

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Much Higher Prices for Stock

LIVESTOCK MEN in Kansas are viewing the future with optimism. There is plenty of feed in most communities, if it has been saved properly, and with this as a sure foundation they are ready for the winter. Meanwhile the high prices for all farm animals and the probability of still larger prices before spring, have added a feeling of security to the business that it has not had for some time. This is especially true with hogs—Kansas breeders believe generally that abnormally high prices will be paid for good sows in the winter and spring sales. It is safe to say that many of the leading breeders of the state are going to make averages 50 to 100 per cent higher than in any past year.

Pork can be produced at a profit even with the present high price of feeds. This together with the fact that the ration received by fattening hogs has much to do with the economy of pork production has been shown in feeding tests at the St. Joseph Stock Yards by the University of Missouri and the Kansas State Agricultural college working in co-operation. R. M. Watkins, manager of the demonstration feed yards at St. Joseph, presents the following data concerning the cost of producing pork with the various rations.

The results given are the average of four successive 90-day feeding periods conducted at the demonstration feed yards. A ration of shelled corn and tankage required 389 pounds of shelled corn and 28 pounds of tankage to produce 100 pounds gain. The cost of gain was \$15.15 a hundred. A ration of shelled corn and linseed meal required 415 pounds of shelled corn and 27 pounds of linseed meal to produce 100 pounds gain. The cost of gain was \$15.63 a hundred. One period of feeding shelled corn, tankage and shorts showed approximately the same cost as shelled corn and tankage. The feed prices upon which these figures are based are corn \$2 a bushel, tankage \$4.50 a hundred pounds, linseed meal \$3 a hundred and shorts \$2.50 a hundred.

A PROFIT FROM PORK.

Feeders will note that pork can be produced, with feed at its present high price, at about \$15 a hundred. With pork at \$18, this makes a margin of nearly \$3 to insure a reasonable profit. The unanimous opinion of the best authorities is to the effect that the present high price of hogs will be maintained for some time to come because of the demand for pork products and the apparent scarcity of them. The fact should also be considered that if crops can be fed on the farm, and made to bring as much money as they would if sold, that the fertility left on the farm makes that method highly advisable. Farmers interested in further reports of the demonstration work conducted at the St. Joseph stock yards can receive more complete information by writing the St. Joseph Stock Yards, So. St. Joseph, Mo. Hogs being fed on various rations can be seen at the St. Joseph yards at any time feeders find it possible to visit them.

Hogs are produced on many farms at a much lower cost than at the St. Joseph yards, for one has the benefit of good pastures and other feeds that might be wasted. There are 32 million fewer hogs in the



Mande's Best 3rd, a Champion Hampshire.

world than there should be and this taken in connection with the increased demand can mean nothing but higher prices. The outlook for hog men is decidedly bright.

Cattlemen have many reasons to be thankful. "The outlook couldn't be better in the cattle business," says H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla., one of the best known livestock men in the Middle West. "The world is abnormally short on meat, and we have not had an extreme raise yet in the price of meat products. We are going to win this war, for this country has the pep to do it, and it will require a huge amount of food. We need a greater effort on most farms in saving the feeds that have been going to waste. The ideal should be to save every bit of feed in the best possible form. I have 1,000 tons of silage, 1,000

tons of hay and more than 1,000 tons of shredded corn fodder. I am making an effort to turn all of the crops I grow into livestock. There are great possibilities in Kansas and Oklahoma in developing a big meat production from feeds we have been wasting."

MORE SHEEP FOR KANSAS.

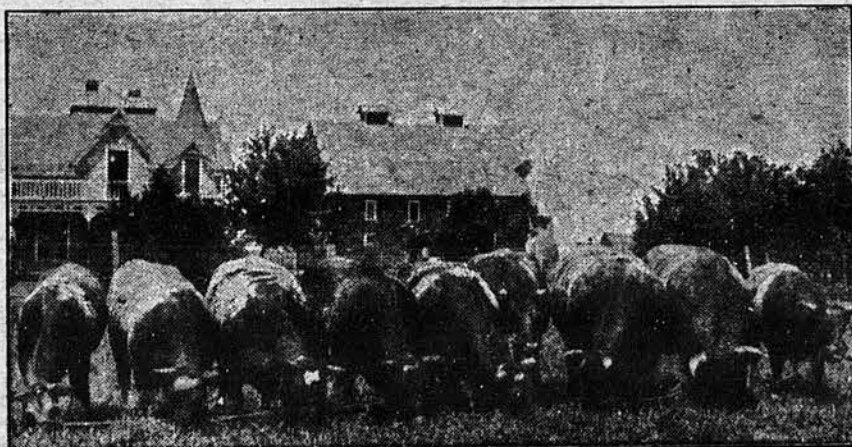
Sheep raising probably will make the greatest growth of all in Kansas in the next two years. "We have an excellent opportunity in raising sheep here in Kansas," says D. F. Malin, "and farmers are coming to appreciate this more every day. With wool selling for 75 cents a pound and mutton commanding the highest prices for many years, the outlook for the sheep man is decidedly promising. There is a shortage of wool and mutton all over the country, and the present prices are bound to continue for some time.

"This great demand for wool and mutton must be met largely by the small cornbelt farmer, as the larger flocks in the West are continually decreasing, due to the influx of settlers, who are breaking up the ranges into small farms. Sheep farming is a branch of livestock husbandry which has been overlooked by a good many farmers. Too many men have treated the business as a mere speculation and have gone into the business when it was good and got out when it was poor. And then they complain that there is no money in the sheep industry. The man who succeeds in the sheep business is the one who stays by it thru all of the ups and downs. If given reasonable attention, sheep will pay a handsome return on the investment."

In the growth of the livestock business in Kansas in the near future it is very evident that the marketing should be watched more

closely than ever. Marketing conditions are abnormal, and they will continue to be. This brings up the great need for more co-operation in Kansas in selling livestock. The success of the shipping associations that already have been organized in Kansas, especially those formed by the Grange members, indicates clearly the value of an organization of this kind.

"A close union in livestock marketing is of much importance," said L. G. Foster, a field agent in marketing, recently. "The production of animals is only the first step of the farmer's work. If he is to be assured of the best results he must study his market and the problems of marketing; (Con. on Page 18.)



Shorthorns on the Farm of H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla.; he believes that Livestock Farming Has a Great Future.



King Ranch House, Kingsville, Texas

PREFERRED THE COUNTRY OVER

Goodyear Tires are fast coming to be looked upon as staple merchandise.

Like sugar, or wheat, they have a known quality and value in all parts of the country.

Whether you buy a Goodyear Tire from the humblest dealer in a village or from the most pretentious garage in the metropolis, it is the same.

They are all of a kind—the best that honest purpose, fine materials and expert labor can produce.

This uniform goodness in Goodyear Tires is responsible for the widespread preference they enjoy throughout the nation.

They lead all other tires in sales, and their leadership blankets entire America.

The hold they have upon public favor is not powerful in the cities and weak in the country, or vice versa.

It is evenly strong from one ocean to the other, almost in proportion to the distribution of motor cars among the people.

No tire which is not uniformly good could attempt this continental market.

No tire which is not strikingly superior could command its allegiance as Goodyear Tires have done.

The miles they give, the punishment they stand, the untroubled service they afford their users, have won adherents against the keenest competition.

Their union of lasting worth and true economy is expanding their domain with every day.

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People right around you—your friend across the road, perhaps, or over the hill—are using Goodyear Tires.

Ask one of these users, or a dozen if you like, what he thinks of Goodyear Tires and how they serve him.

We are confident that he will earnestly recommend Goodyears for your next equipment.

Sometime you will come to Goodyear Tires, and when you do, you will feel about them as your neighbor.

Sometime you will be recommending them to other friends, out of the satisfaction of your experience.

When you do come to them, buy them of the Goodyear Service Station Dealer near you.

He will help you get from them the final mile we have built into them—that is his mission.

Ask him about Goodyear Tubes—better tubes—and what they mean in lowering tire expense.

And ask him about the Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit, a means of tire conservation that certainly should be in your car.



The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR

AKRON

Farming in War Times

MANY KANSAS farms which need lime are located so far from a commercial supply of ground limestone that the cost of limestone, after freight and hauling charges have been paid, is almost prohibitive. In many communities are found ledges of good limestone which would make excellent material with which to sweeten the soil if it were only ground so that the farmers could use it. The small portable limestone grinders now on the market make it possible for the farmers in such communities to grind their own limestone. These grinders can be bought for \$500 to \$1,500, and they have a capacity of from 1 to 5 tons an hour. A good sized machine for community work is one with a capacity of about 2 tons an hour, which will cost about \$750. A 16 horsepower steam engine or a 20 horsepower gasoline engine will supply sufficient power to do the grinding. An estimate of the cost of grinding limestone on the farm will include the interest and depreciation on the outfit, labor, fuel, oil and repairs. To this must be added the cost of quarrying the stone to obtain the complete cost a ton of ground limestone.

Quarrying is estimated to cost from 25 to 50 cents a ton, and grinding from 75 cents to \$1.25 a ton, making the final cost \$1 to \$1.75 a ton. A fair estimate of the separate items under favorable conditions would be as follows: Engineer and 18 horsepower engine a day, \$7.50; fuel, about 1 ton of coal, \$3; labor, three men at \$1.75, \$5.25; depreciation and repairs, \$3. Cost of grinding 25 tons, \$18.75; cost of grinding a ton, 75 cents; cost of quarrying, 50 cents; total cost a ton, \$1.25.

Whether it will pay an individual or a group of farmers to invest in a limestone grinder will depend on the need of the soils in the community for lime and the probable demand for ground limestone, the quality and accessibility of the limestone, the cost at which limestone can be shipped in and the distance it must be hauled from the station. Ground limestone, fine enough to be satisfactory to use for sweetening the soil, can rarely be delivered in car lots for less than \$1.25 a ton. On the average, therefore, there is not much difference between the cost of grinding limestone at home and shipping it in. The distance of the community from the railroad station probably is the most important factor to be considered where ground limestone is needed and where good limestone can be obtained locally. In many such communities located 5 miles or more from a railroad station it is probable that a limestone crusher would be a profitable investment for the community. The usefulness of a rock crusher is not confined to grinding limestone for the soil as most of them are constructed to crush coarse material for making concrete and building roads, which they can do at much less cost a ton than grinding limestone fine enough for the soil.

A portable crusher can be taken from farm to farm to do crushing on those farms where limestone can be quarried. This makes it possible for a man owning an outfit to do custom work, charging by the ton, which generally is the most satisfactory way for the work to be done.

Money for the Roads

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced the apportionment of \$14,550,000 of Federal funds to be used in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, by the states in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads. This is the third apportionment under the act, \$4,850,000 having been apportioned for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and \$9,700,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. Kansas will get \$429,653.61.

Straw Spreading that Paid

There will be a great deal of straw spreading soon in Kansas. Good results were obtained this year, and the method is growing in favor rapidly. Some excellent returns from straw spreading have been reported. The old experiment field of the University of Missouri had 21 plots in wheat with various treatments, and in early spring when most wheat looked dead and dried up those plots which had been topdressed with manure and straw started off vigorously, showing that they were not badly dried out although all the rest had been injured. When threshing time came the highest yield, 39.4 bushels an acre, was on a plot that has been topdressed with straw, manure, and all of the topdressed plots yielded well. The Middle West does not often experience so dry a winter as the last one, but spreading straw on wheat in early winter not only protects it from drying out, but also tends to prevent smothering by ice sheets. It keeps the snow from blowing off, and helps materially in returning fertility to the soil.

Any source of fertility is well worth considering at the present high prices of crops and fertilizers. A ton of straw contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 1½ pounds of phosphorus and 18 pounds of potassium. At the present high cost of nitrogen and potassium in commercial fertilizers the nitrogen of a ton of straw is worth \$2.50 and the potassium is worth

\$5 making the straw worth \$7.50 a ton for fertilizer in addition to the small amount of phosphorus it contains. Of course straw has additional value in that it adds vegetable matter to the soil.

Until the last few years straw had to be spread by hand and the task was somewhat laborious but machines have been put on the market for spreading straw rapidly and easily. The practice is gaining in popularity where the spreaders have been introduced.

Trains Kill the Livestock

On one railroad last year the loss from livestock killed was \$100,000. This company operates but 4 per cent of the mileage of the country. It is believed that this is about an average loss, and of course it is excessive. The losses in Kansas can be reduced if farmers will use greater care. A bulletin issued recently says:

Imagine what this loss must aggregate for the entire country—enough horses and mules to equip an army, and cattle, hogs and sheep to supply millions of rations for its men—wantonly wasted. Facing the grim reality of the largest livestock shortage in our nation's history, it is our economic and patriotic duty to take immediate steps to curtail the continuation of this condition.

The bulletin suggests that livestock owners can help to reduce the loss "by keeping all livestock in well fenced enclosures, all right-of-way gates closed, and under no circumstances whatsoever allow stock to wander at large on the railroad right-of-way. Help by persistent personal effort to minimize this ruthless waste. Let it be a part of your bit in aiding to win the great war."

Fall Work in the Gardens

The garden has made good in feeding the people of Kansas and of the United States, and it will be more important in 1918. The labor supply with more than a million men taken out of productive employment, and with more work to do than ever, is bound to be very short next year. The manure supply in our cities and even on the farms is none too abundant. These are all reasons for getting ready this fall for a fine garden next year. But there are other reasons for fall planning.

If we gather the trash and burn it this fall, we will destroy a good many hibernating insects and diseases. If we plow or spade the garden this fall we will have a mellow surface soil next year and a better capacity to supply the crop with moisture. The birds and the dryness of the winter will destroy a good many insects which had burrowed into the ground for refuge until spring. The fall plowed garden will be all ready to plant when the weather is suitable, even if other things are so rushing that there is no time for the usual preparation. If we get our garden ready this fall we may sow a bed of lettuce and set out several rows of winter onions for early use next spring.

These are days when every economy of labor or food will make us a strong nation. To get ready this fall for a good garden next year is in the aggregate no small matter to the people of Kansas.

For Success With Pigs

Plenty of alfalfa pasture or hay and a small amount of corn should be given to the sows until shortly before farrowing. After farrowing the first meal should be water; second, ½ ear of corn; third, 1 ear, fourth, 1½ ears, and so on until they are on full feed according to the size of the litter. When about 2 weeks old feed slop with shorts and milk and water.

As soon as the pigs can take care of themselves let the sows run together. When the pigs get old enough to take the slop keep the sows away from the trough and give all to the pigs. Also give them the run to the self-feeder of corn and tankage and a tonic for worms. The following worm tonic is good: Copperas, 3 parts; glauber salts, 3 parts; sal soda, 3 parts; common salt, 3 parts; sulfur, 1 part; mix with ashes. Keep this before the hogs at all times.

When about 2 months old, wean and quit the slop. In a few days they will run to the self-feeder and have all of the corn and tankage they want. A self-waterer and oiler should be near the self-feeder. All should be on a cement floor with no dust or mud. My last lot of hogs, cared for in this manner, averaged 267 pounds at 7½ months old.

Washington County.

To Make Real Vinegar

The first requisite for vinegar making is a quantity of well ripened and clean apples. It is not necessary that they be of high quality but they must contain a fair percentage of sugar, since the amount of alcohol produced depends on the amount of sugar present in the juice. Fruit that is immature or partially decayed will make a low grade product.

In preparing the juice it is advisable not only from the standpoint of hygiene, but also for the purpose of producing a high grade article that only clean vessels and fruit be used. If the fruit is not clean when it comes from the orchard it should be washed. The freshly pressed juices may be stored directly in the casks or barrels, filling them from

two-thirds to three-fourths full. A better plan is to allow the sediment to settle in a vat and then siphon the clear liquid into the barrel. The bung-hole should be covered with cheese cloth or stuffed with cotton to exclude dirt. The barrels should be sterilized if possible.

The best storage temperature for the fermentation of the alcohol is between 63 and 67 degrees. At the lower temperatures the fermentation takes place slowly. The average period required for this work ranges from five to nine months, although this may be shortened materially by the addition of yeast.

After the development of the alcohol is completed the clear liquor may be siphoned into clean barrels and a small quantity of "mother" added. This increases the changes that produce the acetic acid, the valuable portion of the vinegar. In standard grade this should be from 4.5 to 5 per cent. The barrels should be filled and bungs tightly closed after vinegar is formed since open barrels are sure to deteriorate.

Let Hogs Harvest the Corn

Practical feeders and experiment stations have shown that hogs when properly managed will gain as rapidly and as economically when allowed to harvest the corn crop as when the crop is harvested and fed in the usual manner. Even more pork may be produced from an acre when the hogs do their own harvesting. This statement is proved by tests conducted by various experiment stations. Henry and Morrison in "Feeds and Feeding" show that 68 pigs which were allowed to harvest their own corn gained 1.4 pounds daily during 53 days and required 488 pounds of concentrates for 100 pounds gain. Another lot of 31 pigs which were fed ear corn in a yard gained 1.1 pounds during 57 days and required 546 pounds of concentrates for 100 pounds gain.

Summer pasture combined with hogging down corn in the fall is a profitable method of fattening hogs since less high-priced grain is necessary when pork is produced in this manner. The Missouri station has shown that 20 to 40 per cent less grain is required to produce a given amount of pork when good pasture crops are supplied throughout the grazing season. To effect such a saving, however, it is necessary to limit the amount of grain which is fed to hogs on pasture so that at the end of the grazing season they will not be fat but will be grown, and in excellent condition to hog down the corn necessary to finish them for market.

This system of hog management not only reduces the amount of grain required to finish the hog for market but also saves labor, removes less fertility from the farm, keeps the swine herd more healthy, and offers other advantages for cheapening the cost of production.

