm life and farm families rests only upon some basis which assures the passage from parents to children of that devotion and faith in agriculture which makes the farmer the backbone of the nation. The little red schoolhouse on the wind-swept hill or buried in the mud of the crossroads never did this in the slightest particular. It had precisely the opposite effect. But the little red schoolhouse will continue to exist so long as a community puts up with bad roads.

Let us go back a moment to Montgomery County. This county has by nature a gravel top and subsoil over much of its area. Hence the dirt roads of the country enjoy a certain initial advantage. But the county has not stopped at dirt roads. Radiating out of Crawfordsville, the county seat, are a number of highways of cement, concrete, and brick as the case may

be. There are, in addition, various stretches of water-bound macadam, in some instances oiled. Where the funds have not permitted the extensive radiation of completely hard-surfaced roads, the natural gravel roads have been thoroly dragged, ditched, drained and culverted. So effectively have they been maintained that in the opinion of many experts, except for the heaviest of the heavy trucks, they are the equal for riding in comfort and safety of the completely hard-surfaced roads. The county has therefore a network of good roads that not only serve the purpose of ordinary farm hauling but which also enable the most advantageous installment, as the conditions warrant, of various consolidated schools. The Bowers school, for instance, because of the network of good roads is placed squarely in the open country at the very strategic center of a particular township. Instead of the necessity of placing a school in some town or village where certain communities had more than their share of good roads, the trustees have been able to locate the school house to the greatest advantage to the greatest number. But this is not the only advantage to be noted. There is a freedom from the distractions of a large village, with a great economy of student interest thus secured. In addition, the building is free to be used for the various neighborhood "get togethers" of both parents and students.

Three Important Lessons

To illustrate how an adequate consolidated school system may be invalidated by bad roads, there can be cited one other county farther to the West. San Luis County, Colorado, has admittedly a very complete system of consolidated rural schools. The roads, however, of this county are worse than gumbo roads. Altho the school trustees here employ 30 trucks for student hauling there were wasted 12 days last winter when the roads were so bad that not even a truck could pull thru and the students were forced to stay at home. At no time last winter was there weather bad enough to damage the roads in Montgomery County and prevent a full attendance and a full day's work at the various schools.

There are perhaps three morals to be drawn from the results of this field investigation:

1. A properly aroused and created public sentiment will, when once the movement is started, inevitably make for a complete system of consolidated rural schools.

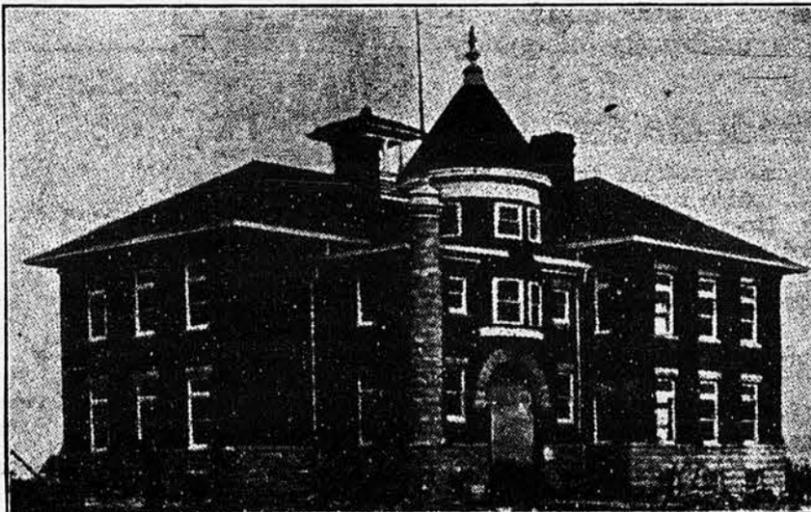
2. Cost, invested principal, however it may be termed, can only be measured by results obtained. Nothing is too good or too expensive if the result is a properly trained citizen. Economically the cost of consolidated rural schools justifies itself in the fact that the child is trained to be a farmer,—essentially, in the last analysis, a potent part of the invested principal as well as the earned interest.

3. Such a school system is only ideally possible and will obtain only the maximum results where good roads are in existence.

4. Both good roads and good schools, one the inevitable complement of the other, are the surest means not only to initiate but to continue the beginnings of a sturdier and more wholesome rural school life and subsequently by the same tokens a freer and more "livable" country life.

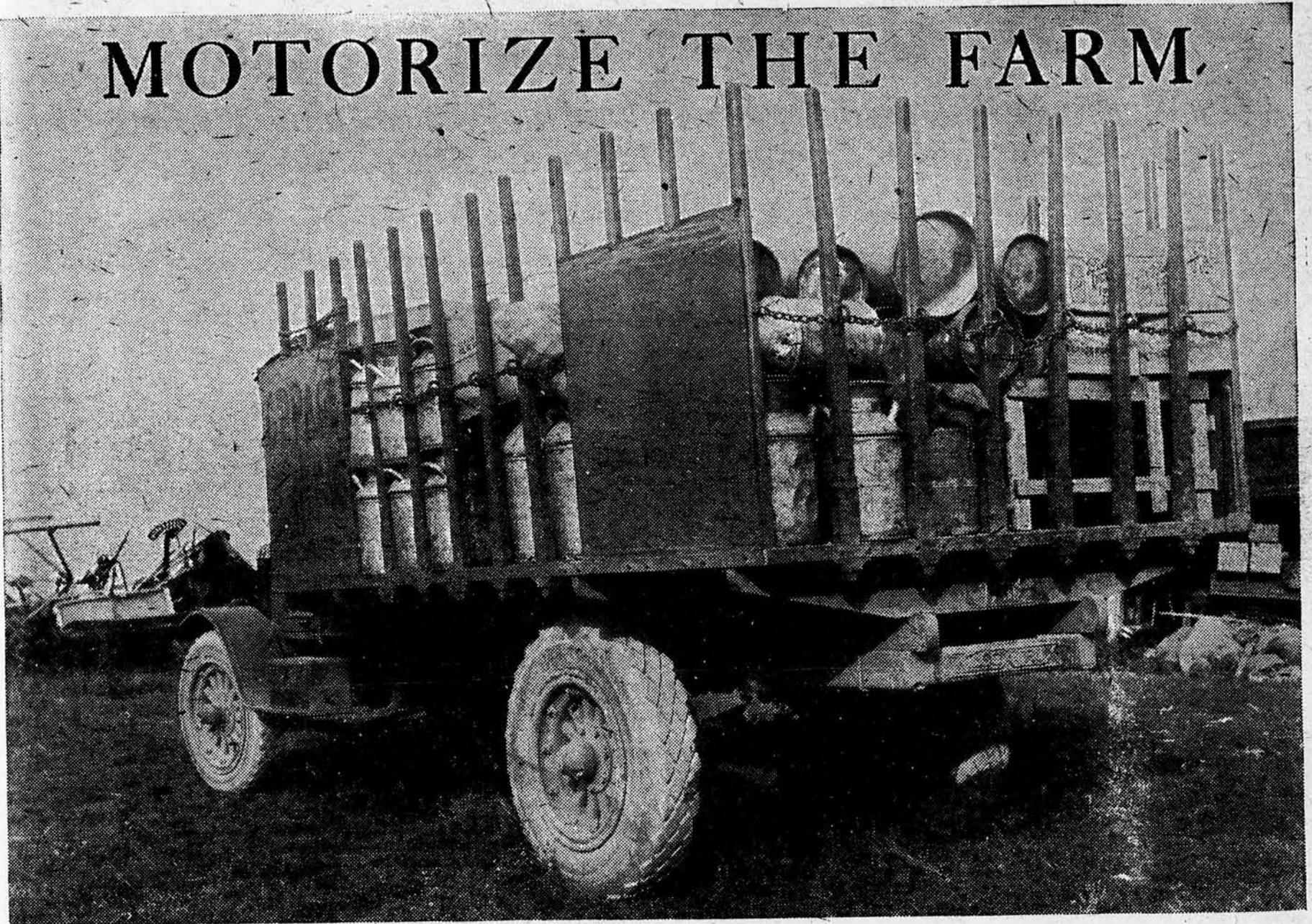
Dignify Farming

The problem squarely before all thinking farmers is simply that of making more attractive, both for themselves and their children, the profession they adorn. If the farmer is to receive his full and economic social and political recognition he must be forced to make the instruments that forge not only his material but also his spiritual success the best that can be obtained. Two of the most important of these instruments are consolidated rural schools and hard-surfaced highways.



This Excellent Consolidated High School at Rose Hill, Kan. Shows What Can be Accomplished thru the Right Kind of Community Co-operation

MOTORIZE THE FARM.



AFTER doing much of the market hauling of thirty-two farmers around Eden Prairie, Minnesota, with a motor truck on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires, Mr. C. P. Page states: "I would not use solid tires again under any consideration. Hills, mud and storms don't stop the big, tractive Goodyear Cords. Their cushioning is saving truck repairs and depreciation. They also are saving gasoline and oil. I now haul more milk and other loads in less time, find the work far easier, and note that the pneumatics save our roads. Several people have adopted them as a result of my experience with Goodyear Cords."

THE experience described above affords an excellent example of what pneumatic truck tires are accomplishing for farmers. Every limitation hitherto placed on the farm use of motor trucks by solid tires has been removed with the perfected pneumatic tire. For this reason, Goodyear's pioneer work in developing cord pneumatic truck tires has been extremely opportune; it has led to the more

extensive use of farm trucks during a serious scarcity of farm labor. Now, farmers are finding it extremely advantageous to employ Goodyear-Cord-equipped trucks with other time-saving motor units and, thus, to motorize their work quite completely. Special information concerning the use of pneumatic-tired trucks on farms may be obtained from The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.



GOODYEAR
MADE IN U.S.A.

Electricity, a Model Maid

A Big Washing Finished, the House Cleaned and Water Pumped to Bath Room and Barns, This Accomplished Handmaid Entertains with Music

By Bertha G. Schmidt

BACK BREAKERS and energy killers have no place in the daily routine of Mrs. M. T. Kelsey. This up-to-date wife of an up-to-date farmer believes that the woman on the farm should have modern equipment for the operation of her household duties the same as her husband has modern equipment for farming. And she has them. Electric power is her chief handmaiden. An electric washing machine makes washing an easy task; an electric iron aids on the day following; an electric sweeper takes the dust out of the rugs like magic; electricity pumps water to the kitchen, to the bathroom and to all of the barns; the house and the barns are electric lighted. Even more, electricity provides music. With an electric player-piano and many of the best musical selections winter evenings in the Kelsey home are enjoyable and profitable occasions.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey own a 140-acre farm just outside the city limits of Oakland and also operate a farm near Meriden. Raising potatoes is Mr. Kelsey's chief project. One hundred and thirty acres are planted in potatoes. Mr. Kelsey supervises all of the outdoor work and Mrs. Kelsey takes charge of the orders, bookkeeping and telephone calls. That is no small task during the month when potatoes are disposed of.

Raising corn and alfalfa are other projects of the Kelsey farms. Then hogs are raised for home use. "No, not purebreds," Mrs. Kelsey responded in reply to my query. "Just hogs." But when she told me about the delicious sugar-cured hams they put away for winter use, I was sure that even "just hogs" when the hams are prepared at home, make a product that surpasses the market ham. Mr. Kelsey prepares the hams. This is his formula: Make a strong brine of salt water that will bear up an egg. Put in a half teaspoon of saltpeter to a barrel of pork; 5 pounds of brown sugar, 1/2 pound of black pepper. For small hams leave in the brine four weeks.

Big Washing Done in 2 1/2 Hours

Six o'clock Monday morning always finds Mrs. Kelsey ready for the day's work. The laundry is gathered together the night before. At 6:30 the washing begins and by 10 o'clock it is finished and on the line, clean and snowy white. And yet there are six in the family. The day that I called at the Kelsey home happened to be Monday and therefore I had the opportunity of seeing what an efficient helper this handmaiden, Electricity, is. The whiteness of the clothes hanging on the line was not the result of hard rubbing and expending of human energy, for the electric current hitched up to the washing machine, had made the work easy.

The porch just off the kitchen is Mrs. Kelsey's laundry room. The arrangement is ideal. In the summer all of the windows are opened and the porch sheltered with vines is delightfully cool, but in the winter the windows are closed and this porch-room is adequately heated. Having windows all around it is well lighted. The clothes lines are stretched in the yard just to the rear of the porch, so that there are but few steps to take to hang out the clothes.

For laundry and kitchen use a cistern provides soft water. For the bath and the stock, well water is used. Electricity pumps the water both from the wells and the cistern.

The ideal arrangement of the laundry room alone saves Mrs. Kelsey many miles of steps a year, and for this one operation many tons of water are carried for her during the year by her handmaiden, Miss Electricity.

Then there's the vacuum sweeper operated by electricity. At least two hours a day are saved by its use. But the time saved is only a part of the benefit. The dust necessarily raised by a broom is a minus quantity when the electric vacuum sweeper is used. Imagine, too, the deliciously dainty

breakfasts at the Kelsey home—bread toasted a delicate brown on the electric toaster; and eggs poached to just the right consistency in the electric poacher. Cooking that makes digestion easy is one of the big factors of contentment in Mrs. Kelsey's home. The fireless cooker is another labor saver which this up-to-date farm woman employs successfully. She pronounces it excellent for preparing meats, especially if one likes meat well done. A medium priced roast when prepared by this process becomes a roast of fine flavor because the flavor is retained in the meat instead of passing thru the house as odor. "And there's nothing quite like a steak cooked in

excellent success—one curling every few months. The curl is really permanent; that is, it lasts as long as the hair lasts, but as the hair grows from the root out the curl has grown away from the face in about six months' time, and it is necessary to curl it again."

"Well, now, that would be a convenience, wouldn't it!" Mrs. Kelsey exclaimed. "It wouldn't have taken me nearly so long to arrange my hair before I went to the Woman's Club meeting yesterday if it had been curled previously with a permanent hair curler."

Altho Mrs. Kelsey is a busy person with the numerous duties that the wom-



The Electric Player-Piano Puts Fun and Life into the Winter Evenings When All the Family Gather in the Living Room.

the fireless," added Mrs. Kelsey. "I brown the steak on both sides for 10 or 15 minutes, heating the disks at the same time, and then put it into the cooker for half an hour. And as for chicken—nothing compares with the chicken prepared in the fireless cooker."

An excellent meat loaf, too, can be prepared in the fireless cooker—"If one likes a meat loaf that crumbs and falls to pieces," Mrs. Kelsey said, "and we do." It is prepared in this way: Use 1 1/2 pounds of meat, 1/2 teacup of bread crumbs; 1 small onion, ground; 2 eggs; as much salt and pepper as desired; put into a pan and put a large cup of tomato pulp over the top. Heat the pan and disk for 20 minutes. Leave in the cooker an hour.

In the fruit season the fireless cooker is especially helpful. Mrs. Kelsey uses it in the preparation of jelly and for canning apples, grapes and tomatoes.

After we had talked laundry in the laundry room and cooking in the kitchen, we went into the music room, where so many pleasant hours are spent with selections on the player-piano as entertainment. "It seems to me you use electricity to help you with everything," I remarked, "even to give entertainment. Do you use a permanent electric hair curler, too?"

"A permanent electric hair curler?" Mrs. Kelsey questioned.

"Yes," I answered. "They're not limited to the beauty parlors now. I have seen them operated in the home with

models the arm hole is very wide and loose so the garment will slip on easily over any dress. In many cases the kimono sleeve is used, the sleeve cut in one with the shoulder.

The coat-dresses of velvet, broadcloth and heavy silks that appeared in the early openings have sprung into great favor. They are worn with fur shoulder capes, the newest form of which is a wide scarf. Some of these are of the soft thin furs, such as Hudson (American dyed muskrat, known in United States as Hudson Seal) and taupe, which is called mole in America.

Combinations of two furs seem to be the accepted thing, such as Hudson (American dyed muskrat) and ermine—sable and skunk—and Hudson and squirrel. These combinations are particularly fetching in the sets of shoulder pieces and muffs.

Some of the shoulder pieces are lined with velvet, so they will not easily drop from off the shoulders—an excellent idea. This year's novelty in muffs, aside from the combinations of furs, is on the general lines of the large flat muff seen several seasons ago. It is, however, changed in effect by a drawing string that pulls it into a cluster of fullness at the top, something like a bag.

There have never been such great quantities of fur demanded from the wholesale market, and the Paris furriers have drawn very heavily on America for their supply. Skunk has jumped into the first row of favorite furs; there are enormous collars of it and it is extensively used for shoulder piece and muff sets. Pale gray squirrel, which our grandmothers used to consider only good enough for lining, is carefully selected and matched and made into expensive and beautiful garments. And in spite of the fact that the real Alaskan seal skin is slowly coming back into the market, some of the most fashionable women are wearing garments made of Hudson, which is the selling name of the dyed American muskrat in the stores.

The Trappers' Table

Here, for the guidance of the new trapper are a few brief notes about the seasons when he is most likely to get prime skins. It must not be taken as law, because the weather conditions in each locality affect the quality of furs considerably on animals. This will, however, serve as a very fair guide.

Skunk—In the northern regions skunks are prime about the last of October and stay so until March 15. In the South they are prime toward the last of November and stay so until March 15.

Mink—Minks are prime in latter part of November, December and January in the North; in December and January only in the South. At the beginning of February, especially if the winter is mild, they begin shedding in both sections.

Muskrat—In the North muskrat skins are fair in the fall but not really prime until midwinter. They remain prime until latter part of April or first part of May. From then until June they shed slowly. In the South muskrat trapping should not be continued after April 1.

Otter—In the North otters are prime from November 1 to June 1. In the South they are prime shortly after December 1 and stay so until the middle of April.

Fox—Generally speaking foxes are prime in the North about November 15 to March 15; in the South from November 30 to February 1.

Opossum—In the North, opossum are prime about November 1 and stay so until March 1. In the South they do not become prime until November 15 and begin to shed several weeks earlier than they do in the North.

Raccoon—Northern raccoons are prime November 1; later in the South, according to location. They should not be trapped later than March 30 in the North or February 28 in the South.

Parisian Notions About Furs

BY MME. M'KENNA FRIEND
Paris Fashion Expert

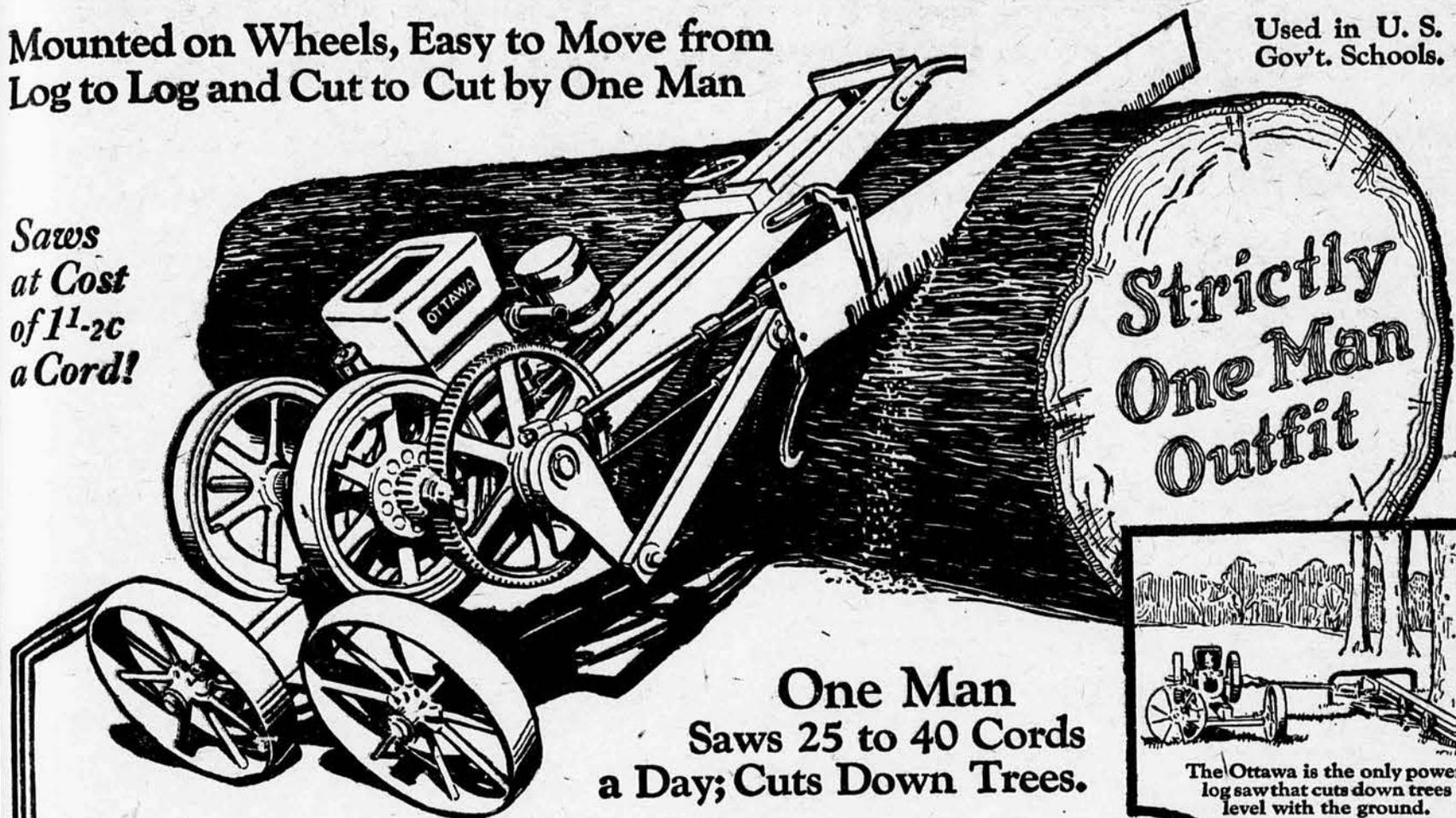
The Parisienne has not the climatic necessity of the allover fur garment that confronts the American woman. In France, we know little of zero weather and only our strenuous war workers run their own cars. But long fur coats are the rage today in Paris as they never have been before. This is largely due to the decline of the tailored costume in favor of light weight, one-piece gowns.

Many women when ordering a fur garment expect it to last several seasons without change, and for them the classic straight sack shape is still in good form. One model of this sort carried out in nutria is a large, loose sack, lightly held about the waist by a narrow belt. A second model of the sack shape is cut quite straight, not very wide, and narrows in ever so little at the hem. But even in these coat

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

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

Ottawa a necessity. You can have plentiful fuel for yourself and friends and the people in town. A vast number of Ottawa owners are making splendid profit. W. W. Emerson of Hodges, Ala., made \$34.50 in one day with his Ottawa. J. M. McClatchey of Pauls Valley, Okla., says it is the best investment he ever made. J. A. Lawrence of New Boston, Texas, sawed 12 cords in 3 1/2 hours of easy work. Besides sawing logs the Ottawa cuts down trees and cuts up branches and limbs with wonderful speed.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Saws Down Trees—Cuts Up Logs By Power

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

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

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

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

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

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Cash or Easy Terms You can have your choice of cash or easy payments on the Ottawa now; let it pay for itself while you use it. Send at once for particulars.

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



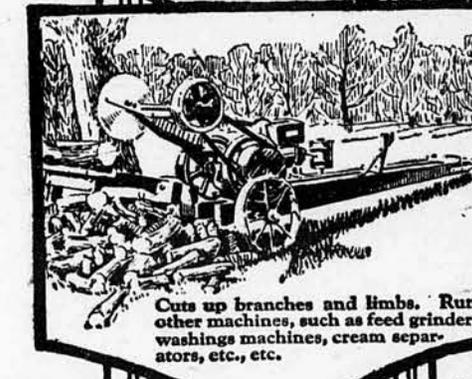
The Ottawa is the only power log saw that cuts down trees level with the ground.



Wheels like a Barrow anywhere.



Easy to move from cut to cut.



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

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The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy Sets His Traps and Dreams of Wealth He'll Make on Furs But His First Catch Was Some Surprise



Saving Hogs From Disease

(Continued from Page 7.)

ing of the stomach and intestines becomes ulcerated, the pig becomes unthrifty and shows a loss of appetite and a very foetid diarrhea. This condition is very serious in suckling pigs and causes a high mortality. The animals appear to "dry up," to use the layman's expression, the backbone being very prominent and the hair rough and "setting the wrong way." Treatment consists in sanitation and intestinal antiseptics. I have observed some very beneficial results from dipping the pig in a solution of permanganate of potash.

Vaccinated Pigs from Stockyards

Severe losses are sometimes sustained in handling this class of pigs, usually in from two weeks to two months after arrival on the farm, from the so-called mixed infection, necrotic enteritis, necrobacillosis or infectious pneumonia. It is obvious to the writer that this condition in most instances is one of a low type of cholera, wherein the pigs live long enough for the secondary conditions mentioned above to appear.

Think what happens when they are being shipped to market without feed and water for 18 or more hours, then allowed to gorge the stomach with corn and water for the "fill" before going over the scales, vaccinated with serum and virus that afternoon or the next morning, and dipped or sprayed; after which another big feed of corn is given before another long trip back to the farm or feed lot. Probably on arrival they are driven a considerable distance, and the majority of farmers again permits the stockers to gorge themselves with corn instead of dieting them for eight to 10 days. The handling of the pigs has a tendency to weaken the vitality, the irregular and large feeds of corn derange the digestion and also weaken the vitality; all this time the pig is exposed to various infections, always prevalent in stockyards, and in addition is forced to undergo a reaction in the process of immunity by the administration of serum and virus, in many instances in pens and sheds that could be made more comfortable and sanitary. Is any man going to eat a big steak and run a mile while going thru a vaccination reaction against typhoid fever?

Normal Vitality Essential

The weakened vitality of these pigs causes an extraordinarily heavy reaction, which in many instances results in a chronic type of cholera with secondary or complicated conditions of inflammation of the lungs, bowels or some other internal organs. Pigs, to be properly immunized, must have the normal amount of vitality to resist disease in addition to a protective dose of serum administered with the virus.

By controlling infectious conditions of swine we are able to save pigs from the diseases that cause the largest percentage of losses. The efforts of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the Kansas livestock commissioner co-operating with local veterinarians, stockraisers, bankers and other co-operative agencies, have proved very successful. The work is conducted by federal and state veterinarians enlisting the co-operation of and training local veterinarians along the lines of a uniform method of combating infectious diseases, and educating the stockraiser to use all precautionary measures to prevent disease and to immediately report to and rely on the competent graduate veterinarian in the treatment and diagnosis of disease; also enlisting the co-operation and support of bankers, editors and county agents in giving outbreaks publicity, that the community may be alert to the dangers, and assist in any other manner within their sphere of usefulness.

This system of disease control was inaugurated in Kansas in 1914 and the death rate of swine that year was 144 a thousand as against 42 a thousand in 1918, which indicates that organized effort in saving pigs from disease is productive of much good.

Linn Shorthorn Breeders Organize

After their very successful sale at Pleasanton, Kan., on November 17, the consignors to this sale met and organized the Linn County Shorthorn Breeders association. G. F. Kellerman of Mound City was elected president and E. C. Smith of Pleasanton elected secretary and treasurer.

Senator Capper's Washington Comment

Reply to a New York Newspaper

THE New York Tribune, one of the greatest daily newspapers in America, recently printed the following editorial criticising my speech in the United States Senate in behalf of the farmers and stockmen of this country:

Who Gets It?

In a recent speech Senator Capper of Kansas, upholder of the agricultural interest, tells of the hard time the farmer has to get along. Urban opinion strongly runs to the belief that the farmer is exceptionally prosperous—that he has benefited more than the follower of any other pursuit from the economic changes incident to the change in the purchasing power of the dollar.

According to Senator Capper, all this is not true. He quotes from many letters which unite in declaring that prices of agricultural staples are now below production costs. "We are the most submissive of any industrial class," writes one of Senator Capper's correspondents. "We take what we get for our products and have no price-fixing authority of our own, and when we want to buy anything some one else fixes the price for it. We never go on strike and stop producing, and now, while nearly all other industrial classes are striking and restless, we are going on preparing our wheat ground for another crop, with lower prices staring us in the face on account of the great cry against the cost of living."

That the farmers of America formerly worked longer hours and received less than other workers is not open to doubt. The drift to the cities attests this. Persons of rural training who are in the cities remember their youth.

But since 1914 the impression has prevailed that an equalizing movement has occurred and that perhaps for a time the scale has kicked to the farmer's side. Stories of the vast number of automobiles flooding country highways have been told and of the number of farmers wintering in California. The grumbling urbane, looking at the prices the farmer has been receiving, has thought whatever the past, that now the farmer should be happy. But the Kansas Senator implies that, in point of fact, his constituents scarcely scrape thru.

Senator Capper in his threnody fails to mention one thing—namely, that a marked increase in the value of agricultural land has occurred. Farm land prices for whole states, it appears, are up 100 per cent or more. How so if planting and reaping have not been profitable? Does the Senator when figuring production costs put in the land at a higher rental? Push up the assumed rental fast enough, and, of course, farming can be shown never to pay. But the farmer, tho making nothing as an operator, may at the same time do well as a land owner. The evidence surely is that land values are up, and the land owner, no matter what may be true of tenants, has little cause to complain.

That every one profiteers except you and your class is a prevailing belief. The investor, looking at securities the dollar income of which is no more and at income and other taxes, is sure he is a victim. So the salary worker is sure. So also is the wage worker. And now comes the farmer as another

candidate for sympathy. There has been general profiteering, yet no one has cashed in. Who is beneficiary to the subtraction every class feels?

The above editorial is so typical of the prejudiced and unfair attitude of the metropolitan daily newspapers of the East that I thought it best to make reply and I sent immediately the following statement to the editor:

I wish to register my emphatic protest against many of the opinions expressed in your editorial. I have not time to go into detail, but there are two or three matters I call your attention to particularly.

Hogs have sold on the Kansas City market in the last 30 days at from \$13 to \$14 a hundred. A considerable part of the gain on these animals was obtained with corn worth \$2 to \$2.25 a bushel, and if the old "10 to 1" standard is accepted in market figuring they should have brought from \$20 to \$22.50 a hundred. Actually hogs did sell at \$22 and \$23 a hundred on the Kansas City market last summer, and at this price the farmers made some profit. At prices paid in the last month many producers have suffered a loss of several dollars a hundred—and this runs into money rapidly.

An Unfortunate Feature

One of the most unfortunate features of this loss was the fact that many farmers far over-reached themselves in the effort to supply pork in answer to the government's request for more food. This "produce more food" campaign was kept up well into last winter, until after the pigs which now are going on the market were farrowed. Farmers had every reason to believe that substantial markets would be the rule; certainly if the declines which have been encountered had been expected the pig crop would have been reduced greatly.

What has happened to the hog market recently is just an indication of some of the grief in other lines. Perhaps the most serious losses have occurred with cattle; Samuel Sosland, a market authority at Kansas City, has estimated that Kansas stockmen lost about 10 million dollars on cattle last summer, and I think this is a conservative estimate. This was actual, dead loss, taken right out of the pockets of these men. Is it any wonder that the livestock producers of the Middle West would like to see a better marketing system.

Unfair to Wheat Growers

One of the most unhappy situations exists among the wheat growers. Kansas is the greatest winter wheat state, with 11 million acres sown for the crop of 1919. Almost everything occurred to this crop, from lodging and chinch bugs to I. W. W. outbreaks among the floating labor required in harvesting it. The result has been a big decline in the acreage for next year; it is doubtful whether more than 6 or 7 million acres have been sown. Does this indicate that the business of wheat growing is in the most healthful condition?

But the worst fallacy of all is to assume that advancing land prices, urged by speculators, indicate a happy condition of agriculture. Instead they

indicate a rapid drift toward tenant farming which is most unhealthful. Some very advanced legislation is needed in handling the land problems of the United States. In Kansas, for example, in 1880 the records show that 84 per cent of the farmers owned their farms and only 16 per cent were tenants; today the percentage is 52 and 48. It is increasing rapidly; Sumner county has 55 per cent of tenants. In Iowa the percentage of tenants now is 55—less than half the farmers are owners. There has been a decrease of 17,289 farms in that state in the last five years. Certainly this shows a drift toward a most un-American plan of landlordism—it is an indication of a state of American agriculture that is far from satisfactory.

Farm Conditions Unsatisfactory

These are merely signs of the drift of the current. The great business of agriculture is not in a satisfactory condition, and it will not be until the producer gets a square deal and larger profits are obtained. These are needed to establish modern homes. Do you know that there are plenty of communities in the Middle West where not more than one home in 50 is modern; where for mile after mile you can ride along the roads and pass homes none of which contains a bath tub? The producers haven't had the money to buy these modern conveniences. Farmers hope to get enough profit from their labor in the future to establish modern homes, and certainly the city man who always has had these conveniences should be willing to grant this much. It is only by doing this that the desirable younger people can be held in the country, they must get their chance at the brightness and happiness which comes from modern living and which is the birthright of every American. If they have this it will be to the advantage of the city in the long run, for the brighter young people are needed as leaders in the bigger, better agriculture of the future. A little more money for food products now would be a mighty good investment for the cities in the days to come.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Larger Fields

A farmer must be constantly on the alert to keep down expenses. This is especially true at present. One of the most expensive items of upkeep around a farm is fencing, and yet it is something that cannot be neglected. Five years ago the material for building a first class woven wire fence could be bought for about 75 cents a rod; now the same fence will cost \$1.50, and in addition the cost of construction has more than doubled. It is a good plan to look the farm over carefully and determine if the amount of fencing cannot be reduced considerably.

On many farms there are more fields than necessary. Is it not possible to combine two or more of these fields? The larger the fields the less the cost of fencing an acre. For example, a square field of 1 acre requires 50 rods of fence. A square field of 10 acres requires 160 rods, or 16 rods an acre, and a square field of 40 acres, 320 rods, or 8 rods an acre. The difference in cost between fencing a 10-acre field and a 40-acre field is thus about \$16 an acre. Larger fields are more economical to handle in every way, and especially where tractors are used. The ideal proportion for a field is twice as long as wide. This saves time in plowing, and yet such a field, if of fair size, is wide enough, so it may be cross-harrowed or cultivated without much loss of time.

The face cannot betray the years until the mind has given its consent.

Letters Fresh From the Field

Farmers Discuss Militarism, Better Orchards, Good Roads, the High Cost of Living, Farm Crops, Profiteering, and Other Subjects

Editorials By Rural Correspondents

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

Opposes Militarism

If the government could use some of the money to buy the packing houses, railroads, flour mills, and the cotton and woolen mills, that the War Department is wanting to spend for war ships, new camp sites, and for army officers, who ought to be following the plow, there would be a lowering of the high cost of living and the government would be self supporting, and wouldn't have to sell so many bonds and burden the people with excess taxation. Like Tom McNeal, I get warm under my neckband when I think of this compulsory military training bill.

The military crowd are trying to get thru Congress, and I hope that Senator Capper and others work as hard to down this bill as they did against the Daylight Wasting law.

Coffeyville, Kan. J. S. Martin.

Foreign Laborers are Dangerous

"Sow to the wind and reap a whirlwind," is an old saying.

Since the Civil War trusts have grown larger and bolder and less interested in anybody but themselves. They have controlled legislatures, Congress and courts, and have sneeringly declared "The people be damned." Members of the Senate Committee investigating the steel strike seemed astonished when Lieutenant Van Buren of the staff of General Woods was describing the activities of foreign anarchists and revolutionists at Gary, Ind. In response to a question he said "I have not found an American yet tho some of the leaders have obtained naturalization papers. At the time of the funeral of the anarchists who were hung for the Hay Market riot in Chicago in 1886, a Chicago paper said of the funeral procession, "It was estimated by actual count that there were 20,000 people in the funeral procession and not more than 2 per cent were of the English speaking race." Twenty-seven years ago the discovery was made at Homestead, Penn., that most of the employes of the steel mills were uneducated foreigners led by desperate men. This mass of alienism draws its inspiration from well organized and well financed societies of outlaws at home and abroad. The American citizens cannot plead ignorance, nor can Gary's steel trust. Since 1892 laws have been passed to prohibit the importation of foreign labor but all of them are easily evaded. Aside from that the country has done nothing and the employes have done nothing to Americanize their forces. President Taft vetoed a bill restricting foreign immigration, sought at first because it was docile and could be used to break the backs of native working men. This foreign labor has been constantly recruited and encouraged in its foreignism on the theory that profit could be derived therefrom. Led by public enemies we find it a menace to industry and government alike. Greed has fattened on flesh and blood regardless of everything else. No American is found in these seditions tho, because no

thought has been given to their Americanization, yet the American people are taxed to protect these trusts so they can pile up great fortunes. One of the Presidential candidates in 1916 in a speech to the business men of Denver said, "The time has passed I think, when the business men build citadels along the highway of traffic to exact tribute from those who pass that way. We must have men at Washington, when the war is over who will not let the foreign countries dump their cheap and inferior goods into our markets to

The living expenses saved above car expense will help appreciably to make payments on the village home or to increase the bank account. In this sense the village will become the suburb of the county seat or larger place. A very desirable population will seek it and build in it a respectable class of residences.

On the other hand we learn that the same improvement that enables the villager to attend a county seat lecture course will enable him to do an increased amount of shopping also in the

Why Not More Dairying?

THE DAIRY industry of Kansas is on an excellent "going" basis. The number of cows is increasing steadily every year. In speaking of this recently, J. C. Mohler, secretary of agriculture, said: "One bright spot that is worthy of emphasis in the trend of our agriculture is the increasing attention given to dairying. The number of milk cows has been increasing steadily, and undoubtedly the quality is better than in years before. Several communities in the state have organized to assist in seeing that the farmers are provided under liberal terms with high grade, if not purebred, dairy animals, and the co-operation on the part of the dairymen has been most gratifying. In this connection it is interesting to note that the number of cream separators in Kansas in the last four years has increased more than 16,000 while the silos have almost doubled in numbers since the first enumeration, now aggregating nearly 12,000. There is no part of Kansas but what is admirably adapted to dairying, both as to climate and the crops that may be produced. If corn is not considered a reliable crop, the sorghums are, and both are excellent silage crops. The milk cow and the growing of reliable silage crops in connection with the silo is a combination that is bound to win along with what other areas the farmer may see fit to devote to wheat."

Kansas has developed some excellent dairy centers, such as those at Mulvane and Ft. Scott. Farmers in these communities are demonstrating clearly the value of cows in building up a prosperous farming system. Kansas is destined to be one of the great dairy states of the country.

the detriment of our own manufacturers." If he knew anything at all about business he knew there was more profiteering going on than ever before.

James B. Davis.

Geuda Springs, Kan.

Good Roads and Small Towns

There are at least two influences that the good roads of the future may have on the small towns thru or near which they pass. We hear that many small towns and villages are sufficiently near large centers so that business and office men will be able to pursue business in the large center and every evening go to their homes in the villages on the hard surface roads.

larger center. The small town will certainly suffer from that. Not only will the villager shop in the city, but the easier marketing facilities will lead the farmer to market many farm products at the city's higher prices. Then the small town that has existed as a rural trading point will find much of both sides of its trade filtering over the new road to the larger markets.

So go both arguments raised by the hard surface roads movement. But wait a moment. These same things were predicted about the railroad and the automobile. Yet the motor car has not transferred the population of the village to the city, and the railroad has only become the medium for travel

and traffic. The hard surface road will also serve the people of the smaller communities rather than be their destruction. The small town has felt the national tendency toward the city and has been yielding to it slowly for years. As yet, however, no new road system has precipitated the city movement of the American people, and it is not probable that the hard surface road will do what the flying machine, steamboat, railroad and automobile have failed to do. The hard surface road is a good thing—a part of America's growing system of improvements—and we need not be frightened about some dire results. After the roads are all completed, the small town will still be doing business with about the same population that it has now, the city man will still live in the city and build in the city, the city lecturer will lecture to city people while the villager stays at home or imports his own lecture course, and things will move along much as before. The farmer improves his farm because he desires to live on an improved farm, and we are building the hard surface road because we wish the country in which we live to be an improved country.

What benefit, then, will be derived from these roads? Much. Every improvement has at least one of three beneficial purposes: beauty, speed and convenience. In the case of the hard surface road of the future, the people of the tributary farms and communities will realize all three benefits from this nation-wide improvement. The small town will remain in its place and rejoice.

Everett G. Haley.

More Orchards Needed

Every farm should have an orchard. I cannot blame the profiteers as much as some do for this is naturally the richest land on earth and we expect the mighty dollar to get us everything we desire, until indirectly we bite the hand of God that feeds us. If a Ben Davis apple wrapped in tissue paper sells for 10 cents when an apple tree can be bought for 20 cents who is to blame for the price? The man with the apple or the one that wasted his opportunity and talent by not being a producer? Plant a few fruit trees every spring. After the trees are started keep them clean. Cherries, apples and pears are the best producers in the order named. Last August and September was a good time to sow bluegrass. It seems every seed grows.

Athol, Kan.

Edward Lind.

Sunflowers for Bean Poles

Have you ever tried planting sunflowers for beanpoles?

I have been doing this for several years, and I find it much better than the old way of driving poles into the ground for the beans to run up on.

I plant the sunflower seed in hills about 3 feet apart, and plant two or more seeds in a hill. When they have the second leaf, I thin them to one in a hill and plant two beans. By the time the beans are ready to run the sunflowers will be a foot high, and the vines begin turning around it, and they both keep growing.

I have sunflowers in my garden now 10 feet high and bean vines reaching to the top. This plan has a three-fold advantage over the old way of sticking the beans. After the sunflowers have done service as bean poles, the seeds are gathered and stored away to feed the chickens in winter; the stalks are cut into proper lengths and put in a dry place for kindling wood.

Sunflower seed sells at a fancy price, and if I have any more than I need I have no difficulty in disposing of it. The large Russian sunflower is the kind I have, and many of the blooms are as large as a dinner plate. I am sure that farmers who give this crop a trial next year will find it profitable in every way.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

Jacksonville, Ark.

Welcome the Census Man

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

The data collected from farmers and published in the United States Census is quoted thruout the land by representatives in our legislative bodies, by newspapers, and by other agencies in an effort to influence the state policy toward the farming population. Much harm can be done in this way unless the farmers themselves take every means of getting for the enumerator accurate and reliable data regarding farming conditions. Most of our agencies presenting such information to the public have a sincere desire to see the agricultural population fairly treated.

The collecting of Census data is not in any way connected with the formation of schemes of taxation. It is an impartial and honest attempt to get at facts without any thought of increasing the farmers' burdens by taxation or any other means. The collecting of the material in the field is done very hurriedly by enumerators and this gives an additional reason for farmers being ready with the information desired when the enumerator arrives. It is true that the agricultural statistics given in the Census in the past have not been as useful as they might be. The co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture for the 1920 Census is remedying this fault to a considerable degree.



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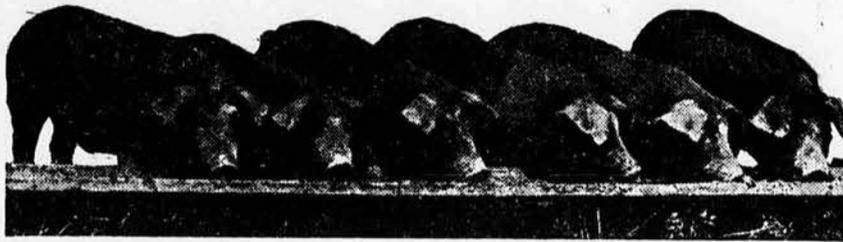
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Dry Lot Rations for Hogs

Fall Pigs Need Good Rich Protein Feeds

BY JOHN M. EVVARD



FEEDING protein supplements is much more imperative in dry lot than upon green pastures. The winter months, from December to April, are practically dry lot feeding months, the ground is frozen and there is no pasture at this time excepting possibly a little grazing on dry blue grass. All of the protein-supplying pastures are practically gone except possibly some of the winter ryes or wheats, and the hogman must largely depend upon the concentrated grains, root crops and protein roughages for hog feeding. For fattening, of course, much emphasis is to be placed upon the addition to corn and similar grains of protein and mineral supplements such as the meat products, skim milk, oil meal, soy beans, meal middlings, and their various combinations.

For the Fall Pigs

The shotes that have been practically grown during the summer time upon forage stand dry lot fattening remarkably well. The young fall pigs, however, which are just weaned, should be fed a ration much richer in protein and mineral elements than are these larger grown shotes. These young pigs respond gallantly when such foods as bran, sifted oats, roots, alfalfa hay, especially the leafy portions, are fed in conjunction with rich protein feeds such as the meat meal, or flax or wheat middling products. One has to supply what in the summer time is found in the pasture somehow in order to have young pigs grow well and be thrifty. Fall pigs do well when self fed on corn, tankage

and salt. Try it and be surprised with the results. Many of your countrymen have been astonished, and agreeably so. Allowing them to follow cattle is a most excellent means of economical production, combining as it does exercise encouragement with a succulent feed in the cattle droppings.

To insure that the hogs be healthy one must see that they are free from worms. The following worm remedies for hogs have been successfully used by the animal husbandry section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station, Ames, Iowa: Santonin, 2½ grains; areca nut, 1 dram; calomel, ½ grain; sodium bicarbonate, ½ dram.

These amounts constitute a dose for a 50 pound pig. To a 100 pound hog, two times as much; the 200 pound 3½ times and to the 300 pound, 5 times as much. Feed may be withheld for at least 24 hours before giving the above mixture, altho this is not so necessary as some may imagine. Repeat dose in eight or 10 days, if you wish to make sure most of the worms are expelled.

Pumpkins in season are a most excellent vermifuge, and are largely made use of by our most successful hogmen. A few pumpkins lend much to a prosperous worm-free swine husbandry.

Other Things Needed

This is to be kept before the pigs at all times, but must be kept under cover to prevent waste: Glauber's salts, or sodium sulfate, 3 parts; salsoda or sodium carbonate, 3 parts; copperas, or iron sulfate, 3 parts; common salt, or sodium chloride, 3 parts; sulfur, 1 part. This mixture when made up in large quantities should not cost more than 2 or 3 cents a pound. Use the common salt as a filler, increasing or decreasing, depending on the amounts the hogs are eating. It is well to omit the copperas when giving mixture to pregnant sows.

These ingredients may be supplied in separate compartments to very good advantage, thus giving the pig a chance to balance his mineral ration somewhat.

Various condiments such as charcoal, wood ashes, bone meal, air-slaked lime, soft coal, cinders, salt and other beneficial materials have been considerably recommended, the same being placed where the hogs can have free access to same. These condiments are undoubtedly beneficial; as the hogs eat but little of them, comparatively speaking, it may be well for the farmer to supply them. If wood ashes are available they are very beneficial as bone formers and muscle stimulants because in a thousand pounds of the unbleached ashes we find 500 pounds of calcium carbonate, pure limestone or chalk, 50 pounds of potassium and 5 pounds of phosphorus in addition to other materials. The phosphorus and calcium are both instrumental in bone forming, while the potassium performs a very useful function in the muscles and various organs of the body. If one does not care to go to the trouble of buying these condiments an abundance of wood ashes in conjunction with some corn cob charcoal, and possibly bone meal, will probably prove amply sufficient for most ordinary purposes. On corn alone, pigs eat more of such substance than when fed meat meal in addition; there's a reason for this.

Rapid and economical gains are emphasized in the dry lot fattening of hogs. The advantages of rapid gains are:

Less labor and care in putting on a hundred pounds gain; less risk from cholera and other diseases due to shorter period of feeding; money is turned over more quickly, meaning

ultimately greater profits; rapid gains are nearly always the cheapest gains; it makes everyone happy to see the hogs do well.

To insure rapid and economical gains in the winter the feeder should induce his hogs to drink considerable water. Ordinarily the hog drinks too little water in cold weather if some method is not devised to induce him to drink copiously. Warming the water and mixing with mill feed and tankage is an excellent way to get a maximum of water into the pig's stomach. The skim milk method can scarcely be excelled because skim milk contains 90 per cent water. Inasmuch as water is cheap and furthermore because an optimum consumption of it will cause the hogs to gain more rapidly and at least outlay of feed, it is quite essential that natural water drinking be encouraged. This word of caution is in season: Do not mix the entire ration with water; better feed the larger portion of it in the natural dry way. Imagine yourself eating nothing but soup; tiresome, irksome business to be sure, isn't it? Why not try one of these kerosene lamp heating waterers, that always keep the chill off the water, and never let any ice form. The men who have them swear by them. They are right in principle and surely the hogs appreciate them; that's a good sign of efficiency.

Warm beds are also essential. Do not spare the bedding. The hog suffers as much from the cold of winter as he does from the heat of summer, and he should be protected from both. The thin-skinned, lean or store hog, especially, in the winter time if permitted to shiver around undoubtedly burns up feed that would otherwise be converted into fat. The hog differs in this respect from the sheep, which has a warm coat of wool, or the horse with its shaggy covering of hair in that its bristles are not a very good heat conserving covering. The solution of the problem is to bed well in comfortable houses.

Better Light This Winter

One of the drawbacks every farmer is subjected to at times is night work. With some it is only occasional while with others it is regular, so to make this necessary work as easy as possible a good light is indispensable. Having to work at night with a poor coal-oil lantern, and probably a smoked chimney if there is any wind, is anything but agreeable. Again, with a strong wind the common lantern is very apt to be blown out any time.

It was after experiencing these difficulties on my farm for several years that I obtained one of the gasoline mantle lanterns I saw described in farm journals, and since then I have experienced no trouble whatever when I have work to do after dark.

It is only a very few farmers who can have electric lights in their barns, but even these are not useful when handling work away from the barn.

The lantern I have is of the two-mantle type and is protected by a mica covering which is indestructible. There is no smoke to smudge it, and being wind proof I can use the lantern any time and have a clear light with no danger of being left in darkness from its being blown out. My lantern gives a powerful, bright light and by hanging it up, the barn is lighted nicely.

For the farmer, one of these lanterns is one of the best purchases he can make as it represents an expenditure of only a few dollars and comes in very handy.

If desired, one of these lanterns can be hung from the ceiling in the house and will light any room very satisfactorily so it does not have to be used for outdoor work only.

I have been using my lantern for some time and like it very much. It also is very cheap to run and needs no cleaning of chimneys or trimming of wicks as the common coal oil lantern does. There is no extra expense for broken chimneys. Of course the mantles have to be replaced occasionally, altho they last indefinitely with proper and careful handling, and when they do need replacing they cost only 10 cents. My lantern gives a very bright light, I should judge some 10 or 15 times as bright as a good kerosene lantern. Some have to be generated with a torch when lighting while some light directly with a match.

Howell County. Rich Lucas.