The number of acres of corn necessary to finish a given number of hogs will vary with the kind of hogs and yield of the crop. It has been estimated that 20 pigs weighing 125 pounds will harvest a yield of 40 to 70 bushels an acre in from 15 to 26 days respectively; 40 pigs in eight to 14 days, 60 pigs in five to nine days, and 80 pigs in four to seven days. Most feeders prefer well grown, thin shots which weigh from 125 to 150 pounds—shots that have been grown thru the summer on forage and have not been previously fed a heavy grain ration. Such hogs will eat a large amount of feed and will gain rapidly. Heavier hogs such as brood sows and fattening hogs almost finished are likely to break down too much corn and not clean it up so well as they go, thereby increasing the waste.

Some nitrogenous supplement must be supplied to make the hogs gain rapidly and economically. At least part of this supplement may be supplied in the form of roughage such as alfalfa, clover pasture or soybeans. If provision has not been made for clover, alfalfa, or rape pasture in a field adjoining corn, or if soybeans has not been planted in the corn or in an adjacent field then it is absolutely essential, with feeds at the present prices, to supply some nitrogenous supplement such as tankage, linseed oil meal or middlings. The particular supplement used would depend on the relative prices of this class of feeding stuffs. Ordinarily tankage is a cheap supplement.

Help in Sheep Raising

An excellent booklet on sheep raising has just been issued by the Kansas City Union Stock Yards of Kansas City, Mo. The title is, "There is Money in Raising Sheep," and it was written by A. M. Paterson, a specialist in raising sheep with the Kansas State Agricultural college. Every Kansas farmer interested in sheep should send for a copy; it can be obtained free on application to the stock yards company.

It easily is seen that there will be a tremendous demand for dairy products, and dairy breeding stock from abroad for several years after the war, when it is known that there are more than 2 million fewer cattle in France alone than before the war. Even neutral countries have suffered a big loss.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Poultry.....G. D. McCluskey

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 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been set. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

A Real High School

A few weeks ago I visited the Chapman or Dickinson County High school, which has the distinction of being the first county high school established in Kansas. As I was a member of the legislature which passed the law permitting the organization of this and other county high schools, I feel a certain peculiar interest in it, because at the time that law was passed the county high school in Kansas was not even an experiment. It had not been tried at all.

Of course it is impossible in the brief space of an hour to form an accurate opinion concerning a school of that kind; but I will say that in that hour I formed a favorable impression. One of the objections I have had to our school system—in the grade schools, high schools and colleges—is that it has not seemed to me that they were sufficiently connected up with the practical affairs of life. There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when it was not considered necessary that the plain people who did the necessary work of the world should be educated. Indeed, for them education was considered rather a handicap. It was likely to put foolish and impractical notions into their heads. The "book farmer," for example, was regarded with scorn by his neighbors.

The world hasn't gotten entirely over that notion even yet, but we are getting over it pretty fast.

The manual training schools were organized in response to a growing belief that education ought to be more practical, but it must be said that the work done in the average manual training school came a good way from being practical. The students were taught how to make a few things that were of no particular use after they were made, but real mechanics looked on the training of the manual school as a good deal of a joke. I am glad to say that the faculty in the Dickinson County High school seems to me to be trying to give the boys and girls something in the way of manual training that will be of real benefit after they leave there.

In the last three years, the principal, W. S. Robb, tells me the boys in the manual training department have built a blacksmith shop, a greenhouse and an office for an electrician in the town, besides making a good deal of furniture for the school, such as a china closet, a desk for every room, a large cupboard, chairs, tables for penmanship, library tables, sewing tables, typewriter tables, cook tables, carpenter benches, and woodwork for farm use, such as singletrees, doubletrees, neckyokes, wagon tongues, hay racks, water troughs, feed troughs, water tanks and the like.

In the way of iron work the young men have been taught how to make bolts, rods, punches, chisels, various kinds of hammers, both for wood and iron work, and all the iron work connected with farm woodwork, besides repair work such as the sharpening of plows, cultivator shovels and listers.

In the domestic science department the young ladies are taught not only the theory and practice of housekeeping and cookery, needle work and garment making but also the knowledge is put to practical use. The faculty and students, or a good many of them, are fed every day right there in the school building. Here are three menus given to me by Mr. Robb:

Salmon Loaf	I.		Creamed Potatoes
Buns	Escalloped Corn	Butter	Coffee
	Apple Dumplings		
	II.		
Roast Beef	Stewed Tomatoes		Mashed Potatoes
Buns			Butter
	Maple Nut Mold		
	III.		
Creamed Chicken			Mashed Potatoes
Hot Biscuit			Cabbage Salad
	Coffee		
Apricot Sherbet			Wafers

These meals were sold last year for 10 cents, but on account of the great rise in prices of all sorts of provisions the price this year has been raised to 15 cents, and it would certainly seem that the people are getting the worth of their money. In addition to the other practicable features the students have fitted up a print shop where they issue a high school paper and do all the other necessary printing for the school. The printing outfit is not extensive it is true, but it is well selected and large enough for the needs of the school.

I came away from Chapman satisfied that the Dickinson County High school is doing good work,

and because I think the members of the faculty are entitled to credit I give their names and the departments in which they teach:

W. S. Robb	Principal
Alden Dannevik	Assistant Principal
Alice Engle	Public Speaking and English
Frances H. Norris	English
Mary L. Turner	Home Economics
Lora E. Molby	Latin and German
Frank Carlson	Agriculture and Printing
H. W. Steininger	Violin and
Katherine A. Tucker	Home Economics and
Wenona Willson	Mathematics
W. N. White	Commerce
Roy Frey	Manual Training and Mechanics
Tesse Spencer	Librarian
Mildred Ramsey	Voice
Edwin Wuthnow	Science

A Genuine Patriot

I do not receive so very often so patriotic and unselfish a letter as the following, and for that reason I am glad to give it space:

In closing your reply to C. D. Swain in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of September 29, you speak of a sense of weariness coming over you. I am not surprised, but Mr. Swain is not so far wrong as many of your correspondents. I have buffeted against Kansas hot winds and winter blizzards for more than 40 years. I feel the disappointment over the cut in price of wheat at a time when it seemed that things were coming our way, but it is a means to an end. Bread is the staff of life and it was one of the first things to be looked after. With this food price fixing of the government the farmer is not now being treated nearly so badly as he has been when left to the tender mercies of the grain speculator in former years. If we have been skinned in this wheat deal let us count it that much toward doing our "bit" in this greatest war the world has ever known. Let us feel that if we can be left to till our fields at home in the enjoyment of the necessities of life and with reasonable comforts we may be thankful. We owe a debt of gratitude to our European allies for acting as a buffer against the arch enemy of republicanism, the German. To a man acquainted with history it is not surprising that sooner or later an attempt should be made against the growing sentiment of the world toward democracy. Perhaps the price of wheat should have been set a little higher but if the inconvenience to the farmer wins the war against Prussian militarism, he may be proud to know that he has sacrificed something for the benefit of future generations. JOHN QUILL.
 Little River, Kan.

What Our Readers Think

One of the most careful readers of this moral guide is Governor Arthur Capper. Governor Capper is a very intelligent and discriminating reader as well as writer. You may have observed that he occasionally contributes to the Passing Comment pages. You also may possibly have noticed that he does not always agree with the editor. To the extent that he does not in my opinion he is talking thru his hat, but in view of the fact that he is the man behind the pay checks I hold that he has a perfect right to direct his remarks thru his lid if he so desires.

R. W. McGrath of Fredonia, an attorney-at-law and bank president and a close student of affairs, is of the opinion that both sides are mighty anxious to quit fighting if they could only find a good excuse. "The present war," says Mr. McGrath, "puts me in mind of a wrestling match that was pulled off in the opera house here. It was Saturday night and the wrestlers worked hard till midnight without a fall for either side. It was lively. It was exciting. I told the management that when the town clock struck 12 the curtains would drop. I was told not to do it—that I would be mobbed—but at midnight the curtain went down and I told them, so it could be heard, that in 5 minutes the lights would go out, and they did. Both the wrestlers thanked me afterward. They both told me that they were about all in but each would have died rather than let the other win the bout. And I believe that is how that dreadful war is going on in Europe. The wrestlers are just as anxious to quit as were the young men who delighted the audience here some years ago, if someone would only ring down the curtain. I had hoped that Uncle Sam might be the stage manager to perform that act. And probably he will."

I confess that as a rule, the poetic Muse does not interest me. I have tried at different times to read

the master poets but they make me weary and I give it up. Now and then, however, a bit of verse catches my fancy, not so much for its technique as for its sentiment. For instance here are a few verses sent from Walton, Kan., by Charles Ross Weede, which rather please me:

"I am no saint; I don't pretend
 To be the man the old Greek sought.
 But I the straight man choose for friend
 And crooks for those who love me not."

My foes are few but advertise
 All round my special brands of sins.
 They scarcely from their beds arise,
 Before their daily knock begins.
 But let them give their mad dog show
 And let them run to their rope's end
 I have no good man for my foe,
 Nor bad man for my friend.

I have my foes; no man's worth while,
 Who has none such upon his track.
 The sort who to your face will smile
 And riddle you behind your back.
 I'm proud of such men's hatred tho'
 And that I their evil souls offend.
 For I've no good man for my foe
 Nor bad man for my friend.

So when you hear a brave man brag
 Against me with a big brass voice
 Remember he was born that way—
 An ass is famous for his voice.
 I had to give him whip and whoa!
 That's why his mule soul I offend.
 I have no good man for my foe,
 Nor bad man for my friend.

Martin V. Zimmerman of Cushing, Okla., writes me a six page letter, and Martin writes well, defending universal military training. He insists that democracy and universal military training are in no way antagonistic and mentions to support his theory the case of Sparta and the 300 brave Spartans who under the lead of Leonidas held the pass of Thermopylae against the Persian hosts.

"Universal military training of the most thorough and far reaching type," says Mr. Zimmerman, "made the Spartans a nation of warriors, but not of conquerors. There was another Greek state, however, not a republic, known as Macedonia. In intellectual achievement, in physical progress and in military training the Macedonians were infinitely the inferiors of the Spartans, but their Government was an autocracy. Philip was the wisest of their rulers. His dream was to consolidate the dozen little Greek states into one masterful power. He did not live to realize his dream, but Alexander, his able son, was potent enough to impose the Macedonian autocracy, first on all Greece and later upon the wide world itself. Rome, as a republic, was a mighty military power, mighty to resist invading hosts. High school boys know that, and they know, too, that it was not military training that led to the downfall and enslavement of Rome. That disaster was due to the tragical autocracy that came in with the Caesars—in Teutonic language the word you know is kaiser."

All of which along with the rest of his letter shows that Mr. Zimmerman is well posted on both ancient and modern history, but certainly does not prove that universal military training and a powerful military system is a fine thing in a democracy. The fact is that Mr. Zimmerman, without realizing it, argues himself out of the case.

He mentions the case of Sparta, which he says had universal military training of the "thorough going and far reaching type," and yet the Macedonians, "infinitely their inferiors in physical power and military training," according to Mr. Zimmerman, conquered the thoroughly trained Spartans.

Military training did not preserve Sparta. It was also only by the aid of the trained Roman legions that Caesar was able to overthrow the Roman republic. The logical conclusion would seem to be that if the Roman republic had had no trained legions there would have been no Caesar, and the republic would not have been overthrown.

What ought to be perfectly evident to Mr. Zimmerman is this: Universal military training breeds autocracy. A military system is autocratic and necessarily so and for that reason is incompatible with democracy and if permitted to grow strong in a democratic state it eventually will take possession of the state. A great deal has been said about the democratic army of France, and it no doubt is the most democratic army in the world, but prior to the war there was steadily growing in France the inevitable conflict between the military and the popular rule. If there had been no war, France would sooner

or later have become either a military autocracy or universal military service would have been abandoned.

Taking exactly the opposite position from Mr. Zimmerman is a communication from E. A. McFarland of Lincoln, Kan., who has noted the efforts of certain army officers, Colonel Roosevelt and a few others to spread the propaganda of militarism among the people.

"We are into this war," says Mr. McFarland "and we must push it to a successful finish and put an end to kaiserism, autocracy and militarism in Europe, but the same system must not be established in America; if this is not so then why this waste of blood and money? How will the United States be helped if we are loaded down with a military system second to none? How will a vast army give free democracy to the world? The election of a new Congress will take place next year. The voters must not be asleep at the switch, for the army clique will be wide awake."

The reasoning of Mr. McFarland is, in my opinion, unanswerable. To attempt to fasten upon this nation the very system we have entered the war to help destroy is utterly absurd.

Here is a letter from Theodore Dubois of Naponee, Neb., who starts out by saying that he lives on a farm and is 20 years old. He says that he has observed some of the labor troubles.

"I believe," says young Mr. Dubois, "that I have an idea that would mean the complete solution of the labor problem. I would have every boy over 15 and every man under a certain age register under a national law, each making a statement of what he can do. Each would be given a ticket and a number. Any person found without a ticket would be promptly 'run in.' After a certain number of years of satisfactory work the man would be given a different kind of card. This would classify the laborers and employers would know just what kind of work to expect."

The joyous confidence of youth always interests me.

C. E. Robel is a Socialist of Lawton, Okla., who writes to inform me that I am not well posted on the questions of what is Socialism and who are Socialists. Mr. Robel was moved to write his letter by a statement in one of my editorials that the action of the Socialist party leaders had driven John Spargo, Edward Russell, Allen L. Benson and Clarence Darrow out of the party.

"To the best of my knowledge," says Mr. Robel, "Clarence Darrow never belonged to the party. Voting the ticket and advocating Government ownership does not make one a true Socialist; he must be a party member, pay his dues and uphold the constitution and bylaws of the party. When, as Spargo and Russell did, they violate their pledge and advocate principles contrary to the party constitution, they are asked to resign or are expelled as in the case of the persons named, and if the organization were run on any other principles I would cease to be a member thereof. As for Benson, to the best of my knowledge he has come to his reason and overcome his British leanings and is staying with the party. There has been considerable discussion caused by the holding of the St. Louis emergency convention, but I can assure you that the convention was endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the party members, which proves conclusively that what was said and done at St. Louis reflects the sentiments of the working class members of the party. I would also ask that in justice to your many Socialist readers you refrain from mentioning the Socialist party in connection with the I. W. W. or any other organization that advocates violence, resistance to civil or military law or sabotage. We are a political organization entirely and any attempt to fasten these crimes on us is unfair and unjust, and the raiding of the party headquarters recently will prove this contention."

I certainly have no intention or desire to do any injustice to the Socialist party or to the majority of the 200 delegates who met at the emergency convention at St. Louis, but when I read the resolution of that convention adopted by the majority, which says that our declaration that a state of war existed between this country and Germany was "a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world" and when that resolution went on to declare that "in all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage," I must say that it struck me as being so near treason that I am unable to discover the difference. If it is true that we are engaged in "the most unjustifiable war of all modern history," which of course must mean that our engaging in it is the most unjustifiable act committed by any nation in modern history, then the people of this country should rise up and denounce the Government and refuse to fight its battles. Remember that this St. Louis declaration says our course is worse than that of Germany. It is treason, Mr. Robel, and if it is true that a majority of the Socialists of this country endorse that sentiment then they are not loyal to their Government.

So far as coupling the Socialist party with the I. W. W. is concerned, I have not done that, but I have said that I have no patience with the Socialist who defends or apologizes for that organization. That statement on my part was caused by at least two letters from Oklahoma Socialists, defending the I. W. W. and denouncing me with great bitterness be-

cause of what seemed to me to be a rather mild criticism of the I. W. W. organization.

Speaking further of the I. W. W. I have here a letter from William Lee of Prescott, Ariz., hotly defending that organization. Mr. Lee says in part: "Labor, in its first struggles, formed itself into craft unions, which were easily broken by organized capital. Then commenced the affiliation of labor unions. The improvement of machinery and the ever cheapening methods of production drove many persons to seek employment in other industries, and those tradesmen were also set adrift. Tradesmen soon discovered the need of labor to be organized under one head, and the opportunity and necessity for an organization such as the Industrial Workers of the World was brought about. The real leaders of labor, who understood the strength of their opponents, saw the necessity of organizing this uncared-for mass of shifting labor into one union. And to keep from competing, one with the other, for a job with his foreign brothers, made the union on the solid truth that if you didn't want them to be 'scabs' you should take them into the union. Thus Americans and foreigners were taken of necessity, into this industrial body of workers. Now, the facts are that the law-making bodies and the greed of capital brought about these conditions; and, in the usurpation of power, are trying to crush out, by force and brutality, that which they themselves have created. Under the guise of national necessity, they claim that these workers are hampering the Government in time of war. Now, if the Government is hampered and needs the production from the various industries, it should take them as a necessity to the nation, and in doing so, should look well to the welfare of the labor employed in such industries, and make them contented and home-building citizens. This is the essential in national love of country."

"The time is ripe for the nation to take a change of front and get at the essentials. A nation can never heal a sore on Labor's breast by continually irritating it. Why not do something, for once, besides imprisoning its leaders? They are adding more fuel, by so doing, to the flames which are sweeping our nation. In this morning's paper the arrest is announced of 166 of its leaders in Chicago and elsewhere. If a national strike such as that in New Zealand is averted, the nation will be lucky, indeed. The blundering stupidity with which those vital problems are dealt shows that the nation does not understand the disease of labor, and its doctors are prescribing the wrong medicine. It is not a German microbe, but an American disease. Tomorrow, I am informed, will be called another strike at Jerome and Clarkdale. This will be the third strike, thus far, this year, and copper has already fallen off millions of pounds below the normal production. The Government will, of necessity, soon be forced to take over this class of industries, if labor continues to strike, and, by so doing, we will move a step in the right direction of nationalizing industries. Labor has a deep grievance at privately owned industries, and will not easily forget the treatment received at Ludlow, Colo., in West Virginia and elsewhere, the murder of their leader, Frank Little, and the recent deportation of miners from Bisbee and Jerome. Here in Prescott, men have been imprisoned for five weeks without a charge against them. Does this class of injustice tend to soften the attitude of labor toward the Government?"