**Nervous? Restless at Night?
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The Winter Care of Calves

Comfortable Quarters and Feed Insure Success

BY C. LARSEN

FEED is not the only important consideration. It is equally desirable to give calves a healthful and desirable home. Calves should not be crowded and there should be not more than four in each pen. Provide a stanchion for each calf. Stalls should be well bedded and dry and free from drafts. Good ventilation and light from the south should be provided. Avoid frosty roofs and ceilings.

It is important that the calf pens be placed to avoid too great variations in temperature. In many instances calves are exposed to a very warm place over night, then during the day when the remainder of the stock is turned out, the doors are left open. Such an extreme variation in temperature is sure to cause scrawny looking calves. Scours in calves are caused more often by unfavorable conditions and surroundings than by improper feeding.

Teach the calf to eat grain early. Calves are imitators. If an older calf, knowing how to eat grain, is in the pen with the smaller ones, they will soon learn to eat grain.

An excellent grain ration for little calves consists of 3 parts of oats, 1 part of corn and 1 part of oilmeal. Keep the grain fresh. Do not spill milk in it and have a sour manger. Let the calves have free access to fresh and clean water, and also to salt. The common idea that calves will drink too much water is a mistake. During the first four months little calves should not eat too much grain.

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

Do not feed a little calf more than about 8 pounds of milk a day in two meals, which may be increased as soon as the calf gets used to skim milk. At no time should the calf receive more than about 16 to 18 pounds a day, or a little more than 2 gallons.

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

Calves also should have free access to good hay. Upland wild hay and clover hay are excellent. If these precautions are taken the fall calves will be growthy and robust by spring and will do well on pasture at that time.

Graded Butter Prices Higher

The United States Department of Agriculture provides a butter-inspection service on the New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Minneapolis markets. This service is not compulsory, but it is valuable to producers or dealers who market butter of superior quality as the "official once over" guarantees the quality of the product and correlates it to its selling price. One day recently a 63-pound tub of butter at one of the markets scored 87 and sold for 50 cents a pound, or a total of \$31.50, as compared with another similar weight tub of butter which scored 93 and sold at 63 cents a pound, or for \$39.69. The higher-scoring butter commanded a gross price \$8.79 higher than that of its lower scoring mate. It pays creamery men to make the best grade of butter possible and then to market it on the scored basis in order to realize its full worth.

Care of the Milk Pail

There is no royal way to take proper care of the milk pail. It is a responsibility, requiring real care and labor, that should not be dodged.

Every morning when you finish milking, rinse the pails out with cold water. Then take some hot water and

soap powder and scrub them thoroly with a good brush. Be sure that all the corners and seams are well cleaned. After that, rinse out the pails with warm or hot water. Then scald them with boiling water or steam them if there is some way of getting steam. When you feel that they are absolutely clean turn them upside down on a rack to dry—over a heater or out in the sunlight.

When you are ready to milk in the evening, you will find the pails clean, dry, and sweet. The bacteria have had a very hard day of it. Handle the pails as carefully after the evening milking. When the fresh milk enters these pails, it will find a clean berth. In its journey to the factory, it should travel in cans as clean as the pails, for they should be as carefully cared for. You are thus producing better and safer milk which will be more valuable as food and as a source of income.

Ship Calves by Motor Trucks

Kansas City now has 30 motor express routes to the rural districts surrounding it. On Mondays every available truck is used hauling livestock to market for the farmers.

The "ship-by-truck" movement has found a ready believer in the farmer and the small-town merchant, truck men say. They have found trucking a quick, safe and profitable means of communication with the city, linking them with the stock markets and the wholesaler so conveniently that the "short haul" for the railroads has been all but eliminated.

One Monday recently more than 150 loads of hogs, cattle and calves were taken on motor trucks to the stockyards. Last year 66,436 hogs and 18,372 cattle and calves were marketed by motor truck. The record for the first half of the year, to June 30, was 39,832 hogs and 12,725 cattle and calves.

The trucks that marketed the hogs on the Monday mentioned traveled an average of 25 miles. The shortest haul was 6 miles. The longest haul was made by L. R. Stolfus, of Hartford, Kan., who believed he could "beat" the Emporia market, where he was offered \$20 a head for veal calves. He was paid \$32 a head here. It was a 12-hour trip for Mr. Stolfus, for he struck 80 miles of muddy roads, but he said he felt "well paid."

War Increased Dairy Exports

During 1914 the United States exported only 700 million pounds of milk in the form of butter and cheese and no condensed milk. The war worked wonders, however, in developing our foreign trade because of the curtailment in domestic supplies of the Allies and importations from pre-war sources. During 1919 the United States shipped abroad 620 million pounds of milk in the form of butter, 160 million pounds of milk in the form of cheese, and 1,770,000,000 pounds of milk as condensed milk, a total of 2,550,000,000 pounds of milk as dairy products used for foreign shipment. For comparison's sake these amounts have all been reduced to pounds of milk. Previously such exports were generally expressed in pounds of butter or cheese and cans of condensed milk.

Indicative of the fact that the United States did not supply foreign countries with all the dairy products it produced during the war, the factory production of butter during 1918 amounted to 793,289,301 pounds, while the output of cheese was 352,621,615 pounds, and the condensed milk total amounted to 1,675,477,360, enough of these dairy products being kept in the United States to provide for the domestic needs.

The first thing to do, if you have not done it, is to fall in love with your work.

The man who never knows where he stands will not be likely to stand anywhere long.



Get More Milk

Maximum milk production depends upon the ability of your cows' digestive organs to produce thorough assimilation of feed. Keep them in tip-top productive condition. With winter stabling and feeding they need help to resist disease and maintain normal milk yield. All animals need help at this time.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders

supply the needed laxative elements, the tonics and blood purifiers so necessary to keep your stock healthy. Insure healthy offspring, full yield from milkers; get rapid gain on packer stuff and keep work stock in first-class trim.

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Just written—128 pages. Most complete treatise on care and treatment of stock and poultry. By Dr. LeGear—27 years practicing graduate veterinarian and poultry expert. Send 10c today and we will mail it postpaid.

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Her Health Was Not Left to Chance

The cows that make the big milk records are well fed and well bred, to be sure. But, above all, they are in the pink of condition. The constant strain of heavy milk production will wear down the vitality of the digestive and genital organs in the best of cows, and the result is such ailments as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever. Any of these diseases can be successfully treated and eliminated with KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine. The medicinal properties of this famous remedy act directly on the organs of production and reproduction, putting the cow's system back to normal, healthy action. Feed dealers and druggists sell KOW-KURE; 60c and \$1.20 packages. Consider cow-health first, and your dairy will be a leader, and a money-maker. Our free treatise,

"THE HOME COW DOCTOR," will give you valuable pointers on how to treat and prevent cow diseases. Ask for your copy.

Dairy Association Company
Lyndonville, Vt.



Health Pays!

This perfect three-year-old Jersey has a yearly milk record of 17,793 lbs. Nothing short of 100% health would make such a record possible.

Try raising the health standard of your cows; it will increase your milk profits.

Think and Work Together

This is an era of strife and turmoil. Old customs and methods are changing. Every week brings its new problems—first the world war—and then in rapid succession followed necessary restrictions on the use of food and fuel. Then the League of Nations and strikes of the steelworkers, longshoremen and others. And now with winter upon us, we are facing empty coal bins and restricted train service and shortened hours for handling increased business.

But our problems are mutual. And now as never before the farmers of the West should keep informed on what is happening in the industrial world, where no one can say what will happen tomorrow. We must all work together in helping to solve our problems. The only way the farmers can do this is by keeping posted and by thinking together and working together for a solution for the common good of vexing problems.

In spite of the fact that the price of print paper has doubled and trebled, and the cost of everything else that enters into the making of a worthwhile farm paper has very greatly increased, we are trying to "ride the storm" without asking our subscribers for a higher subscription rate. We will not raise the rate unless it is absolutely necessary. But to make both ends meet it is imperative that our friends who have not already renewed their subscriptions do so at once for another year at least. So please turn to the address label on the cover of this week's issue. It will show when your present subscription expires. If it is in the near future won't you please sit right down now while the matter is fresh in your mind and renew it. Everyone hopes that before another year is out industrial conditions thruout the country will have settled back to something like the good, old normal times. But in the meantime we want to keep our family circle together. For our part we will try harder than ever to make it well worth while for every one of our friends to join with the other subscribers who are voluntarily renewing their subscriptions.

I was back home from Washington for a few days during the recess of Congress and have been much gratified with the fine lot of letters received with voluntary renewals of subscriptions. These letters contain cheering words of appreciation and encouragement for the future. They furnish an inspiration for trying to give subscribers even a better paper than we have in the past.

But the renewals of subscribers too busy to write, is sufficient evidence that our efforts to make a real farm paper are meeting with hearty support. During the next week I hope that many more renewals will be received from my friends who have merely neglected to see from their address tags that their subscriptions will soon expire. All of us appreciate your hearty support in years gone by, and hope we shall continue to merit it for a great many years to come.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Might Weaken the Firm

Two brothers once ran a store in a small Western town, where they had quite a large trade in wool on barter. One of the brothers became converted at a revival and urged the other to follow in his footsteps.

"You ought to join, Jake," said the converted one. "You don't know how helpful and comforting it is to be a member of the church."

"I know, Bill," admitted Jake, thoughtfully, "an' I would like to join, but I don't see how I can."

"Why not?" persisted the first.

"What is to prevent you?"

"Well, it's jes' this way, Bill," declared Jake. "There has got to be somebody in the firm to weigh this here wool."

Deliberate much before saying or doing anything, for you have not the power of recalling what has been said or done.

More Egg Mash
Poehler Mercantile Co. Distributors.—Adv.

Bees for Every Good Farm

More Honey Should be Produced Next Year

BY J. H. MERRILL

NEARLY every farm should have a few hives of bees, and when handled properly they will prove a good investment. There are several races of bees found here in the West. They are principally the Black, or German bees, Caucasians, Carniolans, Italians, Goldens, and, last but not least, the Hybrids. Each one of these different races has individual characteristics, some good and some bad. With some of the races, the bad points overbalance the good, thus making that race unsuitable for honey production in our state.

The Black, or German bee, has probably been in this country longer than any of the other races. It is commonly spoken of as the native bee, altho this is not true, as honey bees are not natives of this country. They were introduced into New England in 1638, and on account of their long stay here have come to be known as native bees. In spite of having been here for so long, they are not particularly well adapted to this country. They are less prolific than the Italian bees; are very cross; build a great many queen cells, and, therefore, swarm often. They are not very good at cleaning up their hives or resisting moths. They are not resistant to European foul brood, which is one of our worst brood diseases of bees. They are very excitable, and run wildly about on the combs when the hive is opened. This, together with the fact that the queen is not marked differently from the workers, makes it very difficult to locate her on the frame. Their good points, however, are that they cap their honey white, making a very fine looking product, and are said to stand the winter well. The fact that they have been here since 1638 would seem to bear out this point.

The Caucasians

The Caucasian bee varies in color, but closely resembles the black bee. It is said that some of them show yellow bands on the abdomen somewhat similar to the Italians, but most of them are dark gray with a metallic blue cast in the drones. This race of bees has a great many good points. They have not been in this country very long and have not been tried out as thoroly as the black bees. They were introduced into New York in the year 1880. They are the gentlest race of bees known. They cap their honey white; are good workers; defend their hives well against robbers; winter well, and, generally speaking, are very desirable bees. The disadvantage of this race of bees is that they use an abundance of propolis in the hives, sometimes almost closing entire entrances. In addition to their habit of propolising the hives, they use burr and brace combs lavishly. As they closely resemble the black bees in color, it is very hard to tell when they are purely mated, and hybrids from this race are not as gentle as the pure bees. A great many beekeepers are loud in their praise of the Caucasian race, and it may come to find a more prominent place than it now occupies.

The Carniolans, like the Caucasians, are very gentle bees, and like them also they have not been tried out here

long enough for us to know just how valuable they are going to be. These bees are dark colored, and when seen in a group appear to have a bluish color. However, when examined closely this bluish color is accounted for by the fact that the wings are iridescent. The body of the Carniolans is more definitely gray than the Caucasians. These bees are very prolific, the queen continuing to lay even after the honey flow has ceased. On account of their prolificness they swarm excessively. They are very good workers, cap their honey white, and pass the winter well. They do not run about on the combs when the hive is opened as do the black bees. The most serious facts against them are that they swarm excessively, and that they resemble the black bee so closely that it is hard to tell when the matings are pure.

Italians are Popular

The most popular and most successful race of bees in this country is the Italian. They combine a great many of the good points of the other races, while many of the faults of the others are lacking to a very large extent in this popular race of bees. The typical color is for the abdomen to be marked with three transverse yellow bands, and are usually spoken of as being leather colored Italians. The workers are the best indication as to the purity of the race, as the drones and queens are likely to vary a great deal in their color markings. The Italian bees do not cap their honey as white as do the first three named bees, nor are they as prolific as the Caucasians and the Carniolans, but they are much more so than the German bees. They are ordinarily gentle, but even in this respect they do not equal the Caucasians or Carniolans. However, they are good workers. They defend their hives well against robbers and against moths. They are very resistant to European foul brood. In fact, whenever this disease occurs, the treatment recommended is to replace the queen in the diseased colony with an Italian queen. The Italian queen will cease brood rearing when there is a dearth of nectar, which fact is often valuable, as she will stop producing bees that will not take part in any of the work, but merely be consumers. The fact that these bees winter well, are of such a good disposition, protect their hives from enemies, and especially that they are resistant to foul brood, makes them the most satisfactory race of bees that we have in this country, and the ones to be recommended generally.

The Goldens are Italian bees, which are distinguished by having five bright yellow bands on the abdomen instead of three. These bees have a great many characteristics of the regular Italian, and resemble them so closely that it would be hard to distinguish them from the characteristics of the regular three-banded Italian bees. Reports as to their value vary, some reporting that they have exceptionally good results from the use of these bees, while some claim that the disposition is not pleasant and that they are not good workers. Until these bees have been more thoroly tried out, it will be

well to stand by the standard three-banded Italian bees.

The so-called Hybrid bee may be a cross between any two races, but in this country it usually refers to a cross of the Black and the Italian. It is one of the commonest bees found in timber, box hives, or any other place where the strain has been allowed to deteriorate. These are very variable in characters, but mostly they combine a few bad traits of the others, and then add a few more bad ones of their own.

The fortunate thing about beekeeping is that the race of bees in any colony can be changed in a short time by killing the original queen and introducing another of the desired race. Before long, then, the colony will all be of the same race as the new queen.

Concrete in Cold Weather

Anyone familiar with concrete work must have noticed how much more rapidly concrete hardens in warm than in cold weather. Heat hastens the hardening of concrete, while cold retards it. When the temperature falls below 50 degrees the retarding effect of cold becomes particularly noticeable, and as the temperature approaches freezing the effect is very marked. The general opinion is that freezing will not injure concrete that has had an opportunity to harden for at least 48 hours under favorable conditions. However, it is a better practice to protect the concrete from freezing for four or five days.

In mixing concrete when temperatures are below 40 degrees the sand, pebbles and water should be heated. Cement forms only a small volume of the materials in any batch of concrete and need not be heated. A simple method for heating sand and pebbles is to bank the materials over an old culvert pipe, a section of smokestack, an old boiler shell, or some other metal cylinder, and kindle a fire inside. Sand and pebbles should be heated separately to prevent them from becoming mixed, resulting in inaccurately proportioned concrete. They also should be raked over frequently so that particles on the edge of the pile will be warmed. A temperature around 150 degrees is considered satisfactory. On large jobs it is customary to use steam for heating materials.

Water may be heated in a large kettle or boiler or by steam. Sometimes water is heated by building a fire under a coil inserted in the pipe-line supplying the mixing water. As in the case of the other materials, 150 degrees is regarded as satisfactory.

Frost, snow and ice should always be removed from the forms before concrete is placed. It is desirable that concrete have a temperature of at least 80 degrees F. when placed in the forms. This makes it necessary to deposit the concrete immediately after mixing, and the work should be so planned, with sufficient help available, to make this possible.

As soon as concrete has been placed in the forms it should be given some sort of protection so as much heat as possible will be retained. For inside work concrete usually is kept warm by heating the room with oil stoves, coke stoves, commonly known as salamanders, or some other form of stove which will furnish considerable heat without smoke. Outside work requires close attention to prevent concrete from freezing. Corners and projections must be given special care. Coverings of canvas or straw are often used for protection. Manure must not be placed directly on new concrete, but may be used, provided that some means, such as a layer of building paper or roofing material, is used to prevent it from coming in contact with the concrete. Protection should be continued four or five days.

Forms must not be removed until the concrete has been carefully examined to determine whether it has hardened sufficiently. This can be accomplished by pouring hot water on the concrete or heating it in some other way. If frozen the heat will soften it by thawing the ice in it. Frozen concrete can hardly be distinguished from properly hardened concrete. It will often ring when struck by a hammer, so this test cannot be relied upon.

Children should be taught a sense of money values thru a share in family responsibilities and a knowledge of costs.



Let's Keep More Bees. The Work is Interesting and Can be Carried on Easily With Other Lines of Work on Any Good Farm.

New Hog Barn at Manhattan

BY G. C. WHEELER

A central hog barn providing farrowing pens for 40 sows, ample storage space for feed, hay, straw and crates, an office, room for herdsmen, heating plant, water system and other modern conveniences is just being completed on the animal husbandry farm of the Agricultural college at Manhattan. Hogs have been the last class of livestock to receive attention in the matter of adequate housing on the college farm. Realizing that the hogs were poorly housed as compared with other classes of stock at the college, the legislature last winter appropriated \$10,000 to build and equip this modern hog house. Only a little work remains to be done, and it is expected that the building will be in use by December 15.

The new hog barn, is located on a southern exposure with its longest dimension north and south. It has a monitor type of roof and sunshine windows, which insures there being plenty of sunlight in the pens at the farrowing season. The building is 152 feet long by 40 feet wide at its greatest width. It consists of a central section 32 by 40 and two wings, each wing being 50 feet long and 32 feet wide.

The central section is two stories in height. More farrowing pens may be added by extending the wings and the building will still be well proportioned. On the ground floor of this central portion are two feed rooms, one for shelled corn with a capacity of one and one-half carloads, the other of half this size for sacked feed. A well finished office, heated by a furnace, is located in the front of this part of the building. There is also a shower bath and a toilet on this same floor. The central section has a drive-way from front to back, and conveniently located to it is a hand-operated elevator for hoisting feed and other material.

The second floor of the central section is intended for storage of feed, crates and straw with the exception of a small room 16 by 9½ feet to be occupied by the herdsmen. This room, like the office below, is well finished and heated from the furnace in the basement. Since experimental work requires frequent weighing of the pigs, a scale is placed on the ground floor just off the central driveway. A fourth of this central part of the building is excavated, providing room for the hot air furnace, a hot water heater, and coal bin. The hot water heater supplies coils under two of the farrowing pens. The object of this device is to warm the floors of these pens when sows are to farrow in cold weather.

Each of the wings, one running north, the other south, from the central section, contains 20 farrowing pens. Four different kinds of floors have been laid in these pens for the purpose of making comparisons of their relative desirability. Four of the pens are floored with coked brick, four with creosoted wood blocks, 12 with concrete on a cinder base, and 20 with concrete over hollow tile. There are three rows of pens and two alley-ways in these wings. The partitions of the middle row of pens are anchored by using concrete inserts into which bolt-heads slip. It is planned to use these pens only during farrowing time in the spring. During the remainder of the year the partitions will be taken out and stored in the central section of the building, leaving a clear space 16 feet in width, the full length of the wing. A litter carrier runs thru both alley-

ways in each wing. Water hydrants are located at both ends of each alley-way. The side walls of the wings are low and of double wall construction, thus insuring warmth. Ventilation is provided thru hinged windows in the monitor part of the roof.

Twelve acres of alfalfa directly back of the building will provide pasture for the growing pigs. This is fenced in acre lots arranged in such a way that one central lane leads to the hog barn.

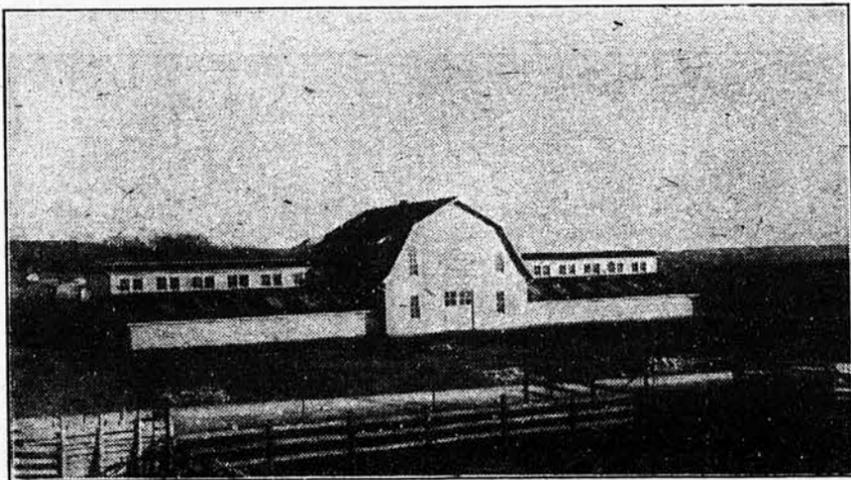
This new hog barn is probably one of the most modern hog plants in the state and will be a means of trying out some of the up-to-date ideas in swine housing.

Calves on Grain Rations

Work has recently been done at the University of Missouri to determine the earliest age at which calves can be taken off skimmilk and still continue to make normal gains. The general plan has been to wean one group of calves at five months, another at four months, another at three months, and a fourth group at two months. Both before and after weaning, the calves were weighed and measured every ten days and the weights and measurements compared with normal weights and measurements for the breed. Success has been attained by weaning both Jersey and Holstein calves at five months, at four months, and at three months, and practically normal gains were obtained in almost every case when the calves were taken off a skimmilk ration at the age of 60 days.

The plan followed has been to get the calves to take a good ration of skimmilk with some hay and grain as soon as possible. For the first two weeks after birth a small calf such as a Jersey should receive from 8 to 10 pounds or 4 to 5 quarts of milk daily. This should be fed in two or three feeds a day. A large calf such as a Holstein may be given 10 or 12 pounds daily. When the calf is 2 weeks old it can be changed gradually from a ration of whole milk to one of skimmilk by substituting an equal amount of skimmilk for each portion of whole milk removed. The plan of substitution is based on the supposition that the farmer can get a limited amount of skimmilk. A complete substitution can be obtained in a week or 10 days. When this substitution has been completed a medium-sized calf should be receiving about 12 pounds of milk daily. From this time until 2 months old a calf should receive from 12 to 15 pounds of skimmilk daily, depending upon the size and condition of the calf. During this period the calf must be taught to eat hay and grain. The calves on experiment were fed liberally by this plan until about 55 to 60 days old at which time they were taking an average of about 1 pound of grain daily. The amount of skimmilk was then reduced a half and the amount of grain and hay somewhat increased. About a week or 10 days later the rest of the skimmilk was withheld provided the calves were doing well. At this time the calves were about 65 to 70 days old and were receiving a ration made up entirely of alfalfa hay and a grain mixture.

During the last eight years Kanred wheat has produced an average of 4½ bushels more an acre than the standard Turkey variety.



New Hog Barn Just Completed at the Kansas State Agricultural College. It is 152 Feet Long and 40 Feet Wide and is Well Arranged.

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FREE TRIAL OFFER

Gold Medal Brand Molasses fits hogs and cattle for "top market" quicker, better and cheaper—stock like it—just fine for milch cows.

CUTS FEED COST 35 TO 50 PER CENT

One Gallon (33c) Gold Medal Brand Molasses EQUALS ONE BUSHEL OF CORN. Stock eat all kinds of roughage when mixed or sprayed with Gold Medal Brand Molasses— aids digestion and stimulates appetite.

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contains the natural elements necessary to fatten stock and keep them in prime condition. Over six pounds of sugar to the gallon and when mixed with silage or sprayed on roughage you get a feed far superior to any prepared feed you can buy at big saving.

Gold Medal Brand Molasses

makes ALL feed better. Your profits will increase right away—no waste feed—stock eat it up clean. You can mix your own feed—utilize every pound of roughage—cut down on your feed bills and have healthier, stronger and fatter stock.

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We take all the risk. Send in your order for a barrel today. Feed Gold Medal Brand Molasses as directed for 80 days—you be the judge—if you are not getting better feeding results—fatter and finer looking stock—if you are not entirely satisfied in every way—simply tell us so—you are not out one cent—we will refund every cent you have paid.

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Accept our liberal guaranteed trial offer and watch your live stock profits grow and your feeding cost drop.

Feed Molasses —Cut Your Costs

Simply send name today for facts concerning this money-saving, successful method of feeding.

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Please ship _____ Barrels of Gold Medal Brand Molasses subject to your guaranteed 80-day trial offer.

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We want one exclusive representative in each locality to sell the new Melinger Extra-Ply, hand made tires. Guarantee Bond for 8000 Miles. (No seconds). Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Do not buy until you get our Special Direct Prices. Write MELINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO., 927 Oak St. Kansas City, Mo.

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Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market

Cuts your feeding costs. Have bigger pigs, fatter hogs. Get them ready for market in far less time. You can do it. Prove at our risk that Milkoline is the surest farm money maker known.

Guaranteed Trial Offer We will ship you a barrel, or a barrel. Take 30 days—feed half to your hogs and poultry. If not absolutely satisfied return the unused part and we will refund every cent you paid us—no charge for the half you used.

Milkoline has a base of Pure Modified Buttermilk to which essential fats and acids are added. Milkoline comes in condensed form. Will keep indefinitely in any climate. Will not mould, sour or rot. Flies will not come near it.

2c a Gallon For feeding mix one part Milkoline with 50 parts water or swirl and feed with your usual grain foods. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and makes more pork per bushel of grain. Stop buying buttermilk of uncertain quality. Use Milkoline and you will always be sure of uniform acidity, and at a cost of 2c a gallon or less when fed as directed. Many users say Milkoline their hogs and poultry assimilate all their feed.

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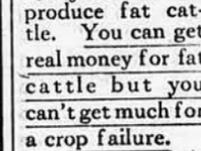
Will your farm show a profit from fall to grass—or are you going to be without a silo again this winter? Feeding tests have proved that two herds of steers weighing the same amount at the start produced the following results when one was fed dry fodder, and the other ensilage. The lot fed dry fodder weighed 438 pounds per head at the end of the test; the cattle fed ensilage weighed 670. The difference is 232 pounds.

That difference on a car-load will pay for our silo the first year. The fact is you pay for our silo every year whether you buy one or not.

With our silo you can always be absolutely sure of ensilage and ensilage will produce fat cattle. You can get real money for fat cattle but you can't get much for a crop failure.



438 LBS.



670 LBS.

LOCK-JOINT CEMENT STAVE SILO



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Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Company

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When writing advertisers mention this paper

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You know what a long, hard job it is to grind farm tools on a grindstone. Or how expensive it is to take them to town for sharpening.

Here's how quickly the



will sharpen the following tools right on your farm without drawing the temper.

- Disc Harrows—a whole set in 2 1/2 hours.
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The secret is in the wonderful DIMOGRIT wheels of the "Hummer." They sharpen 25 times as fast as grindstones. Pedal the "Hummer" like a bicycle—no pressure required; no water or oil to cool the steel. The head swivels, making the most awkward tool easy to grind—a one-man job.

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Send 25c, Stamps or Coin, for a DIMOGRIT pocket hone. See for yourself how quickly it puts a keen edge on your jack-knife and kitchen knives.

The National Grange Meet

Farmers Hold a Big Conference at Grand Rapids

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS from many states who attended the recent meeting of the National Grange in Grand Rapids report that it was one of the most interesting sessions ever held. The programs were of unusual excellence and many instructive addresses were delivered by prominent persons. Among the speakers were John C. Ketchum, national lecturer; N. P. Hull, past national lecturer; Senator Thomas H. McNaughton; Mrs. Dora Stockman; H. L. Wilson, national master; Harry Caton and others.

At the close of the session an election was held which resulted in the choice of the following officers: Master, S. J. Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y.; overseer, B. Needham, Lane, Kan.; lecturer, John C. Ketchum, Hastings, Mich.; steward, Clark Baumgarner, Fife, Mont.; assistant steward, O. L. Martin, Plainfield, Vt.; chaplain, W. W. Deal, Nampa, Idaho; treasurers, H. L. Wright, Indianapolis, Ind., and C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; gate keeper, F. A. Rogers, Meriden, N. H.; Ceres, Mrs. F. L. Hunt, Napa, Cal.; Pomona, Mrs. John McSparran, Furness, Penn.; lady assistant steward, Mrs. L. J. Taber, Barnesville, Ohio; member of executive committee, T. C. Atkeson.

Next Meet in Massachusetts

By unanimous vote it was decided to go "somewhere in Massachusetts" for the meeting of the National Grange in 1920. In 1920 the celebration commemorating the 300th anniversary of the coming of the Pilgrims will be held in Massachusetts, and New England insisted that the National Grange be held there. Oregon and Kansas will both ask for the 1921 meeting.

The National Grange in its meeting at Grand Rapids emphasized its position on many national questions now affecting the interests of the United States. In the report of the Committee on Agriculture adopted by the Grange it insisted that the next Secretary of Agriculture should be a practical farmer.

The invitation of President Samuel Compers of the American Federation of Labor that the Grange participate in a conference called by the Federation to meet in Washington December 13 brought out a heated discussion. The invitation was declined and the following reply adopted:

"The National Grange declines your invitation to attend conference in Washington, December 13."

Favors League of Nations

The Grange in adopting the report of the Committee on Peace placed itself on record regarding the peace pact in the following language:

We recommend first, the establishment of a League of Nations.
Second, that we support the right of the United States Senate to carefully analyze the treaty and League of Nations now before it and, if in its judgment the welfare of our nation demands it, to insist upon such reservations or amendments as may be needed.
Third, we insist that this great question is not partisan, but a United States problem, and urge the Senate of the United States to confine itself to the merits of the question.

The Temperance Stand

The Grange in all its departments has been one of the great factors in the 50 years' fight for temperance and sobriety. The committee on temperance made the following specific recommendations:

1. We recommend that each subordinate Grange make an earnest effort to commemorate January 16, the day on which the 18th Amendment becomes effective.
2. That we express our appreciation to the members of Congress of the United States for their prompt repassage of the dry enforcement bill over the President's veto.
3. We recommend that every State Grange use its influence to secure the adoption of law enforcement legislation sufficiently stringent to secure obedience to law.
4. We urge our citizens, everywhere to give their voice and support only to those men who, regardless of party, publicly announce their adherence to the principles of sobriety and decency and who fearlessly maintain the majesty of the law.

Postal Improvements

In regard to postal improvements the Grange urged:

1. That rural routes and service discontinued during the war be reestablished and new rural routes created.
2. That the mileage of the routes be not unduly increased.
3. That funds for maintenance of roads over which routes work be not used on state roads.

4. That there be a low flat rate for public library books sent over the rural routes.

The Grange reaffirmed its stand for woman's suffrage and urged State Granges in states not already having woman's suffrage to support it.

Co-operation is Indorsed

Resolved, That the Grange, by co-operative buying and selling, do what it can to lower the price of commodities to the consumer, "without any war on any class of industry";

That the Grange appoint a committee to study the various co-operative systems in existence for a period of a year, and next year to recommend a system for the National Grange to adopt;

That State Granges take the initiative in securing co-operation among farm organizations to obtain legislation which is in accord with the desires of farmers.

Economy

The Grange urges a cessation of present reckless expenditures of national, state and local affairs. With the dollar worth about one-half of its pre-war purchasing value, expenditures are hard to check. The plan for a budget system, pending in Congress, is a step in the right direction. An equally strong condemnation should be expressed against personal extravagance and reckless expenditure.

Corporation Control

The right of the government to control all trusts and corporations is fundamental and the Grange demands that such organizations shall be subordinated to the interest of the public, and operated without extortion or exploitation. We insist that profiteers, speculators and corporations injuriously controlling prices and the supply of necessities of life should be severely punished, not only by fine but by imprisonment as well.

In wartime, price-fixing may have been necessary. In peacetime, the Grange regards all government price-fixing as unjustifiable and indefensible.

The Land Bank

The Grange opposes any amendments to the Federal Land Loan Bank Law, which tend to decrease its usefulness or efficiency, or increase the cost to the borrower. We oppose the taxation of land bank bonds, as this would necessarily increase the interest rate. We believe the law should be amended so that the individual borrowers when they desire to do so may deal directly with the bank, if living where there is no local association.

Military Affairs

We are opposed to militarism, universal military training and a large standing army. We deplore any effort to develop in America a cause of authority which has its sole excuse in a shoulder strap and any tendency in thought which would substitute armed force for moral ideals. The invincible character of a citizen army when armed with justice and Americanism has again been demonstrated. We oppose the substitution of the preparedness of might for the preparedness of right.

Representation of Agriculture

Approximately one-third the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. More than one-quarter of the national wealth is invested in farm enterprises. Agriculture is entitled to a far larger representation than has been accorded in the past in such public offices as have to do with shaping policies as well as in those which deal directly with agriculture. Adequate representation should be insisted upon. The Grange opposes the continued domination of these vital interests by men who neither rightly understand nor justly estimate American farming and American farmers.

Concerning Nationalization

While recognizing the evils of uncurbed power growing from swollen fortunes in the hands of unscrupulous and ambitious individuals, the National Grange declares that in the government of a free democracy is lodged ample power to curb all such evils. We declare our opposition to government ownership and to nationalization of business and industry unless clearly required in the public interest. We favor the safeguarding and protection of every right of private property on the broad ground that only by the full development of the right of private property can there be perpetrated the full measure of individual initiative and emula-

tion upon which a democracy is based and by which its future is assured.

Industrial Controversies

If industrial controversies are settled by increasing industrial wages and decreasing industrial hours of labor, farmers must not be held responsible for the resulting increases in cost of necessities of life. If industrial wages are increased and hours of industrial labor are decreased these changes will influence farm wages and farm hours of labor in the same way and still further decrease farm production and increase farm costs. Increasing wages and decreasing hours also add to the cost of distribution which in turn is paid by the consumers. The National Grange insists that no settlement of industrial controversies can be fairly made without taking into account the effect of such settlement on the greatest of all industries—agriculture.

Co-operation in Farming

"Co-operation" is the most important thing in the social and financial development of both the agricultural and industrial affairs of community, state and nation. None the less is co-operation important in the rank and file of business.

The time is at hand—the time is here—when the farmers of this land will practice co-operation in marketing. The doctrines of the Golden Rule and the principles of co-operation are akin and in fact alike.

The doctrines of the Golden Rule and the principles of co-operation may in many cases be misinterpreted—yet nevertheless, they are all written in the same language of common justice and practical fellowship between man and man.

The rightful rules and basic principles of co-operation are as old as the Garden of Eden, as systematic as the structure of the Temple of Solomon, as plain as the Ten Commandments upon the tablets of stone, for co-operation is but another wording of the Golden Rule stripped of the robe of selfish interests and left outstanding and upstanding in the true sense of the words of The Man of Galilee.

The Missouri state board of agriculture has issued a new bulletin entitled "Co-operation and Marketing," which will be mailed free on request.

He Shot Low

Some men were telling stories one night recently of famous shots and how many quail, partridge, ducks and other birds had been killed at a single discharge. After listening to what seemed exaggerations by different narrators, a stranger said:

"I went into the field one day to try gunning. The only game discovered was an immense flock of crows. I should say there were 10,000 in the flock. When I was not more than four rods away the crows rose in a solid mass. I fired both barrels, and how many do you think I killed?"

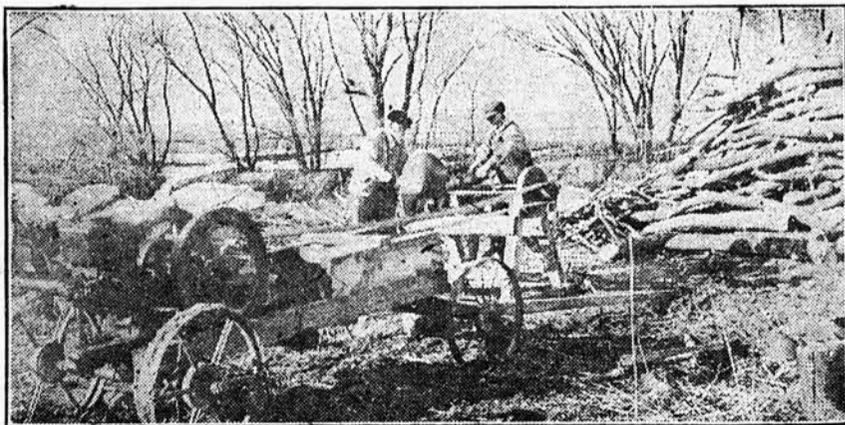
Different guesses were made by the party, ranging from 20 to 100.

"Not one," said the stranger, "but I went out with my brother to look for the results, and picked up 4 bushels of legs. I had shot a little under."

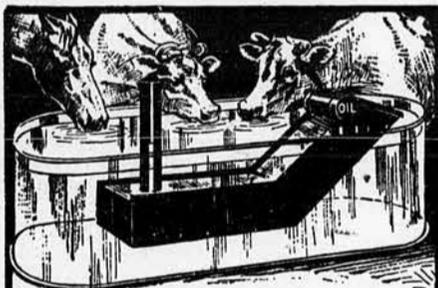
Fuel, and a Power Saw

The world is too old for a man to spend much time cutting or sawing wood by hand when a power saw can do it so much easier. At least that is the idea of most Kansas farmers who have timber. There is but little work by hand any more in most communities; the era of power sawing is here.

Power saws work rapidly, and do the work very cheaply—it is a crime for one to spend the time required to do this labor by hand when a saw will do it so easily. A big pile of stove wood can be made in a short time.



Sawing Wood on a Kansas Farm; Power is Being Used Generally in Working up the Fuel Supply This Year.



Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater

Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns from 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. Any child can operate it with safety; no sparks, ashes or smoke. The heating chamber is entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

Empire Non-Freezable Hog Waterer

Made of heavy galvanized iron—large capacity (70 gal.); drinking trough on outside where hogs can reach it; oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm for 2c per day. An abundance of fresh, clean water at right temperature. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.



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Special offer to farmers willing to show our Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for price and special offer.

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Perfect, new tires all sizes, non-skid or plain, fabric or cord. Prepaid on approval. 8000 to 10,000 Miles Guaranteed
80,000 Customers. Catalog Free. Agents Wanted.
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808 Service Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Capper for Co-operative Buying

Co-operative buying and selling of food and other necessities is the means which Senator Capper of Kansas would have Congress employ in reducing the cost of living in the District of Columbia.

Backed by the indorsement of the Senate District Committee, Capper intends to urge early action on his bill providing for the incorporation in the District of co-operative buying and selling societies on the so-called Rochdale plan, which has been in successful operation for more than fifty years. The bill will be urged as a measure distinct from the recommendations to lower the living cost in the National Capital which Senator Ball of Delaware is contemplating on behalf of the subcommittee that investigated food prices during the last session.

Capper's bill is on the Senate calendar ready to be called up for consideration. In view of the legislative situation in the Senate, however, it must wait until after the Christmas holidays.

Thousands Successful

Thousands of such organizations are in successful operation in the United States, Capper points out in his report on the bill. Thirty-three states have provided special laws facilitating the operations of these institutions.

"The annual business of the co-operative wholesale and retail organizations in England and Scotland runs between 500 million dollars and 1 billion dollars a year, with accelerating rate of advancement, while some 4 millions of the families of Great Britain have enrolled themselves among the ranks of co-operators," the report states. "The result of the work in England has been in the highest degree beneficial to those engaged in it, and to the community considered as an entity.

"Those who have taken part have been able to minimize their living expenses and successfully to meet the stress of recent events. The community has been steadied in that it possessed millions of persons who had a direct stake in the welfare of the whole country thru their possession of property held in common with so large a percentage of the entire population.

Have Fought Trusts

"The operations of the societies in England have not been limited merely to the distribution of food. Manufacturers of clothing have been established on large scales, and in certain instances the great powers of the trusts have been successfully met by these associations of the common people.

"Notably has this been the case with regard to the manipulations of the manufacture of soap. When the trust controlling this manufacture in England refused to sell the co-operative institutions they established their own manufacturing plants, marking their own brands, and to assist in such production, purchased thousands of acres of land in Sierra Leone, where they grow palm trees and produce palm olive oil on a great scale.

"The problem of the purchase of tea has been met by the ownership of tea plantations in Ceylon and elsewhere, and its transportation has been carried on in fleets of vessels owned

by the great co-operative associations. "The history of co-operative institutions in France, Switzerland, Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Hungary has been of like successful character.

"Many instances of notable success may be referred to in this country. The mine workers' organization has been the starting point in many co-operative undertakings, particularly in the state of Illinois, undertakings which have been achieved with a large measure of success. The state of Wisconsin, by the way of illustration, is filled with co-operative creamery undertakings. The Farmers' Co-operative association of Nebraska is, at the present time enjoying a business largely as a producing agency of more than 100 million dollars a year.

"The organizations, co-operative in character, in the whole United States, run up in number into the thousands, 33 of the states of the Union have provided special laws facilitating their institutions, the District of Columbia being one of the relatively few backward jurisdictions."—Washington Times.

Dry Fodder Good for Silage

In reply to numerous inquiries on the feeding value of dry corn fodder in comparison with the fodder used as silage, H. H. Kildee, head of the animal husbandry department of Iowa State college says that the fodder put into the silo makes better feed than the dry fodder.

Many of the farmers have followed the practice of filling their silos with dry fodder after the silo has been emptied or nearly so. In almost every case the fodder will need the addition of considerable water to make good silage. The water may be put in the fan-box of the ensilage cutter. Many farmers, however, pump the water directly into the silo.

Silage made in this manner is not so good as that made from green corn. Cattle like it and do well on it. It is reported that last year farmers filled their silos as many as three times with dry fodder. The fodder was cut at the same time as the corn for ordinary silage and was left standing in the field until needed.

New Livestock Record Building

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association is building, in Kansas City, the handsomest building in America devoted exclusively to the affairs of such an association, and one of the very few owned by the livestock associations themselves. The building ready for occupancy, will cost in the neighborhood of \$125,000. It is being built of reinforced concrete, will be faced with Carthage limestone and the wood for interior finish will be black walnut.

On the main floor will be the lobby, a club room, and offices for various officers of the association. A feature of the building will be the big work room on the top floor, which will be the full size of the building (50 by 100 feet) without a pillar or support in the room.

The location of the building at 11th and Central streets is convenient to car lines, to the stock yards and to the hotel and retail districts.

\$77.50-One Week's Catch

By a 14-Year-Old Boy

Last winter one boy near Greenwood, Nebr., during the week his school was closed, trapped and sent us skins for which we paid him \$77.50. At this year's prices, his week's work would have made him over \$100.

One Farmer Sold over \$3000 of Muskrats

Last season one Nebraska farmer and his boy sold us over \$3000 worth of Muskrat Skins from two ponds on his farm. This year the same number would bring him over \$4500.

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We are the largest hide and fur house in Nebraska and one of the largest in the entire Northwest. We are manufacturers and tanners and can afford to pay the very highest prices. We are within easy reach of any trapper in the West or Northwest and your shipments reach us quickly and in good condition.

We charge no commission, we grade your furs honestly, and we always pay all we quote. Letters from many of our shippers tell us that we often pay at least one-third more than they received from houses farther East or South.

(4) **Big New Lincoln Trapper's Guide Free**

It tells the kind of traps to get, where and how to set them, what kind of bait to use for various animals, how to kill and skin, and how to ship to get the highest prices. With this book anyone can make a success trapping. Get this Book, our Price List and Shipping Tag—and you're ready. Send your name today.

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WE BOTH LOSE MONEY HIDES IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES TO T. J. BROWN

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Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 25c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$ 8.00 to \$10.00 No. 2, 24c. (as to size) No. 2, \$ 7.00 to \$ 9.00

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

Trappers Making Big Money Now

Kansas trappers should write immediately to the pioneer Kansas fur buyer for top prices regardless of the size of your shipment. Less overhead expense, less heavy advertising bills and other big expense enables us to pay top prices for Skunk, Muskrat, Civet, Wolf and all other furs. Prices by return mail.

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Highest Market Prices Always HIDES Paid for Furs, Tallow, Wool and HIDES

Green Salt Cured Hides, No. 1, 29c. Horse Hides, No. 1, \$8.50 to \$11.00 No. 2, 28c. No. 2, \$7.50 to \$10.00

Prompt payment and satisfaction assured. Send for shipping tags and price list.

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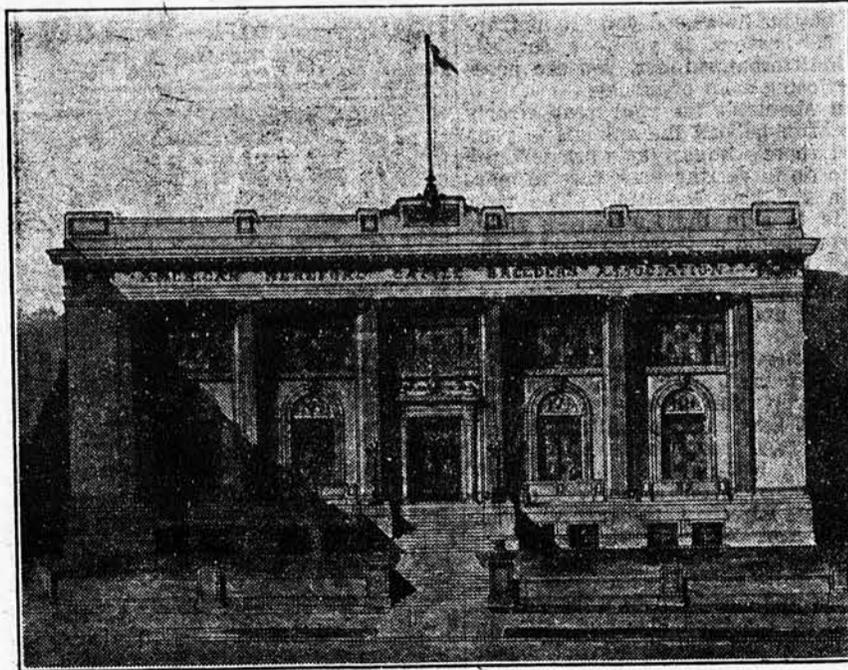
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WE CHARGE NO COMMISSIONS

We charge no commission whatsoever for handling your furs—and we send you spot cash the day your shipment is received.

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Before shipping a single fur to anyone, send for our price list, market reports and shipping tags, all furnished FREE. Our information is worth money to every fur shipper.

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We buy your horse hides, cow hides, calf skins, etc., and assure you highest market value. From your cow and horse hides we make fur coats, robes, etc., at money saving prices. Be sure to get our free catalog, hide quotations and shipping tags. Buyers of Hides etc. Since 1891

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This season's prices are breaking all records. Unless you get far more than you ever did, it isn't nearly enough. You'd be surprised what your furs are actually worth. Get our price list. See for yourself.

We're paying the top. Don't take a cent less. Ship to Omaha, the big centrally located fur market of the great Midwest. Hunters and trappers, every where, are reaping unheard-of returns from our old reliable house.

Don't fail to get our list. We want all the furs that highest prices and honest trading can buy. There's a big surprise coming IF YOU WRITE TODAY. So don't wait—don't lose money. Send NOW for list and tags. Post card will do. Mail it quickly.

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You get years of wear—more service—more value from a coat or robe made from your horse or cow hide and its costs you less than a cloth overcoat or robe.

Save \$25 That's the least you save on a fur overcoat, usually more.

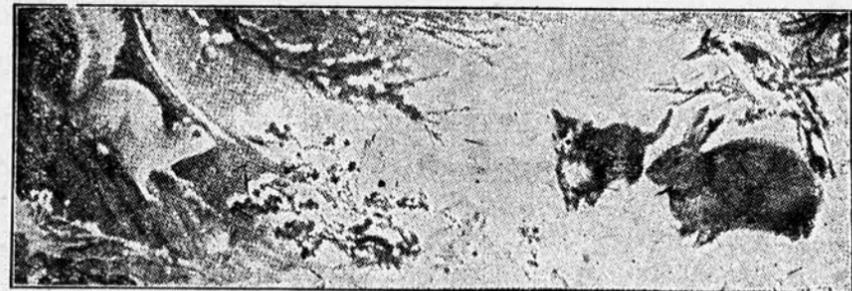
Send today for our book which illustrates coats and robes we make from hides. With it we will send samples of linings and our valuable little book on "Proper Care of Hides." Write today.

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How to Ship Furs to Market

Errors in Stretching and Packing are Expensive

BY EVELYN MIDDLETON



EVERY trapper needs definite and adequate information on the proper way to stretch furs. Slipshod methods often cost the trapper a great deal of money, while a careful following of the approved directions always means an increase in the value of his furs. Perhaps the first thing you should know about stretching is which furs should be stretched fur side out and which pelt side out. The following guide is correct: Stretch these furs fur side out: Coyote, wolf, fox, marten, fisher, lynx, cat and wolverine. Stretch these furs pelt side out: Muskrat, mink, skunk, opossum, civet, otter, ringtail cat, house cat and white weasel.

Stretch these furs as nearly square as possible: Raccoon, bear, badger and wild cat. Beaver should be stretched round.

Steel Stretchers Best

Many trappers use board stretchers of the home-made variety, and these, if shaped carefully, are sure to give a moderate degree of satisfaction. Many times, too, it is impossible to get any but wooden stretchers, and hence necessity often dictates their use.

But steel stretchers easily have proved themselves the most desirable of all. These stretchers are so constructed as to allow the air to circulate thru the skin. Not only does this hasten the proper drying of the fur, but it also prevents molding and mildewing setting in, which often happens when skins are stretched tightly over boards.

Steel stretchers are adjustable and can be fitted accurately to the different sizes of skins. Sharp notches on the side of the stretcher hold the pelt securely in place and assure its drying in perfect shape. Every trapper should have a good supply of these improved steel stretchers; they are light and strong and may be carried very easily. Steel stretchers do away with the danger of over-stretching or under-stretching. If a pelt is stretched too much the quality of the fur is damaged and its value consequently lessened. If the fur is not stretched enough before it is thoroughly dry, a good part of its value is lost, too, for very little stretching can be done after it is dry.

Stretching "Open" Furs

When skins have been taken off open, as is done in the case of raccoon, bear, badger and wild cat, the proper way to stretch them is by lacing them to a square frame. The edge of the hide is tightly sewed to the frame and the skin drawn tightly on all sides. Beaver should be stretched round and a hoop is the best thing for this purpose. The skin should be fastened to the hoop at four equally distant points and then the slack parts taken up by sewing the skin to the hoop with a large sacking needle.

If, in stretching the cased furs, you have good stretchers and put the proper side out you will be sure of satisfaction. It takes no longer to follow the correct directions; in fact, the proper methods add speed to your efforts. And they make your trapping profits bigger.

After your pelts have been properly stretched and dried, be sure to make up your bundle the right way. This is a simple matter of following a few well-known rules for proper bundling. Many trappers are careless about this and their carelessness costs them money. The fact is, it takes no longer to bundle your pelts the right way than it does to do this the wrong way—and the right way is reliable insurance against disappointment.

There are scores of mistakes ordinarily made by trappers in packing

their furs. Some trappers neglect to see that the furs are entirely free from all surplus meat and fat. That is a serious mistake, for the meat and fat not only add to the shipping weight but also invite early decomposition.

Some trappers, out of pure ignorance of the right way to do it, pack their furs pelt side to fur side, or just put them into the bundle indiscriminately. The right way, however, is to lay each skin flat and fur side to fur side.

Many a well-stretched skin is injured by the trapper rolling or folding it under the idea that it will improve its appearance. No skins should be rolled or folded with the possible exception of the larger ones such as bear, beaver, otter, and wolf, which must be folded in order to make a neat and compact bundle.

Another error in packing trappers often commit is to place one fur inside another. This may be convenient and help make a better bundle, but then there is the danger of the small fur being overlooked; besides, this practice has a tendency to shut the air out.

Trappers often wrap each skin separately, under the impression it will be better guarded. Give your furs plenty of air and it will help to take them thru transit in better condition.

Never Use Wire

In packing the bundle the smaller skins should be placed in the center of the bundle; mink, especially, should be placed in the middle of the bundle. Then the furs should be tied securely with stout cord. Some trappers use wire in tying up their pile, and the wire often cuts into the outer pelts causing considerable damage.

Don't put your furs into a sack that is full of holes. Don't just tie up one end of a good sack into which you have put the furs, but sew it up, and then you'll be sure that your furs won't be stolen or lost thru accident in transit. There should be a list of contents and your name and address clearly written on a card inside your bundle; on the tag outside your bundle also put your name and address and the fur house to which you are shipping.

It isn't hard to avoid these common mistakes of packing and it certainly is profitable to pack furs the right way. You will find it pays to do the thing right.

How To Prepare Pelts

No matter how good you are at trapping fur-bearers, if you're a careless and indifferent skinner, you are needlessly losing a lot of money.

You shouldn't let your real efforts cease after getting the animals in your traps; there's important work left for you to do in getting your furs to market in the best condition. The first step is to skin the fur-bearers right, and you should be thoroly versed in the correct methods.

Skinning has two main divisions—"casing" and taking the pelts off "open."

The following animals should be cased: Muskrat, mink, skunk, opossum, coyote, wolf, fox of all kinds, civet, house cat, lynx cat, ringtail cat, fisher, marten, otter, wolverine and weasel.

In casing, begin at the root of the tail and cut the skin down the back of the hind legs. Rip the skin carefully from the hind legs. Slit the tail part of the way up and remove the tail bone. With a sharp knife cut the skin loose about the eyes and nose. Then suspend the carcass by the hind legs and with an easy, downward motion work the pelt

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loose, turning the fur side in as you peel it off.

Cut the tails off opossum and muskrat, as they are worthless, but leave them on all the other animals. The head should never be cut off; always skin and stretch it carefully. The feet may be cut off rats, raccoon, opossum, skunk, civet, foxes of all kinds, mink, marten, fisher, ermine, but such animals as bears, mountain lions, wolves and wolverines should have the feet skinned out to the ends of the toes. Always remove the bones from the feet and also the tail bones in wolf and red fox. Often when the bone is left in the tail of red fox, the tissue around the bone disintegrates and decomposition sets in. If you use these precautions it will increase the value of your furs.

Skins of raccoon, badger, bear, wildcat and beaver should be taken off open. Cut them down the center of the belly from the mouth to the tail, and slit down the back of the hind legs and the inside of the front legs. Work the skin off gradually and evenly.

After you have removed the skin from the carcass, you should scrape the pelt clean of all excess meat and fat. In scraping do not use a sharp knife and be careful not to cut thru the hide. If you scrape too closely it will injure the roots of the furs. Also remove all mud, burrs, and dirt from the fur. When the pelts have been skinned and thoroly cleaned they are ready for the stretchers. Stretching should follow as soon after skinning as possible.

How to Trap Foxes

Old trappers know that the fox nearly always will show marked interest in anything that looks like the remains of a campfire. Usually, too, he will dig around in the ashes, doubtless entertaining the belief that something in the way of food has been left there by his enemy—Man.

Therefore, when out trapping fox it is a good plan to make a bed of ashes. On this bed of ashes place scraps of meat, being careful not to touch the meat with the bare hands, for that would give it the human scent and scare away the quarry.

Bait the ash bed three or four times, allowing the foxes to visit it unharmed. Then set your trap, carefully covering it with the loose ashes. Next burn a little grass over the place where the trap is set to make the place look natural. Stake the trap securely or else have a good clog on the end of your chain. Then put fresh bait near it, using leather gloves in this, as well as in previous operations.

The fox, satisfied by reason of previous visits that the ash bed is a fine source of supply, and a safe one too, will be almost sure to spring the trap.

Another good place to make a fox set is on logs or saplings that bridge streams, one trap at each end. Then if the first one fails to catch him you still have a chance with the second.

In all operations for fox, be careful that you do not let the human scent get either on traps, food baits, or scents.

Home Tanning of Skins

When it is desired to preserve the skins of wild animals which have been shot or trapped, these may be tanned either with the hair on or off, as desired. Hair can be removed from hides by soaking them in tepid water made alkaline by lye or lime. The following recipe for a tanning liquor is supplied by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture: To each gallon of water add 1 quart of salt and 1/2 ounce of sulphuric acid. This mixture should not be kept in a metal container. Thin skins are tanned by this liquor in one day; heavy skins must remain in it longer. They may remain in it indefinitely without harm.

When removed from this liquor, the skins are washed several times in soapy water, wrung as dry as possible, and rubbed on the flesh side with a cake of hard soap. They are then folded in the middle, hung lengthwise over a line, hair side out, and left to dry. When both surfaces are barely dry, and the interior is still moist, they are laid over a smooth, rounded board and scraped on the flesh side with the edge of a worn flat file, or a similar blunt-edged tool.

In this way an inner layer is removed and the skins become nearly

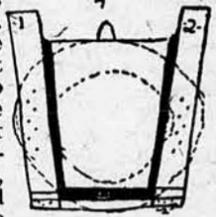
white in color. They are then stretched, rubbed, and twisted until quite dry. If parts of a skin are still hard and stiff, the soaping, drying, and stretching process is repeated until the entire skin is soft. Fresh butter, or other animal fat, worked into the skins while they are warm, and then worked out again in dry hardwood sawdust, or extracted by a hasty bath in gasoline, increases their softness.

A Trap Boys Can Make

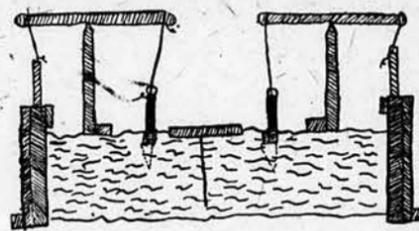
I have had much success with the trap which these drawings illustrate and feel sure that many of the young readers of your paper would like to build a similar one. It is made from a hollow log about 3 feet long with about a 5-inch hollow in it. I prefer to make the trap double, because one end may be used for live bait. (For example, young chickens may be left in one end as bait for chicken catching rats.) The trap will not injure either your bait or any animal caught in it.

First saw thru the middle of the log just enough to get below the hollow. Next insert a piece of screen wire or tin with holes in it and nail a piece across the top of the saw mark to strengthen the log. Now make a door about 4 or 5 inches

of some thin wood. The wedge shape should make it fit snugly between two side blocks. The blocks must be at least 1/4 inch thicker than the door, and are to be nailed on to the end of the log. Next nail two thin pieces to the top of the side blocks, one in front of the door and one behind it. Then nail on two thin pieces a little wider than the blocks for door facings. A nail driven partly in just below the door will help to keep it from wedging. This finishes the door, and the next thing to do is to bore a 1-inch hole 10 or 12 inches from the door in the top of the log. Now erect an upright with a wedge-shaped top about midway be-



tween the door and the trigger hole. The wedge shape upright and the notch in the top lever steady the trap. I have caught rabbits, cats, rats, chickens, quails and a civet-cats in these traps and other animals could be caught. Of course a box could be used instead of a log, but I prefer the log. Norman, Okla. David V. Phillips.



Thousands of farmers have solved the problem of poultry feeding partially by employing what heretofore has been considered a waste product—the carcasses of wild animals trapped for their pelts.

Cooked-and-ground meat has been recognized for some time as a good food for poultry, but inasmuch as the meat thus treated was usually domestic, it was scarce and its use was therefore limited.

Now a great many farmers have tried out using the carcass of skunk, fox, wolf and other animals that have no value to man as edibles and whose carcasses a few years ago were left to bleach in the fields to be pecked at by crows.

These animals make a very presentable poultry feed when ground fine and cooked thoroly, and the farmer who has ever trapped at all should bear this in mind as an added incentive this year when good prices seem to be looming on the fur horizon.

Animal food for hens in some localities has proved a marked success. Poultry thus fed, experimentors found, continued to lay even in the dull seasons, when other hens, not so fed, ceased production.

Thus any eggs laid by meat-fed hens must be considered as so much extra profit, for the food costs the farmer nothing, except the time he spends in grinding and cooking it.



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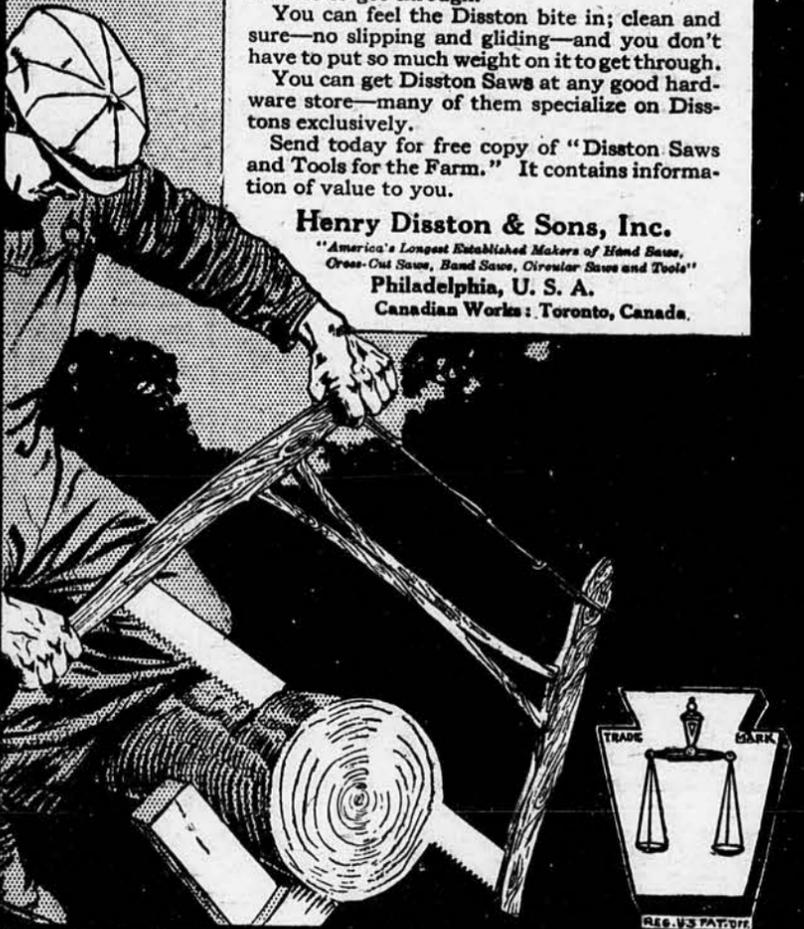
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Liquid Diet in Plant Life

For the most part plants take their food in liquid form. Carbon and oxygen, which are essential elements in plant development, are absorbed thru the leaves in the form of gas, but the oxygen taken in this way is used for other purposes than food, while both carbon and oxygen also enter the plant organism in soluble form by way of the roots. Consequently, it is easiest to think of plant life as existing for the most part on liquid foods. This means that all fertility elements must be in a watery solution before they can be assimilated. This is important to remember for in buying fertilizers one is sometimes told that a given fertilizer contains a certain percentage of nitrogen when, if the whole truth were known, it would be found that a portion, perhaps, of this particular fertility element is present in a quite insoluble form or in a form that is so slightly soluble as to render it unavailable for a long period.

The presence of moisture in the soil in just the right quantity is a matter of supreme importance if cropping is to be successful. There must not be too much water, for if the soil is choked with moisture, air is forced out of the spaces between the soil particles and air is quite as important a factor in plant growth as water. Plant roots pick up oxygen from the soil air, and in the case of legumes, says the Farmers' Guide, thru the assistance of certain bacteria growing on the roots, nitrogen is also absorbed in this same manner.

It is surplus moisture, so to speak, which fills the air spaces to the detriment of plant growth. This surplus moisture is the sort that drains away in case drainage is properly taken care of, either thru natural or artificial means. If this be not the case plants which have secured a foothold will turn a sickly yellow and either die or make but feeble growth. Such are veritably, suffocated for want of air. The moisture which plants need most of all and that which serves most effectively to bring to them in solution the life supporting foods upon which they grow is that moisture which works up thru the soil from the "water table" below, quite after the fashion of oil ascending thru a wick. As this water rises by capillary action from the reservoir of the "water table"—or that "level" in the soil below which water will not drain away—it picks up such fertility elements as are present in soluble form and brings them to the upper portion of the soil where the roots of growing plants are awaiting them.

The presence of moisture in the soil is a matter which can be regulated within certain limits and it must as a rule be regulated to gain desirable results in cropping. Artificial drainage hastens the speedy elimination of surplus water, while cultivation serves to check undue loss of this capillary moisture thru evaporation. With the amount of moisture under fairly definite control and with plant food present in water soluble form, he who tills the soil may have confidence that Nature will do her part in the matter of plant nutrition.

Grange Indorses Capper Bill

The National Grange has instructed its Washington representative to use all efforts in favor of the Capper-Hersman bill which if passed will clear up any question there may be in the interpretation of present laws

on the subject of co-operative marketing by farm organizations. Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota is chairman of the House Judiciary committee where this bill is under consideration. Chairman Volstead has an enviable record of service in the House, one big item of which, his clean, clear-cut prohibition legislation, commends him to every member of the Grange and of every farmer organization that thinks and works as the Grange does. He will welcome letters from farmer organizations, and farmers generally on the subject of the Capper-Hersman bill to make co-operative marketing legal beyond the prosecution or persecution of over-zealous city minded prosecuting attorneys.

Big Future for Poultry

BY H. H. JOHNSON

I think the 1920 census will bring out some interesting facts about poultry. The 1910 census didn't seem much interested, but with Missouri talking of 101 million dollars income for a single year and Nebraska claiming 53 million dollars for last year, I feel that the government will give poultry some recognition. I am hoping that it will dignify poultry raising and people will not feel when they are raising poultry that they are classed a good ways down the line. I have always had the feeling that a fellow when he started to raising chickens felt that he was down and out of everything else. He also felt that everybody looked upon him as a has-been. If we will study the fellows that are making big money in poultry such as U. R. Fishel, the prosperous farmers who are still raising poultry and ourselves, as father began it after he had lost out in most everything else, we will find that we took up poultry raising as a last hope. Persons have to be driven to it and if they are in the least prosperous, they will not raise poultry. A great many make use of it during the drouth season to keep themselves out of debt, but once crops come back and they can drop poultry raising they leave it, so I hope something will come out of the census statistics that will dignify poultry farming and will encourage poultry raising.

Dates for the Tractor Shows

The dates for the tractor shows at Kansas City and Wichita now have been so arranged that there will be difficulty for farmers to be present at both places. Present indications are that there will be a large attendance at both shows.—The tractor show at Wichita will be held February 9 to February 14, and the Kansas City show will be held February 16 to February 21. All who are interested in tractors should make their plans to see the excellent exhibits that will be at both Wichita and Kansas City.

Lumber from Farm Timber

A considerable amount of lumber is being sawed this winter in Eastern Kansas. High prices are forcing the best possible use of the local supply. In some sections along the river and creek bottoms there are large trees; many communities have hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber which easily can be harvested. This is a good time to do the work.

When cutting cordwood, choose those trees which the woodlot can well do without. This will improve the character of the stand and increase the returns of the future.

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



Hauling the Logs to the Saw Mill; This is a Scene in Wilson County, Where Some Good Sized Trees May Be Found.

Saving and Conserving

In these days of high prices for all purchased articles, with scarcely no signs of a let-up in the immediate future, the tendency of the average buyer is to go slow in the purchase of necessities and to make what he now has render service for a while longer. Applying this thought to farm-operating equipment, it means that the thrifty farmer will repair much of his old equipment, where he would ordinarily buy new. He will also take better care of his implements to make them last longer.

While the farmer is receiving a much bigger price for his products than he did previous to the world war, his production and living costs have risen accordingly. In the case of farm machinery, for example, much as he needs modern equipment to replace the man labor that is too high priced or impossible to get, he is limited in the amount he is able to purchase because of the large investment involved. He is buying more freely than he once did, it is true, but not as much as he would like to if the expense factor was not so great.

Because of the high cost of farm machinery, therefore, the idea of taking better care of what is already in use on the farm is becoming more and more important and is receiving increasingly greater attention. Here we have one of the big secrets of thrift—saving by conserving.

An oft-repeated saying—and one that has now become a well-established fact—is that more machinery rusts out and rots out on the farm than wears out. For that reason, saving by conserving farm machinery means not only keeping it in repair but properly housing and protecting it from the weather at all times when not actually in use.

If the annual waste of farm machinery resulting from improper care and housing, which amounts to many millions of dollars, could be stopped, and that saving put into new equipment, it would go a long way toward providing the farmer with all the new stuff he needs.—Power Farming.

Draining Farm Land

A landowner should look upon drainage purely as an investment. Will the improvement pay him a satisfactory interest on the outlay? His land is his business capital. He has invested a certain sum in it and must look to the produce of the land for returns. Therefore, he must weigh carefully the problems which have to do with the cultivation of his land, for these problems sustain a most intimate relation to profit and loss. Successful farming demands right methods of plowing and cultivating; it demands the maintenance of the supply of available plant food in the soil and the preserving of satisfactory physical conditions. These results can be secured only by means of drainage which removes the surplus moisture from the soil. It has been found that tile drainage is better than surface drainage.

Formerly when arable land was cheap and abundant, a farmer did not make an effort to bring into cultivation those portions of his farm which required the expenditure of time and labor to reclaim from surplus water. But conditions and land values have changed. Now a progressive landowner regards every unproductive acre as a source of annual loss. He pays taxes upon it, fences it, and loses time and money when he endeavors to plow and cultivate adjacent land.

Of the many factors that enter into this question of drainage as an investment and that must be figured upon, there are two prominent ones which have a direct bearing on the profits, not for one year only, but for a series of years. This is true because a tile drainage system, which has been installed under the direction of a competent engineer, should, under average conditions, remain serviceable for several generations.

The two principal factors to be considered are:

1. How much will the productive capacity of the land be increased?
2. In what ways, and how far, will there be a saving in labor and cultivation and in the work of general farm management?

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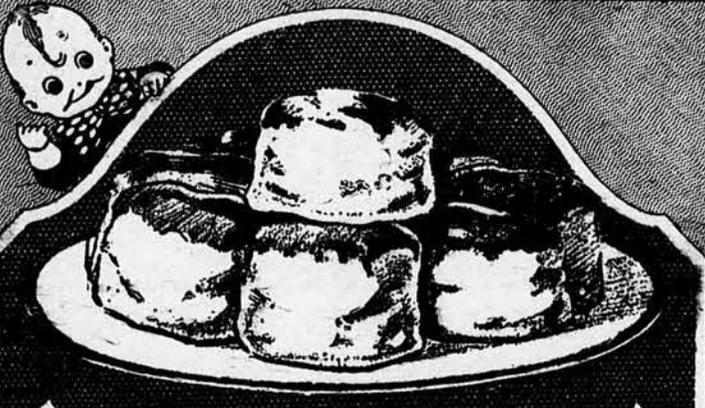
These gloves are just the thing for fall and winter automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable. We purchased a large supply of these gloves to give to our readers, and we want you to write for your pair today.

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.
Enclosed find \$.....for which enter my subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me a pair of gloves postpaid.

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Absolute certainty—more than the usual raising force—with the moderate price you pay for CALUMET—make it decidedly the most economical of leaveners.

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Try it! Drive away bake-day failures. Reduce baking expense. Have most delicious and wholesome bakings.

BEST BY TEST

Let's Conserve Winter Fuel

Coal Shortage Makes Special Precautions Necessary

BY JAMES W. BECKMAN

COAL shortage and health make special precautions necessary at this time. The shortage of coal and its high price have only been accentuated by the great coal strike. Economy in the use of coal is a necessity, not only on account of prices, but on account of a limited supply. You may feel that you have economized in the use of coal just as much as you well can and still keep warm and comfortable. Very likely you have; but here are some suggestions, which, if you haven't used them, will enable you to be more comfortable and economize still further in the use of fuel.

Air Must be Moist

With humidified air in your room, you can be more comfortable with a much smaller consumption of fuel than in a room which is deficient in humidity. Dry air is not only an insulation against electricity, but also against heat. Air needs moisture to transfer the heat along from one particle to another, and for the air to be an efficient distributor of heat it must have a sufficient amount of humidity. A room properly humidified requires much less fuel to maintain its temperature than a dry room.

A room heated to 65 degrees with moist air is more comfortable than a room heated with dry air to a temperature of 70 degrees. The reason is that air which is too dry interferes with the normal radiation of the body. Many people find it necessary to heat their rooms to 75 degrees or 80 degrees simply because the humidity of the air is considerably below what it should be.

When the air in a room is so dry that it warps books and the furniture begins to dry out, it is entirely too dry

for the best health of the occupants.

If your heating system does not provide means for maintaining proper humidity of the air in the room, it is necessary to use pans of water in order to evaporate sufficient moisture. Wicks or cloths dropped into the pans and extending over the edge or over a cross-piece on the pan accelerate the evaporation. It takes a little time and trouble to keep the pans filled, but freedom from colds and generally better health more than repay the effort. The discomfort caused by excessively dry air lowers both the mental and physical efficiency of a person. For the sake of comfort, no less than economy of fuel, the air in the room must contain a sufficient amount of moisture.

How to Increase Humidity

If your heating system provides a means of humidifying the air at the same time it heats it, it will not be necessary to place pans of water with wicks in various parts of the house. In most warm air furnaces there is a means for humidifying the air, and the water pan must be kept filled so that at no time it will become dry.

With furnaces that heat by the circulation of air currents, as some of the pipeless furnaces do, it is easy to maintain an even degree of humidity as well as of heat in every part of the house from one central register. With the winter just before us it is well to keep these things in mind and live scrupulously up to them, not only for the saving of fuel, which is necessary in view of the serious fuel situation, but as a protection against colds, influenza, and other kinds of sickness which are likely to follow if the air is not properly heated and humidified.

Team Work Brings Results

Farmers Must Co-operate in Order to Succeed

BY L. M. GRAVES

NO COLLEGE would think of sending a single man out to buck a football team from another college. No one man, however powerful, could oppose the organized drive of 11 men, however scrubby a team they might be. It would be absurd to suppose that he could. Twenty men even—20 husky 200 pounders—unorganized, unknown to each other, without a leader, could not stop a reasonably good high school "eleven." Harvard would be afraid to play Vassar without having organized and drilled a team. And team is singular. It is not eleven men.

No Show for Individuals

Each individual farmer has been trying to go it alone and buck an organized market single handed. And it may be inspiring heroism, or pitiful ignorance, but it is not good policy. It is not good business. The farmers need team work to buck the market. This is one reason why farm products do not sell as well as they might.

The middlemen who buy and handle farm products are organized. The packers, the great grain dealers on the boards of trade, the cotton factors and exporters all represent large aggregations of capital so organized in each case that they have the power of naming the price of farm products in the market.

This point is worth thinking about. Who announces the daily quotation on hogs and cattle? Not the farmers or their representatives. It is, in effect, the packers. Who determines the price of corn at Chicago? The big elevator men—the "Big Four," it is said.

Who fixes the price of cotton? The speculators on the exchanges. For the price paid the farmer is generally based on some "future" quotation—the price of "March" or "May" cotton. All this is not necessarily evil or monopolistic on the part of the middlemen. But the point is that they in each case make the offer. They make the offer, thru the local buyer of livestock, grain or cotton; and the farmer can accept it or take his stuff home.

Labor has found out already that one man, with meager resources, cannot compete with a large capitalistic concern. The isolated laborer cannot deal successfully with the large employer. Therefore labor has organized unions and has established the principle of collective bargaining.

That is they let the union make the agreements with the employer as to wages and hours. In union is strength. The union can get better terms than individuals, because all the individuals will pull together to enforce its demands when necessary. Now much as we may deplore industrial warfare; much as we may believe labor unions must be subjected to regulation; nevertheless we are convinced that organization in the labor field has come to stay and that labor will not give up collective bargaining.

Suggestions for Farmers

In this there are some good suggestions for the farmers. They individually are but little better prepared to compete with capitalistic middlemen, than are single laborers to compete with capitalistic employers. When a farmer is offered \$1.92 for his wheat or 28½ cents for his cotton he cannot usually afford to refuse even if he knows the stuff is worth more money.

How do farmers make it possible for themselves to quote the price to the middlemen? How do they turn the fables and fix the daily quotations themselves, instead of waiting on the dealers and speculators? It is done by organizing. Farmers organize co-operative corporations whose business it is to market the products of their members. These co-operative associations receive the product from the growers, and put it in condition to sell to good advantage. Then they put a price on it; and if they can't get that price one place they send it somewhere else. Or they ask for offers. And if the offers are unsatisfactory the association is in position to hold the stuff till it can be sold to better advantage. "United we stand; divided we fall."

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Stop! Look! Listen!

Hundreds are killed, thousands injured annually in Kansas alone, through accidents at RAILROAD CROSSINGS. Most of these accidents are due to carelessness on the part of automobile drivers and COULD BE AVOIDED.

Your life and the lives of your family are your dearest possessions—are they not worth a moment's precaution on your part? If you will STOP, LOOK and LISTEN whenever you cross a railroad neither your name nor the names of your dear ones will ever feature the newspaper headlines as being the principals in the latest railroad disaster.

In order to promote the public safety of all automobile owners this organization is putting on a vigorous educational campaign to teach people of the state to use due care at railroad crossings. A letter has gone out, or will go shortly, to every automobile owner in the state urging caution at railroad crossings.

Accompanying this letter is a pledge card which will place you on record as one who will use necessary care in this matter. If you have mislaid your card or if you have not received one, and if you favor this movement, as you surely do, pledge yourself to use due caution at railroad crossings, in a letter to W. H. IMES, PRESIDENT.

Let Your Motto Be "Safety First"

The Kansas State Auto Trades Ass'n
Headquarters, Topeka, Kansas

Winter Work With Concrete

Concrete work to be done during fall and winter months should be so planned that outdoor work is completed first. If possible the walls of the building should be erected in the fall when little, if any, protection against cold is needed. With the structure enclosed interior work may then be done later.

Foundations require little protection against freezing other than that afforded by the earth walls of the trench. This, however, should be excavated before frost penetrates the ground and protected from freezing by a covering of straw, canvas or some other material. After concrete has been placed in the trench it should be covered from two to five days if temperatures are likely to fall below freezing.

Concrete blocks, fence posts, water and feed troughs and many other needed farm improvements may be made during the winter, in the house basement or in some room in the barn where artificial heat is not required. Concrete dairy barn floors and mangers, concrete horse stalls and floors, hog house floors, and in fact concrete floors of all descriptions, may be successfully placed in cold weather. One section of a floor may be placed at a time and the remainder of the building kept in use while concreting is in progress. Livestock housed in the structure will then help keep the temperature moderate and lessen the danger of freezing.

When winter work is planned, sand and pebbles should be hauled in the fall before the pit freezes and stored under cover near the proposed job where the moisture in them is not likely to become frozen.

Sanitary Floors

Dairymen everywhere are tearing up rotten plank floors and replacing them with permanent sanitary floors of concrete. When building a floor it is important to have a plan to follow. Most manufacturers of steel barn equipment furnish plans for their customers. These should be followed closely, as changes in steel work necessitated by mistakes in concrete work are expensive. When a new floor is to be laid in an old barn, the width of the feed and litter alleys and mangers will depend, of course, on the space available. Preparatory to concreting a barn floor, all refuse must be cleaned out and the area then graded to the required level, allowing for the final thickness of concrete. The soil should be thoroughly compacted before concrete is placed. A fill of gravel, cinders or crushed stone is desirable but not necessary if good underdrainage exists.

Forms should be of smooth lumber, free from defects, and should be rigidly braced in line and set to proper grade. The stall curb usually is placed first. It should be not less than 4 inches thick and usually is about 6 inches high on the stall side. Upright supporting stanchions are of several types. Some are attached to anchors which are set in the curb, while others are embedded in the concrete. The latter type must be set in line and carefully plumbed in the forms before concrete is placed. One manufacturer has devised a clamp which bolts over the curb and supports the stanchions.

Feed and litter alleys usually are placed after the curb, and following these the stall platform and manger.

Stall Platforms

Stall platforms should be pitched about 1 inch from the curb toward the gutter. When stalls are erected, after the concrete platform is placed, holes about 6 inches in diameter must be left in the platform at intervals equal to the width of the stall, usually 3 feet 6 inches. After stall partitions are erected these holes are filled with cement mortar which is sloped up about 1 inch above the floor level to keep liquids away from the steel, thereby protecting it from rust. By using a manger pattern the feed trough can be easily and evenly finished.

The mixture recommended for barn floor work consists of one sack of Portland cement to 2 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of pebbles or broken stone. The sand should be clean and well graded in sizes running up to 1/4 inch. Pebbles or broken stone should be clean, hard, and range in size from 1/4 inch up to 1 1/2 inches. One course construction is recommended, which means that the whole thickness of con-

crete is placed in one operation. In no case should the concrete mixture be leaner than 1:2:4. The surface of the manger should be finished smooth to make cleaning easy and provide a satisfactory surface for the cattle to eat from. The litter and feed alleys should be finished with a wood float which will leave an even but gritty surface. Alleys should be pitched toward a gutter draining into a concrete manure pit or cistern.

The principles of construction are the same for other types of floors. By closely following the directions interior floors may be laid successfully during the winter months. The Portland Cement Association, 111 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill., has a number of booklets which contain helpful suggestions for farmers planning concrete work this fall and winter. Booklet No. 115 contains instructions for concreting in cold weather, No. 140 furnishes directions for proportioning, mixing and placing concrete, No. 141 contains information on building foundations, No. 134 gives instructions for making concrete fence posts, No. 142 tells how to build troughs, tanks and cisterns. Have you these booklets? If not, write for them.

The Balance Wheel

BY T. C. ATKESON

The present time is one of national and world hysteria. The howl over the high cost of living is an example of this hysteria. This is not saying that there is not a problem of high costs, for the problem is here with us, but there is no reason for this matter becoming acute just at this particular moment, more than there was for acute trouble to arise from it a month, two months, or six months ago. That is the hysteria of the situation. It appears to be a wave, a ground swell, and we cannot help believing that it has a hidden cause, can be traced to hidden propaganda, not perhaps directed with any evil intent, but functioning to most serious evil consequences.

In the midst of this wave of hysteria the Grange, representing the producing farmers, is trying to keep its head clear and its feet on the ground. The farmers have never been slackers, they have never been anarchists, and we do not think they will become Bolsheviks. There is an element of stability and permanence—perhaps of stolidity in the mental equipment of a man who has grown up and has had his life and his experiences rooted in the ground and what grows from the ground, that does not lead to rash experiments, Utopian idealism, wild-eyed theories, rainbow chasing, economic theorizing, or idleness.

Time has been when the nation turned to its farmers for its salvation in time of stress; that time may come again; it will surely come unless hysteria is replaced by sober thinking, idleness by efficient effort, calamity howling by confidence, and investigation by action. If it comes the Grange pledges its half century of experience with the farmers that they will not be found wanting, and that they will continue to feed the world, supply its raiment, and become the balance wheel which will restrain any tendency to slip belts, and run away with the machinery.

The Red Cross Christmas Seals are the Liberty Bonds of the war against tuberculosis. They pay a high rate of interest in salvaged lives.

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

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

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

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They think you've got it, whether you have or not. And good roads and gasoline—and flivvers waiting to be stolen at every curb—have put the farm in easy striking distance of every city slum.

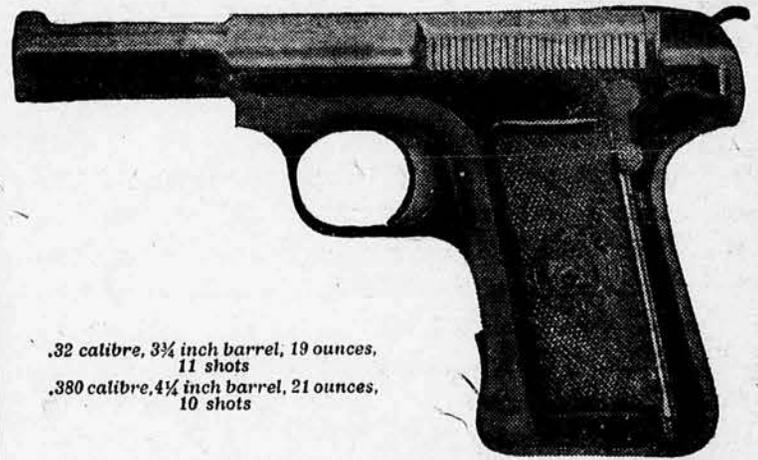
Have you learned the war's great lesson—preparedness? For you—and your family—that means the ten-shot Savage Automatic Pistol. Ten shots—ten. Its length of barrel and locking of breech give greater penetration and accuracy than other pistols of the caliber. And the original Savage grip makes you point it and shoot it straight as instinctively as you point your finger—makes you shoot it straight in the dark.

Get a Savage at your dealer's today. You've no idea of the comfort and confidence it will give. For full description write us.

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114	30x3 1/2	9.65	150	34x4	14.95
110	32x3 1/2	11.85	32	34x4 1/2	16.85
28	31x4	12.85	20	35x4 1/2	17.75
92	32x4	13.25	8	35x5	18.75

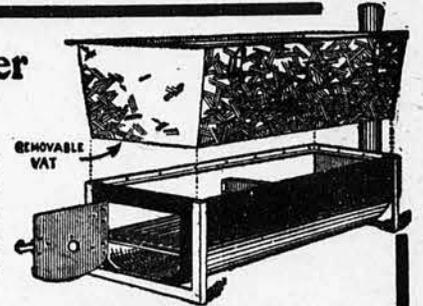
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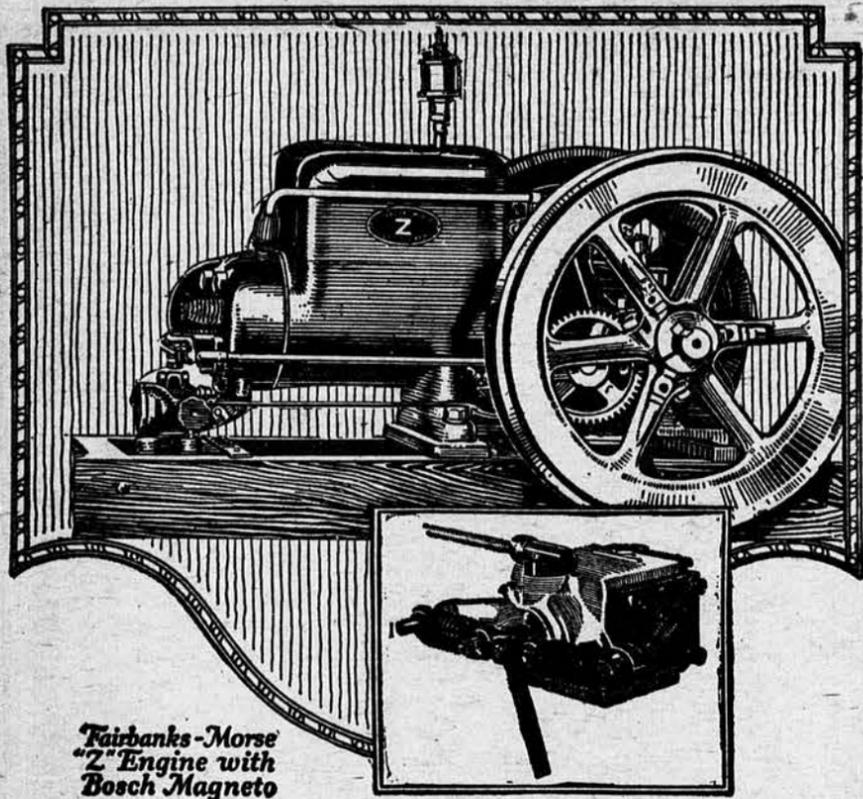
VAT—is made of 20 gauge best grade galvanized metal. Will not burn out if bottom is kept covered. Has extra perforated bottom to prevent contents sticking to vat bottom. It is 24 in. wide at bottom, 30 in. at top, 18 in. deep and 6 ft. long.

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The Week's Financial News

Rates on Money Continue Strong in all Markets

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

RATES ON money continue strong in all the markets of the country. In the Southwest money markets are in a more favorable position from the viewpoint of borrowers than in the East, but the easy conditions which had been expected in Kansas City are not in evidence. In addition, it is noticeable that the Southwest has not experienced the improvement in its money situation which should have been witnessed, this being due to the continued inability of Kansas and sister states to dispose of crops because of car shortage and interference with transportation and manufacturing by labor strikes. Stringent conditions are reported in the East, and the gold reserves of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks of the country combined are still low.

Southwest in Good Condition

That the position of the money markets of the Southwest is better than that of the East is indicated by the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City already has purchased this month from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York rediscounts amounting to 10 million dollars. The New York Federal Bank needed this outlet for its loans in order to maintain its legal minimum gold reserves. Except for the fact that funds in the Southwest are tied up, or, as bankers put it, "frozen" by the adverse railroad situation, it is probable that banks other than the federal institution would now be lending to New York, where the tightest market in the country is reported. Call money rates in New York the past month made that period the most stringent in 12 years. Some nervousness is manifest over another spurt in rates in New York's call loan market before the end of the year. At Kansas City the prevailing rate on time commercial loans is around 6 per cent, while cattle loans are quoted around 8 per cent. Only last week bids of 7½ per cent were quoted on time loans in New York. In Kansas City, however, there are few fluctuations in rates on money, so the borrowers of the Southwest, including farmers and stockmen, are not paying more interest than prior to the development of the present tightness.

Outlook for the New Year

Whether easier conditions will prevail after the opening of the new year in money markets is a question on which there is divided opinion. So far as Kansas is concerned, this depends in part on railroads. The weather, too, will be a factor in Kansas, as extremely low temperatures and storms may increase the state's feed requirements to a point which will stimulate the outgo of money in payment for cottonseed cake and meal, corn and other products. With a mild winter, feed requirements will not be so heavy, leaving more money in the state. In the country as a whole, it is difficult to expect easy conditions to materialize soon in money markets. There has not yet been sufficient liquidation in speculative accounts to cause easier conditions. However, the warnings sounded recently for liquidation have not been forgotten and there are indications of a lessened demand for loans from many borrowers.

It is of interest to Kansas stockmen and farmers to note that the class of loans designated as "packers' paper" is being offered now to country banks of Kansas, to banks in Kansas City and other financial institutions on a 5½ per cent basis. In other words, brokers handling loans for packers are willing to place the paper at 5½ per cent interest to the lender. In August, when a great flow of wheat out of Kansas started to create a heavy surplus of funds in that state, some "packers' paper" moved to country banks at 5½ per cent, and later, when the market changed, the rate was 5½ per cent. Thus, packers, who are heavy borrowers, are feeling the tight money market. "Packers' paper" usually runs for 120 days.

In the markets for stocks and bonds, the latter still display the best tone. Weakness, however, was not so gen-

eral in stocks last week, rallies being rather frequent. But it is felt that these rallies are only temporary breathing spells in the downward course of prices on stocks. The smallest declines are noted on preferred stocks and on bonds, which are growing, as conditions warrant, more and more popular as investments. Railroad bonds, with further declines, are quoted at prices yielding 6 to 8 per cent, exceptional returns on this class of securities. High returns are also obtainable on many industrial bonds, and even government bonds have sold thus far in December at prices so low as to net the investor 5.15 per cent. The latter return was available when the Fourth 4¼ per cent bonds recently declined to \$91.36 a \$100 denomination. This and other Liberty and Victory Bonds have since rallied.

Kansas Municipal Bonds

Additional offerings of new Kansas municipal bonds are coming on the markets of Kansas City, Wichita and elsewhere in the state. One of the new issues consisted of \$13,000 of Woodston, Kan., electric light 4¼ per cent bonds, due serially in one to ten years, at prices yielding 4.85 per cent. The volume of trade in Kansas municipal bonds shows an increase.

More serious labor conditions than those which prevailed last week in Kansas territory and in the country as a whole can scarcely be expected. The strike of bituminous coal miners forced all business houses in Kansas City to restrict their hours between 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Other points in the Middle West were forced to curtail hours, too, in order to conserve fuel. Railroad traffic was affected. The steel strike continued. Of course, security markets reflected hesitancy on this account among investors. When improvement in labor conditions comes, it is probable that investors will absorb securities more readily. With many thousands of laborers idle and other industries affected, the production of new wealth was doubtless sharply reduced last week. The longer the strikes continue, the smaller will be the aggregate of new wealth which this country will create. Idle labor means smaller profits for the owners of mines, factories, stores and other institutions affected as well as smaller incomes for the workers themselves.

Foreign Exchange Declines

What shall we do about Europe? Financial markets are still anxiously debating this question. There is real anxiety over developments in international finance. Depression has continued in foreign exchange, and new low record quotations have been reached. The British pound sterling has dropped to a point as low as \$3.86, compared with the normal par of \$4.86. The Italian lire have reached a level which makes it necessary for the Italian importer to pay 12.65 lire to equal one American dollar, compared with the normal par of 5.19 lire to the dollar. French francs, too, are lower, being quoted at 10.26 to the dollar last week, against the normal par of 5.19. Many sons of Kansas farmers who served on the fields of battle in France recall how they exchanged the American dollars they received for francs at the rate of 6 to 8 francs to the dollar. On the basis of the declines of last week, each dollar was equal to 10.26 francs. It is believed that lower rates will be recorded on foreign exchange unless foreign loans are granted, and, altho rumors continue of various plans, no definite or promising program is reported.

For the first ten months of 1919, according to the latest official statistics, exports from the United States reached \$6,501,124,000, compared with \$5,080,964,000 in the same period in 1918. Imports for the first ten months of the year amounted to \$3,098,804,000, against \$2,569,318,000 in 1918. The import figures are based on the par of foreign exchange rates, so are exaggerated. There is increasing evidence of the dampening effects of foreign

exchange depression on the export trade out of the United States. As the figures show, billions are involved in export business. It's a big stake and a tremendous factor in the prosperity of America. The fact that the export business included \$4,265,826,000 with Europe, against \$3,199,167,000 in the corresponding time of 1918 emphasizes the importance of Europe as a customer of the United States.

Millers of Kansas who sold flour for export to Europe direct prior to the war are now feeling the effect of depressed exchange, as they have begun to attempt foreign business again with the removal of export restrictions scheduled for next Monday, December 15. Packers are experiencing the same difficulties. However, wheat and meat are meeting the same conditions on the whole as many other products. This is one of the vital reasons for the question, what shall we do about Europe?

Mutual Insurance Companies

BY H. L. EKERN

The National Association of Mutual Insurance companies held its 24th annual convention at Des Moines November 17-21. The meeting was notable for its harmony, interest, and the unprecedented attendance. More than 630 delegates from 26 different states attended. The most of them were representatives of state, county, or farm mutuals. The trend in this country with regard to all business is strikingly displayed when the officers of these farm companies whose respective businesses are confined to certain localities meet together and formulate uniform plans for transacting business and combating the fire cost and waste. The farm mutuals provide sound protection at a cost generally running about 40 per cent of the stock company rates. Better mutual service, inspection and improvement of risk methods to enable further decrease in cost were presented.

The 100 per cent Americanism of mutual insurance was emphasized by the speakers. They called attention to the fact that the mutual companies are American institutions of and for their policy holders and are a potent factor in keeping insurance money in this country. That 25 foreign companies, doing only a re-insurance business, received more than 50 million dollars in American premiums during 1918 was cited in this connection.

The association was incorporated during the session under the laws of Indiana and the honor of being incorporated was accorded to Rutledge and Heming of Iowa, two of the original members, and C. M. McMillan of Illinois, the retiring president. At the conclusion of the session, W. A. Rutledge of Des Moines was elected president, and Harry P. Cooper of Crawfordsville, Ind., Secretary.

More Pay for Teachers

Substantial increases in salary for all members of the Columbia university teaching staff, from assistant instructors to full professors, was decided upon by the trustees recently. The additional cost to the university will be approximately \$300,000 yearly, and to produce an amount sufficient to meet the payment it has been determined to increase the students' fees, beginning July 1, 1920. Under the new scale professors will receive from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year, with the exception of paying \$10,000 to a limited number of teachers of unusual distinction. Associated professors will receive from \$4,500 to \$5,000; assistant professors from \$3,000 to \$3,600; instructors from \$2,000 to \$2,400, and assistant instructors from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

To meet the increases the university fees will be increased from \$5 to \$6, or 20 per cent and the tuition fees from \$6 a point to \$8, or 33 1/3 per cent.

At the same time, increased provision will be made by scholarship and loan funds to aid deserving students of good academic record who might otherwise be compelled to withdraw from the university.

"Wife ever get an economical streak?"

"She does. Only this summer she figured out she could save \$8 in one week by doing her own housework."

"How did it work out?"

"She got a cook book, I got dyspepsia and the doctor got the \$8."—Boston Transcript

An Opportunity
to Share in
the Profits of

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

The Great Mail Order House

You have probably been a customer of Montgomery Ward & Co. for years. You have probably sent hundreds of dollars by mail to this concern. Perhaps it has never occurred to you that some day you might be able to own a few shares of stock in Montgomery Ward & Co.—be able to share in its profits. Here is such an opportunity.

510,000 Shares Common Stock
at \$45 Per Share

when, as and if issued and received by us.

The great Chicago mail order house is expanding—increasing its capitalization. It expects to do a greater business than ever before—to earn even larger profits. If this proves true Montgomery Ward & Co. common stock should steadily increase in value and earn handsome dividends.

On Monday, Dec. 8th, 1919, 510,000 shares of the new common stock were offered to the public for the first time at \$45 per share. Indications on that day were that it would all be quickly sold—that to secure any of it, you will have to place your order immediately.

Write NOW for Circular!

A circular fully describing this stock issue has been prepared. It tells of the gigantic nature of the business—the earnings of the company—of the dividends that have been paid. Write for this circular today. Learn how you may become a partner in the business of Montgomery Ward & Co. Write for the circular NOW!

JOHN BURNHAM & COMPANY

41 South La Salle Street - Chicago, Ill.

The statements in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

Somebody Wants Everything

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

"Plug in" with buyers

Send for Raw Fur Price List

WRITE TODAY for free market information and price list quoting Highest Cash Prices.

See for your own eyes what we are paying for furs. Compare them with the prices offered by any house in the world. If you will do this we have no doubt as to where your next shipment will join the three-quarters of a million satisfied shippers that look yearly to "Biggs at K." highest cash prices, quicker returns and a square deal always.

House that pays Highest, as at K.C.

Play safe" at your expense for fear of losing on the deal. Only fair experienced graders will give you the real worth of each fur. Biggs' all experts.

Biggs Gives Trapper a Square Deal

Biggs & Co. in addition to being a big buyer of furs, also a great fur concern. We are making a special market for your furs. We have hundreds of buyers for furs; and manufacturers can only fill the orders. We ship a part of the business, which splits the profit. Our profits come from whom we sell, the trapper or fur dealer. The dealer takes the dealer's share and the trapper gets the higher price. Just to be sure we back up our offer, which is to get your furs at the highest price before we dis-

The grading you receive on your furs plays a more important part in the size of the check you receive than the prices quoted. As you know a house may quote enormous prices on first quality skins and grade all that come in "medium"; or a house that has inexperienced graders will give you the real worth of each fur. Biggs'

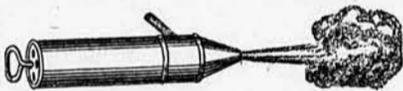
Every fur you ship to E. W. Biggs & Company is given the personal attention of men who know exactly how much the fur is worth, and who will give you every penny that you are entitled to. These are all men with many years of practical experience in grading, handling and selling furs.

Special Offer!

Mail "RUSH ORDERS" direct from these supply quotations, mentioning this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and we will give your order special attention with delivery by return mail. Send P. O. Money Order for amount with your letter.

Biggs' Baits

Guaranteed to increase your catch or money back. Powerful, alluring. Brings the "fur bearers" right into your traps. Edward Pettit of New Jersey writes: "I have already caught six skunks with twelve drops of Biggs' Skunk Decoy. Biggs' Baits are the very best."



Bait for	Price of Large Package	Price of Small Package
Skunk.....	75c each	35c each
Raccoon.....		
Opossum.....		
Wolf.....	\$1.00 Each	60c Each
Mink.....		
Fox.....		
Muskkrat.....		
Beaver.....		
Otter.....		
Bear.....		
Lynx.....		
Wildcat.....		
Marten.....		
Ringtail.....		
Civet.....		
Fisher.....		
Ermine.....		
Badger.....		
Trail Scent.....		

Biggs' Smoke Bombs

(For use with Biggs' Smoker) Get every animal every time. Emit a dense, stifling smoke for a longer period than ordinary bombs. Save time and trouble and insure your catch. Will positively smoke any animal out of its den into your trap. Price Per Case Smoke Bombs, 75c Postpaid

Biggs Smoker

A marvel of simplicity—so constructed that nothing can get out of order, airtight, and easy to use. Produces quickly a dense volume of choking black smoke, and forces it into the animal's den with sufficient pressure to penetrate into every corner, driving the animal out. Will pay for itself on the first trial. Easily the best smoker on the market today. Price complete (postpaid) \$2.00.

FREE!

Sign and mail today the coupon below for free subscription to "Trappers' Exchange"—the greatest trappers' monthly magazine published. Brimful of stories of hunting and trapping adventure—with photos and diagrams of all the best trapping methods, etc., sent us by experienced and successful trappers from all over the continent. Gives valuable tips and pointers on trapping—tells what to trap, when and how. Shows how to skin and prepare for shipment and how to get the highest price for each fur.