"Ah, where has the Bar of Justice gone? This mob violence on the part of the masters and their hirelings is surely setting a fast pace toward national change."

The trouble with Mr. Lee is that he assumes that the I. W. W. organization really represents the laborers of this country. If the capitalists have blundered, and they undoubtedly have, then the leaders of this organization have been guilty of more criminal blundering. The evidence seems to be pretty conclusive that they have engaged in a nation wide conspiracy to wreck the industries of the country, embarrass in every way possible the Government, and help our enemies to win this war. If they had considered the lessons of history they would have known that no organization which takes advantage of its country in a time of distress to help wreck it can succeed. Instead of representing the sentiment of the laboring men and women of this nation, a vast majority of them condemn and denounce the I. W. W. That organization has brought down on itself the overwhelming condemnation of the loyal masses of the American people.

William Knabbe of Haddam, Kan., who says that altho he is only 14 years from Germany, he is as good an American as I am and is trying to raise more food and meat than any other farmer on his 160 acres, figures out the cost to the renter of producing wheat. His figures are interesting and here they are: Plowing an acre, \$1.50; harrowing, 33 cents; disking, 73 cents; drilling, 60 cents; seed, 75 pounds at \$2.50 a bushel, \$3.22; twine, 2 pounds at 21 cents, 42 cents; harvesting, \$1.50; shocking, 25 cents; stacking, 84 cents; hauling to market, 42 cents; board for help, 80 cents; rent, two-fifths of crop, \$8.16; total an acre, \$17.61. Figuring the yield at 14 bushels an acre and the price to the farmer at \$1.75 a bushel, the selling value of the wheat would be \$24.50, leaving a net return to the renter of \$5.39 an acre, which Mr. Knabbe says is not enough.

I do not know any reason why Mr. Knabbe should assume that the Washington county farmer will receive only \$1.75 a bushel for No. 2 wheat when the Government guarantees \$2 for No. 1 wheat at pri-

mary markets. Under Government grading there will not be more than 3 or 4 cents' difference in price between No. 1 and No. 2, so the Washington county farmer is pretty sure to realize about \$1.90 for his No. 2 wheat next year. In his calculation Mr. Knabbe also figures the yield at 14 bushels an acre but says that there will be failures, which is of course true, but in his estimate Mr. Knabbe has placed the yield at the average crop, which counts in failures. If he figures on failures he also should give credit for the extra large crops. This year where there was a wheat crop at all the yield ran all the way from 18 to 40 bushels an acre.

It may be interesting to know what some of the averages have been during the years that Kansas has been in the wheat raising business. In 1882 the average for the state was 22.29 bushels an acre; in 1883, 19.25; in 1884, 21.47; in 1889, 22.15; in 1892, 18.05; in 1900, 17.66; in 1901, 16.99 and in 1914, 19.85. The average for the last 30 years has been about the figure Mr. Knabbe takes for his basis of calculation—14 bushels an acre—but it must be remembered that this takes in the entire acreage of the state and counts poor years as well as good.

Taking Mr. Knabbe's own figures it seems to me that the Government guarantee of \$2 a bushel for next year is very fair.

America Makes War on War

Governor Capper at Annual Convention of Fourth District Odd Fellows, Florence, Kan., October 3, 1917.

When before this has there ever been a war for which so many apologies were made? When before has there been a war so needless, so unjustified, that no one would accept the responsibility for it? When before, a war in which kings and chancellors have pointed at one another and cried, "He began it! My hands are clean! I am innocent of this black crime against mankind! I acted only in self-defense?"

You know and I know that the American nation for nearly three years was a neutral looker-on. The American people endeavored to be fair and impartial in their judgment—unmoved by rancor, untainted by prejudice. And we have decided that we know where the responsibility for the greatest tragedy of human history lies. We know what the verdict of history will be. Denials, forgeries, diplomatic lies will not change the verdict.

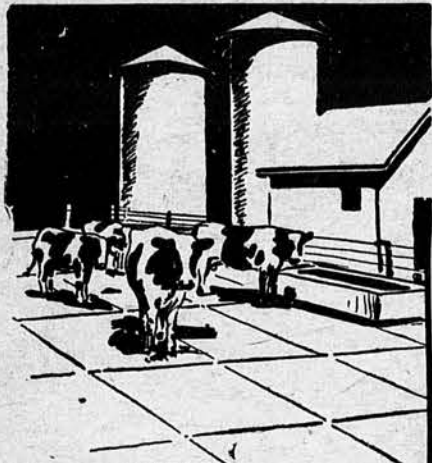
The appalling nightmare of rapine and murder which the Prussian kaiser has brought upon the world is the direct and logical result of 40 years of deliberate and constant preparation. Bismarck laid the plans with devilish cunning. He sowed the dragon's teeth. Time ripened the seed, and the kaiser was carefully reared to reap the harvest of death and disaster that the spirit of militarism always has sown.

America wished to keep out of the war. The Administration at Washington watched and waited, and waited and watched. The people were loth to plunge into it. We prayed night and day that the bitter cup might pass from us. But this was not to be. The Government at Washington considered our participation inevitable if the world was not to be turned over to absolute militarism; if the clock of civilization was not to be turned back a thousand years and all the liberties that mankind had won, thru long centuries, were not to be wiped out in a night. The fate of mankind was at stake and we took part in the titanic struggle.

But let there be no mistaking of our purpose. Not for glory; not for territory; not for commercial gain, do we go to war. For America—and we believe for the Allies with whom we fight—this is a war against war. It is a fight to the death against the spirit of militarism. It must put an eternal ban on the profession of murder, on armies trained to murder, on professional war makers. It must abolish forever the world old idea that Might makes Right. It must do to the bully among nations what civil law does to the bully among men. It must put an end to gun-toting by governments. It must teach the czars and emperors of the Eastern continent and the would-be autocrats of the Western hemisphere, that mankind has advanced since the Stone Age and that brute force no longer may rule the world. It must drive home to all peoples the truth that they who take the sword shall perish by the sword. It shall usher in the day when war shall be no more.

We must not be persuaded that this war, as some will try to persuade us, is a divine call to establish Militarism in this country. Our one excuse for taking up arms now is to make the world safe—not from the kaiser and his hordes alone, but from the spirit which animates and created them.

America is waging a war against war, and victory will be meaningless unless it brings Universal Disarmament. Militarism and the wicked ideals back of it must be driven out of the world.



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A Chance for Calves

Young Animals Will Require Always the very Best Care

By R. S. Hulce

THE time of year on Kansas farms during which most of the calves will be born is governed by such factors as the seasonal market demand for milk, the time when feed is most cheaply obtained and the season when labor is available. There are several points in favor of starting the animal in the fall or early winter. At this season there usually is an available supply of help which makes it possible to take the time necessary to care properly for the young calf. During the winter, as the calf develops, it will learn to take grain and hay, and by early summer will be ready to make some use of pasture.

It is well to allow the calf to remain with the dam for a day or two in order that it may receive the colostrum, or first milk. Colostrum milk has a purgative effect which aids in clearing out the calf's digestive system. If the mother's milk is very rich, it may be necessary to feed milk with a lower percentage of butterfat.

It is somewhat easier to teach young calves to drink than it is to teach older ones, but in either case it is necessary for the calf to become hungry by the omission of one or more feeds before it will drink milk from a pail. One method of teaching the calf to drink is to get it to suck the attendant's finger as its mouth comes in contact with the milk in the pail. The finger can be withdrawn gradually, and the calf usually will continue to take in the milk. Patience, rather than force, is a prerequisite on the part of the feeder.

Guess work in apportioning milk to the dairy calf is expensive both from the fact that irregular amounts often cause digestive troubles and because more milk than necessary frequently is fed. The milk can be measured into the bucket by the use of a container of known volume, it being understood that a gallon of whole milk weighs about 8 1/2 pounds; or the milk may be apportioned by a spring balance scale.

The importance of feeding the calf regularly cannot be over-emphasized. The digestive capacity of the young calf is not suited to receive large quantities of milk at a time, but is better adapted for receiving small amounts often. A young calf fed milk three times daily will thrive better than if fed the same amount in two feeds, providing the milk is always fed in a uniform condition.

A general guide for using whole milk is to feed it at the rate of 1 pound daily to every 8 pounds of live weight, rarely feeding more than 12 pounds a day. The length of the time whole milk should be fed will depend largely on whether skim-milk is available.

Raising the dairy calf on whole milk alone is too expensive. There are several supplements which may be combined with whole milk to lower the cost of the ration. The feeds most commonly used as whole milk supplements are skim-milk, home-mixed meals, commercial calf meals and hay and grain.

On farms where skim-milk is available, it may be substituted for whole milk in the ration of a healthy calf when the animal is 3 or 4 weeks of age, a few days being necessary to complete the change. If the skim-milk is fed in a



Great Care Is Required in the Feeding of Calves in Kansas; It Is Especially Important to Keep the Buckets Clean.

warm, sweet condition, ordinarily no difficulties will be experienced. The amount of skim-milk fed may be increased as the calf increases in size, but it is rarely necessary to feed more than 15 pounds daily, provided grain and a good quality of leguminous hay is being used. Where the supply of skim-milk will permit, it is advisable to continue its use until the animal is 5 or 6 months of age in the case of grades, and for a longer period in the case of purebreds. Skim-milk is one of the most economical feeds known for producing calves.

The calf may be encouraged to eat grain at an early age if a small amount is sifted into the pail after the milk has been drunk, or if a fresh supply is kept in a box which is readily accessible. There is often a tendency not to feed grain at as early an age as the calf will eat it. Most calves will begin to nibble it when they are 2 or 3 weeks old, and it has been observed that the young calf having access to several different kinds of grain at first prefers such soft feeds as wheat bran and oil meal, but as it becomes older it will eat some of the coarser feeds such as oats and cracked corn in addition and in some instances in preference to the soft feeds.

A mixture of ground corn 10 parts, by weight, oats 50 parts, wheat bran 30 parts and oil meal 10 parts is suitable for the young calf; or these same feeds may be mixed in equal parts, by weight. A good growing calf at 3 months of age will consume 2 to 3 pounds of grain daily when fed twice a day, and usually more.

The calf will often nibble hay when a few days old, but will not consume it to any appreciable extent until about 4 weeks old. A good grade of clover makes an excellent hay for calves. Observation suggests that, in the case of young calves, it does not have the over-laxative tendency that alfalfa sometimes has, altho alfalfa seldom causes any difficulties provided other suitable feeds are being used. Leguminous hays make excellent roughages because they are palatable and contain a large amount of protein and calcium.

A fine grade of hay, such as clover or alfalfa, should be kept in a manger or rack so the calf has access to it at all times. When the leaves have been nibbled off, the coarser portions may be fed to the mature animals.

Corn silage may be introduced into the ration as soon as the calf will eat

it. Silage will not be consumed to any extent until the calf is 2 months old. It is important that the silage be of good quality. Water should be supplied daily to calves over a month of age. In winter it is well to warm the water. Salt should be furnished to the calf after it reaches the age of 2 to 3 months. It may be sprinkled in small amounts into the empty manger or may be placed in a box for that purpose.

The problem of caring for the dairy calf is by no means solved by the end of the milk-feeding period. The animal should be kept gaining constantly from birth to maturity if a good growth is to be expected. Calves frequently are well cared for up to 4 or 5 months of age and then given little attention. If good growth is to be secured, heifers under a year of age require grain in addition to hay or pasture.

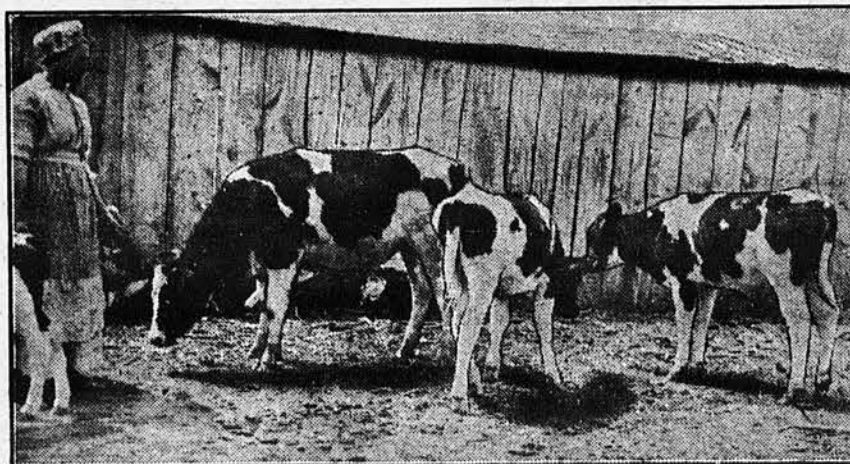
Since the condition of the heifer on pasture is not so closely observed as when in the stall, the heifer beyond the milk-feeding period is more likely to be neglected during the summer when on pasture than during the winter months. The fact that the fly season and a dried-up pasture are not conducive to growth is likely to go for a time unnoticed. It is essential that a grain trough be provided in the summer lot for the heifers under a year of age. The amount of grain fed in addition to pasture in summer or other feeds in winter should be sufficient to keep the animals in a good growing condition. The calf should have dry, well-lighted quarters, preferably with a southern exposure. The fewer doors a calf barn has the more effectively can cold be excluded in winter.

Scours is the most common calf ailment. It results from various causes, indigestion and exposure being the most common. Indigestion may be caused by a too liberal supply of milk, too rich milk, a sudden change in the character of the milk, or too large an amount of commercial calf meals. The cause should be determined at once and removed. In all cases it is well to reduce the feed. If the cause is indigestion, it is recommended that 1 to 2 ounces of castor oil be administered. The oil effects the removal of irritating materials and later acts as an astringent.

Milk that has been scalded, raw eggs and flour are home remedies which are more or less useful regulators. Half a tablespoonful of a mixture of 2 parts of subnitrate of bismuth and 1 part of salol may be given in the milk at feeding time or as a drench. The dose may be repeated at 6-hour intervals until the scours are checked.

The navel of the calf is an avenue of infection. When infection of the navel takes place, the joints of the legs frequently swell and the calf usually dies within the course of a few days. Infection by way of the navel is very common in barns infected with white scours or contagious abortion. To prevent infection of the navel of the new-born calf, several applications of tincture of iodine should be made.

Calves infested with lice do not thrive. Lice are difficult to get rid of when once the barn is infested. Washing the calf thoroly with a 2 to 5 per cent coal tar disinfectant such as zenoleum or creolin is effective. The washing should be repeated in a week to kill any lice that hatch and develop in the interval.



One Good Dairy Bull in a Neighborhood Soon Stamps His Quality Upon Surrounding Herds. This Young Bull Is Registered.

Win With Good Breeding

This Kansas Percheron Mare Had a Successful Life

By W. L. Blizzard

THE BLACK Percheron mare, Adelaide 18203, was purchased by the Oklahoma A. & M. college in June, 1900, and died on the college farm May 29, 1917. Adelaide was foaled August 11, 1893, and was bred by Joseph Fuhrman of Wichita, Kan. She next passed into the ownership of J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kan. Mr. Robison said of Adelaide: "She came from an excellent family. Her dam was a very fine brood mare, and her sire an excellent horse."

While in the possession of Mr. Robison Adelaide foaled three colts: 1898, lost her colt; March 27, 1899, foaled Helen 22851; and March 3, 1900, foaled Sarah 25405. Helen and Sarah were sold by Mr. Robison; Helen to B. A. Packard of Douglas, Ariz., for \$630; and Sarah to S. A. Pratt of Greeley, Kan., for \$350 as a 2-year-old. Helen was sold as a 3-year-old.

Helen 22851, so far as I have been able to find out, is owned now by Taylor & Peters of Tempe, Ariz. Helen, up to the present, has produced eight colts: five stallions and three mares. The colt born in 1913 was shown at the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

Mr. Pratt says of Sarah 25405: "She was a profitable mare. I bought her in the fall of 1902; the following spring she foaled a fine stud colt, and from that spring on she foaled a colt every year for 11 years, but she died giving birth to her last colt. Of the 11 foaled, seven were stallions and four were mares. I have two of the mares here on the farm at this time, one granddaughter and two young stallions, and they are good ones. I sold one stallion that tips the scales at 2350 pounds." This mare certainly made money for Mr. Pratt and incidentally must have put him in the Percheron business.

Adelaide 18203 and her mate, Virginia, were the first Percherons owned by the Oklahoma A. & M. college. They were purchased by F. C. Burtis, who was professor of agriculture at that time. Adelaide cost \$350 and Virginia \$300. Adelaide was bred to Casino but did not produce a colt the first year. April 30, 1902, Adelaide foaled a stallion colt, which was named Wikoff 40776, sired by Mandon 12287 (14915). Wikoff was purchased for \$750 by H. F. Smith of Meridian, Okla., at the short course in 1906. Mr. Smith states that Wikoff proved to be a good breeder and that his get are the best in his part of the country.

In 1902 Adelaide was shipped to Towanda, Kan., and bred to the famous stallion Casino 27830 (45462). On April 25, 1903, she foaled the stallion colt which was later named Kessler 40175. Kessler was later sold for \$960 and was last owned by D. L. Husted of Jefferson, Okla. He proved to be a popular sire. His best mare was College Senora 45466. This mare was the dam of the first prize produce at the Oklahoma State Fair, 1916, also the dam of Senorette 118315, the champion American-ored mare at the Oklahoma State Fair, 1916.

In 1903, Adelaide was shipped to Clare, Okla., where she was bred to Othello 27131 (49920). Othello was imported from France in 1901 by McLaughlin Brothers. He had stood in France as a public service horse. He was sold to the Clare

Horse Company, at Clare, Okla., for \$3,400. From this service was foaled the mare Stillwater 41143 April 1, 1904. Stillwater is still at the college and already has foaled five colts. Three are on the farm at this time and the other two have been sold. Adelaide did not foal again until May 3, 1907, when she foaled the stallion colt, Oklacoco 51257, by Lepy 34294 (51333). Lepy is by the famous Besigue (19602). This colt died the next year from blind staggers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, Adelaide, although she was bred every year, did not foal again until February 24, 1912, when she foaled the stallion Adelbert 91070. This stallion was by Dodson Jr. 55099, a son of Lepy 34294 (51333). Adelbert was sold June 6, 1914, in a sale at Enid, Okla., to W. M. Dunn of Clarita, Okla., for \$225, in whose ownership he still stands.