TRAPS, ANIMAL BAITS, GUNS, etc. All high class trapping supplies at low factory cost. We save you lots of money on everything you will need to help you catch "fur bearers." The quality of all our supplies is guaranteed. Biggs baits are guaranteed to increase your catch or money back.

Powerful, alluring. Will bring the animals right into your traps.



Write or send Coupon Today!

Iowa Shipper Got 19 Skunks in 35 Minutes
His Letter, Printed Here, Tells How Biggs' Smoker Did the Business
I am going to tell you of the luck I had smoking out skunks. I took my Biggs' Smoker and started. The first place I stopped looked like a den, so I began pumping smoke. In about 20 minutes the skunks started coming out. I was right busy for the next quarter of an hour pumping smoke and shooting skunks. When I got through I counted them, and, to my surprise, there were 19 skunks; five pure black and very large, the rest narrow and short stripe. I am going to ship my furs to you.—Lumeir Lorene, Linn Co., Ia.

FREE Catalog of traps, guns, animal baits and all other high-grade trapping supplies at low factory cost prices. We save you lots of money on everything you need to catch "fur bearers," and guarantee the quality of all supplies. Sign the coupon below and get our illustrated catalog giving complete instructions, information and prices.

W.

BIGGS

& Co.

779 Biggs Bldg.
Kansas City
Mo.

"38 Years of Square Dealing"

"Biggs Baits are Best," says Edward Pettit.
"I am having great success with Biggs' Skunk Decoy," writes this Warren County, N. J., shipper. "I have already caught six skunks with twelve drops of it. I have used other baits, but Biggs' Baits are the very best."

READ WHAT OTHER TRAPPERS ARE DOING! YOU CAN DO AS WELL OR BETTER
T. M. Hagan of Little River, Kan., made \$153.87 in two months last year using Biggs traps and supplies and shipping his furs to Biggs at Kansas City.
W. G. Pennington of Monticau County, Mo., made \$823.23 trapping only in spare time last season.
F. T. Connor of Montezuma, Kan., made \$175.80 in two months trapping and shipping to Biggs.
H. C. Vance of Hoxie, Kan., netted \$185.57 for his first shipment of the year.
W. W. Howard, Iuka, Kan., made \$138.29 on a single shipment.

A. Walters of Shenandoah, Ia., cleared \$114.89 by sending his first shipment of the year to Biggs at Kansas City.
(These are just ordinary cases taken at random from our records—many did much better.)

Trappers' Exchange
and **BIGGS' PRICE LIST**

A Private "Gold Mine" for Every Trapper
Your Trapping Grounds Will Yield Rich Returns
Never Before and Probably Never Again Will Such High Fur Prices Be Known

GO GET FUR!—It's waiting for you in every gully, brush-pile, log and hollow. In hill-side, rock-pile, log-heap, and in fields, in swamps and in prairie, in pastures and in the tops of the trees. Hiding in the fur-bearers, and among the cunning instincts of the wild trapping, and you will succeed. A golden reward for your success in trapping.

Since 1914 you have been called on to supply the world's demand for furs. The demand is almost insatiable. The supply is small. Result—the highest prices ever known in the history of the Fur Trade. A big catch would weaken the market, a light catch would strengthen it. Big catches would weaken the market, a light catch would strengthen it. Big catches would weaken the market, a light catch would strengthen it. Big catches would weaken the market, a light catch would strengthen it.

Under these conditions it appears that the fur market is bound to be a "play safe" thing. The fur market is bound to be a "play safe" thing. The fur market is bound to be a "play safe" thing.

Mail this coupon today for our "Trappers' Exchange" Catalog of Trappers' Supplies, Raw Fur Price List, Market News, etc., all postpaid.

Name

P. O.

R. F. D. State

E. W. Biggs & Co., 779 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Three Weeks cleared dollars
an order De-
1918, for traps
the Christmas
for check for

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

Much Time as Well as Fuel May be Saved if a Steam Pressure Cooker is Used in Preparing Meals

IF YOU were told that there is a tool made by means of which you could prepare a meal in one-third of the time and with one-third of the fuel usually used, you would think about it. The pressure cooker is such a tool. Too many persons think of the bright, aluminum, steam-tight cooker as merely a canner. In reality, it is what the name implies—a cooker of all foods by means of steam pressure. There are various kinds of pressure cookers. The one I use has a capacity of 17 quarts and costs about \$25 at retail.

The first gain I noticed in using the pressure cooker in preparing meals was a decrease in the use of fuel and a corresponding less amount of heating of the room. One may get a meal for several over one blaze of an oil stove; she may need to use an oven to keep it warm or to brown her cooked products. Every member of a canning club near here bought a pressure cooker as a means of helping in the canning. Several have since said they could not cook for harvest hands without help as they do if it were not for the pressure cooker.

To illustrate the cooker's use at such a time, one member told how she prepared a meal with it and her oven. She soaked beans overnight so they required no parboiling. They were seasoned, placed in a gallon jar, barely covered with water or meat stock and cooked about an hour under 10 pounds of steam pressure. They were then placed in the oven to brown and lose their steam flavor. Old hens, next entered the cooker and they, too, were steamed an hour or more, according to the pressure reached. They followed the beans to the oven for browning. Sometimes a rice pudding was next in order, sometimes a vegetable that requires considerable cooking and last, as a rule, potatoes. The one blaze of the oil stove had really cooked the meal. When once a high pressure is reached the flame may be turned quite low and the pressure still retained.

There is a consequent saving of time. How long, ordinarily, does one have to boil and bake an old hen to make her a tender morsel? Not less than 3 hours and the kettle must be watched to see that it does not boil dry. One-third of the time is sufficient in the cooker and there is no danger of the meat boiling dry. There is practically no loss of moisture. Without a cooker or a variety of canned vegetables and meats, one is limited to serving things that may be cooked quickly if unexpected guests or help arrive.

The pressure cooker is like a fireless cooker, also. Any meat or article requiring long cooking may be brought up to an intense heat or high steam pressure, the cooker then set on an asbestos mat and wrapped in a blanket and it will continue the cooking process even better than the average fireless cooker because of the great heat in the beginning.

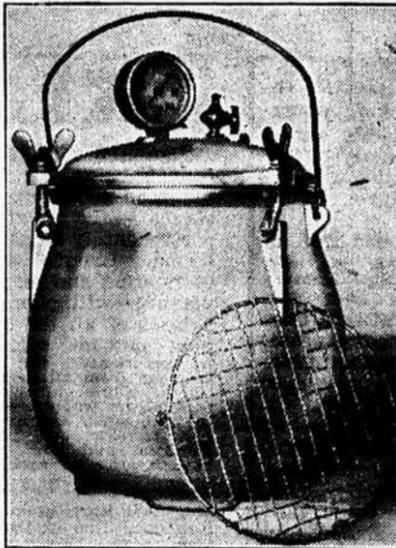
"May you not stack dishes and cook more than one product at a time?" someone asks. One could cook more than one product. She would need to use her judgment as to the blending of flavors. A good suggestion was offered at a woman's club meeting to avoid this trouble. It was the use of cans, nearly sealed, as containers of the foods to be cooked. Some products are not easily removed from cans, and cans are not so easily cleaned as crocks, still one might like to use such a scheme.

"Would the cooker serve in cases where long, slow boiling is suggested?" was one inquiry given at a club meeting. We think it would do as well as long, slow cooking. The object of the slow cooking is, often to avoid evaporation of meat juices. In the cooker there is no chance for them to evaporate unless one allows the steam to escape thru the pet cock during cooking or immediately after.

Often, it is found that the cost of fuel added to a cheap cut of meat makes its resultant cost about the same as the tenderer, higher priced cuts.

There are food saving values connected with the cooker, too. It is difficult to estimate the exact amounts of meats and vegetables needed for unusual numbers of farm hands. There may be so much left that, in warm weather, it would spoil before the family could use it. It is a very simple matter to can the surplus in the pressure cooker.

Like most tools, the pressure cooker has some limitations. If sirups are heated exceedingly hot they will become brown and change to caramel. Puddings that one wishes to have



One Type of Pressure Cooker.

light, may not be first cooked under high steam pressure or they will not lighten. Some foods seem to absorb steam flavors and are better if out of the kettle an hour or so. This is true of beans, I think.

The pressure cooker is the best small steam canner. Ease in handling is coupled with little fuel required and short time needed for processing. We have a large steam pressure canner set in a furnace out-of-doors. It requires a big fire to heat the iron boiler and it in turn would heat the house. It is also hard to adjust the lid on the iron boiler so no steam will escape. The deep flange on the pressure cooker makes the adjustment of the lid an easy matter. One may screw it sufficiently tight with the fingers.

In canning meat, especially, one is more likely to kill all bacteria by the use of intense heat. This may be secured only by means of steam pressure. An equal gain is made in time. Can-

ning by boiling a quart of beef requires from 3 to 3½ hours. By using 10 to 15 pounds of steam, 60 to 75 minutes is sufficient time. Let the man who wonders what he can buy his wife for the new year, think of the wood chopping he would be saved if he made his gift a pressure cooker. If it doesn't come as a present, many farm women will buy it themselves if they once realize the cooker's good qualities. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Start a Magazine Library

Of what should the farm library consist? Besides the Bible, books chosen might vary with the size of the family and the ages of its members. Good books on farm life and agriculture, with encyclopedias and dictionaries that will help the student to a better understanding of his position and profession should be included. Books on natural history will interest the smaller members and with these and books on flowers they will be able to see the beauties God has placed about them. There are plenty of useful, educational books to fill the book shelves. Avoid the sensational books of city life for they lead the young minds into dissatisfaction and longing for the glittering baubles of the city.

If you are not blessed with means to buy many books, select a few carefully and rather than spend all for books, subscribe for a few good magazines and farm papers. Save your copies and have them bound and you will soon have a large library at small cost. Or clip those articles to which you will wish to refer and make scrap books of them. High priced bindings may be beautiful and lasting, but don't neglect buying a good book because you have not the price of the best binding. Get the book in cheap cloth or paper, if necessary. It is the thoughts, not the binding that educate. Mrs. Levi Gingrich, Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

Clubs Hold Families Together

Is it any wonder that some families drift apart when every member is thinking of something different and there are no common interests? Father's heart and head are engrossed in business; he does not understand what the women of his family are interested in. Their amusements and occupations bore him. Sister talks of luncheons, fudge, tests, her ambitions, and art. Brother neither knows nor cares what she says. He is thinking of guns, skates, trapping, riding, and many things dear to a boy's heart. Mother's interests are varied, but she comes nearer understanding the children than father. She was young once but sometimes she almost forgets it, and cannot

always understand the modern education of her children.

Here is where the benefit of the family club comes in—where the family thinks and talks of the subjects. Wouldn't it be an excellent idea to call all the neighbors together and organize a family club? It would be a fine thing if there were a family club or community meeting once a month in every neighborhood, what place is more fitted for meetings than the rural school house? The school should be used for anything for the betterment of the community.

Father and son are in the same going contest at the family club meeting. There are plays and mother helps them as well as sister. Father's daughter that they had both brushed up on geography, that that a poor showing they made last night giving the names and exports of different countries. And oh, the refreshments served cafeteria style—various kinds of sandwiches, delicious coffee and cocoa.

In this mad rush to get on if we stop and mingle together, the young will remain young and the old careworn will grow younger. Kansas. Mrs. B. B. King

Food Habits are to Blame

"If you are either too fat or thin the probability is that your trouble may be traced to wrong food habits," said Dr. L. Jean Bogert, specialist, in addressing the home economics section of the extension conference at Manhattan recently.

"The principles of nutrition should be understood not only that our people may be physically fit in time war, but that they may be efficient economic factors at all times," continued Doctor Bogert. "The penalty paid for wrong food habits should be properly understood."

"One of the worst features of wrong food habits is that of overeating, a rule the appetite is a safe guide not indulged to the point of satisfaction. The penalties paid for this habit are an over abundance of adipose tissue, lack of energy, poor circulation resulting in heart trouble and ailments of the digestive tract.

"Undereating is not so common overeating, but causes equally as many and quite similar ills, with the exception that undereating results in underweight. But there is the same latitude, susceptibility to colds, and clogging of the digestive tract. The latter condition is due in this case to underwork, the volume being insufficient to keep the digestive organs in good working order. While overeating is often the result of greediness, undereating usually is the result of prejudice on the part of the eater. He formulates fancies that he dare not try or that. These fancies usually without basis.

"Lack of variety, or an incorrect balanced ration, are quite prevalent among wrong food habits, and likewise cause troubles similar to those of over and undereating. Lack of variety is due to many things, but persons financially able, it is due to prejudice in eating. But, as in the present milk scarcity, many children will suffer from lack of calcium as their bones will be crooked and brittle as a result.

"The safe plan in eating to obtain health is to include plenty of green vegetables and fruit in every meal's menu, and let the absence bodily ills indicate that food habits have been rightly formed."

Our Three-Best Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.

Homemakers to Study Thrift

THRIFFT is the subject to be discussed at the January meeting of the Kansas Homemakers' clubs. The following program is suggested by Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane of the Division of Extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Paper—Protecting the Family Income.

1—Points.

- Thirty years constitutes the average working period.
- Certain amounts must be saved yearly to make provision for a cessation of the present income.
- Other ways are open to take care of this situation.
- The advantages of insurance of various types.
- Forms of saving are: savings banks, insurance investments, definite amounts set aside at stated times and invested in a certain way as Thrift Stamps, Government bonds, and so forth.
- Saving must always precede spending. Everyone should find out the amount he should save, then save it.

Paper—The Business Side of Housekeeping.

1—Points.

- Making a budget.
- Keeping accounts.
- Adjusting the accounts to the budget.

Reference—"Seven Steps Toward Saving," U. S. Department of Agriculture and U. S. Treasury Department, Thrift Leaflet No. 2.

Rounding Out the Gift List

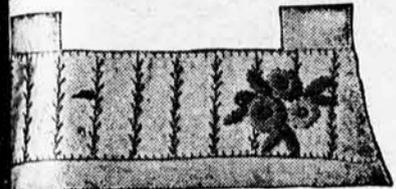
Useful Last-Minute Presents Can be Made at Home

BY STELLA G. NASH

HOSE who haven't completed their gift list for this Christmas no doubt will welcome a few suggestions for acceptable articles that can be made in the few days that are left. It is much better to make a simple present that will be useful to the person for whom it is intended than to wait until the last minute and then buy the first thing you see when you go to the store. It is almost impossi-

interested in the little booties that can be bought all ready to embroider and sew together. The ones in the illustration which are of pique cost only 59 cents. It takes only a few minutes to embroider a simple design on the tops and to sew up the seams, and the gift is finished. The seams are already bound and perhaps the neatest way to sew them together is to feather-stitch them.

After you have finished your gifts wrap them neatly and put them away until time for mailing. Try to avoid the last minute rush which so often makes folks forget the real meaning of Christmas and takes away much of the peace and happiness that is meant to be theirs.



Embroidery Design for Apron.

to choose gifts carefully when the Christmas rush is on. If there is a girl or woman whom you wish to remember why not make her a white kitchen apron with an embroidered top like that in the illustration? The feather-stitching and buttonhole edge are in black and the flowers may be in any pretty colors such as rose, blue, yellow or purple. The black centers and green leaves. Use unbleached muslin for the apron and cut it like a butcher's apron with two pockets on each side and a strap

Three More Suggestions

Baby's Toilet Basket—One of the most economical and dainty toilet baskets is made out of a high wire drain basket. The wire is enameled pink or blue and satin ribbon run around the sides. Pockets of the same colored silk are tacked to the sides, together with a small pincushion. A bow on the handle, and two rosettes on each side complete the effect. With a small comb and brush and rattle added, this makes a very attractive gift.

A Unique Bread Board—The latest thing in a bread board can be dupli-



\$2.98 Sent on Approval

Send for This Wonderful Bargain

and be ready to sleep warm on the coldest nights. Now is the time to order to obtain advantage of the bargain price. ORDER TODAY, before the supply is exhausted. Just enclose a money order or a check with your order, and we will send you this blanket by prepaid parcel post.

This Fine Quality Blanket is made from selected gray cotton yarn and has pink and blue bottom firmly woven and shell stitched ends. It is 64x72 inches and weighs 2 1/2 pounds. When it comes, feel its fine, soft texture, see how well it is woven and you will realize the wonderful bargain that you have.

Try it a Month made a wonderful money saving bargain, return it to us and we will refund your money. You run no risk—your money back if not satisfied.

Order by No. B325. Price \$2.98.
BALDAUF - ROSENBLATT CO.
"Iowa's Bargain Store"
Dept. 44 Oskaloosa, Iowa



Take Good Care of Your Live Stock

DO NOT let them suffer from neglect. Keep up their efficiency and value now, when so much is dependent on them.

Keep them free from the pain of strained tendons, the aches and tortures of swellings, lameness, bruises—with Sloan's Liniment. Its use for 38 years recommends it to you.

Apply Sloan's Liniment to the throbbing part and let it penetrate without rubbing. Prompt relief will follow, the pains and aches will subside, better work and better worth will be your reward.

Three sizes—the bigger the bottle the greater the thrift. Get yours today. 35c., 70c., \$1.40



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

DEPEND ON IT!

Alcoholic tonics, even in moderate doses, eventually cause the organs stimulated to lose independent vigor. Of a dual nature, both food and tonic

Scott's Emulsion

is eminently adapted to nourish and build up the weakened body.

Scott's does not contain alcohol and is a tonic that you may depend on.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-40

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



If you have an old style torch-generating gasoline table lamp with good found, 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

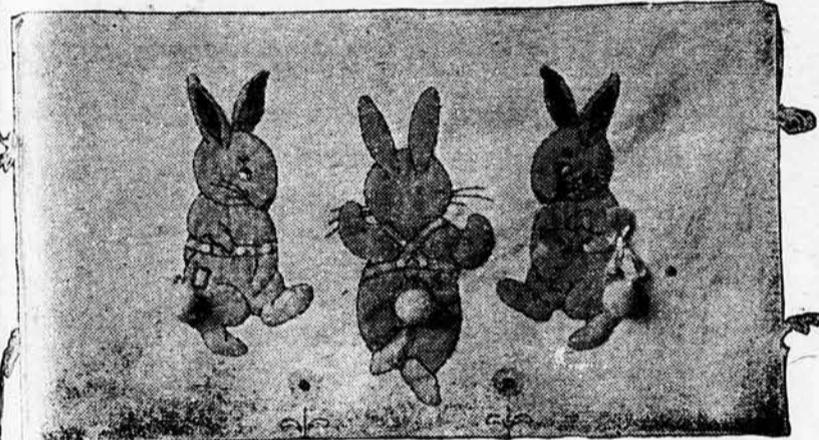
Lights With a Match No alcohol torch. Does away with expense and bother of alcohol. No delay hunting 'round for torch. You merely hold a lighted match under the patent coil and in an instant you have a wonderful, brilliant, strong, white light, mellow and restful to the eyes.

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

Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send us two 3-months' subscriptions to the Household at 10 cents each. Magazine contains from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly. Address **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B.14, Topeka, Kansas**



This Cushion is Made of Unbleached Muslin with Brown Gingham Bunnies Appliqued in a Group on One Side.

four inches wide to go around the neck. You can make a pretty combing pocket out of a plain white face towel simply folding it double, cutting a square hole in the center of the folded edge for the neck and making an opening all the way down one side front, and the neck, the lower edges, and the opening with half inch ribbon in light blue or pink; also stitch one row of the ribbon down the side front opposite the opening to give the appearance of a panel. Embroider simple rosebuds or daisies along each side of the front panel and across the front of the neck in colors to harmonize with the ribbon. It is necessary, of course, to use a towel long enough to reach to the waist when doubled. This makes a useful as well as dainty gift, which will please the young girl, especially.

cated at home with ease. Purchase a small board (round or oval shape is most effective) and a bread knife with a plain wooden handle. Then paint an inch border of black around the board, covering the knife handle with the same color. Varied effects can be obtained by stenciling flowers in the border, by striping the black and so forth. This makes a gift that is a little different.

Sanitary Powder Box—Any square box covered and lined with silk is the first step in making this box. A small glass dish (similar to a glass ash



Embroidered Booties of Pique.

Another attractive gift that can be made from unbleached muslin is the cushion upon which the bunny family rests, shown in the illustration. These bunnies are cut out of brown gingham and sewed on with black thread in the running stitch. Each bunny has a fluffy white tail and small white buttons are sewed to its belt. The two embroidered daisies below the bunnies complete this original pillow

tray) is placed inside, on a bed of padded silk, and small rolls of cotton (wrapped in oil paper) laid in a circle around it. This makes an ideal gift for the dressing table of a guest room. Mrs. Alice F. Funken.

Some of the smartest dresses for little girls are made of unbleached muslin with a simple embroidery design across the pockets and at the neck. Others are plain except for straight rows of running stitch in pretty colors around the neck, sleeves and pockets. If a good grade of muslin is used, these dresses will stay looking well as long as the more expensive ones, and they are very pretty. Perhaps you have forgotten the baby in your hurry. If so, you will be

We find the home pages of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze good, and think we should help out such a page for it means so much to us. The recipes that we have tried all have been good.—Mrs. D. E. Waters, Colorado.

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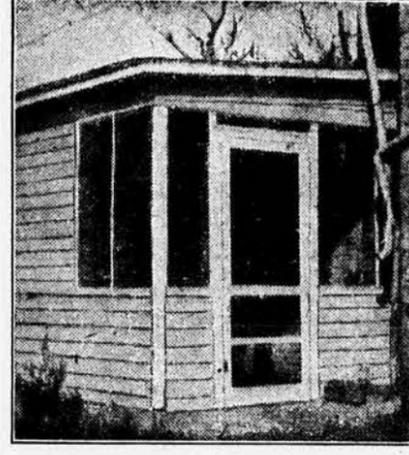
Wash Day is not Dreaded in the Reynolds Home

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

THE FARM HOME of William Reynolds who lives 7 miles from Columbus, Kan., has recently been remodeled. A summer dining room, cream separator room, and a laundry room were added and so built that Mrs. Reynolds can reach any of them from her kitchen with a very few steps.

Every room has its merits and the family scarcely understands how it lived so many years without these conveniences, but the laundry room is the one that takes first place as being the most useful labor saver. This room has in it a power driven washing machine. It is run by a gasoline engine and has the double tub, thus doing away with much of the lifting and shifting about of tubs of water. The pump is right by

purpose of those who realize the necessity of getting about \$800 is to have some food sales in neighboring town. We are surprised and pleased to meet with how much favor farm cooking meeting. Canned fruit that did not come here for its full value has been reserved for these sales, jellies left from dinners, and pressed chicken made from the few extra chickens at the dinner. To keep this chicken, it has been necessary to cook it from the bones, season it as tho for immediate use and pour while hot in cans to be sterilized. When wanted for use it will be moved from the cans, heated and shaped into loaves. The time used sterilizing has been equal to 3 hours boiling water.



Laundry Room at the Reynolds Home

the machine and there is not the extra work of carrying water. This arrangement also is convenient for securing water for general use in the household.

The same power that does the washing operates the cream separator, and Mrs. Reynolds says the only reason it does not do the churning is she makes only enough butter for the family, and it is not necessary to use the engine when handling such a small amount.

The summer dining room is large enough not only to accommodate the dining table and small serving table but the sewing machine as well. It is an ideal place for Mrs. Reynolds to do her summer sewing—the light is good; there is plenty of fresh air, and best of all, the surrounding country is beautiful and she has the privilege of enjoying the out-of-doors even tho she be busy with her needle.

The Reynolds home is one of the attractive stone houses that always has an inviting interior because of its large rooms and deep window seats. The furnishings of its rooms, and the piano, as well as the phonograph with its collection of good records, have evidently been chosen with the aim in view of making the home give the needed entertainment for the family and friends.

FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

In about a month's time the women of this community, with very little assistance by the men, have raised a little more than \$700 for the church building fund. This has been done largely by means of dinners. The dinner given in Lawrence on Thanksgiving day brought them about \$250. For this dinner people donated liberally from all the country. Most of the workers are farm women with plenty of work to do but also with plenty of neighbors who are willing to help. Viewed in the light of what this group of busy women can accomplish, the pledge of a woman's Bible class in the Lawrence Methodist church to give \$1,000 toward their Centenary fund does not seem a hard one to fulfil. Here a common cause has made a common effort. The women have worked together for more than two years without any sign of friction.

Food is much more easily secured as contributions than is money. The

The result of so much outside work is an accumulation of patching a mending, along with new clothes required. We have seen some elegant patching of sweaters. School boys are likely to wear out the elbows. One mother used the pockets, and by leaving threads in the sleeve, darned the pocket so it could scarcely be noticed as a patch. Others have used yarn of the same shade as the sweater and either knit or crocheted in the patch needed. One mother found necessary to make whole sleeves. This she did in a quick fashion by using the sleeve as a pattern and cutting a new one from another sweater.

Patching sweaters is an easier matter than keeping children's stockings in good condition.

It is probable that much of the darning of stocking feet could be avoided a little more care of the shoes. Shoes that are too large and rub up and down the heel are certain to wear out stocking heels. Sometimes, stuffing the toes with cotton will help to prevent the rubbing. A piece of velvet glued inside the shoe stiffening will help overcome roughness. Running extra threads thru the places where wear usually found has saved some mother the need of darning holes in practical new stockings.

One farm woman who cooks for a good sized family has told us how she manages to get a good Christmas dinner and still have the day free for merriment with the family. She said



The Power Driven Washing Machine

it is largely a matter of doing things beforehand. She prepares fruit cake, mince pies, cookies and such produce as keep well two or more days before Christmas. The pudding is stirred ready to steam a day or two before needed. The chicken is dressed and boiled tender the day before, the dressing made and sewed in and the whole put back in the remaining stock to cool. This method of cooking a hen allows it to cool in the stock is said by many to make a juicier roast than merely baking or boiling and immediately baking. The merry-making mother also pares her potatoes and weights them under water, cleans the celer and sorts out the cans of other vegetables needed. The result is that little effort is required to prepare the dinner and there is some time to enjoy the day with others.

WOMEN'S SERVICE CORNER

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

They Make Silk Pillows.

Can I get old silk garments woven into covers?—Mrs. G. B. Onaga, Kan. Lawrence Rug Factory at Lawrence, Kan., weaves silk into cases for pillows and also couch covers. They may be made with or without fringes as one desires. When woven they are finished with a fringe they are finished with silk cord.

To Perfume Soap

any way in which homemade lye soap may be perfumed?—Mrs. W. H. M., Kan. Soap may be perfumed by adding distilled waters or essences of saponified mass while cooling, or hard soap has become cool to set. If perfumes are added to the soap is too hot they tend to volatilize and escape with the steam. If the soap is too cold they will be readily incorporated.

For a Greasy Skin

What is good for a greasy skin? The following lotion is good for an oily complexion: Two and one-half ounces of witch hazel, 1/2 ounce of benzoin, and 5 ounces of orange flower water. Mix ingredients and shake slightly. Apply with a sponge night and morning. This lotion will not only close pores but will remedy the skin.

Care in Buying Clothes

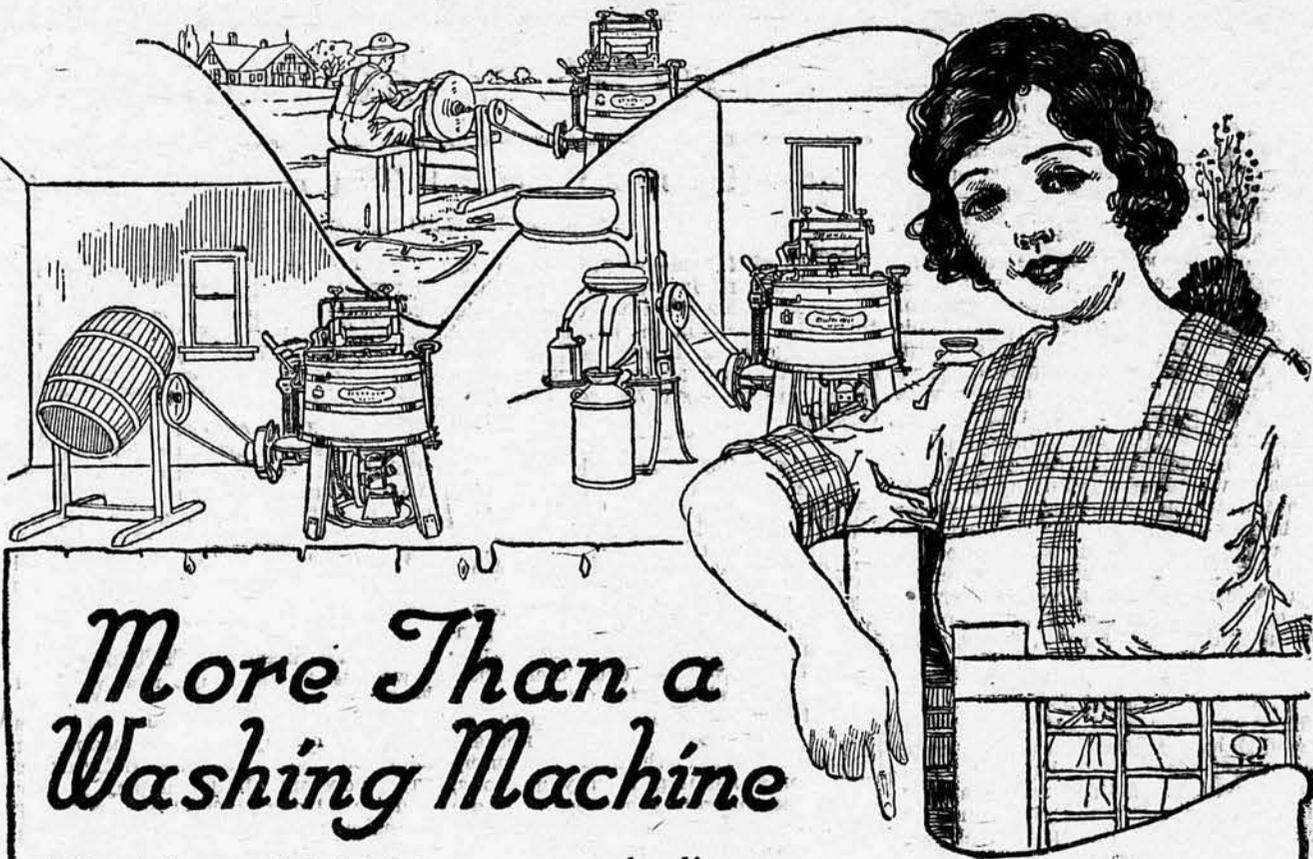
When learning how to buy my clothes?—Mrs. B. B. U., Shawnee Co., Kan. When buying any garment you should consider it from the standpoint of protection it will give you, that is, protection from heat, cold, moisture and dirt. Your clothes should be made of material that will give you freedom in movement, breathing, and standing. When buying your materials remember the most important points to be considered are the color and the design. They must be suited to you and the season.

Boil the Brown Spots

How do I tell how brown spots are removed from muslin that has been in a drawer for a long time?—R. M. M. Soaking the muslin in hot water with a little strong soap has been tried, over night. In the morning wash and boil in the usual way. If the method does not whiten it, dip it in the water diluted with an equal amount of hot water, then dip in a solution made of 1/4 teaspoon of ammonia to 1 cup of water, and rinse. Use Javelle water only on white cotton linen. To make Javelle water, dissolve a pound of chloride of lime in 2 quarts of cold water and add 1/2 pound of washing soda dissolved in 1 quart of boiling water. Pour the liquid from the chloride of lime into the soda solution. Let the mixture stand and then strain the liquid into bottles. Cork and store in a dark place.

Caring for Dahlia Tubers

How do I know how to care for dahlia tubers during the winter, and in the spring?—Mrs. A. A., Ransom, Kan. Each tuber should be planted in a bunch. They should be separated from the old stock. Dahlia tubers should be dug before the weather is too dry and stored in a cool, dry place. An ordinary dahlia tuber possesses the required buds. The most successful treatment is to place the tubers in flat boxes and cover them with sand. In the spring the tubers should be started in beds of sand and as soon as the buds start they may be separated, sure there is one bud to each tuber. It is much better to separate the tubers than to plant them in bunches. There will be a greater output of tubers and the stalk of dahlias will be less materially. They may be dug from the old stock by cutting and breaking.—M. F. Ahern.



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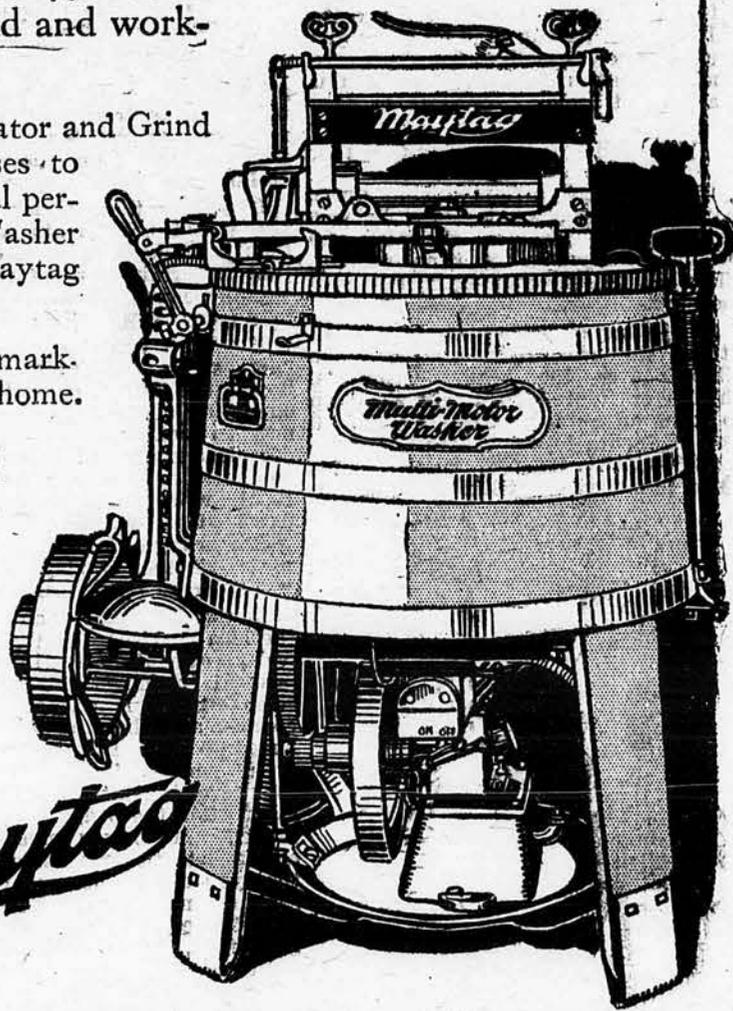
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This picture shows a "Chink" doing his daily wash. In the picture are a few faces of his customers—these faces can be discovered by a little figuring, and by turning and twisting the picture in various positions. It looks easy and simple, but if you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

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CHINESE PUZZLE CLUB, 104 CAPPER BUILDING., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Cutting Down the Coal Bill

I had to keep the furnace fire one winter when my husband was feeding cattle and hogs at our 10-acre home at the edge of town. The ashes were to shake down and carry out and they were full of clinkers. I sifted out the clinkers from the ashes, then I wet both down. I built the fire fresh thru the day and when night came added to my bed of coals first the fresh coal, then the clinkers, then the wet ashes and lastly patted dry ashes down over all, leaving but one place for air. This air hole must be left or the gas will form on the under side and break thru, causing a big explosion and throwing smoke and soot over everything.

I kept the fire all winter and in the spring the coal dealer asked my husband where he was buying his coal, thinking we surely had used more than we bought from him. My method was a saving from a financial standpoint, altho on my part it was a determination to burn the ashes and clinkers if I could rather than carry them out of the basement. Mrs. J. McGraw.

A Homemade Gift

The small baskets in which fruit is sold, 7 by 5 inches at the top, make most serviceable work baskets when neatly covered and lined with plain or small figured cloth. If the frame is first covered with outing flannel, the spaces will not be seen when finished.

Considerable taste can be displayed in the colors chosen. The lining may contrast with the cover. Furnished with a pretty pin cushion, needles, thimble and thread, it is a gift to give much service as well as much pleasure, and one that is very easily made from material at hand. S. E. H.

You Will Like This Dress

9500—Ladies' Dress. The apron panel achieves a smart effect by narrowing into a girdle at the sides and dropping below the waistline in front. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9492—Ladies' Waist. A long slash at the side permits this waist to be slipped over the head. Georgette, chiffon or figured voile will show up to good advantage. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9463—Girls' Sacque Apron. This apron is made almost like a dress. The



neckline is high and finished with a white collar. The apron can be made sleeveless if desired. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

I enjoy reading the women's pages of the Farmers Mail and Breeze so much and wish them the best of success.—Mrs. L. P., Harvey Co., Kansas.

Health in the Family

Some Common Complaints That are Easily Treated

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Nerves Completely Shattered

I went to a hospital a year ago last spring and was all run down at the time and weighed only 86 pounds. I gained 28 pounds while there and seemed better in every way except my nerves, which were completely shattered, and they have not improved very much since then.

This is a quotation from a letter just received. It voices a rather general condition and a very general opinion. "My nerves are completely shattered. What shall I take?"

What sort of a mental picture do you have of these shattered nerves? Do you visualize them as so many tense cords running thru your body, having the general appearance of fiddle strings, with here and there one that has snapped because of undue tension, nothing left but pathetically useless, flabby, un-united ends that never again can be stretched in such a way as to sound harmonious notes?

Judging from your letters I think that is just the picture that many of you have of your nerves. All right; get rid of the idea. There's nothing to it. It is true that the nerves do run "to and fro" as fibres of tissue thru the body. But those nerves have nothing to do with your "nervousness."

If one of them became "shattered" you would not remain long in doubt that a strike had been declared and that a certain part of your territory was hopelessly tied up. There would be no vague, indefinite "feelings."

The word you should use instead of "nerves" is "will" or "self-control." Something that is not attached to any one organ of the body; something that may, in fact, be in perfect working order altho many organs be injured, and on the other hand may be sadly out of repair while there is little or no impairment of the body itself.

How may you repair that "shattered" state, whether it may be "nerves" or "will" or something else?

In the first place you must give up the idea that there is any certain medical treatment that will do it. Take medical treatment for the purpose of removing the handicap of disease, of course; and the very removal of that handicap may restore your equilibrium.

But perhaps it won't. Perhaps the "shattered" habit of thought will remain after the body functions are improved. If so you must deliberately and insistently put aside the thought that you can do nothing to help yourself and insist that you positively will. Get all the help you can, of course. Get good food, gentle care, good company, uplifting thoughts. Don't expect to progress by giant strides, but be content with stumbling steps, and don't be disturbed if they even seem to carry you backwards at times.

Refuse to attach great importance to the vexing things of life. Have a firm faith that you can be well. Remember that you gained 28 pounds while you were in the hospital. That shows that you have fine powers of recuperation and regeneration. Favor yourself wherever possible, but don't be discouraged by set-backs. Just go right ahead, gaining a little every day. Remember that you can win if you will to do it, and that without that, all the treatment in the world is of no avail. And then you will win.

Don't Say "Only Measles!"

I have just read your article about the prevention of diseases in schools. Oh, how I wish the movement of a school nurse had been in use here 10 years ago. They have one now. I had two lovely children, unusually beautiful in face and form especially our baby of 11 months. Our little boy was permitted to catch measles in school. A careless or don't care mother sent her little girl, who had measles, to school. My boy sat nearest to her and he was the second to take the disease. The whole room of pupils had the measles, but as far as I've ever heard they hurt no one but our beautiful sweet baby girl, whose hearing was ruined. Oh, how fearfully I'm paying for

what I didn't know. I never had heard that measles left people deaf, but had heard that the disease hurt the eyes. I took great care to keep the room dark.

I wish you and Senator Capper would see that there are rooms and teachers in every town or city of any size, for the deaf, so the poor children who need their parents and homes worse than others can have that advantage.

Deafness is not so common after measles as it is after scarlet fever and diphtheria but it is common enough. You cannot be too careful about the care of sick children, and the only wise and fair thing for the child and for its schoolmates is to keep every child at home who shows any signs of being ill.

Treatment for Chilblains

What is the best simple remedy for chilblains? A READER.

This matter of chilblains is not as simple as it may seem. It means more than cold feet. You have noticed, perhaps, how one child can play in snow and ice all day without a sign of chilblains while another gets them whenever the weather bureau warns of a cold wave. It is because of differences in circulation. A child who is very subject to chilblains generally needs some special care. He should be warmly dressed, wear woolen stockings, without garters, and roomy, thick-soled shoes. Also he should be fed nourishing food, and should be made to sleep in the open air, and get used to living out of doors.

To prevent chilblains always warm cold feet by vigorous rubbing or other exercise rather than at the fire. If chilblains do form, their treatment will depend upon their condition. There is no remedy that will drive them away. You see, a chilblain means that certain tissue is devitalized and its regeneration is bound to take time. Wearing woolen stockings usually gives comfort. Painting with iodine of a safe strength will stimulate repair. Strapping with adhesive plaster gives some relief. If the chilblain ulcerates it must be dressed very much on the same plan as a burn. If blisters form they should be punctured but the old skin should be left until the new skin forms beneath it. By far the best treatment for chilblain is to prevent it from coming.

Flushed Face

What causes a flushed face and what can I do to overcome the same? MISS A. R.

Of course there are many things that may cause a flushed face but I suppose this inquirer refers to the involuntary flushing that comes to certain very sensitive young persons upon the slightest provocation and sometimes apparently without provocation. This is a matter upon which no one can help Miss A. R. much but herself. The vessels dilate in response to the bidding of the central nervous system, and some persons are so unfortunate as to be endowed with a very delicate balance. I once knew a young woman stenographer so very sensitive that she flushed to her ears whenever a man spoke to her about such a simple matter as taking dictation, or even if one said "Good morning." She got married when she was nearly 40 years old, still blushing. Within a year after marriage she had lost all trace of her blushing habits. I do not give this as a prescription, but merely mention it as a fact.

It is no use to make up your mind that your face shall not flush. It will do it despite your efforts. But if you can bring yourself to the state of mind that you do not care whether your face flushes or not then your trouble will end. You will blush no more. You then will have learned not to be sensitive.

Diseased Appendix

J. A. C.: When an appendix is known to be diseased there is scarcely any error of stomach or intestinal digestion that may not be charged to it. I think that if you will have your diseased appendix removed your intestinal indigestion will end.

Answers to Questions

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

I am having trouble with my hands. They are dry and hard and so bad that they chap and bleed time. The skin is so dry and hard it is red and wrinkled all thru the cold. I have been putting glycerine on nights.

I am glad to supply you with excellent prescription that will soothe your hands and keep them from chapping.

1. Put 1 ounce of crushed seed in a quart of rain water and let it stand all day in some mild place such as the back of the range.

2. Strain to get rid of the seed. 3. Add 4 ounces of glycerine pint of alcohol, and 1/2 ounce water in such a way as to make blended compound.

4. After washing the hands and drying with a dry towel, rub in the lotion in thoro.

Your druggist will be obliged a little witch hazel to the alcohol for purpose of denaturalization but this will not be objectionable.

What Our Readers Say

I enjoy reading the interesting stories on the woman's pages of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Ellie Diehnel, Lincoln Co., Kan.

I have been a reader of the Kansas Farmer and Breeze for a long time and found recipes there that we all enjoyed.—Mrs. D. M. Cheney, Co., Kansas.

I am a new reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and many helpful suggestions in the women's department.—Mrs. G. Price, Nebraska.

Clever Toy Animals

C-103—"Tige." Just 3/4 yard of 44-inch material or 1/2 yard of 44-inch required to make this dog. He has legs are movable. Cut in one.

C-101—"Puss in Boots." Will pattern 3/4 yard of 27 or 54-inch material, especially the long haired material, you can turn hours of work into an excellent Christmas gift. Cut in one size.

C-104—Elephant. It will require



yard of 27-inch grey material for elephant and 1/4 yard of red flannel for the blanket. Cut size.

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

For Our Young Readers

Making Candy and Pulling Taffy is Heaps of Fun

BY FLORENCE K. MILLER

EVER SHALL I forget the first taffy pull I ever attended. One morning our Sunday teacher invited the girls in our class to her home—the following Saturday afternoon for a taffy pull. How we all looked forward to Saturday! None of us ever had been to a taffy pull before and the coming of it was discussed with much speculation at school the following week. Saturday afternoon finally came, and we were 15 happy little girls at the place despite a heavy rain. Most of us were more interested in the aroma of boiling molasses which came from the kitchen than we were in the games which were played while the candy was cooking. When our mother announced that the taffy was ready to pull, there was a

feeling-board, when advantageously placed, properly adapted, affords one of the very best opportunities for the study and identification of resident birds and some winter visitors. What I consider a practical and a most convenient feeding-board for easy observation consists of a few inches extension to an ordinary window-sill. A few pot plants on the inside afford sufficient screen for the observer, who can sit in the comfort of his home and watch and learn at close range, very close if he so desires, the birds that come and go.

At a bird feeding-board one gets ornithology first-hand, along with continuous, impromptu vaudeville thrown in. The fun will interfere with necessary concentration to fix facts, for I assure you that there are some funny "stunts" pulled off about a feeding-board. The elementary emotions and desires are the themes of these sketches—fear, confidence, love, hate, sham, simplicity, conceit, humility, pugnacity, peace at any price, hunger, satiety, and super-abundance of life, are all exemplified; and characters ranging from the confiding, cheerful little chickadee to the conscience-stricken blue jay, from the awkward nuthatch to the agile titmouse, will not only use your feeding-board for a public dining-room, but for a public stage.—Eugene Swope in *Our Dumb Animals*.

until it forms a soft ball. Let stand until cool and beat until creamy. Fondant is the foundation for several kinds of candy. Wintergreen or peppermint drops may be made by adding a few drops of either essence to the fondant and rolling it into round flat pieces. It may be colored with different fruit colorings or flavored with vanilla and rolled into marbles. Place on each candy the half of an English walnut, or a candied cherry, a raisin or a piece of citron. To make chocolate fondant set in a bowl of hot water, a glass of grated chocolate and a teaspoon of grated paraffin. When melted dip each piece of fondant into it with a darning needle or a hatpin. Place on oiled paper or a buttered platter until hard.

Peanut brittle—Melt 2 cups of sugar to a sirup in a heavy iron or aluminum skillet. Sprinkle peanuts 1/4 inch thick in an unbuttered pan and pour the sirup over them. Any kind of nuts may be used instead of peanuts.

Fruit sweets—Chop fine 1/2 cup each of figs, raisins, dates, nuts and coconut; add 3 teaspoons of water and knead into this 1 cup of powdered sugar. Form into balls and roll in granulated sugar.

Butter scotch—Melt together 1 1/2 cups of sugar, 1 tablespoon of water and 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Add butter the size of an egg, and boil until it hardens in water. Pour on plates and cut when hard.

Honey nougat—Boil 3/4 pound of sugar and 3/4 pound of strained honey until it becomes brittle in cold water. Then pour it gradually while hot upon the stiffly beaten white of 1 egg. Whip until thick, and add 3/4 pound of English walnuts, or any other nut meats, and 1 cup of candied cherries. Spread on oiled paper in a shallow pan and pack down thoroly. Let stand in a dry place and cut into strips.

Chocolate Fudge is Good

Chocolate fudge—Cook until it will form a soft ball in cold water, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of milk, 1/4 cake of chocolate and 1/4 teaspoon of cream of tartar, then add 2 teaspoons of butter. Remove from the fire and beat until creamy. Pour into buttered pans and cut into squares—when cool. Nuts, raisins or coconut may be added.

Maple creams—Beat together the white of 1 egg and 1 cup of maple sirup. Thicken with powdered sugar and mold to any desired shape. Cover with chocolate, or place a nut meat on the top of each piece.

Chocolate caramels—Boil in a double boiler 1 cup of grated chocolate, 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 cup of molasses and 1/2 cup of sweet milk until it hardens when dropped into cold water. Stir in a piece of butter and a cup of chopped nut meats. Pour into a buttered tin and cut into squares when cool.

Feeding Wild Birds

Three winters ago there were three feeding-boards for birds in our neighborhood. This winter there are 30. The number of feathered pensioners has not increased in proportion to the number of places where their food awaits them, when frost and snow have locked them out from nature's storehouses. This special attention to wild birds exemplifies a new activity of the humane spirit as well as the popularity of the idea of feeding the wild birds. What has taken place here has been repeated in nearly every community thruout the country. Farmers are now making a special point of feeding quail when snow covers the ground. The number of birds that are finding their way to these feeding-places—"lunch counters"—is annually increasing, and new species are now and then added to the numbers.

The humane appeal is probably responsible for the existence of nine-tenths of all the feeding-boards about our homes, and those who supply the food do not bother themselves to know what birds or how many enjoy their hospitality. They are satisfied to know that the birds come. Nevertheless, the

At Cedar Grove Farm

Clarence Drosselmeyer lives on Cedar Grove Stock Farm, near Harper, Kan. The picture shows him with one



of his father's farm animals, in which he takes great pride. Clarence is a young reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Ooh! It's Registered!

These are some comical sayings of my little niece and nephew.

Little Harriet, 4 years old, was sent on an errand to her aunt's. She passed a field where some cattle were quietly grazing. On her arrival at her aunt's she exclaimed, "Oh, Aunt Ella, I was scared to death of those cattle. One of them is registered."

Donald lived in sight of a mountain peak which he enjoyed looking at very much. A fog covered the peak one morning and he exclaimed, "Oh, come and see the peak. You can't see it."

Mrs. John McLaren.
La Junta, Colo.

When is a like a fish?
(ANSWER)
When it is dead

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

Solution November 29 puzzle—Animals and cities: Sedalia, Denver, Chant, Beatrice, seal, deer, cat, bear. The prize winners: Robert Binkley, Opal McNamara, Frances Blittz, Firmin Esslinger, Viola Nielsen, Ralph Painter.



Christmas Box for Your Friend

For the kitchen, and soon we were pulling away at our share of taffy. How much fun it was to see how she could pull hers the lightest, how she could keep the candy from falling all over her hands! When 5 o'clock arrived it was a light hearted crowd of girls who started for home despite blistered hands.

Be sure any group of farm boys would enjoy a taffy pull just as much as we enjoyed this one, so have one the next time you entertain your friends? And something that any girl or boy can make with only a little care. Boil one-half the amount of sugar, a few drops of it will form a ball when dropped into a cup of water. Then add a teaspoon of butter and a lump of butter. When taffy has boiled up again, remove the fire and stir in 1/4 teaspoon of molasses dissolved in a little hot water. Put into buttered tins. The candy can be pulled as soon as it is cool to hold or it will become hard if it is light. The best way to pull the candy from sticking to the hands is to grease them with butter, or rub them with flour. When the taffy is too hard to pull or is as light as a feather, draw it out on a board covered with paper and cut into sticks with a pair of shears.

Some More Recipes

If you like sugar taffy better than molasses taffy. If so, here's a recipe: Boil together until it will form a soft ball, 3 cups of sugar, 1/2 cup of vinegar and 1/2 cup of water. Add 1 tablespoon of butter, stirred in, and boil until it hardens when dropped into cold water. Place on a buttered platter to cool. Pull the edges as fast as they cool, when cold enough to handle, pull and break into pieces. The secret of successful taffy lies in not pulling it any more than is absolutely necessary, otherwise it will be sugar rather than sugar taffy.

Christmas soon will be here, and why not remember your friends with a box of homemade candy? I am sure there is nothing they would appreciate more, because everyone likes homemade candy. When you make Christmas candies, try some of the following recipes:

Peppermint—Bring to a boil 4 cups of water, then add 2 cups of sugar, and 2 cups of cream of tartar. Cook

BAKER'S COCOA

PURE AND DELICIOUS

It is a most satisfactory beverage. Fine flavor and aroma and it is healthful.

Well made cocoa contains nothing that is harmful and much that is beneficial.

It is practically all nutrition.

Choice Recipe book free

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780.
Dorchester, Mass.

A Factory Price Offer

MUNSON U.S. OFFICERS SHOE

This U. S. Army Officer Shoe hand sewed, First Grade, Munson last. The factory price direct to you at only **\$6.59**

The retail price of this shoe is \$9.00. It is made of the best water-proof mahogany calf leather. Guaranteed for best and longest wear. Send only your name and size you wish and we will send you this Army Officer shoe prepaid to your home. Pay only \$6.59 on arrival. If these shoes are not just as we say, send them back. You don't lose a cent, as we want you to be perfectly satisfied. State price of shoe when ordering.

U. S. National Army Shoe Co.
Dept. M.-B Westfield, Mass.

KEMP-CLIMAX SPREADER

A 70-bushel, light weight, light draft, low down, two-horse spreader. Few parts. Simple in construction. Spreads all kinds manure or commercial fertilizers. Surplus stock and special large discount makes exceedingly low price. Time limited. Write today. Catalog FREE.

W. W. COATES CO.
21 and Main Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. R. Ry. EARN FROM \$115 to \$185 PER MONTH. Write for catalog.

SANTA FETELEGRAPH SCHOOL
G-505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Read

the classified advertising columns. They may save you many dollars.

Keep Them Fit For Winter Work



Are your horses always ready for heavy work, cows giving lots of milk on the coldest days, hogs putting on pork? It all depends upon their condition.

Pratts Animal Regulator

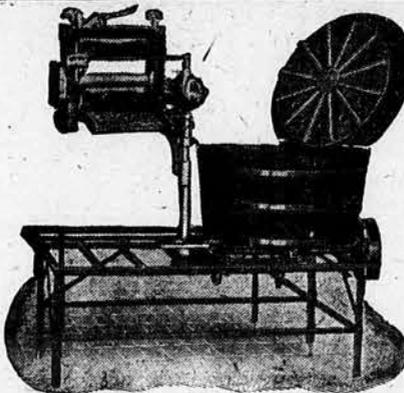
Will keep the system toned up so that feed is thoroughly digested animals are healthy and respond at once. Pratts Animal Regulator is used by successful farmers and stock-owners the world over.

"Your Money Back If YOU Are Not Satisfied"

PRATT FOOD COMPANY



Sold by 60,000 dealers



STERLING

Let the Sterling Washing Machine do your work. Every woman will be interested in this labor saving device, operated either with gasoline engine or electric motor.

Write today for Free Illustrated Catalog telling all about the Sterling.

SUPERIOR MACHINE CO.
Dept. R-9 Sterling, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED

We are looking for responsible and reputable agents, to sell a complete line of paints to farmers. This is a permanent position with a company that works on a profit-sharing basis and consists of a line that you will be proud to sell your neighbors and friends.

This is not a proposition for the ordinary "fly by night" agent, but a solid business opening with opportunity for advancement and success.

E. Lehman, Sec., Desk B, 5716 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

Somebody Has It.

When you can't find what you want in your own community, don't give up. Somebody has it—the very thing you want. Probably some of the 110,000 readers of The Farmers Mail and Breeze would be glad to sell it. A classified ad doesn't cost much and will tell you quickly.

Capper Pig Club News

Breeding Stock is Bringing in the Cash

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

CAPPER Pig club members felt that they were getting more than their share of hard luck when the big decline came in the hog market. But did they lie down and sell their pigs for just whatever they could get? No, indeed; They simply began to work a little harder and give their pigs a little more care, and prepared to make the biggest showing possible in the sale of breeding stock. And they're succeeding.

"I have sold four of my pigs for \$134," writes Donald Harrell of Anderson county. "Two of these were from a late summer litter. Including cash



Walter Johnson and His Polands.

prizes at the Kincaid Fair, my cash receipts for the contest year are \$151, and I have my sow and two fine gilts left."

"Received the sale catalog and think it's just fine," says Howard Scott of Morris county. "I sold one of my boar pigs I had advertised in the catalog today for \$50. That catalog sure does the work."

"I have sold five pigs, and have an inquiry for a boar. I did my best to write a good letter, following the advice that was given in the club story, and sure hope I can make another sale." That's the report from Elwood Shultz of Jefferson county. Many other club members tell of sales and of inquiries from which they hope to make sales. Calls for the club catalog come to the breed club secretaries and the desk of the club manager right along, and there's no doubt that thousands of dollars' worth of hogs are being sold by our boys.

Don't become discouraged, tho, if you don't make sales at once. The other day a man who has had a great deal of experience in the livestock business said to me: "I believe you couldn't give your club members any better advice than to hold a few extra good gilts and breed them for spring litters. By giving them proper care and feed thru the winter it's my opinion they'll be able to get good prices for them in the spring. Many breeders are reporting an unusual demand for breeding stock, and with the stock your boys have it seems to me they should be able to make profitable sales."

Cloud county boys have an excellent

plan for sending in their contest reports for the year. "We have had another fine meeting with nine members present at Dorne Bray's home," writes County Leader Ted Tilson. "We sure had a good time, and Mrs. Bray is a dandy cook, too. Our next meeting will be held at Evan Wilson's home and will be the last meeting for the year. We are going to have our reports ready, and Walter Johnson is going to send them in all together so they'll all be sure to be there." That's a good idea, isn't it? Every county with a complete membership certainly should make every effort to get a report in from all 10 boys, for there will be a fine chance to win that \$50 cash which will go to the county team making the best average grade.

While we're talking about Cloud county, meet Walter Johnson and a few of his fine contest pigs. And, say, fellows, let's have some more pictures. I know it's a little difficult to find time to take them, but make a special effort to do so. A picture in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is good advertising for your hogs, for the county, and for the entire club. In addition to the pictures used in the weekly story, we need some for the picture page which will appear as often as we can get together a collection of good-looking boys and girls with their pigs and chickens.

In this season of school and home work, skating, coasting and other good times, wouldn't you think it hard luck to have to lie in bed for weeks? But wouldn't it be almost unbearable to know that you never again would have the use of your two capable feet to carry you around? Well, that's the future that Orville Clark of Reno county must face. A railroad accident has made it necessary to amputate both feet, and Orville likely will be unable even to be around for many weeks. Capper Pig club boys always have shown themselves eager to help when their teammates meet with misfortune. I think it would be a fine thing if boys all over the state would write Orville Clark, Hutchinson Hospital, Hutchinson, Kan., a cheery letter that will help him in his misfortune. Now, fellows, don't forget this. It soon will be Christmas time, with all the holiday season's enjoyments, and I know letters and Christmas cards from his teammates all over the state will enable Orville to look more cheerfully on the future.

Oh, yes, I promised to tell just as soon as I found out whether Anderson county really has the honor of being the first county with a complete team for 1920. Well, it has, and I think that's going some. Those boys were all ready to jump the minute the new club was announced, and they're not satisfied with a complete pig club team but are out after poultry club members. And they have a "dad" in the game, too. Fletcher Lowry has been in the club for 1919, and Keith has been

(Continued on Page 55.)

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager; Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary. Send Pig Club applications to Mr. Whitman; Poultry Club to Miss Schmidt.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

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

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice R. F. D. Date

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

GALLOWAY SPECIAL

30 DAY OFF



Direct from Factory
Master-piece 7

ENGINE

Here is your chance. Buy one of the Galloway Farm Engines or Spreaders at a low price. Get in on this 30-day offer. money. When old winter freezes, snow blows, there are many jobs that a Galloway engine will relieve you of and it works in weather. Built for long and hard service. 7 actual horsepower for the price of 6. Portable or stationary. Big bore, long stroke, weight, every part standardized and interchangeable. With a Galloway "frostproof" Engine winter, you'll do your work in less time at less effort than ever before.

SPREADER

Note these low factory prices below—never will be again.

With Whirlwind Distributor
The Galloway new whirlwind distributor pulverizes every bit of manure and tere it six to seven feet, saving time and spreading. Remember that Galloway has 11 other great features that enable the Galloway Spreader to spread more land with less effort—less horse and man power—than any other method known.



Factory Prices
\$154.75 For the New No. 8
\$147.75 For the New No. 5
\$139.75 For the New No. 1A

Write Galloway Now
Don't let this 30-day price opportunity slip. Get your order in early. Have your engine ready for winter work and spreader for next Spring's work and save big money both. Write today for complete description of these bargains. No shipping points save on the freight. Write Wm. Galloway, 47 Galloway Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

300 Candle Power

Most Perfect Reading Lamp Known
Safe — Durable — Clean
USED by thousands and with question the finest lamp for home use invented. Makes and burns its own gas common motor gasoline and lights with ordinary matches. No alcohol torch needed.



The Coleman Lamp Co.
Wichita, St. Paul, Toledo, Dallas, Los Angeles, Chicago.

Capper Poultry Club

Club Members are Looking for Girls with Pep

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary.

IF ANYONE were to ask me what is the biggest work of the Capper Poultry club I should say, without hesitation, it is training girls for leadership. Whether county leaders or co-workers with them, all members are being trained to become leaders in their community.

While the club members place a high value on the prizes to be awarded for good records made in the poultry business, there is no prize that is more desired than the pep trophy awarded annually for the highest county standing. The cup will bear the names of the county leader and the team mates who help her to win. On it will be engraved: "Presented by Arthur Capper for Leadership."

But besides the pep trophy there will be other prizes which the county clubs will be proud to have their leaders win, because they will denote the county clubs' standing in the race.

going to try all the harder to make good in club work because they are your friends.

Occasionally someone asks, "Why don't you give more information in the club stories about the care of chickens?" Well, really, it would be rather difficult to do that when there are so many girls clamoring for information about each other and about club work. But the poultry department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is as much for the club girls as for the other readers. I trust you will read the article by Prof. A. H. Ward of Iowa State college about how to produce winter eggs and the one by Prof. H. L. Kempster of Missouri College of Agriculture about better laying strains. We are arranging to obtain the best information not only from Kansas experts but from experts in other states.

We have a limited amount of breed club stationery on hand from last year which will be sold at the rate of 35 sheets for 10 cents. You may like to have this in answering letters of inquiry about your chickens. The clubs for which we have the stationery are Orpington, Rhode Island, Wyandotte and Leghorn.

Extracts from Letters

Here are a few extracts from letters of club members:

I am going to high school in Pratt now and I am as busy as I can be. My chickens are helping to pay my way thru school.—Christine Grossardt, leader, Pratt county.

I think the catalogs are simply grand and we certainly ought to be able to dispose of our stock. My Buff Rock chickens are beauties and I am so proud of them.—Lenore Resiska, leader, Clay county.

All of the members of our family wish to thank the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs in Atchison county for the beautiful flowers and for the kindness and sympathy shown us during the illness and death of our beloved father and grandfather, John Mowers. They were all so kind and ready to help.—Mrs. E. A. Bailey, Atchison county.

I took lots of pep to take pigs and chickens 10 miles over the hills to the fair. Papa said he was losing time and money, but he hopes to establish a business for Meryln and me.—Helen Andrew, leader, Johnson county.

We girls have shipped our chickens. I shipped 49 and Goldie May 39; besides Goldie May sold \$25 worth at home and I sold \$5 worth at home.—Lottie Maphet, Reno county.

You should have heard us give our yells at our club meeting. We have some new ones and we yelled them for all we were worth.—Myrtle Dirks, leader, Butler county.

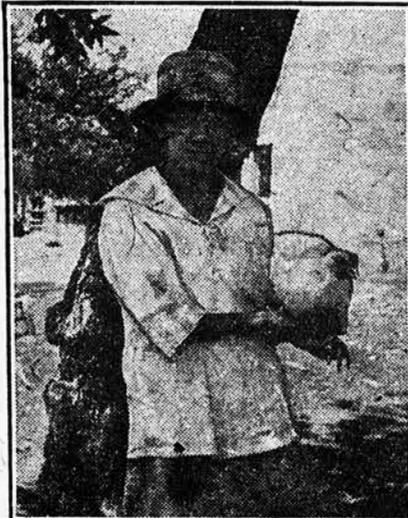
The catalog has been received and we surely feel proud to be connected with a club that puts out such an excellent advertising medium. One can scarcely read it without wanting to buy from some of the boys or girls.—Mrs. C. T. Horton, Linn county.

I think my Barred Rock pullets made a good egg-laying record this year. During the five months they were penned, they laid 710 eggs.—Marion Gregg, Crawford county.

I am more than pleased with the new catalog. And I want to tell you that I am just full of new ideas for the 1920 club. I am quite sure that I have two girls lined up for our county. It would be fine to have 10 members.—Emma Wheeler, Ness county.

My chickens certainly are pretty. I took them to the school fair at Webster and won first prize on them.—Esther Evans, Rooks county.

The picture used with this week's club story shows Blanche McGee of Linn county with one of her Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites. Blanche is a member of the baby chick department and has raised some beautiful birds.



Blanche McGee of Linn County

Enrollment Increases Steadily

Altho the 1919 contest for the Capper Poultry club prizes has not ended, 143 members already have lined up for the 1920 club. That looks as if club membership is worth while, doesn't it?

Girls who have been members of the club this year are telling their friends about its merits and in several counties membership is being completed rapidly. If you wish to compete for the cash prizes and trophy cups, amounting to nearly \$500, to be offered in 1920, fill out the application blank printed in another part of this paper and mail it at once.

These prizes will go to the county leaders displaying the most pep: First, \$10; second, \$8; third, \$7; fourth, \$6; fifth, \$5; sixth, \$4; seventh, \$3.50; eighth, \$3; ninth, \$2; tenth, \$1.50.

Every member may help boost the standing of her club by sending monthly reports promptly and by sending in the annual report and story. Another excellent way to add to the number of points is by lining up new members in the poultry club and in the pig club for 1920. As these boys and girls are not considered members until they file recommendations the good work that Linn county started along this line several weeks ago is just beginning to bear results.

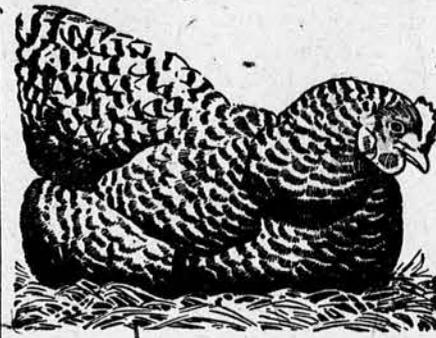
The standing of the clubs at this writing is:

County	Leader	Points
1—Linn	Hazel Horton	7,232
2—Atchison	Lillian Brun	7,169 1/2
3—Johnson	Helen Andrew	6,043 1/2
4—Crawford	Letha Emery	5,329
5—Coffey	Ruth Wheeler	4,653
6—Cloud	Laree Rolph	3,425
7—Dickinson	Hazel Patton	3,211 1/2
8—Ries	Marjorie Smith	3,068 1/2
9—Clay	Lenore Rosiska	2,474
10—Reno	Royena Love	2,455
11—Butler	Myrtle Dirks	1,688 1/2
12—Stafford	Naomi Moore	1,468
13—Douglas	Lillian Milburn	1,025
14—Rooks	Elma Evans	583 1/2
15—Jackson	Vera Brown	547
16—Republic	Agnes Neubauer	387 1/2
17—Gove	Anna Cooper	331
18—Greenwood	Anna Greenwood	209 1/2
19—Elk	Clara Schneider	178
20—Osage	Edith Ingersoll	146

The new club rules are ready for distribution. Members in the present club are writing me that they are better than ever. Prizes for both the baby chick and the pen department are listed this year.

Every now and then there is a little misunderstanding when new girls join the club, in regard to obtaining recommendations. Some have written that they are not obtaining signatures to their recommendation blanks because they do not wish to borrow money. Every girl who becomes a member of the club must obtain recommendations whether she wishes to borrow money or not. You girls are going into business for yourselves when you enter the Capper Poultry club. You want to know the president or cashier of a bank, the editor of a local newspaper and the postmaster. These men are interested in you and will watch your progress during the year. You are

Eggs \$1.00 a dozen



With eggs practically certain to retail for \$1.00 a dozen this winter, you are going to make big profits, Mr. Poultryman, provided you make your hens lay enough eggs. Just because the weather is cold, don't let them loaf. Make them lay eggs when eggs are golden. What 400,000 other chicken raisers have done you can do. Just give your hens a few cents' worth of Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic in their drinking water and you will be amazed at the results. I have on file thousands and thousands of letters from poultry raisers, showing that "More Eggs" has brought enormous increases in their egg supply.

Results Guaranteed by a Million Dollar Bank

The Million Dollar National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Mo., absolutely guarantees your money back if you are not completely satisfied with results. That is your complete protection. You run no risk whatsoever. Simply write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 8669 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1.00 package of "More Eggs." Send for it today and start your hens laying more eggs right away! Every day counts!

Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

That's what "More Eggs" did for one user. Read the letters below and remember they are only a few out of thousands.

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

Seven Times the Eggs
I have 24 six months pullets and was getting two and three eggs a day, and after using your "More Eggs" for two weeks my egg yield went up to 17 to 21 eggs a day.
J. H. WALKER, Mendota, Ill.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens
The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1,200 eggs. I never saw the equal.
EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs
I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.
MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens
I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from forty-four hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.
A. G. THODE, R. No. 2, Box 47, Sterling, Kans.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package
Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1,368 eggs.
A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

Order Today!

Every day counts! Send the coupon today for a full size package of "More Eggs" tonic. Order now and start your hens making money for you. You run no risk. A Million Dollar Bank will refund instantly if you are not entirely satisfied. Profit by the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry. Act NOW. Put a dollar bill in with the coupon. Send for this bank-guaranteed egg producer and profit-maker NOW. Today!

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert
8669 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Send me one full-size package of "More Eggs" Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way. I enclose \$1.00.

Name.....

Address.....

To men-
ive Comfort
for
Christmas

ERE'S the gift for a
real he-man—useful,
ible and one he will
preciate. Leading dealers
featuring Presidents
attractive gift packages.

idents are made from
t or medium Shirley-
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ess or business wear.
al parts are brass and
ll not rust. Guarantee
ed on each pair. Be sure
name—"President"—is
each buckle. It stands
comfort, service and
satisfaction.

ident Suspender Co.
Shirley, Mass.

ch a useful gift

President
Suspenders

Proof Nests



Write quick
for Catalog
SPECIAL OFFER
Nests won't cost you 1c
Your hens will
pay for them
to here

ASON
Steel Lice Proof Nests. Costs less than
guarantee. Send name today for
and interesting literature. 40,000 in use.
USKUSKE METAL WORKS COMPANY
Manufacturers St. Joseph, Mo.

We
Day
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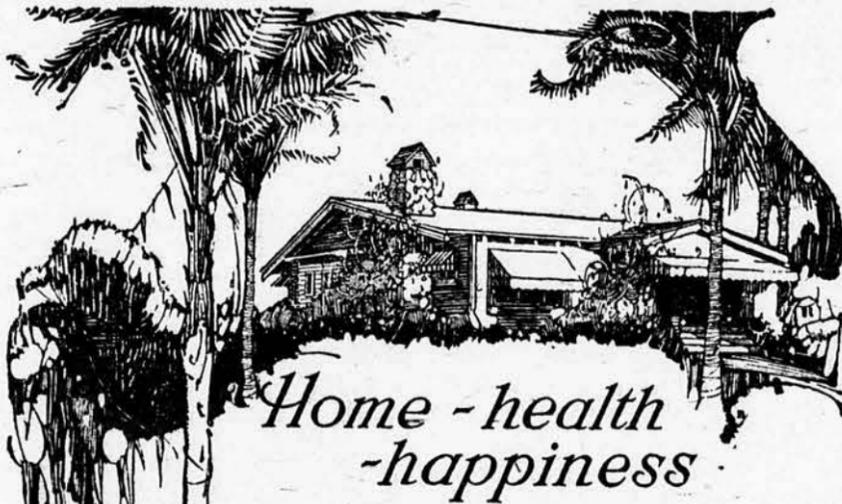
dergast Fence Book
the press—a complete treatise on
buying and erecting wire fence.
upon request.
full gauge heavy galvanized
barbed wire direct from factory
price. Why pay more?

ited Fence Company
OF STILLWATER
Main St., Stillwater, Minn.
Front St., Fort Madison, Ia.

5 Buys 140-Egg
Champion
City Incubator
Over \$15,000
Users
Copper Tank, Double
Regulated, With \$7.55
140-Chick Brooder—both only \$18.50
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Profit in Laying Strain

Good Producer-is Labor Saver and Time Saver

BY H. L. KEMPSTER

ACCORDING to data obtained from the state wide poultry culling campaign in Missouri it has been observed that approximately four hens out of every 10 should be classed as loafers. The farmer is carrying a large proportion of hens in his flock which are not paying their way. If the estimates of census figures are approximately correct then the average hen is being kept at a very small profit. According to data from commercial poultry farms, a hen must lay 90 eggs a year in order to pay for her feed and care. On the farm with a lower cost of production this number would be less. On the commercial basis, however, a 100-egg hen would produce a 10-egg profit while a 150-egg hen would produce six times as much profit. That is, one will realize as much profit from one 150-egg hen as from six which average only 100 eggs. The 150-egg hen is not beyond the possibility of the farmer. One Missouri farmer last year was able to average 161 eggs to a bird from a flock of more than 500. A number of other farm flocks have shown equally satisfactory reports.

It is, of course, assumed, which was true of these persons to whom the writer has reference, that good poultry management was practiced. It is only when chickens are comfortably housed and properly fed that a hen will demonstrate her ability to lay eggs.

Of equal importance is the problem of developing high laying strains of poultry. In observing the farm flock one realizes how little attention is paid to the problem of breeding. The roosters run with the whole flock and at the time the eggs are selected for hatching the farmer usually goes to the egg basket. In this way, he is using for hatching only average eggs. Poor hens are always laying during the hatching season if they lay at all and the poultry keeper is as likely to use eggs from poor hens as from good. No improvement can be made in increasing egg production thru breeding as long as flock selection of the eggs for hatching is practiced. No wonder the farm flock "runs" out and new stock is purchased or a new breed tried.

Small Animal as Food Producer

With the high price of feed the need of getting a good laying strain is all the more acute. With the steady increase in population in proportion to the habitable areas of the earth, the tendency is bound to turn to the smaller animal unit as a producer of food. Among such animals poultry stands pre-eminent. It is not at all uncommon to find flocks which produce a dozen eggs for every 5 pounds of feed consumed. In order, however, for poultry to maintain this position it must be highly developed. Certainly the average farm hen would not qualify. In the farm flock egg laying contest conducted by the agricultural extension service of the University of Missouri for the year which closed October 31, 1919, it was found that the average hen in the contest laid 106 eggs. This is considerably above the production for the average hen for the United States which is estimated at about 70 eggs a year. The average income a

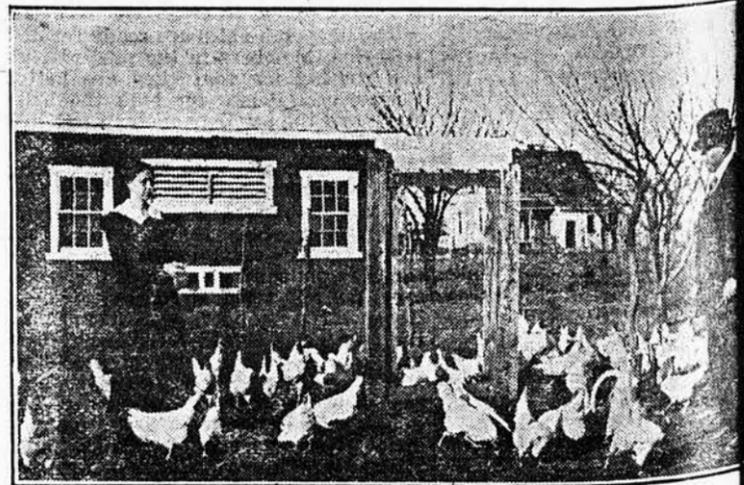
farm from poultry was \$577.40, cost \$257.74, leaving an average of \$319.66. This is a goal which can be reached by the farmer and would increase the income of the poultry at least one-half. This is done without increasing the cost of the farm or the cost of the hens. It can be brought about by comfortable housing, proper ration and improved breeding.

While different breeds of poultry have much to do with the success of the flock, yet one of the certain flocks in all breeds would be out as being superior production. The contest referred to here was between White Plymouth Rocks, average 126; White Leghorns, 126; Rhode Island Reds, 109.5; Buff Orpingtons, 109.5; Rhode Island Reds, 96.8 and Plymouth Rocks, 87.2. In the contrary to expectations, the Rocks laid more eggs a hen than the Leghorns. This is probably a comparatively small number of birds represented. As a general rule one is justified in expecting a dozen eggs more from the breed which approximately represents the advantage this breed has over the other breeds. Superiority of all the different breeds of poultry has been brought about by careful selection. For instance, the yard of Kingsville, Mo., had a Buff Orpington which averaged 161 eggs. This record was set by Vaughn of Kirksville with Island Reds which averaged 161. M. P. Hollar of Hardin, Mo., had 161 eggs with White Leghorns. These are certainly enviable records the result of careful breeding and the result of careful investigation know a great deal concerning the possible to improve the laying of poultry.

Early Hatches Best

One of the most important things to be considered in getting high production is to hatch at the proper time. The poultryman who expects his chicks will do well to have his chicks hatched before April 15. A chick hatched before April 15, a chick hatched even three weeks will greatly cap the late hatched chicks. The farmer realizes that there is a best time to hatch chickens as there is to plant crops. The farmer is usually guilty of error of late hatching. The chicks mentioned previously should be hatched before April 15. These flocks laid from 100 to 150 eggs a hen for the four winter months while the average flocks laid from 70 to 100 eggs a hen for the same period. This was necessary to a sufficient time for them to mature.

In the selection of breed should use those hens which lay in the winter of their pullet year. The group themselves into three groups: those which lay no eggs before April 1; those which lay a few (less than 10) eggs before April 1; and those which lay a large number of eggs before April 1. This ability to lay winter eggs is an inherited character and will be passed down to the offspring if the hens are used for breeding. It is important that one should use for breeding those hens which have laid during the



Careful Selection for an Egg Laying Flock Pays. These Pullets Patterson Farm in Missouri Produced an Average of 23.8 EGGS in a Year.

ullet year. This is a practice not beyond the ordinary farmer. Anyone can tell which hens are by observation, such as the of the pin bones—located on side of the vent and just above by measuring the distance from the bones to the rear end of the hen with four or five finger between the pin bones and with or greater distance from these to the rear end of the keel is laying while one with the pin close together is not. A hen is to lay on the day the observation is made will have the egg in the part of the oviduct and it can be felt by inserting the finger a half inch. These hens should be placed in a convenient place and eggs from these hens should be

of equal importance is the sex of the male which is to head the flock. It is asserted by Pearl, and the is supported by others, that winter laying is not transmitted to male offspring but to the male egg. He also asserts that the of high producing hens will be good layers unless their father from a high producing hen. Thus producing hen transmits the for high egg production to her daughters thru her sons and not to her daughters. Pearl says unless a son of a high producer is used for breeding the high production factor is lost.

the other hand, Goodale with the Island Reds, feels that the factor of high egg production is transmitted to male and female offspring but he also recognizes the importance of not only using for breeding with high winter egg records but using as male birds the sons of with high winter egg records. These men have established extrains of layers and have done to solve the problem of improve egg laying thru breeding.

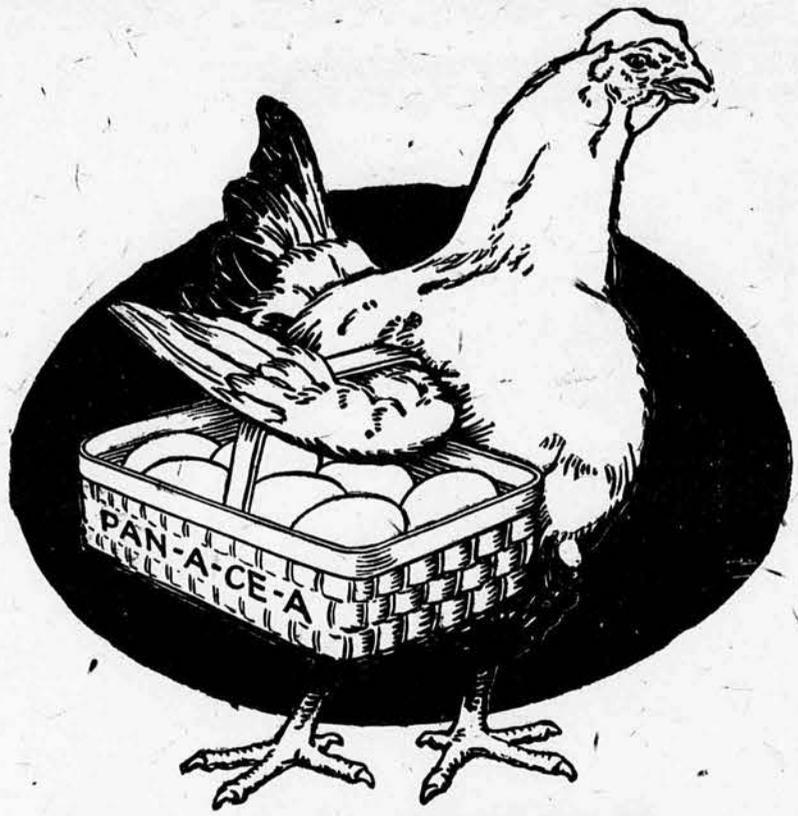
Tests for Productiveness
A simple test of the former productiveness of a hen is to observe the time she molts at the close of the lay season and the color of her shanks. An early molter is nearly a poor layer while one which molts until November to molt will finally have a good record. In the time can mark his late molters for breeders the following:

Dark color is an equally satisfactory test. Bright, yellow shanks in a record will indicate that the bird has had a long period of record while white shanks show the has had a long period of record continuous egg production of her. By selecting the hens in a flock one easily can pick out the layers.

Early maturity is also a very important point in the selection of a flock of high egg producers. Dryden pays especial attention to the importance of breeding for early maturity and asserts that in general the best layers will reach maturity quickly than the poor layers. Selection of early maturing pullets and birds may aid in the improvement of egg laying of the flock.

Breeders also pay particular attention to the "feel" of the bird. It has been observed that good layers always have thin, soft, pliable skin and pin bones. In selecting both males and females this point is given consideration. The flock of Orps which I have referred to has bred up quite largely on this point. Mr. Hollar to whom reference has already been made always has used the best males he could buy and never used a male bird unless its mother bore more than 200 eggs. His record of eggs a hen is testimony of the value of this practice.

Production is an inherited factor. Superior egg production will come only thru careful selection and breeding. Farmers should recognize the fact. The old practice of flocking and egg basket selection of the birds should be discarded. Breeding should become common practice. The best is none too good and with the cost of poultry feed the need of producing productive poultry is all the more important. Every thought, every emotion, every action, is a boomerang which flies back to you and which will wound or benefit you according to its nature.



It's not fat—it's EGGS you want

Are your hens just boarders? Fat and lazy? All their food going to flesh? Nothing left for egg production? Madam,—Your hens' egg organs are dormant, and if you are going to be satisfied to let nature bide its own time to revive these dormant egg organs, it will be Spring eggs, not Winter eggs, for you. But why wait on nature?

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It contains *Nux Vomica* and *Quassia*, the best nerve, appetizing and digestive tonics known to the *Materia Medica*—tonics that promote a hen's digestion—tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs so that the proper amount of food goes to egg production, and not all to flesh, and fat, and laziness, when it's action, and eggs you want.

Pan-a-ce-a supplies the additional iron for the blood, which is essential to the speeding up process. It contains certain forms of lime that supply the needed material for making egg shells.

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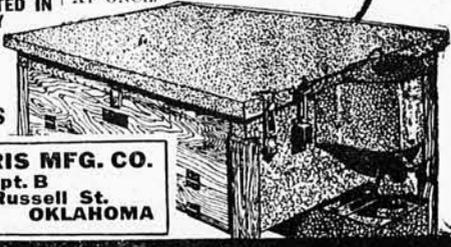
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The objective of the Company is to manufacture the greatest number of useful products from crude petroleum, to distribute them so that they are available to all and to sell them at a minimum price.

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These are intended to expand the usefulness of the Company as a public servant, by maintaining the quality of petroleum products manufactured at the highest standard, by making an adequate return to those who are investing their money or their time in the business of the Company and enabling the public to secure their requirements of such products at a minimum of expense.

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910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1893

Rural Engineering Hint

BY C. E. JABLOW

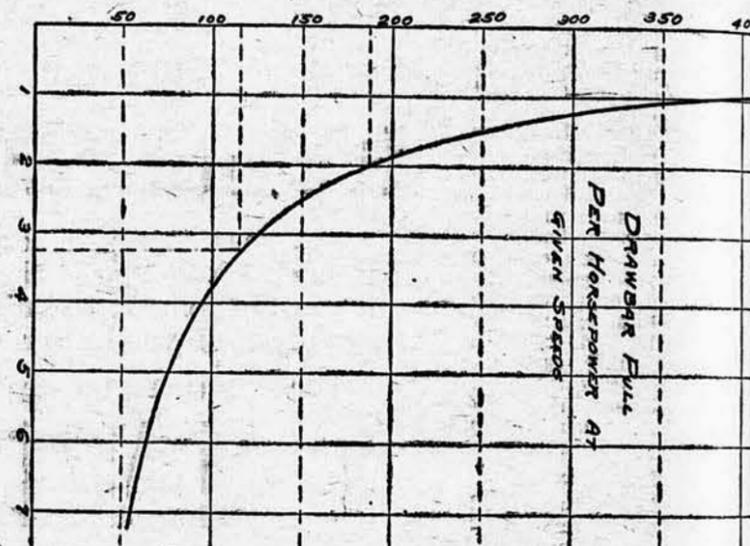
THE TIME is not far distant when the purchaser of a binder, a plow or other horse or tractor drawn implement will inquire about the draft required before making a purchase. It naturally would be very disappointing for the farmer who made a purchase of a three bottom plow to find that the best his tractor will do will be to pull a two bottom plow when traveling at a reasonable speed. For anyone whose experience has been like this the following will be of much interest. However, the graphs here shown should prove valuable to the tractor user, the tractor owner, and the tractor dealer alike, when once their use is understood.

The graphs shown here in Fig. 1 can be used to determine the pull that your tractor will exert for every one of its

can be used in any one of several different ways.

If it is desired to find the pull of a 15-25 tractor when pulling 15 inch bottoms which may require of perhaps 1900 pounds proceed as follows. Follow the vertical axis to the right until the diagonal line representing the 15-horsepower line is reached. From this point move vertically downward and it will be seen that the tractor could travel under these conditions with a speed of practical miles an hour when working at rated capacity. Any other horse and pull could have been used in the same manner within the limits of the diagram.

It may be desired to find the power required when the tra



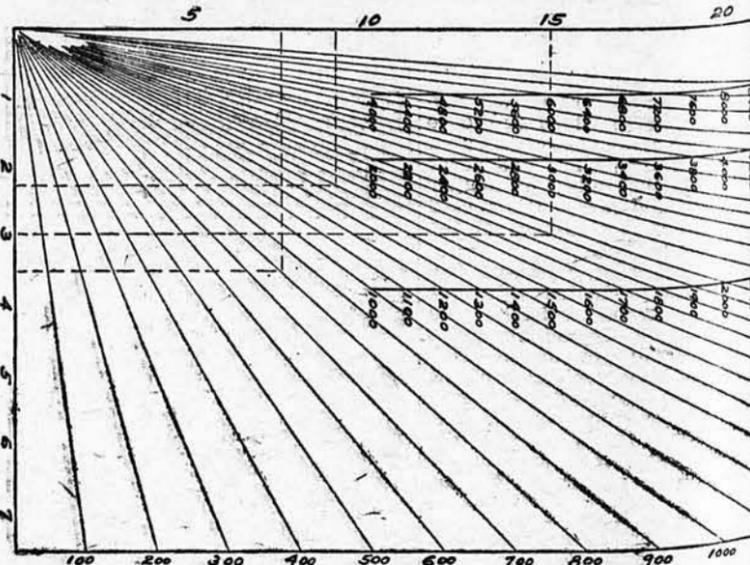
The Figures in the Vertical Column at the Left Represent the Speed in Miles an Hour. The Figures at the Top Show the Drawbar Pull in Pounds.

drawbar horsepower when traveling at a given speed. It can also be used to determine the speed if a certain pull for each horsepower is desired.

In order to make the use of the curve clear, two examples will be explained. Suppose it is desired to find the pull that will be exerted for each horsepower when traveling at a speed of 3 1/4 miles an hour. Follow the horizontal axis until the 3 1/4 mile line is found—it is shown dashed for this example—move up vertically until the curve is reached. When this point is determined move to the left as shown by the dashed line. On the vertical axis will be found the result required, namely, 115 pounds.

If a pull of 187 pounds is required for each horsepower find the point on the vertical axis that corresponds with this figure then move to the right until the curve is encountered. From this point move vertically downward and it will be found that a speed of 2 miles an hour is possible when exerting such a pull for a drawbar horsepower.

The graphs shown here in Figure 2



Figures at the Left Show Speed in Miles an Hour. Figures at Top Drawbar Horsepower. Drawbar Pull in Pounds is Shown at Bottom.

following this diagonal line to the right it will be noted that a pull of 800 is exerted. In general the intersection may not fall on a diagonal line but this need not give any trouble as the closest diagonal may be used if only an estimate is desired, or if an exact result is wanted draw a line from the lower left hand corner of the diagram through the intersection and read the result on the right hand scale or any one of the three vertical scales in the upper central portion of the diagram. The limits of the diagram it will be noted are sufficient to include a 22-45 tractor and traveling speeds that include every make of tractor that is known. It is suggested that these diagrams be preserved carefully for future reference and in using, it will be found convenient to have at hand a straight edge. An accurately cut edge of a piece of writing paper does very well for a straight edge.

Motor Difficulty

My motor has a tendency to draw excess into the combustion chamber, fouling the spark plugs. Would you advise me to install McQuay Norris Leak Proof rings and Superoil rings in top grooves. My car is equipped with Lynite pistons. C. E. Bridgeport, Kan.

The fact that you get lubrication oil into your combustion space indicates that conditions are not normal, therefore the addition of leak proofings while they may tend to reduce some of your difficulty, would not remove the cause. The difficulty may be from any one of several sources. You are of course aware that too high an oil level will result in excessive carbon and fouling the plugs. If your rings are badly worn they should be replaced and the small opening at the joint should not be a source of worry if the ring otherwise fits properly. The idea of most leak proof rings is mainly to close the small gap at the joint in the ring. It may be the character of the metal you are using results in excessive carbon deposit or again you may be wasting good fuel thru poor carburetor adjustment and constantly feeding too much gasoline for the horsepower developed. The recognition of any of these difficulties is easily accomplished by the average car owner. Leaky rings will result in poor compression which may at times be recognized merely by turning the engine so that compression occurs in each of the cylinders. One effect of poor compression may also result in the motor running hotter than usual, which can of course be noticed. Too rich a mixture may be apparent in a smoky exhaust.

In my opinion the Lynite piston should not be blamed for the troubles you are having.

What is a Farm?

How much land is required for a farm?

The government says 3 acres. If, however, a smaller tract produces more than \$250 worth of products in a year, or if the continuous services of one person are required to operate it, less than 3 acres can be called a farm.

The following paragraphs are taken from the report blanks provided for the Fourteenth Census, to be taken this winter:

"Definition of 'Farm.'—A farm for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term 'agricultural operations' is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals, poultry or bees.

"The enumerator must not report as a 'farm' any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless there were produced on such tract products to the value of \$250 or more, or unless it required the continuous services of at least one person.

"All market, truck, and fruit gardens, nurseries, greenhouses, poultry yards, places for keeping bees, and all dairies in or near cities, villages and incorporated towns, even the little land is employed, are for census purposes, farms, provided they produced in 1919 agricultural products to the value of at least \$250 or required the continuous services of at least one person."

Do you know how much the family cow is worth to you each year? Keeping accounts might show.

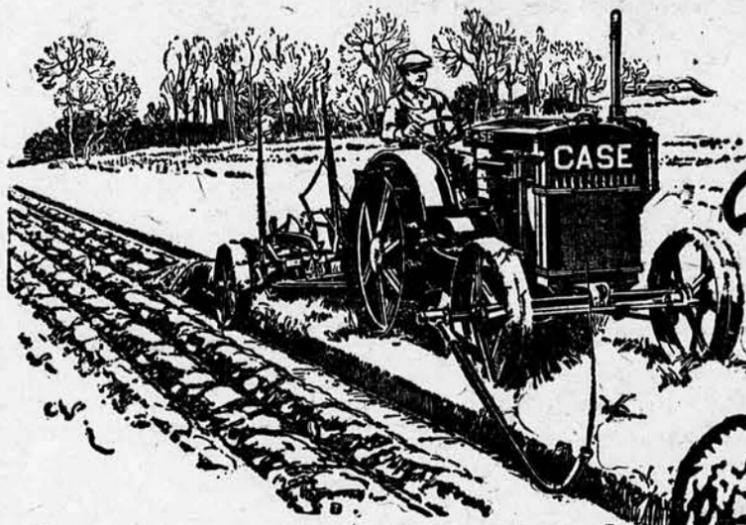


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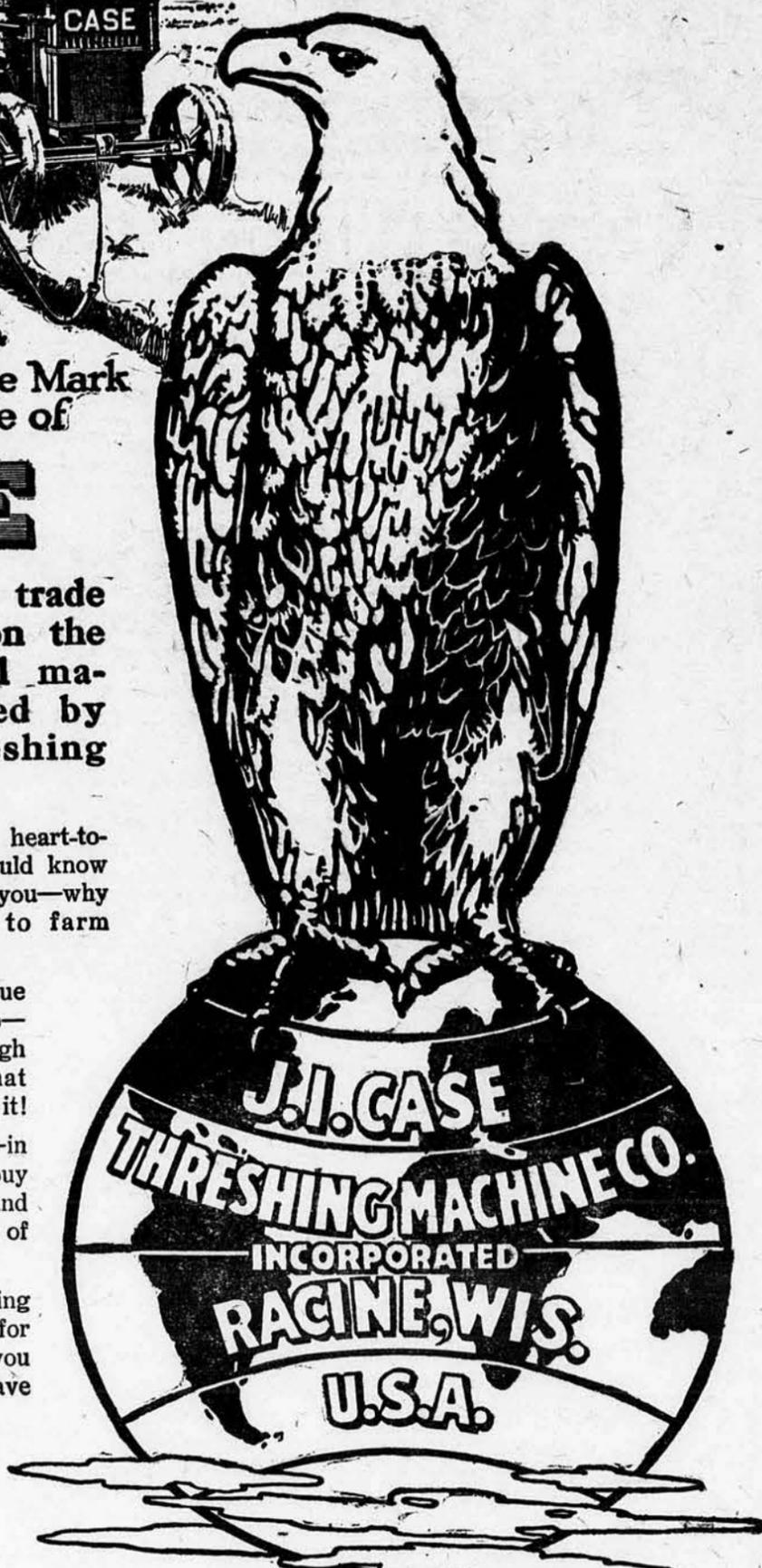
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

AT THE FIRST of the week ending November 29 the weather men said that a white Thanksgiving day was very unlikely, as there had been but two in the last 33 years. Following came a day of rain and the 3 inches of snow absorbed it nearly all. It is seldom that real winter comes so early here and many think it but the start of a hard one, while others say that when the first of the winter proves stormy, the latter part is certain to be pleasant. You can take either horn of the dilemma you wish.

No Overshoes in Early Days

The older I get the less I like snow. It makes things "mussy" and compels a fellow to put on overshoes even if he only steps outside the door. What we and other boys did, when overshoes were entirely unknown, I can scarcely recall. But the farm boys of 40 years ago will remember readily that in 1880 they "stumped around" in leather boots which came off very reluctantly at bedtime and went on still more reluctantly the next morning. The baseboards of the kitchen in all farm houses were likely, in that distant day, to be scarred by the marks of copper-toed boots where the boys had "kicked them on." One of my evening chores in those times when the day had been wet or snowy was swabbing my boots with mutton tallow.

But if we do not like the snow we can put up with it when we know that our main crop, wheat, is snugly bedded under it with the ground unfrozen. That the snow came first proved fortunate, for it kept the ice from the wheat and will give the plants a good chance to breathe. In more northern locations wheat often is covered with a coating of ice so heavy that the wheat is smothered before the ice thaws. That seldom happens here but this is not saying it could not happen. We are glad that the snow came first, so that the ice which followed would not harm the wheat.

Saving Money on Meat

A friend who lives a short distance from this farm had a good, smooth, fat hog weighing 300 pounds to sell a short time ago. For this hog he was offered, by shippers, \$12 a hundred. It was during one of the packer raids on the market when values were falling \$1 a day and the shippers could not be blamed for taking a long margin on their shipments. Thinking that a 300-pound hog was worth more than \$36 when the price of meat and lard was taken into consideration our friend went to a Union store at Madison and asked them what they would pay for good country lard. They told him "38 cents a pound." He went home, butchered his hog and rendered out the lard, putting some of the fattest of the meat into the rendering kettle. He got lard enough from the hog to bring \$30 and had the hams, shoulders and a large part of the side meat left. Figuring the meat at the market price our friend made at least \$25 for his butchering work. From the net profits he made it is evident that he used some of the "efficiency" that the packers are always boasting about.

The meat market man in a nearby town has been trying to buy farm butchered hogs for some time. He is finding that the supply of fat hogs

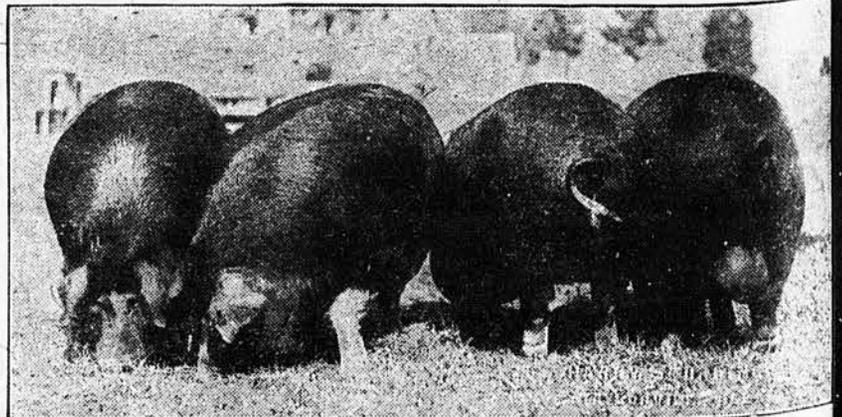
now on hand in the country is very small. In fact, he says that there is more inquiry from local persons who wish to buy hogs to butcher at home than there are hogs to supply that demand. For good farm butchered hogs dressed and minus the head and feet this man is getting 22 cents a pound. He does not know what shippers are paying just now for fat hogs but thinks it would be no more than \$12.50 a hundred. A neighbor who has a number of fat hogs is going to try out this plan of home butchering with dressed hogs at \$22 a hundred and see which will return him the most money. It is usually thought that a well fattened hog weighing around 200 will dress out about 80 cents but this does not include head and feet. The larger and fatter the hog, the less waste there will be in dressing the head and feet of a large hog we much less in proportion than those of a small hog. I am going to watch a friend's packing operations and will report later which he found most profitable, to sell dressed hogs for \$22 a hundred or to sell them alive for shipper prices.