Adelaide foaled the stallion College Lad 118312, to the service of Lepy 34294 (51333), February 18, 1914. College Lad was shown at Oklahoma State Fair in 1915, where he won second prize in a strong class of yearlings, having been placed next to the horse that was made grand champion. College Lad was sold in February, 1916 to G. W. Fyke of Maud, Okla., for \$600, by whom he is still owned.

In 1914, Adelaide was bred to Signal 69964, a son of Lepy, and from this service was foaled the stallion College Signal 118316. College Signal was second prize yearling at the Oklahoma State Fair in 1916. College Signal was sold in a combination sale at Cherokee, Okla., March 27, 1917, to J. J. Custer of that place, for \$495.

During the time Adelaide was at the college she foaled seven colts, six of which have been stallions. Only three mares were foaled by Adelaide, but every one has been a very prolific breeder. Adelaide's produce record has been remarkable, considering the fact that she has been bred to a different stallion every year with one or two exceptions. Adelaide's record is a remarkable lesson in prolificacy; she not only possessed this trait, but she passed it on. Prolificacy in draft horses is a characteristic which is inherited just as much as good feet and legs. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on prolificacy as mares pass that quality down to their offspring.

Adelaide made many dollars for her owners. Sales from this mare since she was bought by the college are as follows:

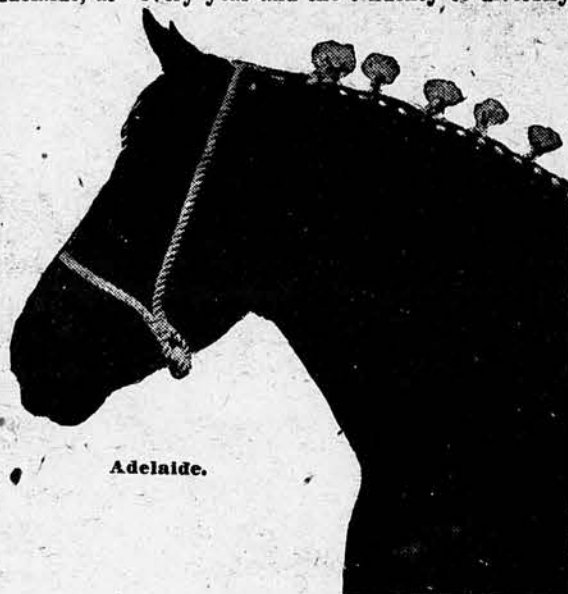
Wikoff	\$ 750
Kessler	960
Adelbert	225
College Lad	600
College Signal	495

Total	\$3,060
Average	\$ 612

The total value of Adelaide's descendants that are on the college farm at this time is \$2,450. The value of sales made from colts of Adelaide's offspring is \$525. The total value of sales and descendants

is \$6,035. In addition to adding this much money to the state, she had few idle days on the farm during her lifetime. Every man who has worked on the college farm will say that Adelaide did more than her share of the work. No better investment could be desired.

She was a fine example of the excellent mares of this breed. We need more like her. In future years the home demand is bound to increase because of the combined breaking up of more new land every year and the tendency to diversify



Adelaide.

the farming methods, which system requires more horses. In the past what few horses have been shipped away met with popularity wherever they have gone because of their remarkable constitution, good wind and endurance, even though they may have been criticised some for lack of type and size. Our vigorous, healthy climate and sound, clean feeds used in growing colts are responsible for the development of this strong constitution, efficiency and endurance, and likewise they are factors that make Kansas and Oklahoma one of the most favorable localities in the world for growing good horses.

Fair, Clean and Able

Last fall right after the national and state election, when Governor Capper received an unprecedented majority for reelection as governor of Kansas, in which it was demonstrated that he was the most popular public man in Kansas, there came a feeling and inspiration within the mind of the writer that Governor Capper would make an ideal representative in Washington, and it was the Quenemo News that was the first paper in the Fourth Congressional district to come out for the governor for United States Senator, feeling then as we do now that Capper was the kind of material that Kansas needs at Washington in its national-legislative body. What makes Governor Capper ideal representative material in Washington is that he is conversant with the needs and sentiment of the state. A close student of Kansas affairs in every way, from every angle, self-made as he is, he knows what the rough road of hard knocks possesses and he realizes the other fellow's condition and feelings, and has in all his official action kept uppermost in his mind the aim to help his fellow man and to surround him with things that are most for his good. He is clean in administrative acts, honest in his business affairs and loyal as a true American citizen. In fact, born as we were in Kansas, we have yet to recall a governor of this state who has given Kansas a fairer, cleaner, more able administration than has the present governor. He stands for a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," and has conducted his office along those lines.—Quenemo News.

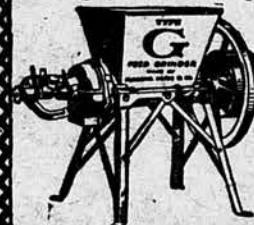
Plow early in the fall and then disk ground thoroly where corn is to be planted next year, to combat the corn root-aphis.



Mix your own "balanced rations." You can produce them cheaper than you can buy them—when you grind your grain with the famous Fairbanks-Morse Type "G" Feed Grinder.

See It At Your Dealer's

When you see it you'll want it because it's the one best buy. It will pay for itself repeatedly—



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Tests covering eight years at the Kansas Agricultural station showed an average increase in yield of 3.4 bushels per acre by planting GRADED wheat. This is not strange or even remarkable—it's NATURAL. If YOU skim the cream of your wheat crop; selecting the choicest, plump, vigorous grains you're as sure to get increased yields as you are to get better livestock from breeding thoroughbreds. How can you get these THOROUGHbred GRAINS FOR SEED? There is only one machine made that thoroughly cleans and sorts all grains into three distinct grades.



WATKINS GRAIN GRADER

It is not a mere fanning mill. It GRADES the grain into three classes: seed, feed and market grain. It has 17 screens and riddles; handles ANY grain you grow from corn to millet; easy to run and will grade 35 bushels an hour. Will take wild oats from tame rye from wheat; cockle from wheat. Nothing else to compare with it ever built. Write today for complete description and details. Grade your fall sowing of wheat, sure. Increased yield on 10 acres pays for it. Write today; big special offer now on.

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Most powerful engines for their H. P. rating. Any size you want. Fewest parts, most durable, most economical. You can prove it before you buy or send a penny. Thousands of Majestic Engines in use. We will send any size engine advance, take 30 days' trial, then if satisfactory keep the engine, make first payment 60 days after its arrival, pay balance in payments 60 days apart. Return the Majestic at our expense if not the best engine you ever saw. Send post card now for FREE CATALOG, prices, no money in advance easy terms and our special offer. Let us send you valuable inside facts about gas engines—all free. Write now.

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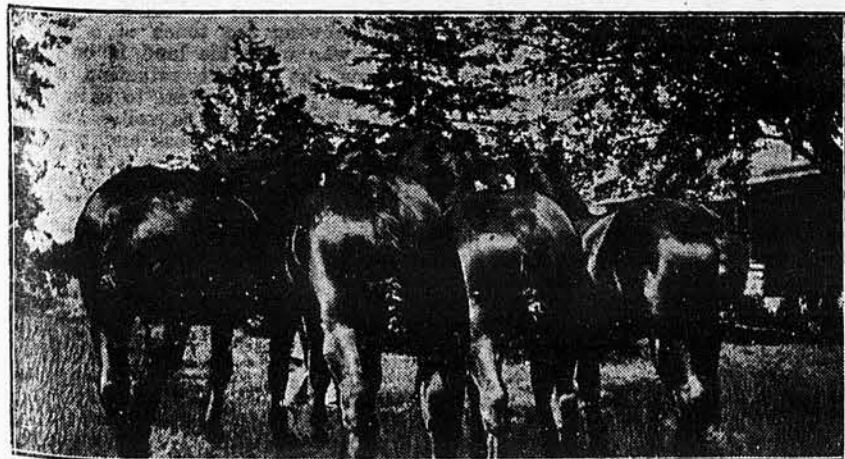
Double-Sewed Seams

—the kind that won't rip, ravel or tear—are the seams you'll find on



FITZ OVERALLS

These stout, comfortable work clothes are tailored from pure indigo denim in 66 sizes. Your dealer can fit you either from stock or by special order in 24 hours from BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Mo.



A Quartet of Purebred Percheron Fillies Which Soon Will be Ready to do Their Share of the Farm Work.

A Simple Road Problem

What is the repair cost?
on your old roads

How much would con-
crete roads cost

Your tax receipts will answer the first question. Your county engineer should be able to answer the second. By subtracting the cost of permanent roads from the repair expense for 20 years of poor roads you will find capital for building the permanent type, like the one below:



(Sheridan Road, near Kemilworth, Ill.—Built by Edw. Laing, Highland Park, Ill.
C. N. Roberts, Chicago, Engineer

THE fact has been established that in the average rural community in the United States, temporary roads cost to repair and rebuild during a 20-year period, about twice what it would cost to build permanent concrete roads.

Concrete roads are not an experiment. Concrete roads are not a luxury. Any community can afford them. No community, from the standpoint of economy, can afford to be without them. Reasonable in first cost, low in upkeep, they immediately become a profit-earning asset of the community.

CONCRETE ROADS
Their Advantages
No Mud—No Dust
No Ruts—No Holes
No Skidding
Easy Hauling
Smooth Riding
Long Life—Safety
Always Ready for Use
Low Maintenance
Moderate Cost

Be sure you know what a concrete road is
Concrete is made of portland cement, sand and pebbles, or crushed stone, and water. It is hard and durable. Concrete is the material used in building concrete dams, factories, bridges, and big engineering works like the Panama Canal requiring great solidity and strength.

Write for a free copy of our Bulletin
136. After you have read it, pass it
on to your road officials, then insist
that your road funds be spent for
permanent concrete roads.

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

Now Is The Time To Buy Your Roofing!

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

Quick action on your part is really necessary if you wish to get your share of these unheard of savings. So, don't delay—sit right down and write your order now. Every offer below is covered by our satisfaction or money-back guarantee.

Order Today From This Bargain List!

Ajax high grade rubber surfaced Roofing; put up 108 sq. ft. to the roll. Complete with nails and cement. Lot No. GC302, 3 ply, roll \$1.27; 2 ply, roll \$1.17; 1 ply, roll \$1.07.

Rawhide Stone Faced Gold Medal Roofing guaranteed 15 yrs. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. Lot No. GC303, Roll \$2.20.

Our famous Rawhide Rubber Roofing, 3 ply, guaranteed for 12 yrs. a high grade covering. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. Lot No. GC304, 3 ply, roll \$1.50; 2 ply, roll \$1.40; 1 ply, roll \$1.30.

10,000 Rolls of Extra Heavy high grade Roofing; Red or Gray Slate Coated, Rock Faced, Brown Pebble Coat, Double Sanded, Mineral or Mica Surfaced. Lot No. GC305, roll 108 sq. ft. with nails and cement \$1.90.

28 gauge, painted, 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled siding sheets; 5 1/2 ft. long. Lot No. GC306, 100 sq. ft. \$2.50.

26 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled roofing sheets; Lot No. GC307, 100 sq. ft. \$3.00.

24 gauge Extra Heavy painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled sheets for roofing barns, granaries, etc. Lot No. GC308, 100 sq. ft. \$3.50.

If you need further information before ordering, send us a rough sketch of your building showing size of roof, length of rafters, etc. Mention the kind of roofing you wish and our low freight paid prices will follow.

ADDRESS OWNERS: **HARRIS BROTHERS CO.,** Dept. GC. 57, 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

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FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

36 POUND NEW FEATHER BED \$9.50

AND PAIR 6LB. PILLOWS
All New, Live, Clean, Sanitary Feathers, Best grade feather proof ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog.

CAROLINA BEDDING CO., Dept. 112 Greensboro, N. C.

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Size 1 to 13
Heights 6 to 17 in.
Wear Overland Aluminum Shoes. They last twice as long as all-leather, rubber or wood-soled boots and shoes.

Water-Proof, Rust-Proof, Rot-Proof

Best leather uppers. Thick felt insoles. No metal touches you. Warm, comfortable, easy to walk in. Keep feet in good condition and prevent sickness. Best by test for all work in any weather.

MONEY BACK! If shoes do not meet with your approval. Write for FREE catalog which shows styles, gives prices and tells how to order. A postal brings it.

OVERLAND SHOE CO., Dept. 1, Racine, Wis.

Much Twine is Required

Corn is Now Being Harvested on Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

IF THE first week of October was meant for a sample I can say that we will take all of that brand of weather we can get. It was fine to mature the crops and fine to live in altho just a little warm on one or two days for shocking corn. This week saw the beginning of corn cutting on this farm and also the ending. The fodder is short but the stalks are of almost the usual size around, which means that nearly as much binding twine is used as when taller corn makes 40 per cent more fodder. This also means that it takes more twine in proportion to the feed tied up than usual, and we count the twine these days when it costs 22 cents a pound.

I never saw the ears of corn any better on such dwarf fodder before. The dry weather stopped growth on the stalks in July when they were of good diameter but had not grown tall. Then came the August rains which made the ears but did little for the stalks. We are well satisfied to have it that way for we can make plenty of fodder in the kafir fields; kafir is doing well and half the fields begin to show color, which means a fair quantity of grain is made in them whether or not frost comes soon. On this farm the kafir is late, as it was all replanted, and we do not expect to get grain from all of it; the best spots will make grain, however. Like most farmers, we planted our kafir on the poorest land on the farm.

When a fellow who can remember the Hayes-Tilden campaign shocks corn for four days "hand running" he is pretty apt to crawl in the fourth night tired enough to quit. I wanted to get the job done as soon as possible but if the truth is told I should have been glad to have seen a storm coming up on the afternoon of the third day so we could have rested from our labors for at least 24 hours. When a man is from 40 to 45 years old it is commonly said that he is in the "prime of life" but it has not seemed that way to me for a number of years. If we count ability to stand hard work a man is in the prime of life when he is between 21 and 30 years old; after that a slow but certain letdown is noticed in all but exceptional individuals.

No more than the usual amount of ears were knocked off by the corn binder this year, and most of them were found where the bundle carrier was dumped. In former years, when but few ears were knocked off, we used to throw them under the shock but we have found that we saved but few by doing so. It just makes easy picking for the rats and mice and so this year we threw the ears in a row in line with the shocks. We will pick them up as needed to feed to the hogs. When the ears have less hold on the stalks so many will be knocked off by the binder that the shockers can't take time to handle them; then the only thing to do is to let them lay and go thru the field later and pick them up. Fewer ears were knocked off in a field of white corn we cut than in one of the yellow variety; yellow corn always lets loose from the stalk easier and for that reason I always prefer to husk that kind.

It is possible that good sound white corn will this coming year sell for a premium over yellow or mixed corn. It will be wanted for human consumption, and altho I could never see but what yellow meal was just as good as white the market seems to demand the white almost exclusively. White corn suitable for milling has been bringing a premium of from 5 to 8 cents a bushel over yellow or mixed corn for several months and it may continue to do so for the next year. For that reason we shall keep our white corn separate and if we sell any it will be that kind. We prefer yellow corn to feed anyway altho it is likely just as much of a notion as is the idea that brown eggs are richer than white ones.

I note by one of our recent Vermont papers that the merchants there are paying 5 cents a dozen more for eggs with brown shells than for those with white. The brown ones bring 50 cents a dozen while the white ones are worth

but 45. When I was back there a few years ago the same difference obtained and the question was debated as to what breed of hens would produce the largest proportion of brown eggs. One old neighbor, who could be truly described as a typical old Yankee farmer, remarked that they never sold any white eggs, that all their eggs had brown shells. When asked how that happened he remarked that a pinch of cheap coffee would put the required tinge on a lot of eggs and that it was but little trouble to do it. But I have no doubt that the Boston consumers could certainly find a richer flavor to them, so much has imagination to do with our taste.

Those of our neighbors who have had their oats straw baled this fall have found that for deceptive appearance it is almost equal to the fluffy breakfast foods so far as weight compares with bulk. A stack which was baled in this neighborhood lately was guessed off at all the way from 8 to 15 tons by men who looked at it shortly after it was threshed. It was the product of 13 acres of pretty heavy straw for upland ground but it baled up only 5 1/2 tons. I am in doubt as to whether it pays to bale oats straw where it is well stacked; I rather think the saving of feed and convenience of handling no more than balance the cost to put it on the most favorable terms. I know of one or two men who merely baled up the loose straw around the stack and let the main bulk stand to be fed out loose. Most any way of handling is good, however, where the feed is saved in these days when prairie hay brings \$19 a ton in Kansas City. Probably a ton of oats straw has not the feeding value of a ton of prairie hay, but it is worth saving at almost any cost under \$8 a ton.

I heard an interesting and at times amusing discussion lately as to what was the greatest curse to the farming industry in this part of Kansas. No, you didn't guess it; middlemen were not mentioned once and I didn't hear a word about money lenders. The lister was picked upon by one man while another was just as certain that kafir was the evil doer. The enemy of the lister pointed to the washed hillsides and the packed fields which had not been stirred with a plow for years while the man who disliked kafir said that it was the greatest enemy to farm fertility because it allowed a farmer to still further crop his land when it had got too poor to raise corn. He argued that when land was too poor to raise corn it was time to stop and build it up instead of taking up some greedy plant like kafir which would extract almost the last ounce of fertility. And he further added that many upland fields when too poor to raise even kafir were then planted to cane and when they got too poor to raise cane, cropping was at an end for that land for a long time.

There is more or less truth in the indictments brought against both the lister and kafir as soil and fertility destroyers on our thin uplands. But it is the abuse of both that make them enemies of good farming. There are times and places when the lister is a profitable tool to use but one of those places is not on a hillside and one of the times is not when a field has been listed for seven years in succession without knowing the touch of a plow. A man who owns his land is only drawing on the present valuation when he crops it year after year to kafir and returns nothing to the soil. But if he feeds the kafir to stock and hauls back all the manure made he is at least repaying part of the damage. I am not to be counted as a very good friend of kafir for Eastern Kansas but it has some good points when used as it should be. But used wrongly it may well become the worst farm robber we have. The lister and kafir having been entered as the greatest enemies farming has in Eastern Kansas, can you think of anything for another entry?

The licensing of fruit and produce dealers will increase the confidence of producers as well as consumers. It will be an incentive toward greater production.

Coffey Got Warmed Up

Take a Look at the "Bacon Taker" in Last Year's Club

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

COFFEY county hasn't shown as much pep as some other counties in the race but there's a reason. Edward Merrill, county leader, and one of the liveliest boys in the club, just had things going nicely when his folks moved to Illinois. That put a crimp in the county club work. Then Edward enlisted in the army. His friends are very proud of the fact that the Coffey county club has a representative who soon will be fighting for Uncle Sam.

Four members of the Coffey county club attended the big picnic at Emporia. They owe this great get together meeting to Charles McVey, solicitor for the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. McVey, who has charge of the circulation work in Coffey and Woodson counties, has shown genuine interest in the Capper Pig Club. The Coffey county boys live in widely separated sections of the county but Mr. McVey hustled around and gathered them up. Gilbert Arthur, who won first prize in the contest last

sist upon county meetings being held now. I hope, tho, that you will get together as often as possible. Next year attendance at county club meetings will be made compulsory. The work this year has proved that county club organization is as important as pork production. Boys who find it impossible to attend every meeting, tho, will not be compelled to go, nor will attendance at meetings be compulsory during the busiest time of the year.

Many of the boys who attended the pep meeting at Topeka told about their visit in a letter published in the home paper. One of the best letters was written by Karl Franke of Rawlins. I believe that all of you will find it interesting reading.

"We started out Sunday, driving over to Colby," writes Karl, in the Herndon Nonpareil. "All of the boys went and Mr. Downing went along with us. The boys who went are Virgil Downing, Atwood; Forrest Minor, Atwood; Harry Haynes, McDonald; Andy Tongish, Herndon; Karl Franke, leader, Herndon. We arrived in Topeka about 8:30 Monday morning and went at once to the Capper building, where we met Mr. Case, manager of the Capper Pig Club. We then registered. He took us to our rooms and then to our boarding place. After having our breakfast we went to the fair grounds to look after Virgil Downing's pig.

"The next morning we spent in looking at the exhibits and meeting the boys who had come in. Along toward noon we were shown over the Capper building and we each had a print made with the linotype, with our name and address on it. The largest press they own is the one which prints the Mail and Breeze. It cost \$30,000 and is the largest press this side of the Mississippi. In the whole building they use three carloads of paper a week. The cost of the paper alone for one day is \$500.

"In the afternoon we visited the free fair and in the evening at 6:30 we had a business meeting at the Commerce Club rooms. At 7:30 we were marched in alphabetical order by counties to the Grand theater. The tickets were furnished to us free by Governor Capper.

"The next morning we had another meeting at 8:30 and from there we went to the Santa Fe station to meet Governor Capper, who had been to New York, and who cut short his visit to meet us.

"We escorted him to the state house and there we were introduced to him. Mr. Case introduced the county leader and he introduced the others.

"In the afternoon we were to go to the race but as it rained we were given tickets to the Orpheum theater.

"Wednesday evening was the biggest event of the meeting. A banquet was held at the commerce club rooms and the county leaders gave their reports. We also had a talk by Mr. Case on the pep trophy and the work of the county leaders. We had a talk by Tom McNeal and by Charles Dillon, both of which were very interesting and filled with humor.

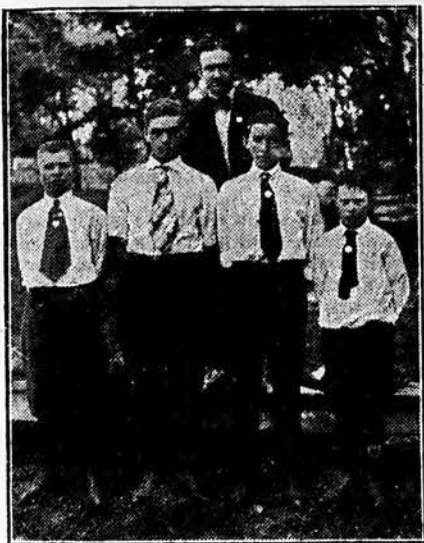
"Last and best, we had a talk by Governor Capper, which was instructive and interesting. In his talk he praised the Kansas boys for their work. He also spoke a good word for Kansas, stating that Kansas had not had a saloon for 20 years and that most of the boys in Kansas had never seen a saloon.

"The next morning we heard the reports from the county leaders who did not have time to give them the evening before. We went to Gage park by special street car service hired also by Governor Capper. While there we saw many wild animals and curiosities. In the afternoon we went to the races and then adjourned.

"While down there we met many boys but none had better spirit than Mr. Case. He is a man that any boy would like and is very friendly.

"Governor Capper is a man who should be highly honored by the children and parents of the state. He is a very plain and friendly man.

"Virgil's pig took first premium over the Durocs and the grand championship over all breeds. His winnings were \$20 and a blue and a purple ribbon."



Left to Right: Arthur, Ingram, McVey, Benton, Botham.

year, now lives at Burlington. Gilbert has grown from a small boy who entered the contest in 1915 to a sturdy farm lad. At the Lyon county picnic Gilbert was pitcher for one of the ball teams. He proved as efficient at pitching as in producing pork. If he can do as well in the pork production game this year he is going to strike out a lot of batters again.

Gilbert Arthur's Berkshire entry isn't so large as last year. He has only six pigs entered in the contest, but they are mighty fine. Karl Benton and George Botham have Polands. Edward Merrill entered a Poland also. Vester Ingram has a Duroc sow and is having a home contest with his dad. According to Vester's report, tho, Dad's pigs are almost as good as his. When the contest ends I am sure that Vester will be a little ahead. Gilbert and Karl are 14, Vester is 15, George is 12 and Edward, the soldier boy, now is 18. George has had bad luck. He lost his contest sow.

The Capper Pig Club now has three soldier boys. Elmer Jones of Clay Center, secretary of the Duroc Breed club, has enlisted. The Clay county boys are very proud of the fact and have arranged so that one of them will write to Elmer every week. This is a fine plan. The breed club work will be taken over by Francis Wilkinson of Sedgwick. A new assistant secretary will be appointed. Both Elmer and Francis attended the pep meeting at Topeka. The boys who heard Francis talk know that he will make good. While we are very sorry to lose Elmer as a club member, every one of us is proud of him and know that he will be a worthy representative of our club. After the war we hope to have Elmer as a member of the breed club again.

There is lots of excitement over the new club plan. Hundreds of Kansas boys can hardly wait until November 3. All the old members are eager to hear about the new plan. I will tell you now that there will be even a greater incentive to show pep next year. I realize that all of you boys are very busy in school and every day at home is needed for farm work. We will not in-



Hog Cholera Causes Heaviest Losses In The Fall Months!

"While cholera outbreaks may occur at all seasons of the year, the great majority take place during the late summer and fall"—says U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmer's Bulletin No. 379. The time to prepare is now. Keep hogs clean; disinfect yards and pens; see that the water supply is pure and plentiful. But remember that regardless of all sanitary precautions, the only way to make your hogs immune is to vaccinate with

FOWLER'S Anti-Hog Cholera SERUM

Manufactured Under Gov't Supervision—U.S. Vet. Lic. No. 103



Your Veterinarian Can Obtain Fowler's Serum from Any Armour Branch House or Direct—

See that it is the genuine, original Fowler's. You'll know it by the label on the bottle as shown here. If vaccination is worth doing at all, it's worth doing right.

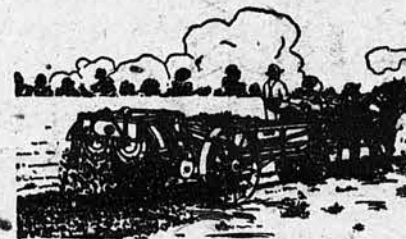
One simultaneous treatment of Fowler's Serum and Virus inoculates your hogs against cholera for life. The disease may devastate your whole neighborhood — there may be attack after attack. But your hogs will be as safe as if they were isolated on a desert island.

Call up your veterinarian now and have him give your hogs a treatment of Fowler's Serum while there is still time. Purity and potency guaranteed by us — and assured by most drastic Government tests. Has saved over a million corn-belt hogs.

Send for FREE Booklet on "Hog Cholera"

FOWLER SERUM CO. Dept. KANSAS CITY, KAN.

Invest in One of These!



WHEN corn was selling for 50 cents a bushel, one of our dealers made this offer to a skeptical farmer: "Use this manure spread-

er to top-dress 20 acres of your 40-acre corn field, putting on eight loads to the acre. Leave the other 20 unmanured as you meant to do with the whole 40. I will take the difference in the yield between the two 20's for the spreader." The farmer agreed, thinking to get his spreader at a low price.

The 20 on which he used the machine produced 512 bushels more than the other 20. He paid the dealer \$256.00 for the spreader—a great deal more than its present selling price. Today, higher prices would make that difference about three times \$256.00!

You simply cannot afford to be without a spreader when it will pay for itself like that. Hand spreading is out of the question. You want the manure pulverized and spread evenly, not dumped out in big lumps unevenly.

Now that we have added the New No. 8 Spiral Wide Spreader to the Low Corn King and Low Cloverleaf lines, we are in a position to suit any farmer. The No. 8 machines are for the average small farm, very light draft, narrow boxes, spiral wide spread (regular). Our big No. 6 machines—Corn King, Cloverleaf and 20th Century—are "whales for work", easy handling and loading, steel construction, light draft. With the No. 6 spreaders you may have the efficient disk wide spread (regular) or the new spiral wide spread (special).

Here is a spreader for every farm. This year, of all years, you need one. Write us for full information.

International Harvester Company of America



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Socks for the Red Cross

Socks and wristlets for the soldiers should be knitted of dark gray yarn, oxford mixture, 4-ply 10's construction. Avoid all knots and rough places. Feet that must march all day cannot stand any roughness in socks. Do not knit too tight. Send completed garments to your nearest Red Cross chapter.

Wristlets may be knitted in one piece using steel needles, No. 10. Cast on 52 st on 3 needles; 16-16-20. K 2, p 2 for 8 inches. To make opening for thumb, k 2, p 2 to end of 3rd needle, turn, knit and purl back to end of 1st needle, always slipping first st; turn. Continue knitting back and forth for 2 inches. From this point continue as at first for 4 inches for the hand. Bind off loosely and buttonhole for thumb opening.

The sock is knitted with 4 steel needles, No. 10, and requires 2 hanks of yarn. Set up 60 st, 20 on each of three needles. K plain 2 st and purl 2 st for 35 rows (4½ inches). For the 36th row k 4 plain st, k 2 together; repeat until round is completed. There are now 50 st on the needles. Knit 50 rows plain until leg measures 11 inches (6½ inches of plain knitting). Take half the number of st (25) on 1st needle for the heel, leaving 12 st on 2nd and 13 st on 3rd needle for instep, add on 25 st, k 1 row, p 1 row alternately for 26 times or 3 inches, always slipping the first st. Begin to turn heel on the wrong side, slip 1, p 13, p 2 together, p 1.

Turn work over, slip 1, k 4, slip 1, k 1, and pass it over slipped st, k 1. Turn slip 1, p 5, p 2 together, p 1, turn. Slip 1, k 6, slip 1, k 1, and pass it over slipped st, k 1. Continue working toward the sides of the heel in this manner leaving 1 more st between decreases on every row until all the st are worked in. There should then be 15 st on the needle. Pick up 13 st on side of heel; now knit the 25 st on 2nd and 3rd needle on to one needle, which becomes your 2nd needle; with your 3rd needle pick up the 13 st on other side of heel and k 7 st off your 1st needle so that you now have 21 st on 1st needle, 25 st on 2nd needle, and 20 st on 3rd needle. 1st needle (a) k to within 3 st of end, k 2 together, k 1. 2nd needle (b) knit plain. 3rd needle (c) k 1, slip 1, k 1, pass over slipped st, k plain to end of needle. Knit around plain (d). Repeat a, b, c and d until you have 13 st on 1st needle, 25 st on 2nd and 12 st on 3rd. K plain for 4½ inches. 1st needle (e) k 10 st, k 2 together, k 1. 2nd needle (f) k 1, slip 1, k 1, pass slipped st over, k 19 st, k 2 together, k 1. 3rd needle (g) k 1, slip 1, k 1, pass slipped st over, k 9 st. K 2 rows plain (h).

Repeat e, f, g and h 5 times, then narrow every other row until you have 5 st on 1st needle; 9 st on 2nd needle and 4 st on 3rd needle. K the 5 st on 1st needle on to 3rd. Your work is now all on two needles opposite each other. Break off yarn leaving a 12-inch end. Thread into worsted needle and proceed to weave the front and back together as follows:

Pass worsted needle thru 1st st * of front knitting needle as if knitting and slip st off, pass thru 2nd st as if purling and leave st on, pull thread thru 1st st of back needle as if purling, slip st off, pull thread thru 2nd st of back needle as if knitting, leave st on. Repeat from * until all the st are off the needle. The finished sock should measure: Foot from tip of heel to tip of toe, 11 inches. Leg from tip of heel to tip of leg, 14 inches.

Three Gates

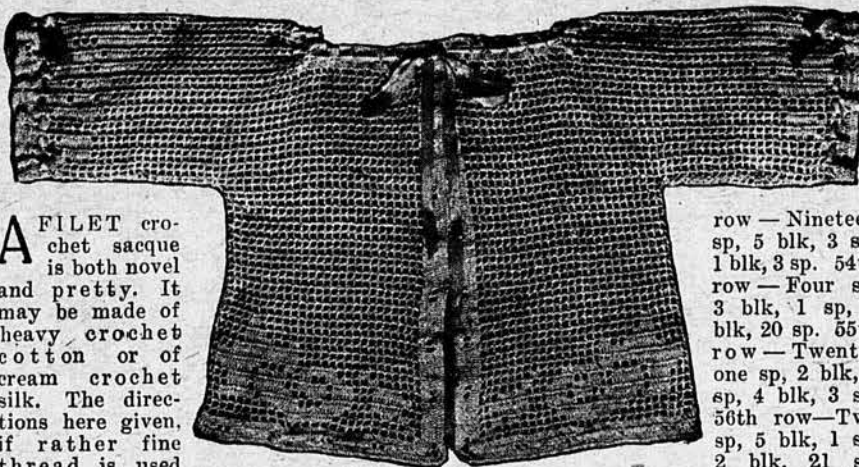
"If you are tempted to reveal
A tale someone to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold.
Three narrow gates—First, 'Is it true?'
Then, 'Is it needful?' In your mind
Give truthful answer. And the next
Is last and narrowest, 'Is it kind?'
And fit to reach your lips at last.
It passes thru these gateways three,
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear
What the result of speech may be."
—The Farmer.

This Saves Much Ironing

Try this method of ironing and it will save you a great deal of work: Take all flat clothes, sheets, towels, napkins, etc., while they are damp and fold them carefully. Screw down the clothes wringer and run the folded clothes thru it. Then hang them on the clothes rack to dry, and they will be just as smooth as if they had been ironed.

Make a Sacque for Baby

Heavy Crochet Cotton or Cream Crochet Silk May be Used for This Useful and Pretty Christmas Gift



A FILET crochet sacque is both novel and pretty. It may be made of heavy crochet cotton or of cream crochet silk. The directions here given, if rather fine thread is used and one crochets tightly, will make a garment large enough for an infant about 3 months old. Crocheted loosely of coarser thread it will do for an older baby. The garment may be made larger by adding more open spaces in the middle of the back between the figures of the design and down the fronts or at the sides under the arms. The sacque would be pretty also crocheted loosely of woolen yarn, using a firm yarn which does not split easily. Begin at the lower edge of the back with a chain (ch) of 167, make 1 double crochet (d c, thread over hook once) in the 8th stitch (st) from hook. Ch 2, miss 2, 1 d c in next st making a space (sp). Continue until there are 54 sp in all. Ch 5 turn.

2nd row—Twelve sp, 5 blocks, 9 sp, 1 blk, reverse the row. A block (blk) consists of 1 d c into d c of preceding row, 2 d c over the ch 2 between d c's, d c into next d c of preceding row.

3rd row—Ten sp, 8 blk, 5 sp, 1 blk, 1 sp, 1 blk, 1 sp, reverse.

4th row—Four sp, 4 blk, 1 sp, 4 blk, 3 sp, 3 blk, 3 sp, 3 blk, 2 sp, reverse row.

5th row—Five sp, 2 blk, 1 sp, 4 blk, 2 sp, 2 blk, 1 sp, 2 blk, 3 sp, 4 blk, 1 sp, reverse.

6th row—Five sp, 2 blk, 1 sp, 3 blk, 2 sp, 3 blk, 1 sp, 2 blk, 3 sp, 3 blk, 2 sp, reverse.

7th row—Four sp, 3 blk, 1 sp, 3 blk, 2 sp, 1 blk, 2 sp, 2 blk, 3 sp, 1 blk, 5 sp, reverse.

8th row—Four sp, 3 blk, 1 sp, 3 blk, 2 sp, 1 blk, 2 sp, 2 blk, 3 sp, 1 blk, 5 sp, reverse.