Gasoline Saves Coal

I know of no family suffering from the cold because fuel cannot be had out here on the prairies 8 miles from town. In most cases the farm heeded the warning issued last summer regarding the probable scarcity of coal and laid in a supply. The Grange and Farmer's Union, both of which have organizations here, make it a point to ship in considerable coal because of this many farm families now are well supplied with fuel. Many farms may still be found where coal bought by the Grange last summer for threshing purposes. When threshing time came the work was done by gasoline power and the coal is still on hand. I am very glad that I threshed with tractor power; if I had not, we would be among those worrying about a fuel supply, for I took a great deal more fuel for the job than we had expected. For our threshing we had laid in what I thought was enough Southern Kansas coal but events proved that if we had threshed with steam power all the Kansas coal would have gone and with half of our supply of McAlester coal which we had bought for heating purposes.

Cord Wood is Expensive

Some wood is being brought into town but at a cost higher than ever before. A Burlington man told me the week that wood delivered at the door in stove length was costing \$5.50 a "rank." The old definition of a cord was a pile of wood 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high. When this was sold in "stove wood lengths" it made three tiers, each 16 inches long. One of these tiers was called a "rank" and it is one of these ranks which now brings \$5.50 where in former times the seller thought himself fortunate if he got \$3 a cord, or \$1 a rank. But I am not going to find fault with the wages paid to wood choppers; I have done enough of that work to know that a man who swings an ax is entitled to at least the wages of a carpenter. If there is any compensation attached to the work of wood chopping aside from that of the money handed over it is the marvelous appetite generated.



Farmers Who Find It Unprofitable to Ship Hogs Might Try Butchering Them at Home and Selling the Dressed Meat to Local Stores.

FARM QUESTIONS

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

Ensilage and Hay

What is the price of ensilage compared with the price of good hay? The ensilage is made of corn and is well stocked with grain and put up in good shape. Marietta, O. GEO. W. DEWEES.

You can usually obtain under average conditions, 1 ton of ensilage for practically one-half the prevailing price of 1 ton of good alfalfa or clover. C. W. McCampbell.

Contagious Abortion

Is there any permanent cure for contagious abortion and will vaccination help? Irving, Kan. R. C. T.

The handling of contagious abortion is thoroughly described in Circular No. 10, entitled, "Contagious Abortion of Cattle," which may be obtained free of charge. Address: Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan. D. K. Dykstra.

Feeding Cane Seed

I have some cane seed which I am thinking of using for feeding. Please advise me whether there would be any danger in feeding this to my mares and milk cows. Hale, Colo. C. C. McCARROLL.

I have had no personal experience with the feeding of mature cane seed to mares and mares so cannot give you first hand information, but a careful search through available literature discloses no statement that matured cane seed is likely to cause abortion in cows and mares. R. R. Dykstra.

Treating Sweeny

I have a horse that is troubled with sweeny and would like to know what would be the best treatment. J. C. LOVE, Selbert, Colo.

The best way to cure sweeny is to inject drugs directly into the shrunken muscle. This should be done with a hypodermic syringe and needle. As there is some danger in work of this kind, I would advise that you have a competent graduate veterinarian do it for you. In the absence of the above treatment, probably the best that you can do is to rub into the parts thoroughly daily some camphorated soap liniment. This should be rubbed into the parts until it ceases to lather. R. R. Dykstra.

Various Questions

I have a heifer whose teeth are no larger than wheat grains. Also at the upper edges of her hoofs the skin feels hot and irritated and she is lame. At what age should a heifer shed its first teeth? The heifer is about 2 years old. D. C. NIXON, Perry, Okla.

In a 2-year-old animal, the teeth are likely to grow out considerably so that there is chance for improvement but I know of no means by which you can hasten the growth of teeth.

If her hoofs are hot, as you state, I would recommend that a stream of cold water be turned on her feet for 15-minute periods several times daily.

A calf sheds its first incisor milk teeth when 1 1/2 years old, and the others are shed at intervals of a year, so that when the animal is 4 1/2 or 5 years old it has an entire set of permanent incisors. R. R. Dykstra.

Soils for Alfalfa

I have some soil on my land which is very when dry and black when wet and I would like to know if this soil is suitable for alfalfa. I am sending sample of soil. I also have another piece of land on which the soil is reddish brown in color with small red specks. I would like to know if this soil is acid and if it would be suitable for alfalfa. A sample of this soil also is sent for inspection. B. B. BRADSHAW, Walnut, Kan.

I find that the soil which is gray when dry, and black when wet is very acid in reaction and also of poor structure for alfalfa. I believe that you would have considerable difficulty in obtaining a stand of alfalfa on this soil.

The second sample which is reddish brown in color with small red specks throughout the soil mass is not acid and if it has good drainage and a good subsoil should be well adapted to production of alfalfa. R. I. Throckmorton.

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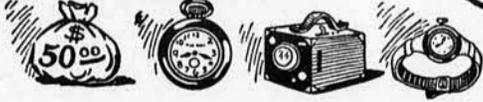
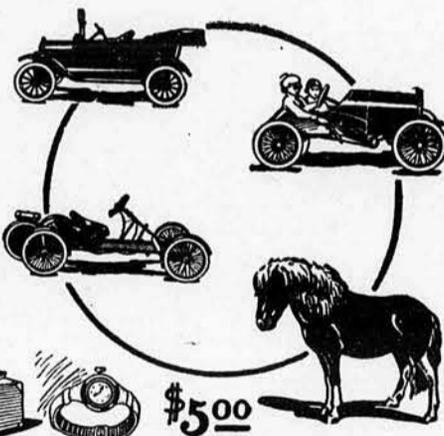
This is a very interesting puzzle. It is not hard either—just requires a little ingenuity and skill. The above figures represent 4 words. We have used figures instead of letters in spelling the words. For instance, there are 26 letters in the alphabet, letter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. If you can spell out the 4 words, write them on a piece of paper and mail to me at once and I will send you POSTPAID 4 big beautiful pictures. See offer below. But you must HURRY. Do it TODAY. A post card will do—just write the 4 words on a post card and mail it NOW.



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5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case'
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7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case'
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case'
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case'
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case'
11. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
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14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
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This is a wonderful bargain in a Gold Filled Signet Ring. Beautifully designed and engraved and suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. It is given for promptness only and is in addition to the 15 grand prizes.

I am conducting this puzzle in connection with a big introductory campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement. When I receive your solution to the puzzle, I will send you the 4 beautiful pictures to distribute on my wonderful fast selling 25c offer. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of my club and receive as a reward the beautiful Signet Ring POSTPAID, and 10,000 votes towards the grand prizes. Many do it in an hour's time. But you must be prompt. The first thing to do is to solve the puzzle and send the 4 words on a post card. Attend to it NOW. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity.

M. House, Mgr., 609 Capper Building Topeka, Kan.

The Orchard and Garden

EACH WINTER considerable damage is done to young fruit trees by rabbits and field mice. They gnaw the bark near the surface of the ground and in extreme cases the trees are entirely girdled. Often such injured trees may be saved if suitable measures are taken promptly; but a much better plan is to protect the trees from injury in the first place. This can be done by placing around each one a tree protector, made of closely woven galvanized iron wire or of thin wood veneer. The wire protectors are more satisfactory in some ways; but the veneer protectors are cheaper and are much more generally used. They can be obtained from almost any firm dealing in berry boxes or baskets or general horticultural supplies. They cost from \$1 to \$1.25 a hundred and last for several years. A few trees in the home orchard can be protected from rabbits and mice by wrapping their trunks with heavy paper and tying it in place. This, however, is too slow and expensive to be practicable in large commercial plantations.

Beautifying a Prairie Home

When we came to the bare prairies to make a home, how bleak and lonely the settler's house looked, and how we missed the trees—the grand old trees that as children we had looked up to with something of worship, and a good deal of love mixed with the sense of near comradeship.

How persistently we planned to surround the new home with trees and shrubs and flowers; how we worked thru disappointments and failures until some of the dreams began to materialize, and the growing things helped to do away with that dreary feeling that we hesitated in our loyalty to the new land to call home-sickness.

How particular we were in our choosing, and how hard we tried not to set out a living thing that would make us wish that we had never made its acquaintance.

The first need of the prairie home was trees, and as soon as the irrigating ditches could be made, a row of spruces from the mountains, stood like staunch sentinels on one side of the drive and slim straight maples and elms guarded the other.

Then little by little came the shrubs,—the lilacs—purple and white and Persian,—the latter most satisfactory of all. Then snowballs, spireas and syringas were added to the groups with the hardy Tartarian honeysuckle. Between them, here and there, were set roots of different colored peonies, which after the few years required to give them a firm foothold became gorgeous and beautiful, all together making the early summer days sweet with beauty and perfume.

As time went on many varieties of the large flowered hardy iris were added and beds of brightly colored annuals, dear to every flower lover's heart. To subdue the glare of the sun, sunny windows were draped with vines; woodbine was transplanted from the river side and coaxed to grow by giving plentiful shade.

The Japanese clematis—reveling in the sunshine—threw out its profusion of honey-scented blossoms when September days showed a lack of other garden treasures.

Roses? Yes, we had them, and any other root or plant the covetous flower-lover could find place to set out or time to care for.

Today the prairie home stands a monument to the industry, taste and persistence of the men and women who have made it, and what could make a home more truly the owner's than to have planted and cared for, and built everything that made a portion of a bare prairie into a lovely home.

S. E. H.
Greeley, Colo.

Makes Money With Grapes

Six years ago or in 1913, I set out 1,000 vines planted in rows 8 feet apart, 5 feet apart in rows, driving a small stake by each vine. They were thoroly cultivated both ways the first two years. Potatoes were planted between the rows and even with the vines the

opposite way they may be cultivated the same as the grapes. The year posts were put in and a row of two and three wires was put. The vines were pruned the third year to two and three canes. One tied upright, the other two were in opposite direction. The cultivation was kept up the same as the year. Potatoes were planted between the rows only thicker in the year. A fair crop of potatoes was raised also about \$60 worth of grapes sold besides what we used ourselves and canning. The next year they pruned and tied the same as the year before. Sweet corn was planted instead of potatoes which was a mistake for the corn shaded the grapes was in the way at picking time. The year we sold \$78 worth of grapes besides what we used.

The following year or 1917 I thru the same work of pruning and tying. This year we harvested 8 pounds at an average of 5 cents a pound or \$180, also the grapes used at home besides a crop of potatoes. The year of 1918 was our big crop, had 4,700 pounds and about two-thirds of these were sold as jelly grapes 6 cents a pound at the farm or 9 cents a pound delivered in town. The ripe grapes were sold for 8 cents a pound at the farm or 9 cents a pound delivered. The jelly grapes sold \$193.58 and the ripe grapes sold \$183.16, making a total for the crop of \$326.74 besides all we used for our own use, which we could keep track of. In my letter I say because it was a kind of family fair. I did all the pruning, the dren tied the vines to the trellis and they came home from school and also helped plant and dig potatoes.

In the winter manure was hauled out and scattered in furrows and left then until potato planting. The potatoes were planted after turning the soil and manure. Then ground was plowed away from grape rows. The plow was run near as possible without injuring vines. Then we would plow it back again order to leave a deep mellow mulch of earth next to vines and not leave a furrow there. The two-horse cultivator was used for the potatoes the plow was the only implement used for the grapes and was used at intervals of 10 days or two weeks summer within three weeks of harvesting time, that is the last of August the first of September. I say do mulch grapes with straw or hay keep the plow going and you will have a dust mulch which is the best.

Ottawa, Kan. J. E. Davis

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A Farm Paper Edited on a Farm

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

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

"Do you believe in telepathy?"
"No; I don't take to these fanciful schools. Give me a good allopah every time."—Baltimore American.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Private Railroad Crossing

The Santa Fe railroad runs thru the center of my land. I have a private railroad crossing on one side of my farm. I desire to have it changed to the other side where it will be convenient, and where my new road is, so that I will not have to drive a mile out of my way to the crossing. I bought this farm almost five years ago. I have asked the railroad company to move the crossing but they wish me to pay them \$165 to do it. I promised to move the gates and do all the grading free of charge but they still demand the money. Would I compel them to move it or not?

A READER.

The statute governing in this case reads as follows: "Whenever any railroad, either steam or electric, shall cross any farm so as to divide it, the owner of such farm, shall construct, keep and maintain a crossing either over or under such railroad track at some convenient place which crossing shall be so constructed as to permit ready and free crossing thereon, of animals, farm implements and vehicles." As I understand your statement, there has been a change of road so that the present crossing is not convenient and therefore does not comply with the law. If it is true that the present crossing does not provide convenient access from one side of your land to the other then the railroad company in my judgment can be compelled to make a new crossing. I would suggest that you present the case to the Board of Public Utilities, Topeka, Kan., for a decision. All that is necessary is to write out plainly the facts and your demand and send the same to the board.

Cheap Fuel

Will you please tell how to protect an invention? I have found that by mixing a very cheap fuel, I am anxious to know how to protect my invention. Would I have to get a patent?

A READER.

In order to protect your discovery, which is of tremendous importance and value, it will of course be necessary to obtain a patent on the process by which the ingredients are mixed. For information as to whether your discovery is patentable and if so how the patent must be obtained, write any of the following: Randolph & Co., Dept. 22, Washington, D. C.; J. Reager Kelly, 732 E. Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Talbert & Talbert, 4296 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.; Patent News, Washington, D. C.

The Renter's Rights

The owner of a farm rented it subject to the lease to expire on the 1st day of April before much planting was done, but the new landowner let the renter remain on the farm until August 1. Wheat, corn and alfalfa were mentioned but nothing was said about Sudan grass. After he knew he was to move on August 1 during the month of May, the renter listed in Sudan grass. During the last days of July he cut his first crop of Sudan and hauled some away, leaving the landowner's share on the farm. Would he be a right to come back after the second crop, or claim damage after August 1?

A READER.

If the Sudan grass was put in with the landowner's knowledge and consent, the renter has a right to his share not only of the first, but the second crop as well and has a right to harvest the crop.

Obtaining Divorce by Fraud

I would like to know whether a husband can obtain a divorce while his wife is away depending the winter, without her being notified, and would she be cut out of her share of the estate?

A READER.

In case the whereabouts of the defendant is unknown service might be had by publication, but this rule would not apply in such a case as you mention. The divorced wife should file a motion to have the decree set aside. Where alimony is granted the amount is fixed by the court; it is not necessarily one half of the husband's estate.

Wants Deed

I was promised a piece of land when I was a boy, by my parents in consideration of working and paying off the mortgage. After paying taxes 19 years on it how can I get my deed? How many disinterested persons must there be present when a will is made?

J. O. C.

You would go into court and ask for an order of the court that a deed be made to you. If your parents are still living I would suppose that the deed might be obtained without this trouble and expense. Our statute requires that there must be two witnesses to a will.

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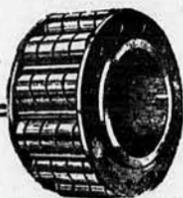
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STICKING KNIFE
BUTCHER KNIFE

Get This Fine Set Before Supply Is Exhausted

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

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

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.
Enclosed find \$..... for which send me Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me the butcher set postpaid.

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Stomach Worms in Sheep

BY C. G. ELLING

Stomach worms among lambs in Kansas cause more loss than anything else; in fact, the loss is often of a three-fold nature. First, death of lamb itself; second, the disease often makes such headway as to discourage the farmer to the extent of driving him out of the sheep business; third, the continuation of the infection on the place. As with all other diseases, the main thing is to do something at the first symptoms. Stomach worms cause the sheep to become dull and lifeless. They are parasitic and attack the sheep during the dry summer months of June, July, and August, and are worse after a wet spell. Scouring and dysentery are generally present a week or 10 days before death. These conditions are accompanied by a bloodless appearance of the skin and of the mucous membranes of the eyes and mouth. The wool appears chalky and dry. Frequently, there will be a watery swelling under the jaws. The damage done by the worms is of a two-fold nature—(a) extraction of blood. (b) destruction of red corpuscles. The lamb is less able to endure the loss of blood and corpuscles than the hardy older sheep.

Should one be in doubt as to whether the sheep are infested with worms, a post-mortem examination will readily convince him. The worms will be found in the fourth stomach, which is one of the four compartments into which the stomach is divided and is the portion continuous with the forward end of the small intestine. Hold this portion so as to prevent the fluids from leaving it at either end. Make an incision along the upper part almost full length. If the worms cannot be seen readily, the stomach and its contents should be put in a tub containing water where they can be easily seen after having been separated from the other contents. The worms are of a greyish-white color, are about the diameter of a common pin, and vary from 1/4 to 1/2 inch long.

Many losses may be prevented by treating the infested sheep or lamb with a copper sulfate treatment. Dissolve 1/4 pound copper sulfate (blue-stone) powdered crystals in 1 pint of boiling water. Use a porcelain or enamelware dish, as the bluestone corrodes most metals. Then add cold water enough to make the solution up to 3 gallons. This will be enough to treat 100 adult sheep, allowing 10 per cent waste. For lambs under 1 year give 1 1/4 ounces (50 cc) and for sheep past 1 year old give 3 1/2 ounces (100 cc). Procure a rubber tube 3/8 inch in

diameter and about 3 feet long. Fast to one end of this a hard rubber, porcelain or enamelware funnel. To the other end, fasten a brass mouthpiece 3/8 inch in diameter and 9 inches long. It would be better if the end of the tube were closed and holes were made in the sides the last 2 inches of length. The sheep should not be gorged with feed or water when treated and should not be watered for 2 hours afterward.

Measure the dose in a measuring glass. See that the drenching tube is in position and then pour the dose slowly into the funnel. The metal mouthpiece should be placed between the jaws in the space between the teeth at the side of the mouth and directed backward. By no means should it reach farther than the base of the tongue. Sheep should remain on all four legs with head held horizontal. In administering the dose, the person holding the mouthpiece in the sheep's mouth should give it a rotary motion which will keep the sheep swallowing and will prevent the tube from becoming plugged or the fluid from entering the lungs. This treatment should be made with extreme care as undue haste is likely to have serious results.

Another treatment is prevention of changing pasture. Every female worm produces thousands of eggs which do not develop into worms inside the body of the sheep but pass out of the intestine in the feces. If the temperature is high, and the eggs are not killed by drying, they hatch in a few hours or days. After hatching, they crawl on blades of grass or weeds and are very active in the presence of moisture. Should the temperature be below 40 degrees they are inactive. When swallowed by a sheep or other animal, the stomach worm then continues its development and in two or three weeks reaches maturity if it has not passed the larval stage.

Pastures have been known to be infested for 8 months or longer, even after the sheep have been removed.

A List of Publications

Some excellent books and bulletins on farming are being issued by the government. It will pay well for every Kansas farmer to keep up-to-date on these. The Monthly List of Publications, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will be sent regularly and free to everyone who applies for it. Why not have your name placed on this list?

Cash for Farm Letters

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

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

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

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

CROPPING—What crops did you grow this year? What was your acre cost of production? How did you market your crops? What was your most profitable crop? Describe your methods of cultivation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FARMISCOPE

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

His Vast Knowledge

"This 'ere is a husking peg," explained honest Farmer Hornbeak, who was showing his city nephew round the farm. "We use it to husk corn with." "Well! well!" was the surprised reply. "I always supposed you kept bees to do your husking for you. I remember reading something about husking bees—they had red ears, if I recollect correctly."—Country Gentleman.

Well Prepared

Father—Have you saved any money for a rainy day? Son—Yes, sir; but I bought an umbrella with it.—Answers, London.

The Real Proof

"What did Columbus prove by standing an egg on end?" "That eggs in his day were cheap enough to be handled carelessly."—Washington Evening Star.

Small Matter

"There must be an important piece of legislation under way," remarked a gentleman in the visitors' gallery. "Why do you think so?" asked his guide.

"I notice a statesman down there on the floor of the House, shaking his mane, bellowing at the top of his voice and waving his arms like a windmill. A man seldom gets worked up like that over trifles."

"I'm afraid you don't know a statesman when you see him, sir. That's the Hon. Jeremiah Piffle. He's asking an appropriation of 1/2 million dollars to make Horse Creek, Ala., navigable for canoes the year round."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Welcome Guaranteed

"I expect your husband will be glad to see you." "George is always delighted when I come home. You see, I leave the baby with him."—Sydney Bulletin.

A Bad Bargain

A Mobile lawyer tells of being consulted by an old negro who desired a divorce. "It only cost me a string o' fish to get married, suh," he said to the lawyer, "but, please Gawd, I'd give a whole to get rid of her."—Successful Farming.

New Variety

"Mamma, I wish a dark breakfast." "Dark breakfast? What do you mean, child?" "Why, last night you told Mary to give me a light supper, and I didn't like it."—London Blighty.

Sitting or Setting?

"Those women have been setting there for an hour or more." "You shouldn't say 'setting', my dear. It is 'sitting'." "No, 'setting' is what I meant, I think they're hatching out trouble for somebody."—Detroit Free Press.

Raised But Ready

As we understand it, the blockade around Germany has been raised, but is still suspended near the ceiling, and the pulleys are oiled the first thing each morning.—Kansas City Star.

How to Tell

"Pa, when is a man a confirmed liar?" "When nothing he says can be confirmed, my son."—Boston Transcript.

His Bright Idea

"Please, can you give a poor man a little something to eat? But I don't want no bread, please." Woman—You don't want no bread

eh? I guess you ain't starving. You can jist get along out of here. "Wait till I explain, madam. You see, the woman next door just now gave me a piece of paving stone for bread, and as she said she was the best bread maker on this street—"

"The best bread maker on this street! Jist come right in here, my poor man, and I'll show you what good bread really is. Lor', how some people does brag!" — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

He Meant Well

An angry conductor (as train comes from under the wreck and helped him to an unscheduled stop): Did you pull that rope? Patriotic-looking Passenger: Yes I asked.

did; and I want you to reverse the train immediately. Half a mile back I saw a miscreant who must be captured and put into prison. He was waving a red flag.

Pooling a Community Interest

"What's the excitement in your neighborhood?" "Going to pool our interests and buy a community watermelon."—Kansas City Journal.

Part of the Demonstration

The policeman pulled the man out from under the wreck and helped him to his feet.

"Are you the owner of this car?" he asked.

"No," replied the injured man, "I'm a demonstrator."

"And did you have to demonstrate that the car couldn't climb a tree?"—Boston Transcript.

Stifling a Star

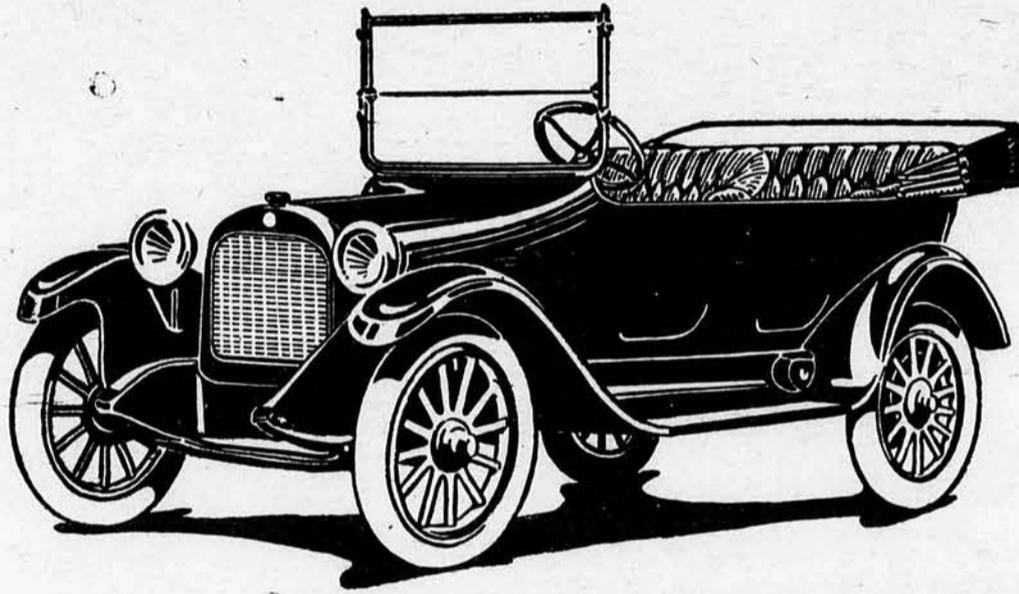
"The prima donna says she can't breathe in this town."

"Dear me! These temperamental creatures are the limit. What's the matter now? Is there too much smoke here for her delicate lungs?"

"Oh, no. She was speaking figuratively. The local newspapers failed to do what she considers justice to her art and she says she is suffocating in an atmosphere of unappreciation."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

GIVEN AWAY

This New Dodge Can Be Yours



Won't Cost a Single Dollar

Others Enjoy Big, Roomy Autos—Cars We Have Given Them—Why Shouldn't You?

Other people—your friends, your neighbors, nearly all you see—are taking long, wonderful, enjoyable trips in autos of their own. Every day hundreds of happy car owners pass joyously by, gliding along at a rapid clip—living happily, healthful and content.

Why not you? Today, tomorrow, and every day a steady stream of cars will be hurried from the factories to their new and happy owners. Write now—join that throng. We've given cars to others—we're going to give away more. Hurry while there's time.

An Offer You Can't Afford to Miss—I Pay All the Bills—Even Pay the Freight.

You can have a brand new Dodge like that above—a beautiful, powerful, touring car—absolutely without costing you a single dollar. Yes—an automobile FREE. Such a chance—such an opportunity will probably never come again. Hurry—write—don't pass this by.

These others saw my ads the same as you. They wrote—they're driving cars of their own today. Cars we gave them—big roomy autos. You can get a car—the same as they. Don't hesitate. It's time now. Send in your name—your address.

HURRY—Why Go Longer Without a Car—WRITE

If You Want a Brand New Dodge

Clip This Off and Mail Today or a Postal Card Will Do

Dear Sir: I want a Dodge, and would like to hear of your wonderful offer; but filling out and mailing this coupon doesn't obligate me in any way.

Name Address Street Number, Box or R. F. D.

Town State

EUGENE WOLFE, Manager

531 Capital Building

Topeka, Kansas

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

Beginning with the issue of January 3, 1920, our Classified Advertising rates will advance to 12 cents a word for a single insertion, and 10 cents a word for each insertion when the order is for four or more consecutive times. Advertisers will now have the advantage of 125,000 readers. The old rate of 8 cents a word will apply to December issues but 4-time orders will not be accepted at that rate.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	1.32	4.40	25	3.12	10.40
12	1.44	4.80	27	3.24	10.80
14	1.56	5.20	29	3.36	11.20
16	1.68	5.60	31	3.48	11.60
18	1.80	6.00	33	3.60	12.00
20	1.92	6.40	35	3.72	12.40
22	2.04	6.80	37	3.84	12.80
24	2.16	7.20	39	3.96	13.20
26	2.28	7.60	41	4.08	13.60
28	2.40	8.00	43	4.20	14.00
30	2.52	8.40	45	4.32	14.40
32	2.64	8.80	47	4.44	14.80
34	2.76	9.20	49	4.56	15.20
36	2.88	9.60	51	4.68	15.60
38	3.00	10.00	53	4.80	16.00

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED - RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. \$1800 begin. Write for list positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. N15, Rochester N. Y.

MEN - PREPARE FOR RAILWAY MAIL and government clerk examinations. Particulars free. Write Modern Civil Service Inst., Dept. 317, Denver, Colo.

MARRIED MAN FOR FARM WORK. House and other accommodations furnished. Good wages paid to right party. Bert Pelecky, Munden, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS - MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

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

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME - IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS - MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE - OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ST-STU-T-T-TERING AND STAMMERING cured at home. Instructive booklet free. Walter McDonnell, 127 Potomac Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BE AN EXPERT PENMAN. WONDERFUL device guides your hand. Corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Ozment, 40 St. Louis.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost - only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

SEE YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US - COMPLETE ment men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders, market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

FREE BOOK ON PATENTS - WRITE TO- day for free copy of "How to Obtain a Patent." Contains valuable information and advice to inventors. Tells how to secure patents. Send model or sketch of your invention for opinion of its patentable nature. Free. (20 years' experience). Talbert and Talbert, 4215 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SERVICES OFFERED.

FUR OVER COATS RELINED WITH quilted sateen, rips sewed, new buttons, \$12.50 and \$14.50. Sheepskin coats, new outside of drill \$8.50 of regulation khaki, \$10.50. Vests made from Sheepskin coats \$4.50 and \$5.50. Best cleaning, pressing, repairing of ladies and men's clothes. By parcel post, bank references. Sylvan Tailor, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCES

RESTAURANT FOR SALE. WORTH \$4000, can get it for \$3500. C. Lovelace, Bethune, Colo.

FOR SALE - UNITS IN FURMAN AND Eyestone Royalties. Two of the best in Ebbing Peabody oil field. Will consider stock or land in trade. R. A. Baker, Enterprise, Kan.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS. WALTER Ellison, Cherryvale, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

SILAGE - 300 TONS AT \$8. I DO THE feeding. E. N. Stites, Atlanta, Kan.

USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS for sale, \$40. Walter Howell, Abilene, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.

20 GAUGE L. C. SMITH DOUBLE BAR- rel, 12 gauge Winchester repeater 6 shot. M. T. Michael, Perry, Kan.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE - ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, good germination, \$12 per bushel, my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

TEN HORSEPOWER PORTABLE FIELD Brundage engine and 4-hole Joliet corn sheller. Good shape. Chas. H. Mills, Kanopolis, Kan.

LEAF TOBACCO - THE "CREAM OF KEN- tucky's Best Crops." A "bully smoke or chew." 5 lbs. \$3; 10 lbs. \$5, postpaid. Kentucky Tobacco Association, Hawesville, Ky.

OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY CHRISTMAS gifts. Just what you have been looking for. Write today for our illustrated lists. Norwood Specialty Co., Norwood Park, Chicago.

ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTFIT, COMPLETE with nine H. P. Fairbanks oil engine and 5 1/2 K. W. generator, or will consider a trade. What have you? Herkimer Supply Co., Herkimer, Kan.

LEAF TOBACCO - WE ARE GROWERS OF Tennessee Red Leaf chewing and smoking, aged in bulk. Only a limited supply. 3 pounds \$1.80; 6 pounds \$3.30; 10 pounds, \$5. Postpaid. Address Murphy Co., Martin, Tenn. Reference Peoples Bank.

WANTED

WANTED. POWER SHEEP SHEARING machine. Harry Payne, Axtell, Kansas.

WANTED. NEW CROP SUDAN GRASS. Send samples to the Fort Smith Seed Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

WANTED - ALFALFA HAY, EAR CORN, and oats. Get our prices before selling. England Milling Co., England, Ark.

WANTED - DAINTY, REASONABLY priced hand made handkerchiefs. Also fine tatting edges. Send samples. Birchwood, 7606 Paulina St., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

HONEY

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY, 120 LBS., \$22.50. W. P. Morley, Producer, Las Animas, Colo.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFT. The Besto Rocky Mountain Honey, fine flavor, thick and of light color. Per can five pounds net, postpaid, anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers Association, Denver, Colo.

FOR THE TABLE

PINTO BEANS, RECLEANED \$6 PER cwt. F. O. B. Stratton, Colo. Thomas Siegrist.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

FOR SALE - EXTRA FANCY COLORADO comb and extracted honey. Write at once for prices. Manitou Honey Co., Manitou, Colo.

COUNTRY DRIED PRUNES, 50 POUND box \$9. Direct from dealer to consumer. Garfield Fruit and Produce Co., Garfield, Wash.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES." SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

GUARANTEED PURE WHITE EXTRACTED honey two 60-pound cans, \$24. Dark strained, \$20. Free on cars here. Single cans, \$12.50 and \$10.50. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

TOBACCO.

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

MACHINERY.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, CHEAP. Trial. Write J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

ALMOST NEW FORDSON TRACTOR AND 2-bottom plows. Price \$900. "Tractor," Mail and Breeze.

CORN SHELLER. TWO HOLE, SELF feed, power, Aeromotor. A bargain. Chas. E. Pierce, Atlanta, Kan.

SEEDS

SWEET POTATO SEEDS. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

PET STOCK.

FOR SALE, COLLIE PUPS, \$7. GEO. Rider, Morrill, Kan.

FANCY MARKED CHRISTMAS COLLIES, females, guaranteed workers, \$10. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

TRAINED WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE. Oscar Daub, Elmdale, Kan.

COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM AND WOLF hounds. T. C. Rice, Garnett, Kansas.

THOROBRED ENGLISH FOX TERRIERS, guaranteed ratters. H. Middleton, Bucklin, Kan.

2 SKUNK AND OPOSSUM DOGS, 18 months old, \$10 each. Dewey Myers, Hazelton, Kan.

FOR SALE - PAIR OF COON, SKUNK 'POS- sum hounds. Extra good ones. Irving Fleer, Baldwin, Kansas.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANT BUCKS and does, six months old. Four dollars. Cloverdale Farm, Melvern, Kan.

FOR SALE 2 MALE GRAY HOUND PUPS, 6 months old, good ones, \$25 pair. Deb Roark, Shallow Water, Kan.

RABBITS - THOROBRED BLACK FLEM- ish Giant rabbits for sale, cheap. Fred Alee, Box 276, Topeka, Kan.

NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS, PEDI- greed does five and six months old, four and five dollars. Guy Estes, Stockton, Kan.

BELGIAN HARES - ENTIRE STOCK, PEDI- greed and grades for disposal on account of sickness. J. W. Wampler, Garden City, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES. BEST ALL PUR- pose dog yet. Males, \$12.50; females \$7.50. Also greyhounds from 3 months to 2 years old, \$25 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

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.

SPORTSMEN - TRAINED BEAGLES, RAB- bit, 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.

AIREDALES, COLLIES AND OLD EN- glish 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.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$4 to \$5 PER 1000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

December 6, 1919.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen - Our small classified ad in your poultry department has been entirely satisfactory. Have got inquiries from as far west as Colorado. Have only a few fowls left. In the words of the vernacular, the pulling power of the Mail and Breeze classified ads is a "whopper." Will use your columns again as soon as our catalog is off the press.

Respectfully,
Plainville, Kan. LESTER FIKE.

ANDALUSIAN

PURE BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCK- erels \$3 up. S. F. Pierce, Boulder, Colo.

CHOICE BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCK- erels, \$3 each. H. B. Greene, Wellington, Kan.

THOROBRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCK- erels for \$3. Single Comb Mottled Anconas, cockerels \$2. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

ANCONAS.

GOOD SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCK- erels, \$2. Mrs. R. R. Laudes, Route 2, Larned, Kan.

SHEPPARD STRAIN THOROBRED AN- cona cockerels for sale. Emma Luckey, Route 5, Elk City, Kan.

BRAHMAS

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS each. Hilary Borne, Bushton, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BUFF, WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS also Seabrights, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS \$2.50 EACH. Homer Hastings, Sun City, Kan.

DARK CORNISH STOCK. EGGS IN SEA- son. Charles Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

DUCKS.

BUFF DUCKS. PRIZE WINNERS, EITHER sex, \$2.50. Mrs. F. Doty, Rose, Kan.

300 DUCKS, ROUEN, BUFF ORPINGTON and Muscovy. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

DUCKS - BUFF MUSCOVEYS, PEKING, Buff and Rouens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

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

GUINEAS.

WHITE GUINEAS, \$1 each, or \$1.75 a pair. Miss Cora Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.

PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

GEESE.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE \$4 EACH Byrl Johnson, Erie, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE EMBDEN GEESSE, \$3. Mrs. J. L. Yordy, Tescott, Kan.

FINE BIG PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE either sex, \$5 each. Everett Weber, Cartton, Kan.

GEESSE - AFRICAN CHINA TOULOUSE and White Embdens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

THE PRIZE WINNERS FOR SALE - PURE bred Mammoth Toulouse geese, trio for \$20. Mrs. Henry A. Boener, Lawrence, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE FROM blue ribbon winners in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. \$5 each. Mrs. Chancy Simmons, Erie, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

EXTRA FINE LANGSHANS. CATALOG READY. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

GOOD SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS, guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

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

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels, 2 for \$5. Jas. Dimitt, R. 2, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$3. Mrs. F. W. Schaefer, Yates Center, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, WON BLUE AT Kansas City, Leavenworth, Topeka, \$3; 5 for \$15. Guaranteed. Roller Farm, Soldier, Kan.

LANGSHANS

EXTRA FINE THOROBRED BLACK Langshans. Nice large April hatched cockerels, five dollars. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els \$1.50. Ethel Miller, Agra, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN PUL- lets, \$1.75 each. Elmer Jones, McLouth, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each. Belle Larabee, Hadam, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Guy Duvall, Bunkerhill, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, blue ribbon stock, \$1.50. Geo. Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

HUSKY, LOW-TAILED COCKERELS, \$2 if taken this month. Fisher-Dale Farm, Wilson, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. W. T. Avers, Langdon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Choice stock. Mrs. Dick Hickey, Cummings, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKS and cockerels for sale. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

BEAUTIES - SINGLE COMB GOLDEN Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$2. S. R. Blackwelder, Pratt, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 each. Later hatch, \$1.50. Della Goheen, Oakhill, Kan.

VERIBEST ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, 280 egg strain. J. O. Silverwood, Mulvane, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each. Elizabeth Green, Concordia, Kan., Route 1.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BAR- ron strain, cockerels \$2 to \$5 taken now. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF SINGLE COMB LEGHORN cockerels, 1919 blue ribbon winners, farm range, priced right. Only good birds will be shipped. Give description. V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.

LEGHORNS.

BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-
cockers, carefully selected \$2 each.
Chilton, Miltonvale, Kansas.
COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
of the Tom Barron strain, \$2.50
Green, Jamestown, Kan.
RED SINGLE COMB BROWN
cockers, \$1.50 each; six for
Sam Brehm, Hutchinson, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN
Barron Yesterlaid 283 egg
\$3 each. Jas. E. Reser, Route 4,
Kan.
BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-
cockers from Hogan tested stock,
and \$2 each. Mrs. R. L. Rossiter,
Kan.
COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
one ones, extra early hatched,
if taken in 2 weeks. H. W. Chestnut,
Kan.
UNTIL JAN. 1, 1920, LARGE
snow white long tailed S. C. White
cockers \$3 to \$5 each. E. L. M.
Topeka, Kan.
IMPORTED STOCK. ENGLISH
Leghorn cockers, Tom Barron
\$2.00, \$3. Also Golden Faun rabbits.
Rabson, Udall, Kan.
COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PURE
Barron. Hold highest record in egg
Cockers \$2.50 to \$5. Harry
Manhattan, Kan.
RED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-
cockers, early May hatch. The
and size. \$1.50 each if taken
Mrs. Roy C. Paul, Mildred, Kan.
RED COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB
Leghorns, \$1.25; choice, \$1.50. Also
Comb White Wyandottes, \$1.50;
Levi Johnson, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.
LEGHORN COCKERELS; FERRIS
egg strain. Direct from the Ferris
at Grand Rapids, Mich. Priced
side. C. E. Potter, Harveyville,
Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—BAR-
ring strain—253-287, egg bred,
hatch cockers \$2 each. Special
price. Frank J. Vopat, R. 2, Box
Haven, Kan.
COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
Yesterlaid strain direct, greatest
of layers. Very choice birds at \$2 and
up, according to quality. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Order direct from this adver-
tiser or address Speer & Rohrer, Osa-
mota, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.50 AND \$3
Mrs. John Thelmer, Hooker, Okla.
ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2 EACH.
Barron, Haddam, Kan., R. 4, Box 71.
ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50
Widerness Farm, Route 5, Hutchin-
son, Kan.
ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON
cockers, \$2.50. Mrs. Z. M. Wright, Car-
le Place, Kan.
BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORPING-
cockers \$5. Mrs. Chas. E. Simon,
Ida, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS AND RHODE
Island cockers, \$2.50 each. Mrs.
Arens, Sabetha, Kan.
STANDARD WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-
ers, Kierstrass strain, \$3 and \$5. Mrs.
Miller, Mullinville, Kan.
RED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
ers, order yours now. Pleasantview
Farm, Little River, Kan.
ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 6 TO 7
extra good, \$2.50 and \$3 four or
up. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.
RED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
ers, good strain, large and good color,
\$3 to \$5 each. Mrs. Chas. Hill,
Ida, Kan.
POULTRY FARM HAS
matured Buff Orpington cockers
for shipment, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10.
L. Eugene, Topeka, Kansas.
STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF
Orpington cockers. Sired by birds
of America's foremost breeders. De-
pendable price \$3.50 each. Joe B. Sheridan,
Ida, Kan.
COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
ers, Great size and wonderful quality.
First prize cockerel 1917 Heart of
Kansas show. Price \$5 and \$10 each.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunflower Ranch,
Ida, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

ROCK COCKERELS \$3 EACH, EX-
tra. Anna Burr, Grenola, Kan.
ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. CHAS.
Burr, Anthony, Kan.
ROCK COCKERELS \$2 TO \$5.
Mrs. Wise, St. John, Kan.
BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$3.
Mrs. Ashbaugh, Junction City, Kan., R. 1.
ROCK COCKERELS, CHOICE IN-
bred, \$3, \$5, \$7. Mrs. Guy Bennett,
Ida, Kan.
ROCK COCKERELS. FINE
strain, taken by Dec. 25. Theo. Jung,
Ida, Kan.
RED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS
strain, \$2 to \$5. R. J. Hausam,
Ida, Kan.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FARM
bred, \$5 each. Mrs. Dode McMillin,
Ida, Kan.
BUFF ROCK ROOSTERS FOR
sale, \$2 each. J. F. Ramsey, Route 1,
Ida, Kan.
ROCK COCKERELS, MARCH
hatch, four or more, \$2.50 each. H. E.
Ida, Kan.
ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE WIN-
ning, 3 dollars each. Mrs. Robt.
Ida, Kan.
BRED ROCK COCKERELS,
\$2.50 to \$4, until Dec. 1st. Lan-
caster, Kan.
BRED ROCK COCKERELS,
\$2.50 each. Mrs. H.
Ida, Kan.
BRED BARRON ROCK COCKERELS
from tested ancestors, \$3 to \$5. Gem
Farm, Haven, Kan.
ROCK COCKERELS, EARLY
hatched, \$2.50 each. Valley View
Farm, Concordia, Kan.
EGG STRAIN BARRON PLY-
mouth Rocks; cockers, pullets, yearling
chicks. Ask for price leaflet. R. B. Snell,
Ida, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRON ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE
boned, early hatched, \$3 to \$5. Ellen
Husemeyer, Watonga, Okla.
PREMIUM STOCK BARRON ROCK COCK-
ers \$3 each, \$2.50 for two or more. Mrs.
A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.
IF YOU WANT BARRON ROCK COCK-
ers from trapnest stock, write your wants
to Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka.
WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reason-
able. G. M. Kretz, Deer Creek, Okla.
WHITE ROCKS—ONE COCKEREL, TWO
hens, and eleven pullets left. Good birds.
Prices right. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRON ROCK COCK-
ers. Strong, vigorous birds. Plainview
Hog and Seed Farm, Frank J. Rist, Prop.,
Humboldt, Neb.
PURE BRED BARRON ROCK COCK-
ers, Ringlet strain, vigorous, March hatch,
\$3. Later hatch \$2.50. Pullets \$1.50. Mrs.
Harry Steele, Belvue, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS, EXTRA LARGE FANCY
shaped snow white cockers and pullets
for sale cheap. White Ivory strain origi-
nated by Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.
BARRON PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS
from high-grade E. B. Thompson hens
and pure Thompson males, \$2 and \$3 each.
Emma Mueller, Humboldt, Kan., Route 2.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$2 EACH. A. E.
Williamson, Hartford, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2-\$3.
Mrs. J. H. Ogin, Hooker, Okla.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
ers, \$5. Ella Ainsworth, Olathe, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50
and \$3. Chas. Olsen, Alta Vista, Kan.
S. C. RED COCKERELS BEAUTIFULLY
marked. Robert Murdoch, Baldwin, Kan.
PURE BRED DARK SINGLE COMB RED
cockers, \$2.50. Edna Knisely, Talmage,
Kan.
BEAUTIFUL S. C. RED COCKERELS,
dark, \$3. Bargains. Lyman Ross, Belvue,
Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS. PRICES
reasonable. Mrs. J. M. Grandie, McCune,
Kansas.
THOROBRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED
cockers, \$2.50 each. Lewis Cooper, Over-
brook, Kan.
EXTRA FINE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED
cockers \$2 to \$5. Mrs. O. C. Duprey, R.
5, Clyde, Kan.
FOR SALE—ROSE COMB REDS, COCK-
ers \$2 and \$3; pullets \$1.50. Chester
Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.
DARK RED SINGLE COMB RHODE
Island cockers, \$3 each. Elmer Harris,
Medicine Lodge, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockers \$5. Fine birds. Mrs. B. J.
Herd, Wilmore, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, AMERI-
ca's leading strain \$2-\$5. Springdale
Farm, Eureka, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
ers \$2.50 each, Gracie Thomas, R. 2, Box
68, Canton, Kan.
S. C. RED COCKERELS, \$2 AND \$2.50
each if taken before December 15. Mary
Smutz, Linn, Kan.
SPLENDID ROSE COMB RED COCK-
ers \$2.50, \$5. Pullets \$1.50. Lucy Ruppen-
thal, Lucas, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
cockers, dark velvet red. A. Surplus,
R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.
DARK R. C. REDS—BRED, TYPICAL EGG
type, also show points, \$2.50 up. Chas.
Sigle, Lucas, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
ers, \$3. Few fine single combs. Alvin
Johnson, Canton, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, UTILITY.
\$2.50; extra colored, \$5 up. Chas. D. Wil-
liams, Silver Lake, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$3.50 to
\$5 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. D.
Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.
LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY
Reds, cockers \$2 to \$5 taken now. Sadie
Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.
PURE BRED R. C. R. I. RED COCK-
ers. Large bone and dark red, at \$3 each.
J. F. Kramer, Marquette, Kan.
BIG BONED, LONG, DARK, VELVETY
red rose comb cockers, pullets, bargains.
Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
ers, Bean's Strain. Blue Ribbon stock.
\$3 to \$5 each. John McCrory, Sterling, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, RICK-
secker strain. Extra heavy laying strain.
\$2. \$5. Mrs. Nell Kimball, Carbondale, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
cockers for sale. Fine large boned, good
stock. Mrs. M. F. Wright, R. 1, Kiowa, Kan.
FOR SALE—PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND
red cockers \$2.50 each if taken before
Jan. 1, 1920. Wm. Ringen, Summerfield,
Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, DARK
red, large bone, from good layers, \$3 to
\$5; pullets, \$3. Mrs. Maude Smith, Aiden,
Kan.
S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS
that characterize true Reds. Will give
absolute satisfaction. Mrs. E. S. Monroe,
Ottawa, Kan.
EXTRA FANCY SINGLE COMB RED
cockers. From prize winning stock.
Write me your wants. Chas. Stickler, Lan-
caster, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE
Island Red cockers. The laying strain,
\$3 each until January 1. W. A. Lanterman,
R. 1, Ellinwood, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS CROTHERS AND
Hirhart strain. Extra fine. Have taken
premiums wherever shown. Bargain prices.
D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.
LARGE, DARK, VELVETY RED COCK-
ers, rose combs, \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Fine
Bourbon Red turkey toms, \$6; hens, \$5.
Mrs. T. A. Hawkins, Wakarusa, Kansas.
DARK ROSE COMB RED HEN HATCHED
cockers, two year ancestry from Meyers
and Tompkins laying and exhibition strains,
\$3.50. Oscar Erickson, Leonardville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

WHITE ROSE COMB COCKERELS \$2-\$3.
Hazel Hensley, Mullinville, Kan.
CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
White cockers, excellent laying strain,
\$3; three, \$8. Nellie Silvester, Little River,
Kan.
WYANDOTTES.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50
and \$5. Nora Elliott, Haviland, Kan.
GOOD SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.
Henry L. Brunner, R. 5, Newton, Kan.
"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES,
\$3 up. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
ers \$2. Angie Archer, Grenola, Kan.
PURE BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTE
cockers. Mrs. Will Peffly, Melvern, Kan.
ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTE COCK-
ers \$2. E. A. Schweizer, Kickapoo, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTE COCK-
ers, \$2.50 each. Lydia Storrer, Virgil,
Kan.
ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTE COCK-
ers, \$2, \$3. Mrs. Viola Crall, Madison,
Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES,
cockers and pullets. Strasen Bros.,
Alma, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTE COCK-
ers, \$2 and \$3.50 each. A. E. Meler,
Haven, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTE COCK-
ers, thorobred, \$2 each. Mrs. Will Mc-
Ehaney, Seneca, Kan.
CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER WYAN-
dote cockers, \$3. Satisfaction guaran-
teed. Ethel Woolfolk, Protection, Kan.
FOUR WELL BRED WHITE WYANDOTE
cockers, Rose Comb, March hatch, beau-
ties \$3 each. Frank J. Vopat, R. 2, Box 59,
Wilson, Kan.
50 ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTE
cockers, from prize winners and splendid
layers, \$2 each, or eight for \$15. Large,
well matured. Orders filled in turn. J. W.
Heinrichsmeyer, Columbus, Kan.
PLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTE FARM.
Clay Center, Kan. The home of the Hen-
riettas, cocks and cockers \$5, \$8 and \$10.
Yearling hens, \$3 and \$5.
SILVER WYANDOTTES—FIFTY HIGH
scoring cockers. The kind with good
hock and shank lacings, \$5 each; 2nd choice,
\$3. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTE COCKERELS, STEV-
ens' American and Barron's English lay-
ing strains, \$3 to \$6 each. Satisfaction guar-
anteed. H. A. Dressler, Pinedale Stock
Farm, Lebo, Kan.