9th row—Three sp, 5 blk, 3 sp, 1 blk, 1 sp, 4 blk, 10 sp, reverse.

10th row—One sp, 11 blk, 15 sp, reverse.

11th row—Five sp, 7 blk, 15 sp, reverse.

12th row—Six sp, 3 blk, 18 sp, reverse.

13th row—Six sp, 2 blk, 19 sp, reverse.

14th row—Six sp, 1 blk, 20 sp, reverse.

15th row—Six sp, 1 blk, 20 sp, reverse.

16th to 27th rows, inclusive, are all spaces. The sleeve begins at this point. Add ch 74 on to each side, make 1 d c in 8th st from hook, and 22 sp. This gives 23 added sp at each end.

28th row—One sp, 1 blk, 48 sp, reverse.

29th row—One sp, 1 blk, 48 sp, reverse.

30th row—Two spaces, 1 blk, 47 sp, reverse.

31st row—Three sp, 2 blk, 45 sp, reverse.

32nd row—Three sp, 2 blk, 45 sp, reverse.

33rd row—Five sp, 1 blk, 44 sp, reverse.

34th row—All open spaces.

35th row—Three sp, 3 blk, 44 sp, reverse.

36th row—Five sp, 1 blk, 44 sp, reverse.

37th row—All open spaces.

38th row—Three sp, 3 blk, 44 sp, reverse.

39th row—Two sp, 5 blk, 43 sp, reverse.

40th row—One sp, 3 blk, 2 sp, 2 blk, 42 sp, reverse.

41st row—One sp, 2 blk, 1 sp, 2 blk, 1 sp, 1 blk, 42 sp, reverse.

42nd row—Same as 41st row.

43rd row—One sp, 2 blk, 2 sp, 3 blk, 42 sp, reverse.

This brings the garment up to the opening for the neck. For the next row make 1 sp, 3 blk and 27 sp, ch 5, turn. The next 17 rows are on the sleeve alone.

45th row—Twenty-six sp, 3 blk, 2 sp.

46th row—Twenty-two sp, 5 blk, 24 sp.

47th row—Twenty-two sp, 1 blk, 1 sp, 4 blk, 3 sp.

48th row—Four sp, 3 blk, 1 sp, 1 blk, 22 sp.

49th row—Twenty-three sp, 3 blk, 2 sp, 2 blk, 1 sp.

50th row—One sp, 2 blk, 1 sp, 2 blk, 1 sp, 1 blk, 23 sp.

This finishes the neck. Add 19 sp to make the width for one side of front.

61st row—Forty-two sp, 1 blk, 1 sp, 2 blk, 1 sp, 2 blk.

62nd row—One sp, 3 blk, 2 sp, 2 blk, 42 sp.

63rd row—Forty-three sp, 5 blk, 2 sp.

64th row—Three sp, 3 blk, 44 sp.

65th row—All open spaces.

66th row—Six sp, 1 blk, 43 sp.

67th row—Forty-four sp, 3 blk, 3 sp.

68th row—Two sp, 4 blk, 44 sp.

69th row—Forty-four sp, 3 blk, 3 sp.

70th row—Two sp, 1 blk, 1 sp, 1 blk, 45 sp.

71st row—Forty-eight sp, 1 blk, 1 sp.

The next two rows are all spaces. This finishes the sleeve.

Beginning at the side of front away from the sleeve work a row of 27 spaces and repeat the half of the back for the front. Finish the other sleeve and front and sew the jacket together. For the edge make a row of blocks (d c on d c, 2 d c in sp, d c on d c) all around.

Make a second row of 13 d c, 2 sp, 13 d c. Make another row of solid d c's all around, being careful to widen at the corners. Picots may be made in this row, as desired. Finish the neck and sleeves like the edge. If the garment is made of silk or mercerized thread, line it with delicate pink or blue silk and run ribbons in the neck and sleeves to match.

More Work for Women

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Our grain was not threshed until last week. Threshing from the stack is not only beneficial so far as the grain is concerned, it is also a help in reducing the size of the crew needed. We had less than half the usual number to cook for.

For some years we have threshed near enough the house to enable us to place a coop of chickens close to the straw stack. There is a great waste of grain around any threshing. Some of the grain may be swept up but most of it is mixed with straw or dirt. As a rule it suits the chickens better to scratch for it than to find it too easily. And what gains they make! The new field with the new range for bugs and the grain will turn a set of fries into roasters in a short time. We use a piano box house. It is mounted on a sled for moving.

There is not so much a scarcity of men in this locality as a scarcity of help. Already, like the women of Europe, we are finding that many outdoor tasks hitherto unattempted are falling to our lot. We tried pulling beans a half day last week. A local merchant who expects to harvest 1,000 bushels has been paying \$3 a day for pullers. We doubt whether that wage is fully remunerative. For the task one surely needs that cast-iron back with a hinge in it prescribed by Warner for gardening.

Gradually, we are harvesting the popcorn crop of 8 or 10 bushels. We hope soon to have the carrots packed in a box of sand. The frost of October 7 killed the tomato vines. We are told that with tomatoes as with sweet potatoes, if separated from the vines the day after a frost, the fruit will keep

awhile. If left connected with the frozen vine, the frost decay will soon affect the whole plant. We had about four bushels of green tomatoes.

Various suggestions for the use of green tomatoes have been given us. Those that are fully developed are likely to ripen if placed in the sun. Some persons make a mock mincemeat, using equal parts of tomato and apple and adding all the other good ingredients that go into the making of good mincemeat, except the meat itself. Others make preserves. They slice tomatoes and lemons, using a layer of sugar for each layer of fruit, and boil a long time.

The Odd Fellows' and Rebecca's convention brought friends to visit who took us back to Topeka with them. It was a good chance to do some shopping. We had planned to send for our bulbs for winter and spring flowers. In the 5 and 10 cent stores we found them selling for two for 5 cents. That was cheaper than we could have ordered them by mail.

Preparations for winter sewing made evident the need of some new patterns. We were glad to find an allover pattern for the little 4-year-old. It may be cut with either long or short trouser legs. For the better suit, we shall use the short cut, but for the home suits, we aim to use heavy material and cut long legs for warmth.

We have some plain gray flannel and some red and black checked that came directly from the woolen mills. This cost 40 cents a yard last spring. From it we plan to make the school boy some sport shirts.

From the same cloth we are going to make the school girl one dress, over which she will wear plain-cotton aprons. Our apron pattern is rather full in the back with a belt that buttons and long sleeves. We expect to make several of these aprons. By stitching the back up to the belt and cutting short the sleeves, they do very well for summer play dresses.

These patterns were not hard to find. To get a dress pattern for ourselves was a more difficult matter. We wanted to use heavy diagonal woolen cloth for a one-piece dress and to make it suitable for driving in cold weather. We do not think the prize for common sense will go to the woman who exposes herself in a low-necked dress. It was hard to find a pattern, tho, that was not cut low. We did finally get one with a collar that may be either open or buttoned up.

We were pleased that the children who had been promised a box of candy and a bed-time story book from Topeka Beauty, by Anna Sewell, and second, if we'd remembered the "choclut."

School Clothes are Plain

From kindergarten to high school, this type of dress is appropriate for school wear. It may be made of gingham or any wash material or of serge, gabardine or other woollens. Contrasting



84-97

collar, cuffs and belt form the trimming. The dress fastens down the front under a wide box plait. The pattern, No. 8497, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Try to Make a Witch Doll

Mary Jane Cheers the Invalid with a Gift

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

MARY JANE drew her pretty pale blue hood closely over her flaxen curls, permitting only a few wayward ringlets to escape from its confines. She was only 8 years old and for that youthful age she possessed a surprising amount of determination.

"Mother, I'm going to see Susie Ratcliffe," she announced as she slipped an empty spool, a few bits of colored paper and a tube of glue into her sewing bag. "Susie lives a mile south of us; she has been ill all year and hasn't been at school. Teacher told us about it today and I said I would show her how to make one of the cunning little witch dolls which we learned to dress in our room."

"I know Susie will be glad to have you," assented Mrs. Smith, who generally agreed with her little daughter, for Mary Jane was a very proper child, always happy, always useful, "a little sunbeam in their life" Mr. and Mrs. Smith often said. Their older children had married and left home long ago and Mary Jane cheered their home daily.

"Here's a basket of cakes and oranges which you may take to Susie, also," added Mrs. Smith, as she handed the brightly colored receptacle to her little daughter. "Susie has so many brothers and sisters, you know, that perhaps she doesn't get such fancy things as these very often."

Giving her mother a goodbye kiss and a hug, Mary Jane tripped down the road and in 15 minutes she and Susie were busily engaged at the task of making a Hallowe'en witch doll. Mary Jane had brought with her a tiny china doll, 1 inch long, for which she had paid a penny. Its chubby feet were fitted into the end of an empty silk spool, which she used to form the pedestal to hold the doll upright. With tape measure she found the distance from the neck of the doll to the bottom of the spool and from a piece of black paper she cut a circle twice the diameter of this distance. Half of this circle formed the whole pattern for the witch's dress and as Mary Jane was careful to get the correct measurements, the costume was long enough to cover the body of the doll and the spool pedestal also. The youthful dressmaker cut a slight hollow for the neck and slits for the arms to slip thru.

"Now," she said to Susie, "I'll let you put the gown on our wicked witch. You see it falls straight from the neck, fastening in the back. You paste the back together and the dress is complete, except for trimming."

With this remark, she drew from her sewing bag some tiny bits of silver paper, which once had served as wrapping for chewing gum. Mary Jane always saved all such pretty things, knowing that sometime she could make use of them. She now proceeded to cut a crescent and a star from the silver paper. Handing the ornaments to Susie, she directed her to paste the star in the center of the front of the dress and the crescent a little to the left and closer to the bottom than to the top.

From a three-cornered piece of orange paper, the children fashioned a cape for the witch. Along one side of the triangle, strips were cut one-third of the way back and these, folded around the neck and pasted, formed a collar. The two adjoining corners then hung loose in cape fashion.

"Now we must make a true witch's hat," said Mary Jane, and she reached again for the black paper. From this she cut a circle of suitable size for the doll's hat. A smaller circle less than the size of the doll's head was drawn within the larger circle and with her dainty embroidery scissors, Mary Jane then cut out the smaller circle.

"This flat circle alone gives nothing to fasten the upper part of the hat to," she explained, "but let me show how that is done."

All around the smaller circle within the larger one, she cut slits, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep and pressing these with her fingers, turned them back so that they

stood up straight. To these projections the crown of the hat was to be fastened. For the crown a fourth of a circle of black paper of proper size was used. The apex of the sector of the circle became the point of the hat, the two straight sides being pasted edge to edge. Susie now pasted the crown and the brim together.

"To make the witch's costume truly complete she must have a broom," Mary Jane said. "For the handle we'll use part of a toothpick and pieces of this stiff thread will make very good straws."

She handed the piece of thread to Susie to cut into bits, for she wanted her to feel that she had an equal share in making the doll's costume.

With another bit of thread the "straws" were secured to the broom stick and the completed article was pasted to the right hand of the doll.

"Our witch is all ready to celebrate Hallowe'en tonight," Mary Jane announced.

Susie clapped her hands in delight as the finished product stood before them in her gorgeous black and yellow garb.

Just then Susie's brother, James, stormed into the room, holding a great Jack-o'-lantern with grinning face, in his arms.

"See what I've made for you, little Sue," he cried excitedly. "Tonight we'll put a candle in the top here and old Jack'll grin at all the world."

"Oh, isn't he funny!" exclaimed Susie and again she clapped her hands and danced to her feet from her invalid's chair. "Everybody's so good to me and it isn't half bad to be sick. See what Mary Jane and I have made," and she pointed to the witch doll.

James admired the girls' handiwork and then coming closer to Susie, he whispered:

"I've got a secret to tell you and Mary Jane shall hear, too. Doctor says you're going to be well soon and tonight you can go out with the rest of us to play."

The night was a joyous one for it was the first time that Susie had left her chair for months. You may be sure Big Brother James showed his little sister every attention and the children enjoyed the return of their little playmate to their circle fully as much as they enjoyed the Hallowe'en frolic.

What Are the Names?

You have probably read more than once of all the noted persons, living or dead, whose names are hidden in this list. In the order they are given they are a financier, a navigator, an orator, a great singer, an ancient queen, another famous singer, a statesman, an American inventor, philosopher and statesman, a Mormon leader, an author, a naturalist, and a poet:

- 1—L. urges sales.
- 2—Ann ill-managed Fred.
- 3—The end, Moses.
- 4—A pale tint, Ida.
- 5—Care, Plato!
- 6—Ma, see Emma.
- 7—Big Jamie is asleep, Nell.
- 8—Mr. J. Finkel in a bank.
- 9—Big hog may run.
- 10—Even J. rules.
- 11—No presents, honest Tom.
- 12—I saw Mera kill a sheep.

Russell Sage's name heads the list. The other names may be discovered by arranging the letters of each name in their proper order; it becomes an interesting test of one's knowledge as well as one's cleverness at guessing. See if you can get all of them. Next week a numbered list of these personages will be given, that you may see how many names you have worked out correctly.

The first five persons sending in correct answers will receive a package of post cards. Address your answers to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The eight dogs in the puzzle in the issue of September 22 are: 1. Newfoundland; 2. Spitz; 3. St. Bernard; 4. pointer; 5. setter; 6. toy; 7. bulldog; 8. Airedale. Prize winners are: Letha Parrick, Keats, Kan.; Gladys Horton, Des Moines, N. Mex.; Ralph Jones, McLouth, Kan.; Maud Gehring, Stanberry, Mo.; Alice Holdren, Newport, Ohio.

Have your chimneys inspected before you put up a stove.

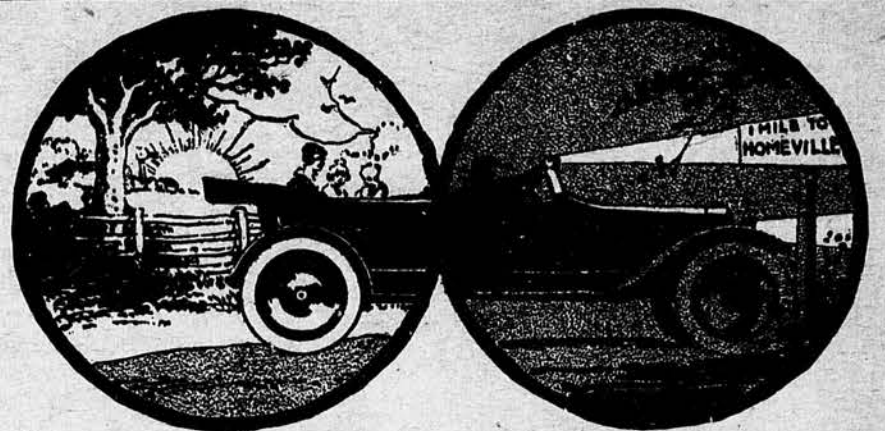


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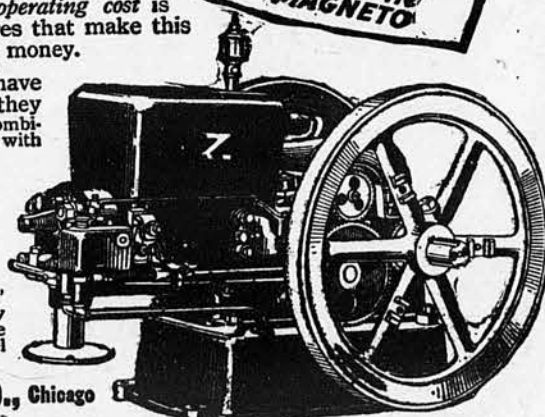
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Marion County Girls Score

Here's the Poultry Club Picture Taken with Mr. Capper

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

MARION County Capper Poultry Club girls have scored again and their leader, Marguerite Wells has another big point to her credit in the race for the leader's pep prize. You will all agree that she deserves it when you read her letter and look at the picture on the page today. I knew we could expect something clever and original from Marion county because in the summer the girls planned a decorated Poultry Club float for the Fourth of July parade at Florence, so when Marguerite wrote me she had read that Mr. Capper was to be in Florence October 3 to address the Odd Fellows' convention and she had a plan in her head, I was all eagerness to hear how it worked out. Here is Marguerite's letter.

"My plan was to call the Poultry Club together and go in a body to meet Mr. Capper upon his arrival in our town, and if he had the time, ask him for the honor of having our pictures taken with him. I wrote to Emma Harnish asking her to come, but before I mailed the letter of all things, I came down with the mumps. That was Saturday and mamma quarantined me upstairs, so as Sunday was the only day I had fever and felt badly, I had plenty of time to think of my wrecked plan, and the more I thought of it, the surer I was that it had to be carried out. It came to me Tuesday that just because I couldn't be present was no reason why the rest of the club could not go ahead. Mamma saw the local Odd Fellows and got their permission for the girls to carry out the plan and then she telephoned to Elsa and Emma and Geneva and they all promised to be on hand. By evening I felt so much better that I got mamma to promise to ask the doctor next morning how long I would have to stay in the house, and I was the happiest girl in the world when he said I could go to the train that afternoon.

"Some of the National Guard from Butler county were in town waiting to take the train that Mr. Capper was to leave on, so the reception committee had them go in a body to the station and placed us near, telling us to be ready to give our yell just after the boys had cheered. We could not see very well from where we were standing, and as we waited for the boys to cheer, the first thing we knew, Mr. Capper was in front of us, smiling and holding out his hand in greeting. Mr. Case is right. One does forget right away that Mr. Capper is

governor and feels that he is just "home folksy." By the time all of us girls and our mothers had been introduced, we felt perfectly at ease and gave our yell with Mr. Capper standing right before us looking as if he enjoyed it as much as we, while the crowd craned their necks curiously to see what the interruption was all about.

"While the soldiers were being seated in the hall and a ladies' sextette was entertaining the audience, Mr. Capper went with us to the studio and had his picture taken with the happiest four girls in Kansas. That afternoon after the meeting closed at the hall, I heard one man say to another, "I wonder why those girls were bothering the governor so much today." But I don't believe we bothered Mr. Capper and the photographer thinks he liked it. He certainly seemed to, anyway."

The Marion county Capper Poultry Club has regular meetings with prepared programs. It entered the contest with a full membership but only four girls are doing active work now. The members are Marguerite Wells, Emma Harnish, Elsa Stiller and Geneva Hiler. This is their yell:

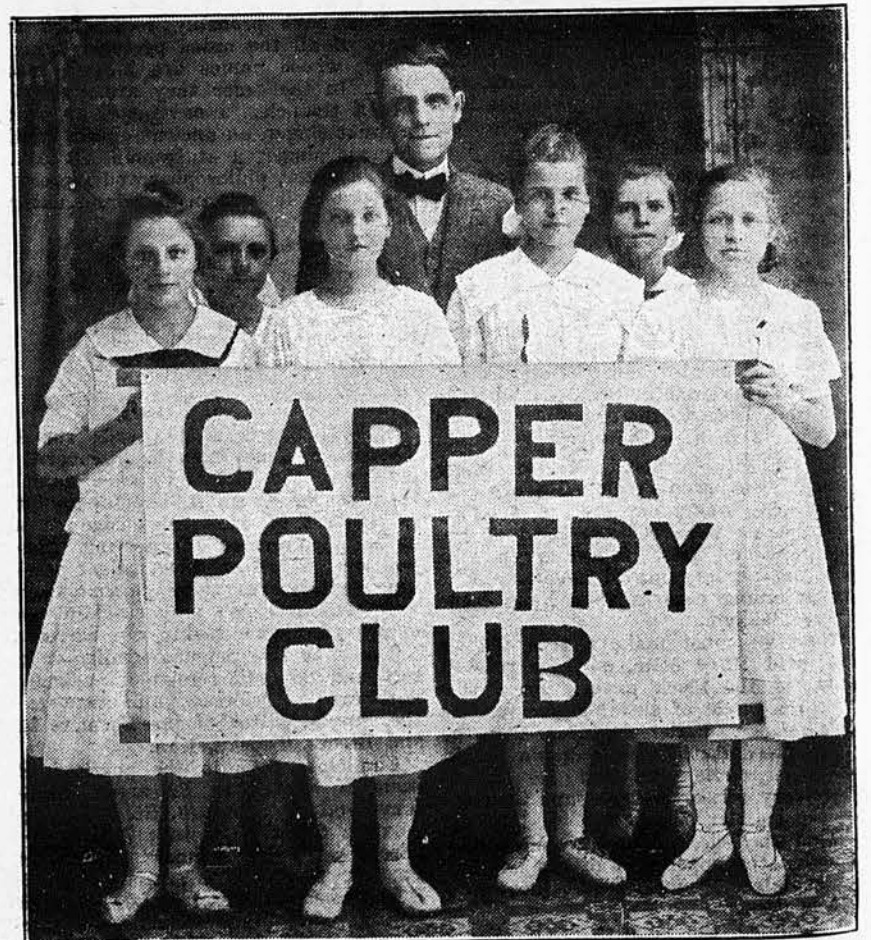
"Rip rah ray! Rip rah reel!
We will win, just you see.
Rip rah ray! Rip rah reel!
Who will win?
Marion county. Rah, rah rah!"

Coffey county Poultry Club girls also have had the honor of having their pictures taken with Mr. Capper, as you may remember, but it was a snapshot and did not come out well enough for printing.

Ever Hear of a Wandering Louse?

There are several varieties of lice that trouble poultry, as you may see, if you examine birds on the head, below the vent, and around the quills of the wings. Besides those that are peculiar to different parts of the birds, there are two varieties of wandering lice that may be found on any part of the birds or on the roosts.

A good dust bath is of importance in keeping lice under control. This should consist of light friable earth. The fowls should be dusted with a powder containing a high percentage of finely ground tobacco or with one of the preparations on the market for killing lice. To dust a bird effectively it should be suspended by the feet with one hand and the powder sprinkled on while the feathers are fluffed out by the bird because of its position.



When Marion County Captured Mr. Capper: Left to Right, Front Row, Elsa Stiller, Emma Harnish, Marguerite Wells, Geneva Hiler. Back Row, Elfrieda Stiller, Mignon Wells.

A Prison Poultry Plant

Chickens Raised on Large Scale at State Penitentiary

BY G. D. McCLASKEY, Poultry Editor

HOW MANY Kansas people know that the state is operating quite an extensive poultry plant at the Kansas State Prison at Lansing? I doubt if more than a very few outside the immediate vicinity of Lansing know that such a thing exists. Yet the plant belongs to Kansas, and, as a matter of fact, to the citizens of Kansas. True, this state poultry plant has not been in existence long—less than a year, I believe—but it is already well equipped, and stocked with hundreds of chickens and ducks.

Warden Coddington of the State Prison is responsible for the work of poultry production being taken up at the prison. For a long time he had a desire for a poultry plant sufficiently large to furnish poultry meat and eggs for the entire population of the penitentiary. Finally, with the consent of the Board of Corrections, the poultry plant was started. Arrangements were made with Charles M. Swan, a successful poultryman and breeder of Rhode Island Red fowls at Lansing, to plan the necessary buildings to start with. A brooder house with incubator cellar was the first building to be erected. This house is 18x30 feet, with basement same size. Five 240-egg incubators were put to work in this basement last March, and as a result many hundreds of chicks and ducklings were soon keeping a number of trusty prisoners busy caring for them. With the incubators, the problem of getting a large flock of poultry in a very short time, and at the least possible cost, was readily solved. The fact is, an incubator is a very important piece of equipment for any poultry grower, large or small.

A Darkroom.

In one corner of the incubator cellar is a darkroom for use in testing eggs. The main floor of the building is used as a chick nursery. Five indoor brooders were used in this room this year. When the chicks had outgrown the nursery brooders they were transferred to colony brooder houses. Six of these houses, each 8x16 feet, were built and used this year. Each of these six houses is equipped with a modern coal burning brooder, commonly known as a brooder stove. With one of these brooder stoves, from 200 to 500 chicks are successfully brooded at one time. It appears that the brooder stove has solved the problem of successful chick raising by artificial methods, not only at the Kansas State Prison poultry plant, but on many other farms. Warden Coddington, after seeing the combination of brooder house and brooder stove, remarked that this successful brooding system would revolutionize the poultry industry. Since then, he has had built on his home farm two brooder houses of the same type as those on the prison farm, and a brooder stove was installed in each.

Scattered about in the apple orchard at the Prison farm are 24 coops, each 3x6 feet. These are used for housing growing chicks. The second large poultry house to be built is 18x100 feet, of double wall brick construction, cement floor, and 20 double windows on the south side. Earlier in the season this building was used for housing young chickens, but this fall it became the home of 500 pullets that are being kept for winter egg producers. Mr. Swan says that another house for laying hens is needed. The desire is to make this 100 feet in length, and to build it after the most approved type of laying house. He says that all that is lacking at the present time is the necessary funds with which to proceed with the work.

All table scraps from the mess halls of the institution are carefully saved to feed the chickens. These scraps comprise more than 50 per cent of the feed required at the present time. The scraps are mixed with bran and make an excellent feed for both growing stock and laying hens. The institution raised its own wheat, corn, kafir and oats this year, and is now growing a field of rape with which to supply the poultry with green food. Meat scraps and green bone will be furnished from the cattle and hogs that are slaughtered from time to time for table use. During the winter, oats will be sprouted in one of the brooder houses. With this excellent variety of feed and comfortable quarters the hens should yield good returns.

About 1,500 chickens and 500 ducks were raised this year. The losses from death among the chicks were less than 5 per cent, according to those who cared for the stock. The breeds kept at the prison plant are Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, and Fawn and White Runner ducks. In order to show just what the prisoners have accomplished this year in producing good poultry, a number of their best specimens will be exhibited at the Leavenworth poultry show the first week in January.

In addition to being able to produce all the poultry and eggs needed for table use at the prison, another object in starting the poultry plant is to teach the prisoners who are interested in the work how to raise poultry on a small scale, so that when they are returned to citizenship they will have some knowledge of this branch of food production. In order to assist in educating the men along poultry lines, during the winter months a number of experienced poultrymen will be invited to the penitentiary to lecture on the different phases of the poultry industry.

The Hens Paid Some Profit

We have kept an account for years of the eggs and poultry sold, but we never kept a day account of our poultry until 1916.

We counted our chickens January 1, 1916, and found we had 66 Buff Leghorns and five Rhode Island Red hens. These hens were well fed and cared for, and altho the winter was cold and bad they never were frosted. On bad days they were parked in a small pen south of the chicken house and in good weather they had the run of the yards and farm.

We gathered 8,016 eggs in 1916, or 366 days, and sold 479 dozen at prices ranging from 14 to 40 cents, which brought us \$91.58 in cash. The other eggs we used at home in cooking and for setting. If we had sold them they would have brought \$37.90. We figure these hens made us \$129.48 in cash, but this was not all profit, for in 1916 we fed these hens corn, wheat, oats, milk, meat scraps, bran and shells. Part of this we raised and part we bought, but if we had bought all of this feed it would have cost us \$109.80. We figure it cost us that, for we could have sold the corn, wheat and oats for cash. This gives us \$19.68 for our work of cleaning the house and yard, feeding and watering our hens and gathering the eggs. This work takes about one hour a day.

We use an incubator for hatching our chicks, for we never know whether our Leghorns will sit for a week or a day and we seldom get one to sit three weeks at a time. Lydia Smyres.

Columbus, Kan.

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Do You Get Good Butter?

Butterfat Should be Graded the Same as Grain or Stock

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

GOOD butter cannot be made from an inferior grade of cream. The better the quality of the butter produced the greater will be the demand. High grade butter commands the highest price, even when the market is well stocked with the lower and cheaper grades. If the manufacturer is forced to sell at a lower price, owing to the poor grade of butter produced, it follows that he cannot pay as much for the butterfat. The dairymen of this country have suffered enormous losses due to the lower price received for poor butter.

The responsibility does not lie entirely with the farmer. The same care that must be exercised on the farm must be observed at the cream station and creamery. The cream station must be provided with proper cooling facilities, and the quarters must be sanitary and well-ventilated. Otherwise the work and care of the dairymen count for nothing. Again, material improvement must come thru co-operation with the railways engaged in the hauling of cream, whereby at their junction points shelter would be provided which would at least protect the cream from the sun when left on the platform. Something, too, undoubtedly could be done toward providing more

milk house is not a luxury, but a very desirable part of the farm equipment.

The location of the milk house should be studied carefully. Convenience, good drainage, and cleanliness are the principal factors that should govern the choice of a location. It should not be in the barn or directly connected with it. A closed alley leading from a door in the side of the barn to the milk house often is a convenient arrangement and saves steps. This arrangement may have to be altered, however, to obtain the advantage of good light, freedom from barn odors, and a well-drained site. A location outside the barnyard is to be preferred, in order that the farm animals may be kept away from it. In locating the milk house, the greatest possible advantage should be taken of the beneficial effects of sunlight. A building need not be expensive to fulfill all of these conditions.

A Cement Floor is Satisfactory.

A dairy house need not be expensive, to be convenient and sanitary. The most desirable type of milk house is one that is sufficiently large to accommodate all of the necessary dairy equipment, and it should be used for no other purpose. A cement floor with a uniform slope from all sides to a central drain will be found most satisfactory. The walls and ceiling may be either of wood or of cement plaster. The plaster is the more desirable, but a little more expensive.

The building should be provided with enough windows to insure an abundance of light and good ventilation. The cream cooling tank, separator, wash sink, tester, scales, and milk sheet make up the necessary equipment. An outside rack where dairy utensils can be sunned is a valuable addition.

The problem before the dairymen is how to produce a better grade of cream—a cream that will make a better grade of butter, that will sell for a higher price, that will be used in larger quantities, and ultimately bring more satisfactory returns to the manufacturer and producer alike. The solution of this problem lies in the observance of a few simple rules which may be stated as follows:

It is impossible to produce clean milk and cream unless the cows, stable, milk-er, utensils, and separator are clean.

To wash milk utensils use, first, cold water for rinsing; second, warm water containing a small quantity of good washing powder for cleansing; third, boiling water for sterilizing.

Wash the separator thoroly after every separating.

Use a metallic strainer. It is almost impossible to keep cloth strainers sweet and clean, and free from bacteria.

Skim the milk as soon after milking as possible, and cool the cream at once.

Skim a Rich Cream.

Skim a cream testing from 35 to 45 per cent butterfat. Cream of this richness keeps best, and at the same time is not so sticky that it cannot be stirred properly, and tested accurately. By skimming a rich cream, more skimmilk is left at home for feed, and there also is smaller bulk on which to pay express charges.

Do not mix new, warm cream with cold cream, until it has been cooled in the can provided for this purpose.

Keep the cans of cream in a cooling tank until time of delivery.

Deliver the cream to the creamery or cream station early in the morning, and not less than three times a week during the summer, and twice a week during the winter.

Protect the cans of cream from the sun by covering with canvas or a wet sack while enroute.

Clean Cans Save Fat

Dirty cream cans are food wasters. Butterfat that sticks to their sides doesn't help to feed the allied armies or the women and children at home. Besides the fat actually lost in dirty cans, there is a greater loss thru the manufacture of the inferior product that is the result of poor cream. Save fat by cleansing the cream can carefully. It pays, and our soldiers and allies need the fat.



Milk House under Tank.

sanitary and better cooled cars for use in shipping cream.

With the demand for better cream must come a cream price based strictly on grade. As long as the cream producer sees his indifferent neighbor producing poor cream and receiving the same price for it, it will be extremely difficult to convince him that quality really counts in the making of good butter. However, one should not lose sight of the fact that every additional can of good cream helps directly or indirectly the general average of the butter made, as well as the price obtained for it.

It is sincerely hoped that all creameries will have sufficient faith in the importance of cream grading to reward the producer of the higher grade of cream with a better price. It will not be difficult to convince the farmer of the desirability of basing the cream price upon quality, for already he sells his wheat and corn according to grade. His cattle and hogs now are sold according to quality, and he prides himself on his skill in "topping the market."

There is nothing visionary or impracticable in cream grading, for wherever it has been tried faithfully and conscientiously, and has been accompanied by payment on the quality basis, there has been a marked increase in the amount of first-grade butter made.

When we have reached the point where grading is an accomplished fact, and the advantages of that system of buying are better understood, it will not require the amount of argument that it does at present to convince many dairymen that a

Why not all Work Together?

Co-operation Increases the Profits in Farming and Aids in Developing a Better Country Life



Picking Strawberries in Doniphan County, Where the Co-operative Movement Has Been Especially Successful.

MUCH GREATER progress is being made in co-operation in Kansas than is realized generally. It has been mightily well demonstrated that co-operation has a big and increasingly important place in Kansas farming. The Grange and the Farmers' Union have been especially successful.

The co-operative marketing movement had its beginning in Denmark in 1882. Its growth since then surprised the United States Office of Markets and Rural Organization, and undoubtedly will surprise many farmers. The Government has secured the names of more than 10,000 marketing associations of farmers in the United States alone. The movement can be divided roughly into three branches, says the Farmers Guide. 1, co-operative creamery movement; 2, the co-operative grain-elevator movement; 3, the co-operative fruit marketing movement. A small group of Denmark farmers established the first co-operative creamery in 1882. These farmers had already experienced the benefits to be derived from co-operation, for they had organized cow-testing associations and cattle-breeding associations previous to this. The success of the creamery venture was so marked that by 1909 three-fourths of Denmark's milk was being handled in co-operative dairies, there being 1,157 of these co-operative creameries. According to the last available figures from other European countries, Germany has 3,500 such creameries, Switzerland more than 2,000, Ireland more than 400. The movement has reached into every cream-producing

district in the United States. In 1911, 33.6 per cent out of the 6,300 creameries in this country were co-operative.

In Denmark and elsewhere, co-operative cheese factories, egg circles, bacon-shipping associations and the like have developed more or less as a part of the co-operative creamery movement.

At Rockwell, Iowa, in 1889, the co-operative grain-elevator movement had its beginning, when an elevator was established in an attempt to reduce grain-handling costs. Despite vigorous attacks by the line companies, this company stood its ground, and recent figures show that today there are 2,577 farmers' elevators in the Central states, seven states having more than 250 apiece. All seven states have state associations or federations of elevator companies.

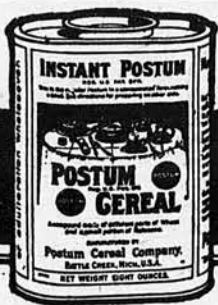
The co-operative fruit marketing movement began with the organization of the California citrus fruit growers in 1893 after an unsuccessful attempt in 1885. While handling at the start 25 per cent of a 5,000 carload crop, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange now handles 65 per cent of a 45,000 carload crop. As early as 1899, the success of this organization had encouraged other growers to organize. In this year, the first local almond association was formed. Today the California Almond Growers' association controls the state crop. Two deciduous fruit organizations were formed in California about 1901; later have come two dried-fruit organizations, a Walnut Growers' association now controlling four-fifths of the most important walnut crop in the world; the California Associated Raisin company; the Lima Bean Growers' association; and the Rice Growers' association. California ripe olive growers, peach growers, and prune and apricot growers are at present completing the organization of associations.

Outside of California, the influence of the citrus fruit growers is in evidence in Florida, where the growers' association now controls 25 per cent of the citrus crop. It also has had an effect throughout the entire country, as shown by the many fruit and produce associations that have been formed in every state. Michigan alone has more than 500 such organizations.

Government Help.

The establishment at Washington of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization was a recognition by the Government of the co-operative marketing movement. Recently a larger step was proposed by Senator Shepherd, who introduced in Congress a bill for the establishment of a National Chamber of Agriculture to systematize all marketing. While this bill has been pretty generally criticized as idealistic and impracticable, the very fact that such a bill has been introduced in Congress is significant.