TURKEYS.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6. HENS
\$5. Hazel Hensley, Mullinville, Kan.
BOURBON RED TOMS \$6. V. R. HARN-
den, Liberal Kansas, R. B.
WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$7. HENS \$4.
W. C. Parsons, Barnard, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$7; HENS \$5.
Jerry Braack, Havensville, Kan.
PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS AND
hens. Mrs. John Hime, Manchester, Okla.
NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$8.
Large strain. Nora Harvey, Wheaton, Kan.
CHOICE GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS.
Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8; HENS, \$4.
Mrs. Robert Kemplin, Corning, Kan.
PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$8;
hens, \$5. Mrs. E. Perrigo, Moline, Kan.
PURE BRED BOURBON REDS, WRITE
Mrs. D. H. Noggle, Mapleton, Kan.
BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE, WRITE
Stone, the Bronze turkey man, Columbia,
Mo.
NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$12 EACH.
Large strain. Ella Ainsworth, Olathe,
Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS,
\$8; pullets, \$6. J. W. Wade, Brinkman,
Okla.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS SENT ON
approval. M. E. Kavanaugh, Belleville,
Kansas.
PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS.
Toms, early hatch, \$5.50. Mrs. S. E. Pearl,
Lydia, Kan.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
Toms, \$6; hens, \$5. Mrs. Will Hopwood,
Abilene, Kan.
EXTRA FINE PURE BRED NARRAGAN-
setts, toms \$12; hens \$10. Fred C. Sack-
hoff, Downs, Kan.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLD-
bank strain. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. Pearl
James, Keyser, Colo.
THOROBRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOL-
lands; toms, \$7; hens, \$5. O. J. Feuer-
born, Penasola, Kan.
BOURBON RED, MAMMOTH BRONZE
and Hollands, cheap. Bare Poultry Co.,
Box 870, Hampton, Ia.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOL-
land turkeys, Toms \$7, Hens \$5. D. B.
Cooper, Greensburg, Kan.
PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS.
Well marked, big boned. Old and young
hens \$7. Toms \$10. J. A. Lahman, Bluff
City, Kan.
ONE HUNDRED FINE MAMMOTH
Bronze turkeys. Gold Bank strain from
prize winning stock. Toms \$10; hens \$7.
Mrs. A. Burg, Lakin, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS,
\$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tom from
flock whose tom won first at San Francisco
National. Mrs. Steve Beason, Collyer, Kan.
THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-
keys, "Goldbank Strain." May hatch,
young toms 25 pounds, \$10, pullets 17 lbs.,
\$5. Mrs. Chas Bowers, R. 1, Ellsworth, Kan.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-
keys raised from 50 pound tom. Large
bone, well built toms \$10, hens \$6. Nice
Pecans, 20c pound. Mrs. Anna Hopkin,
R. 5, Wellston, Okla.
GOLDBANK BRONZE TURKEYS FROM
blood lines that won first in Kansas City
and other big shows. Weight around stand-
ard and above, well marked toms \$10 to \$15;
pullets \$7 and \$8. Mrs. James Atken, Sev-
ery, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—CHAM-
pion gold standard strain. Sired by 50
lb. tom, 20-25 lb. hens. From first prize
winning stock. Pullets \$7, \$10. Toms \$8,
\$25 f. o. b. Dighton. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. H. Streeter, Dighton, Kan.

TURKEYS

LARGE THOROBRED BOURBON REDS,
from prize winning stock, toms \$7. Hens
\$5. Mary Stielow, Russell, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, STOCK,
Tom sired by fifty pound tom. Hens 21-25
pounds, \$10 and up. Cecil McArthur Walton,
Kansas.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BREEDERS CHEAP. ALL VARIETIES
chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, turkeys
and bantams; catalog free. Bare Poultry
Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS,
White African Guineas, Large White Hol-
land turkey toms. Chenoweth's White
Feather Farm, Gove, Kan.
BABY CHICKS DAY OLD, LEADING
varieties chickens, ducks, geese and tur-
keys. Also eggs and stock. Write us today.
Address Baby Chick Hatchery, Dept. 17,
Hampton, Ia.
ORRILL'S POULTRY YARDS, BREEDER
of R. C. Reds, Black Langshans, and Col-
umbian Wyandottes. A few choice Wyan-
dote cockers for sale now. E. P. Orrill,
Americus, Kan.
100 BROWN LEGHORNS, SINGLE BIRDS,
pairs or pens. Exhibition quality at util-
ity prices. Also Langshans, Cochins, Span-
ish and bantams. Modlins Poultry Farm,
Route 7, Topeka, Kan.
PALMERS' STRAIN BLACK AND WHITE
Langshan cockers \$3 to \$5. Anconas and
Sticilian Buttercup cockers \$3 to \$6, pul-
lets \$2.50. Mammoth Bronze toms \$10, hens
\$7. Mrs. Elmer Caywood, Raymond, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED—BANTAMS
for sale or trade. Emma Ahlstedt, Linds-
borg, Kan.
WANTED, POULTRY, HIGHEST PRICES
paid. Get our quotations. Shelton Poul-
try Co., Denver, Colo.
POULTRY—WE ARE BUYERS FOR ALL
kinds of poultry and eggs. Get our quo-
tations before selling. Highest references
furnished. Witchey Poultry and Egg Co.,
Topeka, Kan.
ARRANGE AT ONCE FOR MARKETING
your Christmas Poultry. Good prices,
square deal, coops loaned free. Paying \$6
a dozen for guineas. Pigeons, \$1.25. The
Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY BREEDERS—SEND 4 CENTS,
stamps, for names, reliable formulas, Cler-
esia Products, 216 West 4th, Topeka, Kan.

HATCH YOUR CHICKENS THE NEW WAY
in trunks or boxes, by the hundred or
thousand, without artificial heat, lamps or
fuel. No incubator required. Nearly every-
one has the necessary material. Complete
instructions for one poultry farm only \$5.
Also for new way of brooding chickens \$1.
Special introduction offer direct from this
advertisement. Send \$1 and the names and
addresses of five people interested in poul-
try for brooding plans and I will send you
the new incubating instructions without ex-
tra charge. Small booklet with information
about the poultry business \$10c stamps. Ed-
gar W. Philo, 307 Duval Bldg., Jacksonville,
Fla.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY HARRY SCHLEHUBER,
of Durham, Marion county, Kansas, on the
first day of May, 1919, one heifer, red with
white face, V on left ear, weight 350 pounds,
O. V. Heinsohn, County Clerk.
TAKEN UP—BY L. O. HUNT, OF RAGO,
Valley Township, Kingman County, Kan-
sas, on the 4th day of November, 1919, two
Holstein steer calves, color black and white,
a silt on both ears of each. Appraised at
\$18 each. Geo. A. Howe, County Clerk.
TAKEN UP—BY MILTON A. MOREY OF
Edson, Washington township, Sherman
county, Kansas, on the 29th day of October,
1919, One gelding, brown, spot on face,
weight 900 pounds, appraised at \$40; one
mare bay, spot in face, white right hind foot,
weight 800 pounds, appraised at \$40; one
horse, bay bald face, white right hind foot,
weight 500 pounds, appraised at \$20. Doris
Soden, County Clerk.

Oats, Wheat, Barley Lighter

The weight for a measured bushel
of wheat this year is 56.3 pounds, as
against 58.8 pounds last year and 58.2
the 10-year average. The weight of
a measured bushel of oats is 31.1
pounds, as against 33.2 pounds last
year and 46.5 pounds the 10-year aver-
age. The corresponding figures for
barley are 45.2 pounds for this year,
46.9 pounds for last year, and 46.5
pounds for the nine-year average, ac-
cording to the Bureau of Crop Esti-
mates, United States Department of
Agriculture.

Advertisements Guaranteed

We guarantee that every display ad-
vertiser in this issue is reliable. Should
any advertiser herein deal dishonestly
with any subscriber, we will make good
the amount of your loss, provided such
transaction occurs within one month
from date of this issue, that it is re-
ported to us promptly, and that we
find the facts to be as stated. It is a
condition of this contract that in
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Get more out of your home by mak-
ing the house and its surroundings
healthful, convenient, comfortable and
attractive.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totalling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance or orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kisner, Garden City, Kansas.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED FARMS, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

203 ACRES, Imp., 40 wheat goes, \$112.50 a. Terms. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS in farms and ranches. Write for list. Kilgberg & Skinner, Osage City, Kan.

BARGAINS, Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. B. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS, Large list Lyon and Coffey counties, for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

WE DONT OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

120 ACRES irrigated land, 14 miles north of Rocky Ford, Colo., for sale or trade for merchandise. Wm. Johnson, Stafford, Kan.

GOOD IMPROVED farm of 87 a. in Jefferson Co. Can be bought at a bargain. Write to owner. Mrs. T. G. Schmidt, Ozawie, Kan.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARM—160 acres five miles from town. Exchange for good garage up to \$10,000. Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

WRITE US FOR LIST of farm bargains in Lyon and Chase county, Kansas. Alfalfa and stock farms, large and small. McQuillen & Barber, Strong City, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings. 90 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

RICH LAND improved in Arkansas Valley, Hamilton county, Kansas, \$30 an acre. Large tract, will subdivide. Address Geo. R. Momyer, Monte Vista, Colorado.

96 ACRES, Imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 mi. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

1,400 ACRES, mile town, 3 dwellings, large barns, creek water, plenty grass, lots of bottom alfalfa land, for sale cheap. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

480 ACRES near Isabel, Barber Co. 300 acres wheat, 100 acres pasture, good soil, good water, fine home. Quick sale \$90 acre. R. E. Wright, Isabel, Kansas.

WANTED TO BUY from owner, good creek bottom farm 160 to 240 eastern part of state. Give price, location and description. Box 69, R. R. 4, Pomona, Kansas.

560 ACRES, adjoining county seat, well improved, 400 acres of fine wheat. Price seventy-five dollars per acre, good terms. Will accept part trade. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kansas.

40 ACRES, one mile from town, high school, large Catholic church, good Parochial school, 4 room house, small barn, 20 acres farm land, 20 acres pasture. Price \$85 per acre. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

50 ACRES, 7 miles Ottawa, 6 room house, with furnace, barn, other outbuildings, fruit, all tillable, some bottom, \$150 acre. Write for list of farms. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

DONT FREEZE—Buy this 267 a. farm only 3 miles from the largest gas well in the world, not leased, 130 a. broke, 120 a. bottom land, in wheat, 1/2 goes, 35 a. meadow, 6 room house, large barn, etc., running water, 4 miles town. A lot of other good bottom farms for sale. Write G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kansas.

RENO CO. IMPROVED SECTION FOR TRADE. 630 acres, 200 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, all fenced and cross fenced, 5 room house, new barn 40x50 with large mow, other good imp. The price is only \$50 per acre. Will take 1/2 of the price in trade and balance must be cash or mortgage. Here is a real opportunity. Write today. V. E. West, 402 First National Bldg., Hutchinson, Kansas.

KANSAS

30 ACRES 1/2 MILE from Narcissa. \$900.00 Wm. Toll, Salina, Kansas.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere else. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

IMPROVED 160 ACRES—\$3,250, only \$750 cash, bal. easy terms. Small house, barn, well, fence, half in crop, 11 miles from Liberal. No grades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

A FINE RANCH—600 acres near town, 200 plowed, 160 Neesho River bottom, 400 acres best blue stem pasture, 60 alfalfa, 60 wheat. Modern 8 room house, large barn, \$80 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land; 35 acres fenced and watered pasture and hay; balance in fine crop of wheat; two miles from Lindsay, Ottawa Co., Kansas, four miles from Minneapolis, county seat. For price and terms address, M. E. Richard, Gettysburg, Pa.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

A GOOD BARGAIN. 160 acres, Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, always rented, \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

WE HAVE well improved, highly productive farm land, laying nicely, and in thickly settled neighborhood, at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Also some good ranches. Write us what you are interested in. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Harper County, Kansas.

FORTY DOLLARS PER ACRE—320 acres located 4 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres cultivation, 120 acres grass; excellent soil; good improvements; will carry \$6,000 for 5 years. Write for list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

A WHEAT FARM BARGAIN—160 acres all under cultivation, close to market, only \$4000. Also 600 acre farm, 450 acres under cultivation. \$25 an acre. Write Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 75 mi. S. W. of K. C. in Linn County, Kansas. Well improved 160 A. pasture, 125 A. cultivation, 30 A. mow land. 3 mi. to R. R. town, no waste land. \$75.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. J. F. Rosell, Owner, Selma, Kansas.

A GOOD LITTLE FARM of 40 acres 1/4 mile to high school town, 18 acres in cultivation, balance bluegrass pasture, 5 room house, barn, and outbuildings. Living water. Possession in 30 days. O. H. Comstock, Owner, Welda, Kan.

THE BEST LAND to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

240 ACRES, fine bottom land, four miles Anthony, just listed. First class 7 room house, fine barn 56x80, 70 ton mow, large granary and lots other outbuildings; fenced with woven wire; 80 acres low laying early grass pasture with fine water and plenty of timber; balance chocolate loam bottom land, ideal alfalfa, corn and wheat soil. All of 75 acres wheat goes. Early possession. Price \$21,000, terms. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Kansas.

KANSAS

FINE BOTTOM FARM Six miles Wellington, over 100 acres fine alfalfa, 120 acres wheat, 40 acres pasture, fair improvements, running water, timber, one of the best bottom farms in Sumner county, only \$32,500. C. L. Haslet, Wellington, Kan.

120 ACRES 6 1/2 Lawrence, 1 1/2 station main line U. P. 30 cultivated, 15 alfalfa, 55 pasture, 20 meadow, barn 30x40, other outbuildings. Price \$65 per acre. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co. Lawrence, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 4 miles to town, Rural High school, 6 room house, new and good, small barn, good water. Land lays well, 80 acres cultivation. Immediate possession. \$100 per acre. Write for list of other good farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

A GOOD BUY for someone. 480 acres 1 1/2 miles from town, 400 acres rich smooth land; place all fenced and cross fenced; two good springs; ever lasting water. 300 acres growing wheat, all goes with sale. Price \$37.50 per acre, \$8,000 cash, bal. 4 yrs. no interest. Chas. E. Rutherford, Ulica, Kansas.

N. E. 1/4, 27-6-38, Sherman County; 120 acres good farm land; 40 acres, slightly rolling; also N. W. 1/4 4-13-42, Wallace county—all good farm land; 60 acres good for alfalfa—\$17.50 per acre. Terms considered. Write or write. G. L. Garlinghouse, Owner, 201 Lathrop Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE AT 25 DOLLARS PER ACRE 1,400 acre ranch, 1 mile running water, never failing. Some alfalfa growing, 200 acres hay land, 400 acres broke for farming, balance fine pasture; new 7 room house. Fair outbuildings; fenced and cross fenced. This ranch is in Wallace county, Kan., bordering on Kit Carson county, Colorado, 17 miles from Burlington, Colo. Nelson Bros., Sharon Springs, Kan.

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

251 A. WILSON CO., 5 1/2 mi. Neodesha. Well improved, 140 a. in cultivation, 30 a. hay. Balance fine blue grass pasture, fenced with 28 in. woven wire. 75 a. wheat, 1/2 goes. 225 a. absolutely smooth. Oil and gas leased. Will sell more land adjoining. Small cash payment. Very easy terms. Possession. Price \$80.00. Further particulars, address, P. E. Grant, Owner, R. F. D. No. 3, Neodesha, Kansas.

THE BARGAIN COUNTER Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or control our bargains.

THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

Splendid Bottom Farm 192 acres, Lyon Co., Kan. 4 miles town and shipping point on main line Ry. 125 acres of the very best non-overflow, no waste, creek bottom alfalfa land in cultivation, balance extra good grass. Good 9 room house, barns, cribs, corrals, scales, etc., abundance fine water, 20 acres alfalfa, plenty of fruit, 40 rods to graded school. For a real farm and home you cannot beat this one. Is worth \$150 an acre, but only \$22,500 buys it. E. B. MILLER, ADMIRE, KANSAS.

Fine 80 Acre Farm 3 miles Ottawa, Kan. 56 miles Kansas City, all fine tillable land; 15 acres blue grass; 25 acres wheat; 7 room house; natural gas; good barn; never failing water; County Highway; R. F. D. telephone. Possession at once. Good terms if wanted. \$0 acre farm 4 miles Princeton, Kansas. 12 miles Ottawa. Brand new improvements; all fine land; price \$125 per acre; \$2500 or more cash, remainder good terms, if wanted. CASIDA & CLARK LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

KANSAS

5 SMOOTH QUARTERS, BEST OF Abundance of sheet water. Splendid investment, \$17.50 per acre. Terms, agents wanted. Carter Realty & Abstract Co., Leoti, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 4 miles town; 5 room barn; other outbuildings; well watered family orchard; 1/2 cultivation; all tillable. Bargain \$7,200. Terms. 240 acres, two sets improvements; dairy barn, alfalfa, etc. Price \$90 per acre. Big barn. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

CHOICE ALFALFA LANDS. Alfalfa is the money making crop, acres mostly bottom improved at \$55 to \$60 per acre, all tillable, well improved at a. 200 acres, 140 acres choice alfalfa at \$75 per acre. 360 acres part alfalfa at \$40. You should buy one of these gains before they are gone. Farms all and prices. Write me your wants. supply the farm that will suit you. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

4,500 ACRE RANCH, Harper and Barber counties, 6 miles of running water, 100 never failing springs, good grass, never been stocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, aries, barns, sheds, garage shop, wind fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. bargain at \$30 per acre. 1,440 acres Comanche county, 7 1/2 from Sun City. 900 acres in cultivation sets of good improvements, fenced, black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. only \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE 573-acre ranch, in Greenwood county, acres first class river bottom in cultivation, 65 acres in alfalfa, 60 acres timber, 40 meadow, balance pasture, watered by 8-room residence, 4-room tenant house, barn, 56x80. Price \$52.50 per acre. Good farms, \$35 per acre and up. See list. FALL RIVER LAND AND LOAN CO. Climax, Kansas.

LYON and CHASE CO. is the place to buy farms. The best for the money to be had anywhere. From 80 to 1,440 acres. Plenty of creek spring water, and bluestem grass. All wheat and corn land. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

Great Bargain 480 acres, 1/2 mile from good railroad town, about 90 miles from Kansas City sets of improvements, 45 acres of timber and clover; 300 acres under cultivation acres now in wheat that goes with the if sold soon. The balance meadow and ture. All smooth land. Similar land in would cost \$250 to \$400, and in Illinois Our price \$90, reasonable terms. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

Real Farm Bargain 100 acres black alfalfa land, (free room house, barn and other buildings, acres in cultivation, balance in past Three (3) miles to town. \$60 per acre. Worth \$75. 160 acres, two and one-half (2 1/2) to town. Large improvements, 100 in cultivation. Part bottom. Creek water and shade. Share of 60 acres in wheat cash privilege to buyer. This is an farm for alfalfa, etc. Price \$68 per acre. 160 acres three miles from town, (5) room house, good barn and sheds, fenced, 30 acres fine bottom. 110 acres cultivated, balance in pasture. \$70 per acre. These are good farms and cannot be located in Kansas for the price. Better others, larger and smaller. Better and see them. EMBREE W. MORGAN Flat Iron Bldg., Coffeyville, Kansas.

ARKANSAS WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK. for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rain.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark. for land bargains that will double in value.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas. Land is cheap and terms are reasonable. Write free literature and list of farms. Write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS—Unusual bottom land in low price farms with comfortable buildings for \$10 to \$50 per acre on terms. Send at once for copy of our farm bulletin with complete description of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., DeQueen, Ark.

FREE illustrated booklet of No. Ark. now ready. Great stock and fruit section. Spring water everywhere. Grow every but tropical fruits. Healthful. Low priced productive lands left in U. S. dress. Loba & Seward, Mountain Home, Ark. Immigrant Agents for Baxter County.

CALIFORNIA AN OPPORTUNITY for energetic farmers. The only United States government irrigation project in California, located at No. hardpan; no alkali; no killing frost; rich deep soil; land cheap; water cheap in abundance; easy terms; no crop failure. For information and free descriptive literature write, George E. Nygaard, National Bank Bldg., Orland, Cal.

MISSISSIPPI WRITE for free Mississippi map and list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION

3156 Acres of Bluegrass and Corn Land, Divided into Smaller Ranches

Monday, December 29, 1919

LOCATION—75 miles from Kansas City, Mo., 2 miles of Williamsburg, Kan., on the branch line of the A. T. S. F. and on the Santa Fe Trail.

SOIL—A Black sandy loam, limestone, free from gumbo and hardpan.

CROPS—Wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, clover, timothy, bluestem.

IMPROVEMENTS—A number of barns and outbuildings. Well watered.

TERMS—1/4 on day of sale, remainder 5 years at 6 per cent. Possession March 1st.

ADDRESS OWNER OR AUCTIONEER FOR COMPLETE DETAILS.

D. H. HUDSON, Williamsburg, Kansas

FRED L. PERDUE, Auctioneer, 320 Denham Bldg., Denver, Colo.

COLORADO

MISSOURI

OKLAHOMA

Farm Bureaus Favor Federation

THE RAIN BELT, Southern Colorado. Best land \$5 to \$15 per a. Write J. D. Donnelly, Flues, Colorado.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

From present indications the Kansas state farm bureau will be a going concern as soon as the county bureaus have an opportunity to go on record in ratifying the organization perfected at Manhattan by the delegates sent there for that purpose.

ACRE relinquishment for sale cheap. For further information, write H. L. Chinger, Ordway, Colorado.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

"In your report of the organization meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, given in November 22 issue of Kansas Farmer you make some statements which it occurs to me might be misleading. You state that the Kansas State Farm Bureau is not yet a reality, which in a way is true, as a majority of the county farm bureaus in the state must ratify the organization before it becomes permanent.

WESTERN COLORADO farms and ranches. For further information, write J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.

IMPROVED FARMS—40, 80, up 300 acres; prices \$20 to \$65; write your wants. Sellers Realty Co., Flemington, Polk County, Mo.

A BIG VARIETY of low priced farms in Latimer county, Eastern Oklahoma. 35 inch rainfall. Write for illustrated U. S. government booklet on Oklahoma. J. Poe, Wilburton, Oklahoma.

"Again you state that Kansas farmers, from an organization standpoint, are in good condition. The Farmers' Union, the Grange and Equity Union, all have strong, active state organizations. True enough, and certainly the farm bureau organization, either state or national, has no quarrel with any of these good farm organizations, and has no intention or disposition to encroach upon their work or to supplant them in any way.

THE ERWIN LAND COMPANY, Burlington, Colorado, for information and see on Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa lands.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

GOING TO BUY A FARM? Write me what you want. I can please you with quality and prices. T. C. BOWLING, Fryer, Oklahoma.

"I sincerely hope that no farmer in Kansas will permit his personal ambitions or his zeal for any order or organization to which he may belong to tempt him to throw a wrench into the machinery of an organization that promises so much for the farmers of the United States as the American Farm Bureau Federation."

IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

154 ACRES, all fenced, 5 room house, barn, 80 acres bottom, fine land, price \$5,500, only \$1,000 down. Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

160 ACRES practically level, fair improvements, splendid wheat, cotton, kafir corn land, 4 miles County Seat, 5,000 people. \$10,000. 160 modern improvements, worth \$8,000. 80 acres bottom, \$16,000. Robert Knie, Cordell, Oklahoma.

"I have cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

EASTERN COLORADO. Any size, ranches and good farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

GET OUR SPECIAL bargain list on small homes. Have desirable farms any size. Houston Realty Co., Houston, Mo.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, all fenced, sheep tight, 50 plowed, 110 timber, 30 a. sweet clover, 20 a. rye. Good 3 room frame house, frame barn, hen and milk house, cement cave. Good well of pure soft water with windmill and tank, young orchard. Price only \$3,500, half cash, bal. 5 yrs. 6%. Free list and map. DeFord & Cronkrite, Watonga, Okla.

Counting on lining up for 1920. When it came to a decision, tho, Fletcher just couldn't make up his mind to drop out, so his father consented to go in the father and son division with him. Let's hope other Anderson county dads will keep him company. Here's the line-up* that will fight for the trophy cup next year:

IMPROVED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them in every county. Ford, Colo. Write. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

BEAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. E. L. Fresson, Bellvar, Mo.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA improved lands, \$50 to \$150. Raw or grazing lands at less. Lots of farms produced crops this year worth \$50 to \$100 an acre. According to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Oklahoma leads the United States in composite crop conditions for 1919. Land prices are sure to increase. Write us what kind of farm you want and how much you have to invest. We will tell you who has the farm for sale and will send you a handsomely illustrated United States government booklet that tells the facts about Oklahoma farming. Farm Bureau, Care of Industrial Department, M. E. & T. Railway, Room 318, Dallas, Texas.

Capper Pig Club News

AND unimproved farms and ranches in eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and possess on long and easy terms. Write for Frank Rich, Haswell, Colo.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write, Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

200 ACRES, 5 miles R. R. town, Vernon Co., Mo. Well improved, fine location, lays complete. Dark sandy loam. Going to sell now. Price \$65 per acre. Hunt & Downs, Schell City, Mo.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address, Age. Includes Donald Harrell, Selma (19), Raymond Smith, Kincaid (18), Keith Lowry, Kincaid (12), Ray Wollen, Garnett (13), Theodore Bogan, Selma (13), John Scruggs, Kincaid (13), Olin Coleman, Kincaid (13), Theodore McBratney, Kincaid (16), Lee Sanders, Kincaid (13), Fletcher Lowry, Kincaid (15).

HAVE GOOD partially improved Colorado lands at from \$12 to \$20, fair to well improved at from \$20 to \$40. Write us at these. O. Clemans, Colorado Springs, Colo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

200 A. Missouri Farm, \$5500, with Pair Horses, 9 head stock, complete farming implements, near R. R. town, creamery, etc. Productive tillage in rich bottom land, also 40 acres bench or second bottom, good woodland, saw timber, several acres orchards, 6 room house, barn, corn houses, etc. Aged owner sell at once, sacrifices, \$5500 for all, easy terms. Details page 88 Strout's Fall Catalog Farm Bargains 23 States; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 831 E. N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TEXAS

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, top producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us. Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.

LET ME KNOW what you want in farms or town property, phone lines or merchandise and I will let you know what I have. S. S. Tillery Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

ACRES, imp, 120 cult. bal. pasture. Very good water; 7 1/2 miles from town. \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March 1st, bal. 3 years at 6%.

200 A. Missouri Farm, \$5500, with Pair Horses, 9 head stock, complete farming implements, near R. R. town, creamery, etc. Productive tillage in rich bottom land, also 40 acres bench or second bottom, good woodland, saw timber, several acres orchards, 6 room house, barn, corn houses, etc. Aged owner sell at once, sacrifices, \$5500 for all, easy terms. Details page 88 Strout's Fall Catalog Farm Bargains 23 States; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 831 E. N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OWNERS of farms and other property for sale or exchange write me. Henry Sholl, Watertown, Wisconsin.

TO RENT OR LEASE

WESTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

NEBRASKA HITCHCOCK COUNTY, Nebraska, lands are the best buy in the United States today. Ask A. R. Smith, the Land Map, of Culbertson, Nebraska, about them.

WANTED TO RENT—A farm of 160 acres or more, preferably with some alfalfa on it and also with fair improvements. Must be good corn ground. F. O. Benson, Sedgwick, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale. Do you want a home of your own, where you can grow good crops of corn, wheat, and other forage plants? Write to Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo., for information. H. A. Long, Manager.

FARMS FOR EVERYBODY Send for our new list of farms and ranches. Our motto: "Reasonable prices, easy terms." Miner & Bradley, Grand Island, Neb.

FARM WANTED. Send description. C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK

SWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is only a few miles from here, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. HAMILTON-HOPWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

NEW YORK state farms. Write for complete list of farms for sale. We have a size, location and price to please you. Stock and tools included on many of them. Mandeville Real Estate Agency, Inc., Olean, N. Y.

FOR SALE—268 acre modern dairy farm, grand stock barn 30x80, running water, silo, 3 extra barns, 40 valuable cows; yearly income milk alone, \$8,000; will include all stock, hay and grain, tools and machinery; price \$18,000; cash \$7,000; send for farm list. Campbell Bros., Oneonta, N. Y.

NEBRASKA

WESTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

LINCOLN COUNTY ranch lands, 9 miles from Sutherland. One to five sections sold blocked, partially tillable. Priced right. Terms easy. Some trade. Write the owner. John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

QUALITY FARMS in a good section of Eastern Oklahoma. Write us for prices and government booklet on farming in Oklahoma. HURT & HOBSON, First National Bank Building, Checotah, Oklahoma.

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THE BEST LANDS in America. Four chance to select from thousands of acres in south-central Florida highlands, orange, garden, general farming, and hog lands, wholesale prices, or exchange. Florida Good Homes Co., Seacrest Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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Wheat Acreage is Reduced

Farmers Plan Diversified Crops for Next Year

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

MORE MOISTURE according to the United States Weather Bureau fell in Kansas during November than in any other November in the past 10 years and it was remarkably well distributed over the state. A large per cent of it fell as snow during the last week of the month. The snow varied in depth from just a trace in Southeast Kansas to more than a foot in Northwest Kansas. During the past two weeks more snow has fallen and now the whole state is covered with a blanket of snow. This protected the wheat during the recent blizzard and prevented the winter killing that otherwise might have resulted.

The wheat area for the 1920 crop is 8,951,834 acres, or 2,658,600 acres less than the 1919 record breaking crop of 11,610,445 acres, according to the report issued recently by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

The report shows an increase of 1,292,500 acres over the average for five years from 1910 to 1915. It is 23 per cent less than last year, however, and indicates, according to Mr. Mohler, that the farmers are going back to the pre-war farming basis.

Barton County Leads

Every county of importance in wheat production has fewer acres in wheat than last year. In the southeastern section, better known as the soft wheat district, 25 counties report reductions of from 30 to 60 per cent. The reductions by counties thruout the Central Kansas wheat belt run from 10 to 35 per cent. The western third of the state shows reductions of from 5 to 20 per cent, with the exception of nine counties with small wheat acreages which report increases.

Last year three counties had acreages of more than 300,000 acres each, and 13 others had more than 200,000 each. This year only six counties indicate sowing of more than 200,000 acres. Barton county leads with 256,705 acres closely followed by Ford with 256,108, Pawnee 238,012, Reno 228,046, Sumner 211,160 and Rush 200,971.

Condition Is 79.1 Per Cent

The immediate causes of the reduction mentioned by Mr. Mohler's correspondents are dry weather in the eastern third, scarcity and high cost of labor in the western third and both reasons are given for the central section.

The average condition of the growing crop for the state is 79.1 per cent. This is 16.9 per cent lower than the condition reported at the same period in 1918, but 9.1 per cent higher than that reported in 1917. The western third of the state shows the highest average condition, and the south-central and southeastern portions the lowest.

Much Volunteer Wheat

The acreage in volunteer wheat is surprisingly large, 1,262,000 acres. It is confined almost entirely to the western third of the state. Counties in this section report the percent of the acreage that is volunteer from about 5 to 60. In Hodgeman, Ford, Gray, Meade, Haskell, Lane and Scott more than half the acreage is reported in volunteer fields. This was caused principally by grasshoppers cutting off heads of wheat sufficiently mature to germinate, followed by good fall rains.

A large portion of the old wheat crop is still in the hands of Kansas farmers. According to a recent report of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association the 900 elevators represented in the association, are full to the limit of their storage capacity. There are 2 1/2 million bushels now in the elevators. Another 1 1/2 million bushels of wheat are on the farms because farmers and elevators have been unable to get the railroads to provide the cars needed for shipping this grain. However, should wheat make a considerable advance this delay in shipment may not prove such a calamity after all.

Kansas farmers as a whole are prosperous and already are making plans for next year's crops. Much new improved machinery will be bought. Many

farmers are planning to purchase tractors in order to increase their acreage in crops as well as to increase and improve their tillage operations. Better plows, better cultivators, and better seeding machinery are being demanded by farmers everywhere. The value of farm products as shown by a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture is startling. The latest value which has been compiled for all crops and animal products is \$19,443,849,381, an increase of nearly 6 billion dollars over the total value of the year before. In 1916 the corn crop passed the 2 billion dollar mark

pounds as against 537 millions in 1918 and 739 millions in 1914.

Local conditions in Kansas are shown in the following county reports:

Atchison—Ground is covered with snow and ice, and corn shocking has been stopped. About one-half of farmers in county are thru shocking. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 53,614 acres. Cattle sell well at public sales. Horses sell very cheap. Hay brings from 50 to 90 cents a bale.—Alfred Cole, Dec. 6.

Chautauqua—Weather is cold, foggy and misty. Wheat is in poor condition. There is plenty of roughness but grain is scarce and high. Cattle are satisfactory. Hogs are scarce, and some farmers are buying them for their own meat. All cattle except milk cows are cheap. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 15,229 acres. Corn is worth \$1.50; oats 85c; eggs 65c; butterfat 77c; hogs \$9 to \$12.50.—A. A. Nance, Dec. 6.

Clay—Wheat is covered with snow and sleet. Farmers are feeding livestock and cutting fuel. There is very little wheat left on farms. The new acreage is estimated at 79,725 acres. A span of mules sold recently for \$700. No. 2 wheat is \$2.42; No. 3, \$2.40; corn \$1.60; oats 85c; hay \$20; alfalfa \$25; turkeys 29c; hens and springs 17c; ducks and geese 14c; large rabbits 13 1/2c; small rabbits 10c; creamery

prairie hay \$15 to \$20; No. 1 wheat oats 85c; bran \$2; corn \$1.60.—W. C. Dec. 6.

Gray—Weather has been very cold past 10 days. This has been hard on stock. Many cattle were shipped in to ture on wheat, but fields now are covered with snow, and straw and fodder are fed to them. The temperature was as low as 40 degrees one morning and accompanied with snow and sleet, it was very uncomfortable for livestock. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 118,882 acres.—Alexander, Dec. 3.

Harper—Weather now is pleasant but has been very cold the past two weeks. Some snow and sleet have fallen, but retarded farm work. There is not feed in county, and scarcely any corn, or kafir. The new wheat acreage is mated at 149,577 acres. Corn is \$1.60; 80c; potatoes \$2.40; eggs 72c; butter cream 70c.—H. E. Henderson, Dec. 6.

Kiowa—Weather is cold and we have snow for 10 days. It is raining now. We had our first good rain since July 1 November, so wheat and rye did not get a good start. Corn is making 8 to 20 bushels an acre in sandy land. Feed is scarce and much straw will be fed. This cost about \$13,000 worth of grasshopper poison. Car shortage is preventing wheat from being shipped out as fast as usual. The wheat acreage is estimated at 142,303 acres.—H. E. Stewart, Dec. 5.

Linn—Farm work has been suspended account of heavy sleet and severe weather. A large amount of wheat shipped out last week. Some bins of wheat are infested with weevil. Several good wells were brought in last week. The some scarlet fever in the county. The wheat acreage is estimated at 29,679 acres.—Mrs. O. J. Mitchell, Dec. 5.

Lyon—Weather was 10 degrees below December 2 and 3. There is plenty of snow for stock. Rain and snow make travel difficult. Weather is hard on stock not housed. Rain and snow will not fit upland wheat. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 59,807 acres. Farmers chopping wood and feeding livestock. R. Griffith, Dec. 6.

Marion—Most of the wheat came up now is covered with 2 inches of snow sleet. Weather has been very cold but milder now. Livestock is in satisfactory condition but requires a great deal of feed. The new wheat acreage is estimated 98,314 acres. Farmers are cutting wood they are unable to get coal.—Jac. H. Dec. 6.

Marshall—Several inches of snow sleet cover the ground. Corn is nearly picked. Livestock is doing well in it. There is plenty of feed but some corn will be shipped in this winter. Elevators full of wheat and very little is moving. Coal shortage is felt even in the country much wood will be cut this winter. A many cattle will be fed. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 80,358 acres.—Kjelberg, Dec. 4.

McPherson—Cold weather stopped seeding. Wheat in the north part of county is satisfactory, but the south part has too dry to be favorable for seeding. New acreage is estimated at 167,438 acres. There is a shortage of feed, hay, alfalfa and corn, and other feed is being shipped. Farmers are losing money with catt. John Ostlund, Jr., Dec. 4.

Phillips—About a foot of snow has fallen during the past week and covers all for stock. No threshing has been done a month. One-fifth of the wheat still in stacks and is sprouted badly. The weather has brought a great demand for coal which cannot be obtained. Corn for \$1.14. No sales will be held this month. The new wheat acreage is estimated 89,659 acres.—A. D. Sutley, Dec. 6.

Pottawatomie—There is sufficient snow and sleet for wheat, which is in excellent condition. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 31,514 acres. Some fields of corn not been gathered. Prairie hay is hauled to market at \$15. Farmers are cutting wood. Eggs are worth 65c; butter 73c; butter 55c; 57 test wheat \$2.30; 1.50; hogs \$13.—F. E. Austin, Dec. 5.

Reno—Weather is cold and hard on stock. Farmers are busy getting wheat. Wheat fields are covered with snow. R are good. Some farmers are hauling wheat at \$2.50 a bushel. Shocking is completed, and cannot be finished until snow melts. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 228,046 acres.—D. English, Dec. 6.

Republic—Ground is covered with 6 inches of snow which fell Thanksgiving. Weather is extremely cold for this season. Coal is scarce and difficult to obtain. New wheat acreage is estimated at 60 acres. Livestock is doing well. Wheat worth \$2.40; oats 70c; corn \$1.35; butter 75c.—E. L. Shepard, Dec. 6.

Rice—We had a good snow last week the wheat is well covered. It has been cold, the temperature having been as low as zero. Weather still is cloudy and it is as if it might snow again. Livestock in good condition. The new wheat acreage estimated at 150,250 acres.—George B. Dec. 6.

Riley—Weather is cold and there are inches of snow on ground. Some farmers are shipping out spring pigs. Very little cattle will be corn fed this winter. A number of sales have been held and all prices brings satisfactory prices. Farmers chopping and hauling wood. Store corn bring \$6 a load. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 32,387 acres. Shipped corn sells for \$1.60; wheat, 58 test, \$1.60; hogs 70c; butterfat 70c; hogs \$13.50.—E. Hawkinson, Dec. 6.

Rooks—We have been having zero weather for past 10 days. Many farmers are being. Roads have been impassable on account of snow drifts. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 187,164 acres. Wage is \$2.20; corn \$1.20; hogs \$13; turkeys hens 14c; eggs 60c; butter 60c. butter 72c.—C. O. Thomas, Dec. 5.

Woodson—Weather has been cloudy November 24. Sleet and snow, which broke down fruit trees, fell all day November 28. One hundred miles of telegraph lines art out of order. There is no coal and there is a large demand for wood. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 22 acres.—E. F. Opperman, Dec. 6.

Needs of Farm Labor

BY F. B. NICHOLS

LABOR conditions on Kansas farms can be improved, and made much more satisfactory for both hired men and owners. It will be necessary to pay more attention to developing a better labor system if the agriculture of this state is to make the right progress. The first thing to do is to eliminate seasonal labor to as great an extent as possible—to adopt a diversified plan of cropping, in connection with more attention to livestock, which will tend to reduce the abnormal demands for labor at certain times, as in wheat harvest for example. It is a matter of common knowledge—to say the least—that the labor conditions on Kansas farms during the wheat harvest of 1919 were not in the most happy condition, and the great decrease in the acreage of wheat planted for the crop of 1920 perhaps is some indication that farmers do not intend that seasonal labor shall have the upper hand to so great an extent another year.

By adopting a diversified system of crop growing, with more attention to livestock, the labor needs may be continued on thru the year. This will allow the employing of hired men the year around, and more married men. The use of married men is without doubt one of the leading solutions of the farm labor problem in this state. And the main need in developing this source of labor to the greatest extent is better surroundings, not higher wages. In many cases the wages paid are high enough. In most cases, however, the conditions under which the married men must live are not satisfactory. They need better homes—attractive houses with good surroundings must be provided. Give the men a chance to grow a big garden and keep chickens, a pig or two, and a cow, with the use of a horse to go to town once in a while. The extension in these advantages of country living, which can be provided at a small cost, is needed rather than higher wages.

Perhaps one can be fortunate in getting that most prized person among the unmarried hired men—the neighbor boy who is efficient, ambitious, a good worker and who knows just the way you wish things done. Happy is the owner who can secure help of this kind. Unfortunately, a considerable proportion of the unmarried men are of the more inefficient type. There is no doubt that the permanent solution of the farm labor problem of Kansas will rest to a considerable extent on the married men. To attract these men and their families more attention must be paid to good homes and to surroundings which will allow them to see the better side of country living.

for the first time. In 1917 it topped 3 billion dollars. Last year it went over 3 1/2 billion dollars. This year will be another bumper year.

In three years the wheat crop of the American farmer about doubled in value, almost touching 2 billion dollars in 1918. Hay passed the 1 1/2 billion dollar mark that same year, and oats crossed the 1 billion dollar mark.

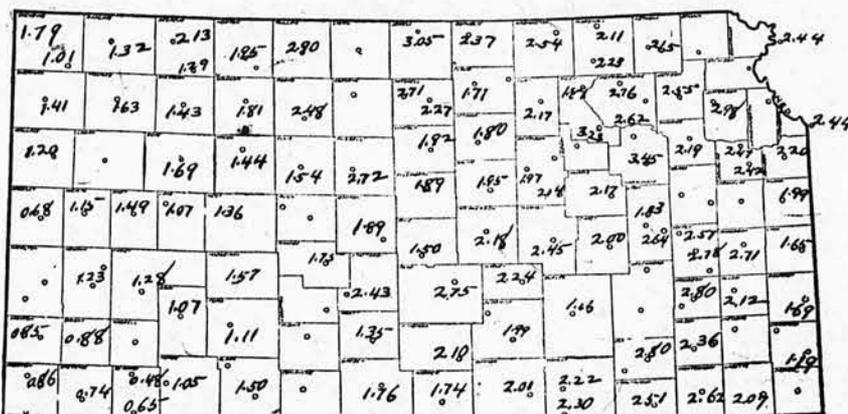
Forecasts of meat production for 1919, from partial reports of slaughtering, indicate that the record figure of last year—20 1/4 billion pounds—will be exceeded. The total will probably reach 21 billion pounds, as follows: Pork, 12,900 million pounds, compared with 11,248 million in 1918 and 8,769 millions in 1914; beef, 7,500 millions as against 8,500 millions in 1918 and 6,079 millions in 1914; and mutton, 600 million

butter 70c; country butter 65c. butterfat 70c.—P. R. Forslund, Dec. 6.

Doniphan—We have had snow and sleet. Corn is not all husked. It is making an average of 30 bushels an acre and selling for \$1.25 at elevators. A few hogs are going to market at 14 cents. Some farm sales have been held. Mules sell high but there is no demand for horses. Milk cows bring good prices. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 35,872 acres. Butterfat is 75c; eggs 60c.—B. B. Ellis, Dec. 7.

Ellsworth—Weather has been cloudy for more than a week with fog, mist and snow. Snow is of much benefit to wheat. Livestock is in satisfactory condition but requires a great deal of feed. All road work has been stopped and farmers are cutting wood. The new wheat acreage is estimated at 131,664 acres. Corn is \$1.60; wheat \$2.44.—W. L. Reed, Dec. 6.

Kingman—It has rained or snowed nearly every day since November 25 which will benefit wheat. The new wheat acreage has been reduced to 157,522 acres. A few sales have been held recently. Cows bring from \$65 to \$100. Horses do not sell well but mules bring high prices. There is not much demand for young mules as feed is so scarce and high. Kingman home guards have been called to coal fields. Alfalfa \$30 to \$35;



This Map Shows the Precipitation in Inches for November in Kansas. The Greatest Amount was in Miami County Which Had 6.99 Inches

"Now that your brother is by what are you going to do with service flag?"
"We'll put it in the window when he gets married."—Commer Traveler.

Cottonseed Feed is Strong

Further Gains Seen in Wheat, Corn and Oats

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

AFTER much opposition to high prices for the concentrated feeds, it appears that feeders will be able to purchase on a lofty market without these commodities. Cottonseed cake and meal and linseed feed are in an encouraging position at the standpoint of the feeder, but it is improbable that a reaction of increase will develop in prices for some time and perhaps not in months. In view of declines, the outlook is more favorable to a further upturn in values, but this is doubtful in view of the abnormal level.

The movement of seed to crushers reached a normal volume, but shipments have not been in progress a sufficient time to permit of an accumulation of seed stocks. Another significant factor in connection with the movement of seed is the comparatively large percentage of off-grade product received by crushers. Fertilizer manufacturers are the principal buyers of cottonseed meal produced from off-grade seed, it being scarcely available for feeding to stock, at least on the basis of its market value. While the outlook is uncertain as to how long the crushing season will extend, it is believed from the cotton belt indications that the larger plants will complete their operations late in January or early in February, 1920. Belief that the crushing season will close earlier than usual is based upon the production of cotton this year, which is being estimated at slightly less than 10 1/2 million bales, the smallest crop since 1909.

The fertilizer trade has supplied a ready outlet for cottonseed meal. At present time hesitancy is evident on the part of the fertilizer manufacturers in making purchases at the high prices demanded by mills, and there is a tendency to combine to force values

Cake and Meal High

Factors surrounding the market for cottonseed cake and meal offer little or no hope for a downturn in prices. Short production and damage to the seed being bullish and increasing concern as to available supplies for consumption later in the crop year. Fertilizer manufacturers are heavy buyers, and the dairy trade is taking large quantities in the form of mixed feeds.

There are signs of a possible increase in corn late this month, but both the cash and future quotations up. The movement of corn is extremely light.

Because of the large amount of off-grade seed, feeders are vitally interested in the buying activities of the fertilizer trade. Of course, the fertilizer manufacturers must have cottonseed meal, no potash being received abroad, but in withholding bids in the market, they may be able to bring about a downturn.

Feed manufacturers in the Southeast and in other sections of the country have been free of cottonseed meal, enjoying a high demand for their commercial products from dairymen. While cattle feeders and rangers have been buying cake and meal sparingly, milk producers, who are enjoying high prices for their dairy foods, have been an important factor in strengthening the market. Beef animal producers are buying cake and meal on a hand-to-hand basis, including comparatively large amounts in the rations for their

Cottonseed cake and meal of 45 per cent protein content is quoted around \$77 a ton in Oklahoma and \$81 a ton in Kansas City. For 43 per cent, the price is \$2 less. Cold pressed cottonseed cake is quoted around \$60 to \$62 a ton, and hulls are available at \$10 a ton. In Arkansas and other southern states, where the meal is of 36 per cent protein grade,

changes. In instances the cheaper grades brought as much as 6 cents advance, but the market as a whole closed last week unchanged to 2 cents higher. Reduced operations of flour mills because of a shortage of coal was a factor in the market, offsetting much of the bullishness resulting from the sharp contraction in receipts. The United States Grain Corporation will resume the purchase of flour for export, which will aid the market, particularly for red wheat. Sales of dark northern wheat at Minneapolis ranged up to \$3.25.

Corn Makes Slight Advance

Disappointingly light receipts of new crop corn are causing increased concern over the probability of a "squeeze" not only in the December future before the close of the month, but in the cash market as well. Evidence of such a condition in the trade is indicated by the rise last week of more than 5 cents in the December future, while the May and July deliveries showed only fractional gains. A moderate demand prevailed in the carlot market, prices rising 1 to 7 cents a bushel, the principal gain being recorded on the white variety. There is an unusually heavy long interest among cash handlers in new corn for December shipment, and unless country receipts increase sharply soon, the market interests who sold short, or who contracted to make deliveries, may find themselves in a serious position. On the other hand, a heavy movement

of corn to market would cause a break in prices, but this is not expected. The slowly upward trend continues in the oats trade, carlot prices rising 1 to 3 cents the past week, with futures up more than a cent. At the close of the week cash corn sold at a range of 75 1/2 to 79 cents a bushel, the red seed variety now selling at a slight premium, which is expected to widen as the season advances.

Alfalfa Advance \$1 a Ton

Fear of a possible rail tie-up is stimulating demand for hay from feeders, who are accumulating a reserve in the country. The movement to market continues comparatively liberal, but offerings are being absorbed rapidly, with keen competition forcing values up. Prairie hay rose \$1 to \$2.50 a ton, selling up to \$24.50, alfalfa advanced \$1 a ton and tame hay scored a rise of 50 cents to \$1.50 a ton. Brown alfalfa is at a bargain level compared with the pea-green grades, and cattle feeders and hog producers should buy the cheaper grades more liberally.

Bran again passed the \$40-mark, sales ranging up to \$41 a ton for prompt or December shipment, basis Kansas City, a rise of \$2 to \$3 a ton. Shorts also improved in tone, selling up to \$50 a ton on a fancy gray offering. Continued cold weather and forced reduction of mill activity because of the coal shortage were bullish factors.

Weak men wait for opportunities, strong men make them.

WHAT A TEXAN THINKS

of the Remarkable Hereford Offering for

Mousel Bros. Great Sale

Cambridge, Nebr., Jan. 6-7-8, 1920

By G. R. Jowell, Hereford, Texas

"It has been my good fortune to have had a chance to see the results of Anxiety Herefords over a vast territory and under varied conditions for the past 22 years.

"I have always tried to be fair with myself in forming my opinions as to what I have seen as our greatest mistake is in not being honest with ourselves. I think the greatest mistake made, in a general way, is our failure to read what breed character means and, connected with the proper conformation and bloodlines, what it takes to give us a guarantee as to the results we want.

"My observation has been that when you mate a cow of good Anxiety breeding with a bull of the same breeding, where both are good individuals, you will get a higher per cent of good ones than from any other family or breed.

"After having looked over the offering that Mousel Bros. will consign in their January sale, I stop and think and to some extent still believe that it is possible they would be of more value to the breed to remain on their farm than to be offered in this sale. With herd bulls carrying the quality and reproducing powers they do, with the opportunity to be mated with such females as will be consigned in this sale; backed up by men with common horse sense and years of experience in constructive breeding, I am at a loss to say whether or not some of the breed's best cows should be consigned.

"Before you come to this sale (and all of us should, as there are things we can learn) get busy and check up, and be able to determine to some degree just what figure the Anxiety family has written down since they originated on the Gudgell & Simpson farm. You will no doubt have quite a job, but the more you look into this the more you will become interested. You first take the leading Anxiety bulls to date, beginning with Don Carlos. After you have subtracted what they have done from what has been done by all other cattle of the breed, strike a balance, if you will, and then be governed by the results. I assure you you will make no mistake.

"When you look over this offering you will, in my opinion, inspect the greatest lot of proven quality and breeding that has ever gone through a sale ring of any family of any beef breed, and I want to say that the Hereford breeders should feel grateful for this opportunity."

The above statement suggests why every farmer and breeder of Kansas and Colorado who is interested in this great breed, should send at once for Mousel Bros. illustrated catalog. Write for it now. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and address

J. Cook Lamb will Represent the Capper Farm Press. **MOUSEL BROS., CAMBRIDGE, NEBR.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Collier's Polands

Very toppy spring boars by Liberty King and some by Logan Wonder. Just good ones offered at late season prices. The big smooth kind.

R. M. Collyer & Son, Alta Vista, Kansas.

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Two fall yearling sows, bred; March and April gilts bred to a real herd boar. Two choice March boars. Up to date breeding and big type; farmers' prices.

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Ten Big Type Poland China Boars

Mar and June farrow; by Big Jumbo Sampson 104603 (1000 pounds or better when matured) dams by Mogal Monarch. These are Big Boned and stretchy, ought to weigh 175 to 200 pounds, a few under that. Priced right.

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Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

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Big type spring gilts bred to Swingle's Big Jones for March and April farrow. A few choice August and Sept. boars and gilts. Prices very reasonable.

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Big Type Poland China Boars or Gilts

\$35 each. R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

We have a nice lot of spring boars and gilts that have the bone, length and spots. Everything registered and guaranteed. If you want something choice at the right price write us.

Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatomie, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(Pioneer Herd). The best spring boars I ever raised, bred by Budweiser Boy, priced to sell right now. Also a few tried sows, real brood sow must sell soon.

Thos. Weddle, R. E. D. 2, Wichita, Kansas

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR HOLE STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Large Type Spotted Poland Chinas

Fall pigs, either sex, registered, well spotted, good bone. \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. E. KERLEY, PECK, KANSAS

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weanling pigs, registered and immune that we are offering worth the money. Purebred Place, R. 3, Altamont, Kan.

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tried sows, bred to an 800-lb. boar. Also open gilts. Reduced prices for 30 days. Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kan.

BOARS well spotted, good breeding, \$25, pedegrees furnished. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

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Big boned jacks, good bunch of young horses and mares. Will sell singly or trade all for western land. JOHN T. RHEA, R. 5, SALINA, KANSAS

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

Exports Key to Hog Prices

Large Supplies Depress the Trade in Cattle

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

HOW MUCH pork and lard can Europe buy? This is the most puzzling question confronting the trade in hogs. It is quite generally believed that Europe's requirements of pork products are immense, but her ability to pay for this food is impaired. If market interests in general possessed accurate information as to the purchasing power of Europe, they would be in a position to gauge prospective price movements in hogs with more confidence. European buying is so important that trade interests still maintain that it will prove to be the key to the trend of fluctuations in hog prices in coming months.

Packers Show Bearish Attitude

Packers still manifest a bearish attitude in the market. "We still expect to obtain droves on the Chicago market at an average cost of less than \$12 a hundredweight before the end of January," said E. R. Gentry, head of all the Armour hog buying departments in the United States, while on a recent visit to Kansas City. Of course, it is to the interest of the packers to purchase hogs at prices as low as possible in the winter months, the season of accumulation of provisions, so as to reap liberal profits in the period of leaner supplies which usually follow in the spring. In his statement as to the market, Mr. Gentry indicated that the

are still behind the aggregate at this time a year ago. It should not be forgotten, however, that hog markets were so overwhelmed with supplies a year ago by liquidation which followed the armistice in Europe that it was found necessary to put brakes on the movement and also to fix prices.

At the opening of December, according to compilations for Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph, packers at these points had stocks of provisions totaling 216,184,706 pounds, against 252,575,578 a month ago and 256,316,496 a year ago. These figures are encouraging to producers. At Kansas City the stocks are reported as 36,301,700 pounds, against 44,494,700 a month ago and 52,038,000 a year ago. The reduced stocks at the principal markets are indicative of a good absorption of pork and also reflect the effect of disappointing receipts of the past month, notably in the Southwest.

Whether or not packers will purchase hogs this winter as cheaply as the extreme bears forecast, it is plain that they have succeeded thus far this season in depressing the market. Hogs have not, however, reached to date prices as low as the extreme bears predicted. The policy of selling offerings as they are matured around 200 pounds or more has proved the most profitable. And it appears that this policy is still desirable. More sellers will be offering hogs in January than in December, it seems from present indications.

One of the most erratic markets of the year was witnessed in the hog trade in Kansas City last week. A top of \$15 was reached, and then a break to top of \$14 was recorded, leaving the market slightly easier than in the preceding week. While the receipts at Kansas City were about 54,000, only

Europe Big Hog Factor

Extension of credit to Europe on a scale which would enable it to increase purchases of hog products in the United States to meet her enormous requirements would strengthen the trade in hogs. Altho credits have not been arranged, there is more optimism over European buying than a few weeks ago. Larger receipts of hogs are in prospect, however, and bearishness still predominates in the market. Supplies are so short in the Southwest that prices in Kansas City are at a premium over Chicago.

adverse position of Europe on account of depression in foreign exchange was one of the important bearish factors. On the other hand, salesmen who follow the market closely are inclined to question the probability of a market below \$12 in Chicago, which would mean practically the same level or, perhaps, prices a shade better at Kansas City. The salesmen say that thus far since the opening of the winter hog packing season November 1 the market has given evidence of more extensive European buying than expected. They point to a report that Germany has come to Chicago with offers to exchange foreign securities for credit in payment of pork and lard. Another report which is deemed encouraging is to the effect that German buyers are said to have indicated their willingness to pay 2 cents a pound more for provisions than now quoted provided sales are made to them on a credit basis. Increased purchases are also reported as having been made by the British buying commission operating in the provision markets of the United States.

Heavy Exports of Meat

Official and unofficial figures show that the United States exported in the first eleven months of this year a total of more than 2 1/2 billion pounds of bacon, hams, shoulders, lard and other pork products. While the movement the past three months decreased, it is already certain that this year will prove to be the greatest in history in the exportation of the products of the hog. The foreign competition was a factor of tremendous importance in making a high market, hence the significance which attaches to the buying by Europe in coming months.

While receipts of hogs have been gaining in volume in the leading markets combined, as expected, they have not yet reached enormous totals and

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40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE.

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Choice fall pigs, and a few gilts. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

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For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Bred by W. H. Lynch, Neosho, Mo. Popular breeding. H. C. Nielson, Oshtemo, Ia.

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Spring Boars All Sold. Have some fine fall sons of Sensation and Pathfinder, out of sows champions. Herd book prospects. The rugged farmers. All immune. W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA.

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Send me your name now for my list and I will send you my February bred sow sale catalog. B. B. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KAN.

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Spring boars; registered and immune; Orator and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and sows of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. SID REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Mo.

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the rugged, heavy boned kind by Great Wonder 1 extra good type boar by Pathfinder Jr., \$50. HOME DRAKE, R. 3, STERLING, KAN.

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Ideal Pathfinder and Joe Orion 5th breeding. pig and raise your boar or sow. Booking on bred sows. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.

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and stretchy thrifty spring pigs, both sex. By sires of 181615, and Royal Grand Wonder, out of dams of Orion, King the Col. and Pathfinder.

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Bred Gilts of March and April farrow sired by sires of 181615, and Royal Grand Wonder, out of dams of Orion, King the Col. and Pathfinder.

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Boys of spring farrow, good ones and sires by Pace Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, and other good sires. Priced to move them. Bred for sale February 18.

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Combines Size Blood and Type FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING... Bred for sale February 18.

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Pathfinders. Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings... Other popular Big Type strains from mature sows. Immuned. Priced to sell.

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Boys, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and are priced at farmer's prices in order to make room for fall pigs. Write wire or come for prices.

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Boys of March and April boars, real herd prospects. Sired by Cherry King Orion, Reeds Gano, and sires of Orion; dams by Pathfinder, King the Col., and sires of Wonder. Priced to sell.

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Boys of fall yearling gilts bred; a choice yearling boar; sires of 181615; bred spring yearling sow. All bred for sale. A few good spring boars.

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Sired by Uneeda High Orion and Nebraska Col. Chief, and sires of March and April farrow. Immuned and guaranteed to please. Some real herd prospects. Bred sows after January 1.

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MUELLER'S DUROCS

Boys of spring boars and gilts for sale. Sired by Uneeda King's Col and from splendid dams. Priced to sell.

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FEW GOOD DUROC BOARS

For sale, sired by Uneeda High Orion, grand champion boar, Topeka 1919. Also good sires of Pathfinder and Sensation boars.

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Boys. Sire big litters of husky pigs. Bred for sale. Priced right. Get choice by ordering now. Satisfaction a pleasure.

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DUROC JERSEYS

Boys of 15 weeks old; either sex; \$17.50 if taken before December 15. NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KAN.

GARRETT'S DUROCS. March and April pigs of 181615, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

half as many as a year ago, the leading markets of the West had about as large a number as in the same week in 1918. The week's top price compared with \$17.75 a year ago and was 60 cents lower than a month ago. The market was higher than at Chicago.

With lower temperatures, the trade in pigs has declined in volume, with prices not so close to the quotations on fat hogs as during the fall season. At the close of the Kansas City market last week pigs were quoted largely at \$11 to \$13.25. After being immunized under federal regulations on the stock yards, pigs shipped in cold weather are frequently susceptible to pneumonia, hence the reduced trade. Losses experienced by feeders last year are acting as a check on buying. Holders of stock hogs in Kansas, which has been one of the principal sellers at Kansas City, should therefore make reduced shipments.

To observers of market events who have followed the course of stocker and feeder cattle shipments the past season, which, as reported in these columns, set a new record in volume, the action of cattle prices last week was not surprising. There were additional declines at Kansas City and other markets, the recessions amounting to \$1 to \$1.25. A few steers sold at \$18 in Kansas City, and sensational prices were paid for International show exhibits of fat cattle in Chicago, but these transactions were not representative of the general condition of markets for cattle. Packers obtained plain killing steers as low as \$8 and shortfeds were quoted only up to \$13 at the close in Kansas City last week. Railroad difficulties reduced the movement to Kansas City, but Chicago, which is the center of the heaviest feeding operations in the country, had the largest receipts in history. Buyers of stockers and feeders were hesitant, and prices declined fully \$1. A factor in the smaller attendance of stocker and feeder buyers was the fear of inability to obtain ample transportation facilities on account of the strike of coal miners. Choice feeders were available at \$11.50 to \$13 for steers weighing over 1,100 pounds, and sales were made on cheaper grades as low as \$8. Stockers closed at \$6 to \$10.50. Calves sold up to \$16.50. Butcher cattle ruled between \$5.50 and \$11. Good milk cows were quoted at \$100 to \$150 a head. There was a lack of support from traders on the yards, who were also nervous over railroad conditions.

Lambs Bring \$16.50

A top of \$16.50, the best price since August, was paid in Kansas City last week for lambs. The market, however, closed with a top of \$15.50, showing a gain of about \$1 for the week. Feeding lambs were around \$1 higher, while sheep gained 25 to 50 cents. Ewes closed up to \$8.75, wethers \$11, feeding lambs at \$11 to \$13.50, and breeding ewes up to \$11.50. Fred Perkins of Oswego, Kan., who feeds about 4,000 lambs every winter, was among the buyers of feeding lambs. Mr. Perkins reported a supply of 3,000 already on hand. He divides his holdings in seven lots and uses a ration of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, corn, alfalfa and cane and cowpea silage. As the bulk of the lambs purchased by Mr. Perkins cost between \$10 and \$11.85, he manifested encouragement over the action of the market. "We figure feeding costs closely," said Mr. Perkins, "and feel that a margin of \$4 to \$5 is necessary for good profits. The manure from lamb feeding is an important item." Kansas lamb and sheep feeders on the whole have fared well thus far this season on markets.

Percherons to England

During the war, a great deal was said concerning admiration of the British for the horses of Percheron type exported to them. The prophecy was made that following war, England would turn to the breeding of the Percheron horse. Pessimists were very loud in their opinion that the natural conservatism of the British people and their preference for the feather legged breeds developed within the Empire would prohibit any such exportation. The doubts may now be set at rest by the record of things accomplished. A British Percheron Horse Society has been organized. It already has over 90 members, most of whom are men of great prominence in horse breeding circles of Great Britain. In November,

Start The New Year Right By Buying Durocs in the Big New Year's Sale Alexandria, Neb., January 1

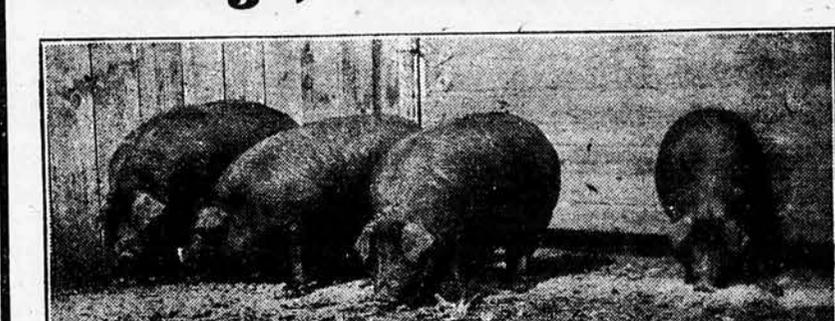
50 Head of the Type and Blood You Have Wanted 1 tried Orion Cherry King sow; 2 tried Pathfinder sows; 2 tried sows by King's Col. (one is Miss King's Lady, world's champion gilt when shown a few years ago; the boys paid \$1000 for her as a gilt); 1 tried sow by Col. Jack out of an Orion Cherry King dam; 1 tried sow by Walt's Top Col. out of an Orion Cherry King dam; 1 tried sow by Chief's Col., a litter mate to Mumford's boar, Panama's Special; 4 yearlings by Pathfinder Second; 2 yearlings by Orion King Orion out of a Pathfinder dam; 1 yearling by Golden Chief Model; 3 fall sows by Orion King Orion out of Miss King's Lady; 4 fall sows by Orion King Orion out of Miss Orion Jane Second by Orion Cherry King (three of these are open and one bred; there are very few sows of their quality); 15 fall gilts by Pathfinder 2nd out of Orion Cherry King dams; 10 spring gilts by Pathfinder 2nd out of Orion King Orion dams; 2 spring gilts by Pathfinder 2nd out of a dam by Aviator sell open; 1 spring gilt by Joe Orion 2nd, dam Jack's King Orion Lady, sells open. HERD BOARS—Orion's Prophecy by Jackson's Orion King; most of the sows are bred to this boar; Pathfinder 2nd, to whom some of the sows are bred; Orion's Amplifier, a great spring pig; a number of the very best females will be bred to this great herd boar prospect. The sale will be held in the garage at Alexandria on New Year's Day. For a catalog write, mentioning this paper, to

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50 Sows and Gilts, the Profit Paying Kind 50

1 tried sow, Valley Choice Lady, by Platte Valley King; 2 tried sows by Deet's Illustrator; 1 tried sow, King's Beauty by The King; 15 yearling sows by King Sensation; 2 yearling sows by Big Sensation; 3 fall sows by Burlington's Illustrator; and 25 spring gilts by Burlington's Orion by Jack Orion 2nd. The greater part of the offering will be bred to

Pathfinder Critic by Pathfinder

and out of a Model Critic dam, purchased by Mr. Forsberg from Putman & Sons for \$2,500. Write for a catalog, mentioning this paper to

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For 30 days at \$2000 for the bunch, as I have sold out the balance of my Red Polled cattle, 7 are bred and 7 are early calves. I also have 12 Cremo bulls from calves up to 2 years old; will sell cheap if taken at once. I must close these cattle out at once.
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Choice young bulls, priced reasonable.
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STUBBS FARM CO., Mark Abildgaard, Mgr.
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For Sale 3 Well Bred Cows

from dams up to 28 lbs.; King of the Fontaines and Henserveld de Kol breeding. Also 2 heifer and 2 bull calves from above dams by 31 lb. sires of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Sir Paul Fobes Mound Homestead breeding. Send for pedigrees, prices and photos.
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High Grade Holstein Cows

For sale: 20 head coming two and three year old heifers, 10 head cows, mostly springers.
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Calves: 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.
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Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.
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Quality Galloways

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1918, 22 mares and one stallion were shipped from Canada to Great Britain. In addition to these, Peter Ross is shipping 20 selected mares to men in the North of England and Scotland who have placed orders with him. Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm are shipping 23 mares and 3 stallions; George Lane of Calgary, Canada, is shipping 53 head to England, and also is shipping a stallion and 50 high grade Percheron mares to Scotland.

The British Percheron Horse Society very wisely ruled that no Percheron could be exported from America to Great Britain unless inspected on this side by a thoroly competent representative of the British Percheron Horse Society. Prof. J. L. Edmonds, head of the horse department at the University of Illinois, has been employed as an official inspector to pass upon all Percherons destined for exportation to Great Britain.

Better Sires

BY A. L. HAECKER

There is now in progress thruout the United States a better sire drive, and it is gratifying to note that this drive is making excellent headway. Surely such a movement is to be commended. In no other way can the livestock of the country be improved so quickly and easily. The old saying that the sire is half the herd is enough to warrant such a movement, but the many good things which will come from improving the stock are so numerous that it seems impossible that there can still be men who would use scrub sires. With the new order of things we must have greater efficiency in every line of endeavor; more production and more economy in production to match the high land values and labor costs to say nothing of the feed.

Improved stock is the result of the work of many men over a period of many years and surely this is free and should be used. The average production of the average cow in terms of milk and butterfat cannot be called good, in fact it is poor and what man desires to conduct a poor business? His time is short, his land is high and the good feed which he uses should be put to the best possible use. The scrub bull has been tabooed. He has been with us too long, he is a slacker and altogether obnoxious. The time has come when we must use the best for this is none too good.

Community Breeding Wins

Community breeding of farm animals is a feature associated with breed development and improvement. The history of the breeds of farm animals shows that, in communities more or less restricted in area, people first became interested in developing a type of livestock which, in their opinion, was best suited to the local conditions, and rendered the largest returns for the food and care involved. Very naturally some breeders were more intelligent and more progressive than others, which was reflected in the class of animals they produced. These men found themselves working toward a common end, even tho the effort was free of organization.

In time the community became prominent for the excellence of the herds of these breeders. In Europe we find many sections, in each of which a certain breed has developed that has seemed to be peculiarly fitted to the local environment. Examples of this sort may be found in the Hereford cattle of Herefordshire, the Percheron horses of La Perche, France, the Jersey cattle on the island of Jersey, the Berkshire swine of Berkshire, and the Shropshire sheep of Shropshire. These are illustrations that might be extended into a large number.

Co-operative breeding of farm animals has invariably resulted from community breeding. Until in recent years, the plan of co-operation has been a rather natural one—a group of men combining to establish a breed standard, to protect its purity, and provide means of record for herds or individuals. The first co-operative movement for the systematic promotion of a breed was perhaps with the people on the island of Jersey, according to the American Sheep Breeder, who in 1763 by legislation prohibited the introduction of other cattle to the island, excepting for slaughter. In

HEREFORD CATTLE

All My Herefords
At Bargain Prices

20 bred cows at \$200 each.
10 heifers, 6 to 18 mo. old, \$85 to \$175 each.
22 bulls, 6 to 24 mo., \$75 to \$150 each. One herd bull at \$250.
These prices for immediate sale.
Address,

Fred O. Peterson,
Lawrence, Kan.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm
HEREFORDS

200 cows, heifers and bulls—200 cow herd sire Don Bruce 14th 59621, Don Carlos, a bull with over 40 good & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 year-old heifers sired by Sir Darc by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.
Wabaunsee County

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs
For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 mo. old, by Dominer by Domino, A. A. string bull calves and six bred cows, nice young stallion. Address,
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

Anxiety and Fairfax
HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Star and Perfection Fairfax. Herd has bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to
J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle
15 bulls, 15 to 30 mo. old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others at others bred. All at reasonable prices. Write J. D. MARTIN, SORENSON, D. LAWRENCE, KANS.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 heifers, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.
SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.



Angus Cattle—Duroc
For immediate sale. Car pure bred heifers. Young of serviceable ages.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM AND

80 cows and heifers, 10 bulls. Alex Spang, Chanute, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

White Way Hampshire

On Approval
Choice large spring boars and sows (open or bred) weighing 175 to 250 lbs. This herd won best honors at Kansas State Fair in 1918 and 1919. Best of blood lines.
F. H. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANS.

LARGE TYPE HAMPSHIRE

Have a few choice spring boars and open sows. Also fall pigs. Spring and fall pigs at Wempe's Kid 64363, 3rd prize hog at Kansas Fair 1919. Pedigrees furnished.
ROBT. WEMPE, R. 2, SENECA, KAN.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs.
WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KAN.

Registered Hampshire Boars for
One 2-year-old; five spring pigs; three pigs.
GEORGE RIDEN, MORRILL, KAN.

COLORADO RAISED HAMPSHIRE
Have some fine spring boars to sell. Colored.
Henry Binard, Burlington, Colo.



FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVE STOCK
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

When writing advertisers mention this

MIDWAY STOCK FARM SOLD

A hurried sale is necessary.
Dispersion of Red Polls and Poland Chinas
Horses, Mules and farm implements. Sale at farm near
Holton, Kan., Tuesday, Dec. 23
Reg. Red Polls, the kind you will buy if you see them. Reg. Poland Chinas, the big, prolific kind I have bred for years. Write for printed breeding list. Address
O. B. CLEMETSON, HOLTON, KAN.

England, thru co-operative effort, as early as 1820, a herd book showing the breeding of Shorthorn cattle was published. Eventually, co-operative organization became a necessity in promotion of each of the established breeds, otherwise there would have been no means of standardizing the breed and protecting its purity.

Another form of co-operative organization is comparatively recent, and has a somewhat different purpose. This is the co-operation of a number of persons engaged in breeding a well established breed, who co-operate to promote the same in their community, believing it a worthy cause, wherein all concerned are benefited financially and otherwise. For instance, a group of breeders may organize to promote the Guernsey breed, as best suited to the local environment.

The logical policy in breeding is not characteristic of the American stockman. His herd usually consists of so-called representatives of more than one breed, on the females of which he uses males without well-directed plan or purpose. The work he does as a breeder is to tear down and destroy, altho he does not realize it. One may travel the length and breadth of the United States and find countless examples of destructive breeding of this sort. Operating against a host of such animal breeders is a comparatively small number of men who with fixity of purpose strive to produce purebred animals along well defined lines, and whose herds and flocks are the salvation of the whole livestock business.

The successful breeders of the world work along carefully studied lines of mating from which they may logically expect certain results. Community breeders more naturally become interested in comparative studies in form and function, as well as pedigree, than do isolated, independent breeders.

One breed is better for a community than many. It has been well established, more especially in Europe, that in those sections where but one breed of a class exists, the community is enriched thereby. The opportunity of the buyer is much greater where only one breed prevails, so he seeks this community over all others, for here he finds the greatest selection. If there be but one herd, then the choice is restricted, and the expense of the visit does not justify the buyer. He prefers a locality offering him the greatest choice, or where he may secure a considerable number of animals. That is perfectly logical. A county in which only one breed of swine was kept would bring in a far greater number of buyers for purebred hogs than it would if six breeds prevailed.

A united effort in breeding stimulates prices and trade. The breeders take a keen personal interest in the different herds, and promote recognition of meritorious animals. Competition in purchase secures a higher average price and more activity in trade. In those communities in America where organized breeding is most strongly developed this is especially true.

Community breeding promotes confidence on the part of the breeders in one another. The primary purpose is to work together for a common end, with personal selfishness and jealousy reduced to a minimum. One of the most destructive agencies to progress among farmers is jealousy and suspicion of one another. Co-operation is an evidence of faith in the good intentions or motives of those co-operating, therefore it cannot be too highly commended.

The small breeder receives recognition in community breeding that would hardly be possible otherwise. It is customary for buyers going into an organized community, to secure a list of the breeders, and go about among them and inspect their herds. Community advertising does not discriminate in favor of one breeder more than another. Each has his opportunity.

Farmers Consume Most Meat

In the individual consumption of both veal and mutton, the city exceeds the country, veal by 119 per cent and mutton by 43 per cent, and there is a varying preponderance of the city consumption in all sections, except that mutton consumption is greater in the country in the West; that is, between

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Sunflower Herd consists 40 head to the Leavenworth sale Dec. 11 and 12. Twenty-five choice heifers bred to great herd sire. Two yr. old daughter of 31 lb. sire from 30 lb. dam bred to Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, daughter of 31 lb. sire from 28 lb. daughter of King Segis bred to son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale to freshen this winter. Choice young bulls. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushlon, Kan. In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 2877 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan. A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks. 10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS For sale—Bull calf sired by a 29-lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, his dam a 21-lb. sister of Nira Kalmuck, who has a record of 45.18 lbs. butter. Beautiful individual, well grown, price \$200. Write Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kansas.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan. We have bull calves for sale from cows with semi-official yearly records.

Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan. For sale—A beautiful, straight, almost white bull, whose dam gave 110.8 lbs. of milk in a day, and 730 lbs. of milk in seven days.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan. As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 9 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan. For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas BARGAIN—7 Holsteins at \$120 each; including 6 springing grade heifers, 2-year-old, and one 3-month-old bull. Extra fine lot, plenty size, good milking families. Some calves in 2 months, 1 fresh with heifer calf, others due later.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas an experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R.D.4 Sunnyside Dairy Farm For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan. Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan. Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Trell, Bonner Springs, Kan. I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

- G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.
P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.
A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.
W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Annual meeting and two days' association sale, Topeka's big, modern sale pavilion, Topeka, Kan., March 23-24.

SAND SPRINGS FARM Specialize in long time test—permanency means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes from 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pietje Ormsby Mercedes. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN.

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

Geo. L. Allgire, Clay Center, Kan., R. D. 8 Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins When you want anything in the purebred line. Sons and daughters of Fairmont, Johanna Putznee 78909, a 34 1/2 pound bull. Write us or see LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas Ten cows and heifers, some just fresh; three bulls ready for light service; 32 to 35-pound breeding.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks. For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days. 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas It is poor grade judgment to use a grade bull when you can "swap" him for a purebred ready for service by December.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is one of only 19 cows in the world to make 30-pound records for 4 consecutive lactations. Young bulls for sale by this sire \$100 and up. Collins Farm Company, Sabetha, Kansas

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan. We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas Clear Creek Holsteins—Have a number of open and bred registered heifers to sell. Some young bull calves. Buy a good bull calf and raise your own sire.

Braeburn Holsteins A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stable again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BULLS We have 6 head now ready for service, purebred and registered, out of high testing dams. Prices \$100 to \$150.

LILAC FARM DAIRY, R. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, registered and high grade, grand-daughters of King Segis Pontiac bred to son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Bulls ready for service. Must reduce our herd about 20 head soon. Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Four Bulls for Sale Two are young calves; others 7 months and 3 1/2 years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered. W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks. King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan. Maplewood Farm 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kansas POSTOFFICE ERIE, KAN. 6 cows and heifers for sale, one just fresh, others soon, extra good milkers priced right.

BULLS We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks. Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan. Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 5-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiacs breeding.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks. Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan. Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS Sales Manager. A knowledge of public sale management enables me to render valuable assistance in conducting Holstein sales. Write for terms and dates.

Dispersion Sale of Holstein Cattle

Sale will be held at the SPRING FARM DAIRY AT STONE STATION on the Leavenworth Branch of the Santa Fe, 2 miles southeast of Basehor, Kan., and 6 miles northeast of Bonner Springs, Kan. Sale Held Under Cover December 17 Having decided to keep nothing but purebred Holsteins, I am offering my entire Dairy Herd consisting of 30 head of mature milk cows; 10 head of high grade Holstein heifers, coming 2 years old, bred to a 19-pound purebred Holstein bull; 15 high-grade Holstein heifers, 18 months old, all open; 15 high-grade Holstein heifers, 1 year old; 8 high-grade Holstein heifer calves, 6 months old; 5 red and roan heifer calves, 6 months old, and 1 Purebred Holstein Bull, 2 years old. The sire of this bull is from an excellent producing 21 pound 2-year-old, by a proven son of the IMMORTAL KING SEGIS. His dam has a record of 19 pounds, and is a daughter of the good transmitting sire, SIR JOHANNA DEKOL RUE. FREE TRANSPORTATION by auto from Bonner Springs, Kan. Inquire at the KAW VALLEY R. R. STATION. For further information write G. G. MEYERS, BASEHOR, KAN. (Basehor Phone Exchange.) McCullough & O'Brien, Auctioneers. R. M. Petherbridge, of Basehor State Bank, Clerk.

barely below the leading section, the North Atlantic, in veal consumption, but it is lowest in poultry consumption, and except in comparison with the North Atlantic states, is lowest in pork consumption.

Good fencing helps the farmer conserve his forage crops and helps him maintain more and better livestock, reduces the labor necessary for caring for the livestock, reduces the loss of livestock, improves the quality of the land fenced, and brings about many other benefits.

Shropshire Associations Affiliate

At the last regular meeting of the American Shropshire Breeders association, it was voted to affiliate with the Canadian association for the exchange of pedigrees to take effect January 1, 1920. This will mean that sheep recorded with either association can be recorded in the other without the necessity of recording all back animals in the pedigree.

Better find one of your own faults than 10 of your neighbor's.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale

- 65 cows with calves at foot and bred back.
- 60 cows bred.
- 55 heifers, two years old.
- 50 heifers, yearlings.
- 10 bulls, two years old.
- 20 bulls, yearlings.

Write for prices and descriptions.

C.G. Cochran & Sons
Hays, Kansas

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale

My entire herd of 73 head of registered Shorthorns will be closed out at private sale.

Write for descriptive private Sale catalog just out.

- 21 bred cows, five with calves at foot.
- 18 two and three year old heifers, 16 of them bred.
- 9 Open heifers, 14 to 21 months old.
- 6 Heifers, six to eight months old.
- 10 Young bulls, six to eight months old.

Farm joins town. Clay County. Address,
Warren Watts
Owner
Clay Center, Kan.

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Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.
200 High Class Cattle
Write us when you need a herd bull.
TOMSON BROTHERS
CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa R. R. Station, Willard
on the Santa Fe on the Rock Island

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.
J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
E. E. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

HUNT 'BROS.' SHORTHORNS

We have some good young bulls for sale, from 6 to 20 months old. Also some cows, heifers and calves. Write your wants.
HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

Polled Shorthorns (POLLED) at Plevna Farm



Langdon (Rock Island) 8 south. Phone Plevna 2803
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Choice Milking Shorthorn Heifers for Sale

Bred to very high class bull. They show their breeding as the product of a herd bred for many years for milk and beef. A splendid opportunity to start with purebreds adapted to and profitable under average farm conditions. Few extra good bulls sired by Villager Magnet 468996. Considering quality prices are reasonable. Come and see them.
Fred Abildgaard, R. 6, Winfield, Kansas.
Farm located 9 miles east on state road.

Amcoats Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Tops. Some choice females to sell. Bulls ready for service. Six, two pure Scotch, four Scotch topped.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Visitors met at Rock Island or Union Pacific Depots.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPS

Five yearling bulls, three pure Scotch, two Scotch topped.
Six spring bull calves, pure Scotch and Scotch topped.
Reds, whites, roans. Write for full descriptions and prices.
E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS
Dickinson County

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans.
Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.
W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

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If you are a business farmer the chances are you have a mortgage. Why not put in a few registered Shorthorns and let them accumulate? Then when your mortgage is due, if you find it necessary, sell enough of them to pay off. There is no easier way to get out of debt. Shorthorns have paid off many hundreds of mortgages.

American Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n
18 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ask for "The Shorthorn in America"

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.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

For Sale: 4 yearling heifers, 2 heifer calves and 5 bull calves, 5 to 7 months old. Priced right. Special price on the lot. Also some good Polled Shorthorn bulls. Shipping station Phillipsburg and Stockton, Kan.
T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS.

4 Good Shorthorn Cows, Registered

Bred to Orange Sultan 583799, four nice roan heifers 8 months old, 2 bulls six months old, one white, one roan; calves from Orange Sultan.
Charles Hothan & Son, Scranton, Kansas.

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Registered bulls, all reds, 6 to 20 months old. For descriptions and prices write O. O. Runyan, Ogallah, Kan.

REGISTERED MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORN BULLS

A few good ones for sale. The kind that make good for farmers; at farmers' prices. ED. WALSTON, HOLTON, JACKSON CO., KAN.

GROSNICK FARM SHORTHORNS

Good husky bull at a low price. Herd headed by Color Bearer, grandson of Avondale.
O. E. P. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kansas.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

of the Capper Farm Press

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Kan. and Colo.130,000 circulation
Nebraska Farm Journal, chiefly Nebraska.....115,000 circulation
Missouri Ruralist, chiefly in Missouri.....115,000 circulation
Oklahoma Farmer, Oklahoma and N. Texas.....125,000 circulation

FOR BUYERS: When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

FOR SELLERS: Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice. It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

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Public Sales of Livestock

- Holsteins.**
- Dec. 15—Holmes Dairy Co., Sioux City, Ia.
- Dec. 15—Mrs. Margaret Healy, Hope, Kan.
- W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
- Dec. 17—G. G. Myer, Basehor, Kan.
- Jan. 3—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Feb. 5-6—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.
- Feb. 17-18—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
- Mch. 23-24—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle.**
- Dec. 15—Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend, Kan.
- Jan. 28—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Jan. 28—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Shorthorn Cattle.**
- Jan. 15—C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan.
- Jan. 29—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Jan. 29—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Mar. 16—Edw. F. Gehley, Orleans, Neb.
- Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.; Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle.**
- Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.
- Feb. 24—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
- Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
- Red Poll Cattle.**
- Dec. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
- Angus.**
- Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Percheron.**
- Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Jacks.**
- Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Feb. 24—D. E. Gill, Attica, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs.**
- Dec. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
- Jan. 16—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
- Jan. 22—George Morton, Oxford, Kansas.
- Jan. 23—H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas.
- Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
- Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
- Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
- Feb. 6—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.
- Feb. 7—Geo. Seitzmann, Kingsley, Iowa.
- Feb. 14—R. B. Donham, Talmo, at Concordia, Kan.
- Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.
- Feb. 17—Otto Gloe, Martel, Neb.
- Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
- Feb. 24—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
- Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
- Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs.**
- Jan. 1—Proett Brothers, Alexandria, Neb.
- Jan. 5—C. W. Fosberg, Holdrege, Neb.
- Jan. 6—Fred Lyden, Hildreth, Neb.
- Jan. 7—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
- Jan. 8—Wm. Tabor, Inavale, Neb.
- Jan. 10—D. M. Blindnagel, Beatrice, Neb.
- Jan. 19—B. F. Preston, Lincoln, Neb.
- Jan. 22—Sisco & Doershlag, Topeka, Kan.
- Jan. 24—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.
- Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
- Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
- Jan. 28—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.
- Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.
- Jan. 28—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
- Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
- Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
- Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
- Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.
- Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
- Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
- Feb. 2—J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla.
- Feb. 4—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
- Feb. 2—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
- Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.
- Feb. 7—F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.
- Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
- Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.

- Feb. 11—John Petford, Saffordville, Kan.
- Feb. 11—W. A. Dugan, Coin, Ia.
- Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
- Feb. 12—W. O. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
- Feb. 13—Theison Bros., Osmond, Neb.
- Feb. 13—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
- Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas.
- Feb. 16—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
- Feb. 17—Combination sale, Beloit, Kan. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
- Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
- Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
- Feb. 20—B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.
- Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
- Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
- Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
- Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
- Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
- Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
- Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohlawa, Neb.
- Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
- Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.
- Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
- Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
- Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohlawa, Neb.
- Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
- Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.
- Chester White Hogs.**
- Jan. 19—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
- Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan. Sheep.
- Jan. 2—O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.
- Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Sale Reports

Lester Coad's Duroc Jersey sale at Glen Elder, Kan., came off as advertised. The weather conditions were very bad and it was a crowd of farmers that attended the sale. All appreciated the high quality of the offering but the buying was done on the individual merit of the animals sold regardless of the outstanding blood lines carried. There is not a better bred herd in the West than the one owned by Mr. Coad and which he nearly dispersed on last Thursday. The prices were very fair considering the fact that breeders were not out, partly because of the bad weather and partly because the sale was a little early for breeders.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

O. O. Runyan, Ogallah, Kan., is offering registered Shorthorn bulls for sale. These are young bulls, from 6 to 20 months old, and all are reds. Get in touch with Mr. Runyan if you want a good red bull and please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Mitchell county Percheron breeders are talking of a draft horse sale there in February. Will Myers who would manage the sale would like to hear from anyone that would like to consign to this sale. If you are interested write Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., at once.—Advertisement.

G. G. Meyers, Basehor, Kan., Leavenworth county has decided to sell his entire herd

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

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

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
An offering for quick sale four polled bulls, 2 reds and 2 roans. Also an excellent roan Shorthorn at a bargain price, sired by Roan Hero.
A. I. MEIER, ABILENE, KANSAS

Polled Shorthorn Bulls
Two nice roan bulls by Select Goods. Also good bull calves by him. Write quick if you want a
Jos. Baxter & Son, R. F. D. 3, Clay Center, Kan.

of high grade Holstein cows and in the future retain nothing in his herd but pure-breds. His sale December 17 marks the closing out of his herd of grades. There will be 30 mature cows and a lot of nice heifers. Look up the advertisement in this issue. The sale is next Wednesday at the farm, six miles north of Bonner Springs.—Advertisement.

R. M. Collyer & Son, Alta Vista, Kan., Morris county offer the tops of their spring crop of Poland China boars. Their advertisement appears in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. These boars were sired by Liberty King by Golden Gate King and some of them by Logan King by a Wonder King. They are out of dams by Blue Valley and Blue Valley Timm. These boars will be priced to sell. Write at once if you can use a big nice boar at a very fair price.—Advertisement.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., Riley county, starts his Poland China advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering some picked spring gilts of strictly big type and bred to his herd boar, Swingle's Big Jones. Also a few choice August and September boars and gilts. Mr. Swingle has one of the very best big type Poland China herds in the country and if you want a few gilts to start right in the Poland China game you will never regret giving Mr. Swingle an order. Prices will be reasonable.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Sold Out of Spring Boars.

W. D. McComas has sold out all his spring Duroc boars and changes his advertisement accordingly in this issue. He has for sale fall boars by sons of Pathfinder and Sensation and out of sows sired by champions. The fall boars include some good herd heading prospects and some top farmer boars. All are immuned. Write to W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan., if you want one of these boars. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

The Greatest Western Show.

The greatest western show of livestock—the greatest American show, in fact excepting the International Livestock Show in Chicago is the Kansas National Livestock Show and Exposition at Wichita. The dates for the show this year are January 26 to 31 inclusive, following immediately upon the livestock show at Denver. These dates were selected by Manager Kirk after a study of the weather records for Kansas since the weather bureau of White Plains established and so far as they insure good weather to visitors and exhibitors. In connection with the exposition which annually brings out a strong increase over the already strong representation for all important breeds of farm animals, Manager Kirk stages during this week, America's greatest series of purebred sales. In these sales a complete program of which appears in the advertisement in this issue 850 purebred cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and jack stock will be sold representing ten different breeds. Possibly the most important feature of this series of sales is the fact that the offering has been selected to meet the needs of every possible class of buyers. Every desirable kind of breeding stock from proven sires and championship winners of the prize ring down to young stock and producing animals presented in their everyday clothes and certain to sell at prices which club boys and beginners can well afford to pay. The catalog of these sales is a book on animal husbandry itself. Do not fail to get one and to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing for it. Address F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

A Choice Offering of Duroc Bred Sows.

Burlington View Stock Farm, C. W. Forsberg, owner, Holdrege, Neb., will sell 50 head of Duroc bred sows January 5, the sale being held in Holdrege. Mr. Forsberg purchased a young Pathfinder boar of Putman & Sons for \$2500 to whom the large end of the offering will be bred. As this boar is out of a Model Critic dam he has been named Pathfinder's Critic. He has lots of stretch and quality and should add value to the sows bred to him. This sale will be on Monday and will start a week of high class Duroc sales. Plan to make the round of this week of opportunities. C. W. Forsberg, Holdrege, Neb., Monday, January 5; Kingsley & Adis, Minden, Neb., January 6; Fred Lyden, night sale at Minden, Neb., January 6; Carl Day, Nora, Neb., January 7; Will Tabor, Inavale, Neb., January 8; Roy Brown, Arapahoe, Neb., January 9; and Dave Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb., January 10. These sales will present a great variety of the best bloodlines to select from and the females are great to a great line of herd boars.—Advertisement.

Forty Bred Sows of the Right Kind.

J. C. Theobald, Ohio, Neb., will sell 40 bred Duroc sows January 8. They are of Pathfinder, High Orion, Grand Model, Model Chief, Crimson Wonder, and Valley Chief bloodlines. The Duroc enthusiast will recognize this as the most desirable blood of the breed; the farmer will recognize the individuals as about the best hogs he ever saw. The sows will be bred to Grand Model Chief by Grand Model 8th and out of a Crimson Lass dam. Mr. Theobald took 5th with this boar at the Nebraska State Fair this year and the boar not fitted for show. He is strictly a big type fellow and is as smooth as an apple even in breeding shape. Others in the offering will be bred to Great Orion Sensation 2nd, a son of Great Orion Sensation out of Big Sensation Lady; he is a pig out of the highest priced litter ever sold in Nebraska and a litter mate to the boar Ed. Kern sold in his sale for \$8300; this pig is extra large, smooth, heavy boned, good back and stands up on his toes. This sale will offer the opportunity to buy a sow bred to a great son of Great Orion Sensation worth the money. Write Mr. Theobald at once for a catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Start the New Year Right.

That means take advantage of the first opportunity of the new year to secure Duroc foundation material. Proett Brothers, Alexandria, Neb., will put on one of the very strongest offerings, both in blood lines and quality, that will be sold this coming sale year in the garage at Alexandria, Neb. The greater part of the females in the offering will be bred to Orion's Prophecy, a son of Jackson's Orion King and dam by Joe Orion 2nd. This herd is the strongest Orion bred herd to be found anywhere in the West. Pathfinder 2nd, one of the better sons of

Pathfinder, is another of the herd boars to whom some of the females are bred. Orion's Amplifier, a spring boar of unusual merit, has been mated to 10 or 12 of the best females. Here is an opportunity for the man that is just starting to build a new herd or for any of the bigger Duroc breeders to add foundation animals to their herds. The Proett Brothers have spared neither time nor money in getting this grand offering ready for public appraisal. They are breeders who make a study of feeding for the production of the maximum in growth and usefulness. Write the Proett Bros. for a catalog and prepare to be there to start the New Year with a resolution to add better livestock to your herds and to share their New Year's lunch.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

J. O. Eagle of Burlington, Kan., is making attractive prices on March Poland China boars and gilts. See his advertisement.—Advertisement.

Ed Sheehy of Hume, Mo., has a few good herd boars for sale—Poland Chinas. They are immuned and priced right.—Advertisement.

A. S. Alexander of Burlington, Kan., has a fine lot of buck lambs, either Hampshire or Shropshire, for sale all recorded and priced right.—Advertisement.

Alex Spong of Chanute, Kan., is advertising Angus cattle for sale. He has cows, heifers, or bulls. Write him your wants.—Advertisement.

One of the kind of Spotted Poland boars that breeders want is being advertised for sale by J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan. Write him for description and price.—Advertisement.

W. J. Barnes and Sons, Oswego, Kan., can make you a good price on Duroc spring gilts or fall pigs. See their advertisement in this issue and write them your wants.—Advertisement.

Have you written Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan., about those Durocs you wanted? Lant Bros. have Durocs that are up to date in breeding and are the kind of individuals you have been wanting to find. They have bred them for 25 years and can please you. See their herd or write your wants.—Advertisement.

Greenleaf, Kan., Breeder Buys Herd Bull. Robinson & Shultz of Independence, Kan., report the sale of a herd bull to Henry Hatesohl of Greenleaf, Kan. This promising young bull was sired by a son of the \$50,000 King Segis Pontiac Astarte. The dam of the calf Segis Pontiac Perteege Bawn De Kol holds the Kansas state record for milk production, having produced 114 lbs. of milk in one day, 784 lbs. in seven days and 3,056 lbs. in 30 days.—Advertisement.

BY H. P. STEELE

Will Increase Mail Order Business.

L. L. DeYoung, Sheldon, Iowa, one of the bigger Duroc breeders of O'Brien county has long been doing a big mail order business in Durocs. Mr. DeYoung has been so successful in this branch of selling and his hogs have given such good satisfaction with their new owners that he plans to develop this branch of his business to still greater proportions. Mr. DeYoung carries a large breeding herd of the best of the breed. He is not only able to furnish good foundation stock of either sex to new breeders but is able to furnish new blood to old customers. If you want Durocs write Mr. DeYoung mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. Dear Sir: Please stop my card as I am sold out. Have had lots of inquiries. Yours truly, O. H. Fitzsimmons, Poland China Breeder, Council Grove, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

POLAND CHINAS

DEMING RANCH POLANDS

For the next thirty days we will make special prices on extra good spring boars. The first check for \$75 will buy the best of the lot, or \$50 will buy a good April pig.

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

BOARS FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY Choice grandsons of Caldwell's Big Bob (grand champion of world) sired by Black Bob Wonder and by King Bob. Piggied in March, April and May. Immunized. W. C. HALL, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

MYERS' POLAND CHINAS Large spring pigs in pairs or trios, priced to sell. Write your wants. Annual fall sale October 14. H. E. MYERS - GARDNER, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS Sired by Buster Price out of King Joe's Lady 4th. Herd prospects. Come and see my herd. H. O. MOTT. - WHITE CITY, KAN.

ARKELL'S POLANDS Choice Spring Boars by Model Monday by Eclipse Model, Out of Granddaughters of Big Timm. A few by a good son of Big Bob Wonder and out of granddaughters of The Giant. Our offering includes winners of the second and third premiums at Topeka Free Fair this year, also first and reserve champions at Hutchinson. March and April farrow priced to move quick. James Arkell Route 4 Junction City, Kansas

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

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 handling Shorthorn cows join the Milking Shorthorn Cattle Club of America, J. L. Torney, 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.

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

ALL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

MARKS LODGE Exclusively. Fifty cows and calves—Lancaster, Diamond and Scotchman dams. Clipper Dale \$5241 and Butterfly Lad 448517, herd bulls. A few Diamond bull calves and tried cows for sale at this time. Milk and beef prospects. M. F. MARKS, Valley Falls, Kansas.

Snowdon Herd Shorthorns

For Sale—One herd bull and eight young bulls. Reds and roans. Priced reasonable. Write or come. D. N. PRICE - BAILEYVILLE, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

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

SHORTHORN DISPERSION PRIVATE SALE

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

21 Bred Cows, five with calves at foot. 18 Two and Three-Year-Old Heifers, 16 of them bred to Brilliant Type. 9 Open Heifers, 14 to 21 months old. 6 Heifers, six to eight months old. 12 Young Bulls, six to eight months old.

Farm adjoins town. Address, WARREN WATTS Clay Center, Clay Co., Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.



Jacks and Jennets 15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Come and see me. Phil Walker Moline, Elk County, Kansas



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

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Boars

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

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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.

HOLSTEIN HERD BULL

FOR SALE—My herd bull, pedigreed and registered, Holstein name M. M. Judge Beets Fobes No. 172092 H. F. H. B. As can't use him any longer in herd, priced for quick sale. W. H. WYATT - KINSLEY, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

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

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

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 Head of Registered Red Polled Cattle. A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old. E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

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

AUCTIONEERS.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Fifteen years' experience. Wire for date. JOHN D. SNYDER. Hutchinson - - - Kansas

AUCTIONEERS' SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE

2112 Farnam St., Davenport, Iowa. Teaches all branches. You learn at home. Students now selling in seventeen states. Write today.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS A few boars of serviceable age. Price reasonable and pedigrees furnished. A. J. BLAKE, OAK HILL, KANSAS

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.

\$7.50 After 30 Days



Great Belgian Melotte

Jules Melotte — "The Edison of Europe" — has won for Belgium a world-wide reputation for perfect skimming methods. Belgium, the greatest dairy country — whose farms average less than six acres apiece — saves every atom. Waste is unknown.

Jules Melotte has made more valuable cream separator patents than probably all other inventors together! These wonderful patents, including the Self-Balancing Bowl, he has combined in his great Belgian Melotte Separator. No other separator in the world is like the famous Belgian Melotte!

264 International Prizes

The Melotte has won every important European contest the last sixteen years. It is Europe's — it is the world's — greatest separator. In England, for example, where over a dozen cream separators are made, 55 per cent in use today are Belgian Melottes!

15-Year Guarantee Due to its wonderful Self-Balancing Bowl, its simplicity and great efficiency, the Melotte Separator can be sold under a binding 15-Year Guarantee — a guarantee 100 per cent stronger than that given with any other separator. The Melotte easily gives double the wear and service of any American separator.

NO MONEY DOWN — 30 Days' Free Trial — then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few monthly payments — AND — the wonderful Belgian Melotte Cream Separator is yours. Write today for catalog — it tells all. Before you buy any separator we want you to TRY — at our expense — this prize-winning separator of all Europe. We want you to use it as if it were your own. Put it to every test. Then, after 30 days, return it if you choose. We will pay freight both ways — the trial won't cost you a cent.

No Money Down

Before you pay any money we want you to prove for yourself just what the Melotte will do. Use it for 30 days. See how easily it operates. See how easily it is kept clean and sanitary. Note the simplicity — the durability. Test the Self-Balancing Bowl! Learn why the bowl can't vibrate or get out of balance — why it can't remix cream with milk — why it is the recognized world's closest skimming device. Compare Mr. Melotte's great separator with all others. Do this: Get them ALL on trial. Test the Melotte side by side with every other separator. See which works the easiest — which is most profitable — which operates at least expense — which is most sanitary and easiest to clean. Then, take your skim milk to a creamery — let them prove which separator skims the cleanest! We welcome such a test! Mail coupon at once — get full details.

- Easiest to Clean**
Few plain discs, all alike, go back in bowl in any order. Bowl chamber is Porcelain Lined
- Porcelain Lined**
Has smooth, rounded surface — no crevices. Easy to clean as a china plate. Can't rust. One-half less tinware to keep clean.
- Easiest to Turn**
We guarantee the 600 lb. capacity Melotte turns easier than any other separator of 300 lb. capacity. Bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake.

Easy Payments

If, after 30 days' trial, you are convinced — as we know you will be — that Mr. Melotte has the best cream separator on the market; that it will get more cream and bigger profits; that it will wear longer, work easier and give greater satisfaction than any other separator — send only \$7.50. Balance in small monthly payments. Our easy terms show OUR confidence in the Melotte! You can pay for it right from your increased profits! Let the Melotte pay for itself while it works for you! Get full particulars. Write or send the coupon at once.

Valuable Books FREE

THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR
H. B. Babson, U. S. Manager
Dept. 4669, 2843 W. 19th St., Chicago.

"Profitable Dairying", a valuable 88-page book on dairying, is the work of B. H. Benkenhoff, Wisconsin Dairy School Agricultural College, and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winneconne, Wis. Contains no advertising. A real, practical, common sense treatise, telling everything about cows and dairying — how to feed and care for dairy cattle — how to make more money out of your cows. Every farmer should have this book. Sent free — together with our Melotte Catalog which gives the full story about the Melotte Separator and its inventor, Jules Melotte. Get these books FREE. Mail the coupon NOW!

Name.....
Address.....

The Melotte Separator
H. B. Babson, U. S. Manager
Dept. 4669, 2843 W. 19th St., Chicago

Free Trial



What U. S. Gov't. Says

Vibration of a separator's bowl will quickly cost you more money in cream waste than the price of your separator. U. S. Gov't Bulletin No. 201 says that a perfectly true motion of the bowl is absolutely necessary. The bowl is the vital part of any separator — the part where the cream separation takes place.

Self-Balancing Bowl

Jules Melotte — with his wonderful, patented self-balancing bowl — has solved the problem of perfect skimming. The Melotte bowl is the ONLY ball-bearing separator bowl. It CANNOT vibrate. It hangs down from a single ball-bearing and spins like a top. Can't get out of balance — can't cause currents in the cream — can't remix cream with milk. It is simple — durable — fool proof.