The remarkably rapid spread of the co-operative movement into nearly every field of agriculture, together with the actual facts and figures that show how much it has profited growers already organized, ought to convince the farmers of Kansas that this is a subject worthy of thoro consideration. To be sure, many attempts on the part of farmers and fruit growers to form co-operative associations have been failures, but in most cases the particular reasons for failure were not hard to discover.



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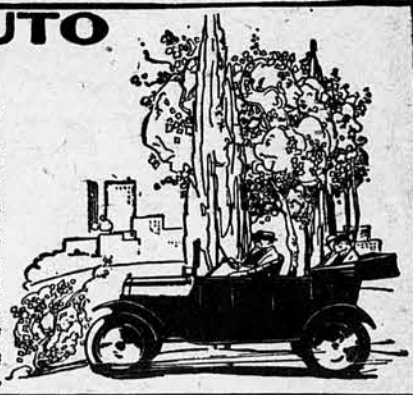
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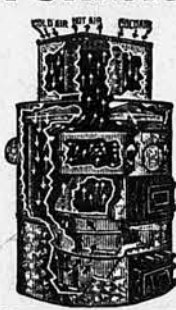
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What About Your Seed Corn?

Great Care is Needed in the Selection of Ears

BY CHESTER MATHENY

THE time will soon be here to select corn for show and many farmers would be in the show ring if they only knew how to select. Many fields have show corn in them but the farmer, not knowing how to select it, does not exhibit.

For the early shows it is necessary to select the show ears from the field. To do this we find the following method the best: We take a sack or basket to the field and go thru the best parts of the field looking for well-formed ears. Whenever we see one which might be good, we take hold of it, feeling it carefully, noting size, length, smoothness and the shape from butt to tip. If it seems about right and feels well-filled we pull a little of the shuck down to see the kernels and rows. If the kernels are of good shape and the rows straight, we pull the rest of the shuck down to see the entire ear. If it still is satisfactory we fold the shuck back and pull the ear off, shuck and all, and put it in the sack. We keep this up until we sometimes have 10 or 20 times as many ears as we need in our exhibit.

After getting the corn to the house or barn we select a clean floor or table in a well-lighted room, (daylight is much the best) and take the corn out, carefully shucking every ear and breaking out the shank smoothly, leaving the butt cavity well-rounded and cup-shaped. The first thing we do is to take out a number of the poorest ears which we

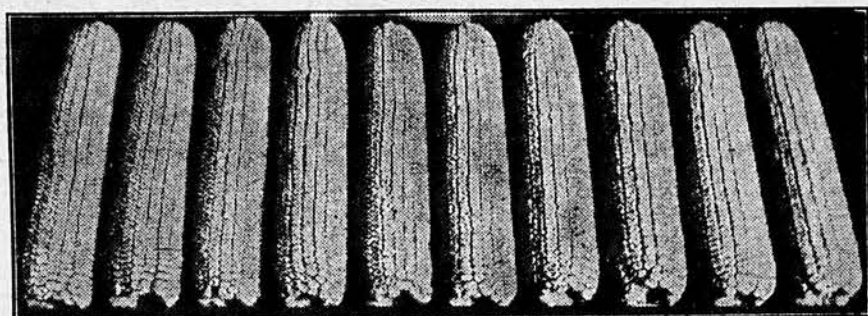
varieties have standard lengths which come between 9½ and 11½ inches and circumferences between 7 and 7½ inches.

After selecting the exhibit by this method, carefully remove all remnants of the shanks or silks and when ready to pack to ship to the show, pack carefully, wrapping each ear separately in a sheet of paper. Pack in a mouse-proof box, using paper or cloth between the ears. Often good ears are spoiled by careless handling and poor packing methods.

Show corn selected later in the winter should be handled the same way after being gathered. Our plan is to put all our best ears in a box, tacked on the wagon bed, as we shuck the corn in the field. Then all these ears are carefully laid away and we sometimes start forming our exhibits with 8 or 10 bushels to start from. If you have never shown corn and have a good field of pure corn, try these methods this winter and besides having the satisfaction of the experience, you may win a prize.

To Use the Old Iron

It will pay to gather up the old scrap iron on the farm. There is a huge amount of this material on Kansas farms. According to the census returns there was in 1910 about 1,265 million dollars' worth of agricultural machinery on the 6,361,502 American farms. Farm implements, not including stoves, chains and



Uniformity is Essential in Preparing an Exhibit. This Sample Has Excellent Type With Well Filled Tips and Butts.

are sure will not do. Then we select an ear or two of the best as a model to select the others by, because we want the ears to look as nearly alike as possible. You know what the first impression always does, so the first impression on the judge should be of a neat, uniform looking sample.

Consider the Type.

It might be well here to mention the type we usually select for. One should have a standard score card and the characteristics of the particular variety well in mind or at hand and follow them closely. There are a few general points necessary with all varieties. Every ear should be typical of the variety in color, shape, indentation of kernel, color of cob, length and circumference, and the sample should be as uniform as possible in all these points, having uniformity sometimes at the expense of other points. The ear should be nearly cylindrical with straight rows of even, fairly deep, slightly wedge-shaped kernels running from butt to tip. The butts and tips should be well rounded out with deep, regular kernels. There should be very little space between the rows or the kernels in the row. The cobs should be medium in size and not large. There should be no kernels of the opposite color. White corn should have white cobs with the exception of St. Charles White, and yellow corn should have red cobs. One cob of the opposite color will bar the exhibit, as will also 20 mixed kernels in one ear of the exhibit.

The kernels should be uniform and fairly deep and not round nor peg-shaped. The germ is the most important part, as it is the seat of reproduction, and it should be smooth, large and not discolored. The kernels should be firm on the cob and the ear well-matured, as a dead ear will be cut severely in the show. Of course, ears without mouseeaten, wormeaten, rotten or discolored kernels are most desirable. Overgrown ears or long ears are not suitable, as that type of ears is likely to be soft and late in maturing. Most

tools, valued at about 165 million dollars are sold annually. A considerable part of the cost of manufacturing this farm machinery lies in the metals used, and the metals include not only iron and steel of various grades and values but also occasional small parts of brass or copper. Most binders and mowers have one or more bearings lined with Babbit metal containing tin now worth about 60 cents and lead worth 10 cents a pound. On the whole, excluding the metals used in railroad construction and transportation, or in city engineering and building, by far the greater part of all the iron and steel produced in this country in normal years is shipped out to the farm. It has been roughly estimated that three-fourths of this metal stays on the farm. If you have any waste metal—and you probably have plenty—it is a good time to consider its disposal while the war lasts and the prices are high. Besides, your country needs the metal.

Plases Brown County

The announcement of Governor Capper as a candidate for United States Senator has been received with much gratification in Brown county, where he has so strong a following. In 1910 Governor Capper led the Republican ticket in Brown county, both in the primary and in the election. In Brown county the general feeling is that Governor Capper has made an exceptionally good record as pilot of the Kansas ship. He weathered the storm of two legislatures and emerged stronger than when he entered. Governor Capper is making efficiency his platform in state affairs. Coupled with this he uses good sense. As governor he has become one of the big men of the nation. Kansans like to honor a faithful public servant. He will be able to serve Kansas as well at Washington as he has in the governor's office.—Brown County World.

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Milk and meat! The mere repeating of these two words, in these days of war prices, almost startles the consumer. He wonders to what extent the prices for them will soar skyward, and whether the now too meagre supply of both will be amply increased and maintained. The idea of abstinence from these foods does not enter the consumer's head. Why? Because both are necessities of life. As yet, no one has volunteered to suggest possible and suitable substitutes for all the products of the dairy cow. Certain vegetables may be suggested as having equal food value to milk, cheese and butter, yet their lack of digestibility, palatable character and suitability all forbid their being worthy substitutes.

Few Substitutes for Meat.

The same may be said of meat. While it is readily admitted that so far as nutritive value is concerned, there are many foods equally as efficient as meat, yet meat has a satisfying and at the same time a beneficial physiological effect upon the human body which substitutes cannot furnish. It may even be said that dairy products, such as milk, butter and cheese, so far as nutritive value is concerned, can easily substitute for meat in the human rations. However, except in a very few isolated cases they have not been known to do so entirely.

Manfredi, a noted authority, has said that the physical degeneration, lack of energy and effeminate habits of the Southern Italians are due to the fact that they eat so little meat. Alamus, another authority, according to the Berkshire World, has made the statement that the so-called atheromatous degeneration of the walls of blood vessels frequently is observed in vegetarians. In view of these statements and of the experiences of consumers generally, we may justly assume that meat has important physiological effects upon the human body, and that if its abstinence is practiced the result may be harmful. These statements do not mean to advance the idea that unlimited meat consumption is beneficial in human nutrition but rather they are meant to set forth the fact that meat has an important place in the diet of the human race and must continue to fill that place.

What Are Good Foods.

Milk, butter and meat are therefore staple foods in as strict a sense as bread, which is commonly called the staff of life, and their production is a matter of vital concern to people in all walks of life. In recent years there has doubtless been a considerable falling off in the per capita consumption of meat in the United States, due to prohibitive prices. Especially is this true among the poorer class of people. The same state of affairs is rapidly approaching in the case of dairy products. When bacon costs 45 cents a pound, butter 50 cents a pound and milk 10 cents and more a quart, it is certain that there will be a minimum consumption of these foods among poor people. These prohibitive prices may even endure to the extent of making abstinence from these foods detrimental to those

who cannot afford them in sufficient quantities. We are therefore interested in the increase in production of these staple food articles and a sufficient decrease in price to permit a reasonable consumption by rich and poor alike.

Thus far in the discussion, the general term "meat" has been used. The per capita consumption of meat in the United States approximates 170 pounds annually. Based upon past experience fully 50 per cent of this amount has been in the form of beef and beef products. Approximately 40 per cent has been in pork and pork products, while the remaining 10 per cent has been in the form of lamb, mutton, and veal.

Meat Is Less Popular.

The trend of circumstances in meat production during the last 10 years points to the evident disposal of beef from its preeminence in our national meat diet. If this prediction is true, there is only one class of meat which can supplant beef as the leader and this is pork. Doubtless there will be a decided increase in the per capita consumption of mutton in proportion to beef, but the possibility of mutton and lamb products gaining the lead in our national meat dietary is exceedingly remote and practically impossible.

There are many good reasons why pork is ultimately to be the leader in our national meat dietary. Chief among these reasons are the wide adaptability of the hog, its prolificacy, profitableness and value as a meat animal.

Perhaps more than any one thing, the prolificacy of swine will contribute to their superiority as meat animals. In comparison to other farm meat animals this characteristic is undeniably outstanding in favor of the hog. In the first place the brood sow may be made to produce her first litter at 18 months of age, and in many cases at a younger age. From that time on her productive ability far exceeds all other farm animals. It is not uncommon for the sow to reproduce to the extent of 1400 per cent annually, and a reasonable average is estimated at 700 per cent. In the cases of cattle and sheep, the estimate based conservatively will not exceed an annual increase of 65 per cent and 120 per cent respectively. In meat production this characteristic means much, from an economic standpoint. It means that the number of market animals can in a comparatively short time be materially increased or decreased, as the need may be. The concern of the packer is never so great relative to a hog shortage as it is regarding a beef shortage. Packers know that when market conditions are suitable, that pork producers, in a relatively short time, can meet demands, due to the ability of swine to reproduce rapidly.

High Prices and the Profits.

The profitableness of the hog cannot be an important point of argument, except under unusual conditions. Just at present one of these unusual conditions exists, and that is the price of hogs. While high, it is not in accordance with the abnormally high price of corn and other swine feeds. Just now the writer can think of practically only one swine feed which makes pork production profitable and that feed is forage. Clover, alfalfa, rape and soybeans forage will all make pork at a profit. However some grain must be used sparingly. This con-

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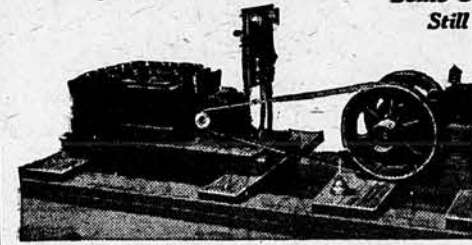
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dition is unusual and will not likely endure for an extended period.

Another condition which more commonly interferes with the profitability of hogs on the farm is disease. However, in recent years, producers have been able to combat this source of loss thru the administration of anti-hog cholera serum and other disease preventives.

The ability of the hog to utilize feed has been shown forcibly by various experiment stations and practical swine men. Some feeders have been able to produce a pound of pork for every 3 pounds of grain fed to hogs on pasture. Even better results than this have been obtained but are uncommon.

There are two good reasons why pork is a popular kind of meat. These reasons are because of its palatability and because of the ease with which pork can be cured and packed for future consumption. That ham, bacon and other pork cuts are palatable cannot be denied. More meat of this kind is consumed by farmers and their families than any other sort, and it is becoming more and more extensively used by townspeople. The palatability of pork is enhanced by the ability of the butcher and packer to limit the amount of fat by trimming. The proper proportion of pork fat adds to its flavor while too much may detract. The fat can always be rendered into lard, which is a very salable product.

Much Higher Prices for Stock

(Continued from Page 1.)

he must learn what grades and classes of stock the market demands, and he must produce stock of such grades and classes, and, lastly, he should keep in constant touch with market prices and tendencies so that he will be able to obtain their full market value.

In some sections of Kansas where the production of livestock is the primary industry, the average farmer not only is acquainted with the grades and classes of livestock, but he also has the ability to estimate within relatively low margins their market value. He, as a rule, markets his own stock, taking them to market himself. To him the co-operative shipping company will offer but few advantages. To the producer, however, who has been selling to local dealers and to the man who never has a sufficient number to ship alone, the co-operative shipping company offers many worth while advantages.

The advantages of these companies are: 1. The greater net return received by the producer, it being estimated that a saving of from 50 to 85 cents a hundred is made. 2. By gaining familiarity with what the market demands, the producer is better able to determine what grades and classes to produce. 3. The ease with which a company can be formed and the fact that no capital is required makes it a desirable organization even in sections where farmers have carload shipments. 4. In companies that have been running for several years there is an appreciable decrease in shrinkage, the farmer finding that the place to "fill" livestock is on the market and not before bringing it to the station to ship. 5. The loss of time in buying and receiving stock, as is the common practice, by several buyers in most communities is eliminated. The farmer may also market his stock when it is finished, as he is not dependent on a buyer.

Perhaps the most important feature is the consideration given co-operative shipments on the market. Many buyers, especially Eastern shippers, say that stock handled by farmers' companies gives a lower mortality rate than stock received from local dealers. This, they claim, is due to proper feeding and care before shipment to market. They therefore are willing to pay a premium over and above the market price for the weight and grade.

The chief requirements of a good shipping company consist of a good manager, loyal members and a sufficient supply of livestock. The selection of a manager is by far the most important function of the members.

More Humus for Soils

Successful farmers are coming to realize more and more that if there is any one thing that may be regarded as a panacea for soil ills it is humus. Whenever you find a farmer who appreciates this truth you will find a man who is making more of his farm than can be made under methods that tear down rather than maintain and increase the humus supply.—Ohio Farmer.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

The Use of Water.

I like the things you say in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, but I have a criticism to make that I think is important. You don't say enough about the splendid results that may be obtained in the relief of illness by the proper use of water applied externally. Perhaps I am a crank about water; my folks have accused me of having "water on the brain," but I know it has saved the life of at least one member of my family. So please tell the readers of the paper something about its use.

Hydro is quite right in his criticism. The external and internal use of water as a healing agent is not given enough attention, perhaps because it is so ready to hand and so simple to use. The average person goes just far enough to remember that it is helpful in relieving pain when applied hot, and gives it little thought beyond that.

I shall not try to do more than to tell some of the ways in which water may be used to advantage in the home without special appliances. The principle in the therapeutic application of water lies in the fact that the skin is filled with a mesh of blood vessels so extensive that it is estimated that 30 per cent of the entire blood supply may be contained therein. Heat dilates the vessels, thus giving relief from pain, as our hot applications cause the blood to flush the skin. It will be borne in mind, however, that this effect is transient, and that a steady flow of blood to the part involved is better maintained by applying a cold compress and covering it with a blanket, thus forming in a short time, by means of the body heat, the well-known heating compress. This is a much better agent for relieving pain in long continued ailments than is the direct application of heat. In applying these compresses the best temperature to use is from 60 to 70 degrees. Old linen folded in three or four thicknesses and shaped to fit the affected part serves well to carry the water. The compresses should be wrung out, applied, and covered with a piece of flannel or a blanket large enough to extend beyond the compress in every direction so as to exclude air. A compress of this nature applied to the throat is very useful on the tickling, dry, throat cough that so often keeps a patient from sleep. It is also helpful in sore throat, hoarseness and tonsillitis. The same kind of compress serves well, applied to the chest in bronchitis, or to the abdomen in inflammations of the abdominal contents. In applying such a compress to the chest or abdomen the external covering should extend clear around the body.

The "wet pack" is another method of water treatment that is both simple and helpful. It is used in continued fever to reduce the temperature, and in such conditions as delirium and mania for its quieting effect. It also may be used to advantage in chronic nervous ailments and insomnia. It is well to use a narrow bed or a cot in giving this treatment. A rubber sheet or oilcloth is spread over the bed and over this is laid a blanket. Upon this a sheet wrung out of water at a temperature of from 50 to 80 degrees F. is placed, and the patient is laid thereon with arms extended above his head. The left border of the sheet is brought over his body, and should just reach over the right armpit, the lower portion being placed between the legs to separate them. The arms are then brought down close to the sides and the right border of the sheet is carried across the chest and tucked in on the left side; the ends are carefully tucked in around the neck and feet. If the treatment is being given for its tonic effect, as in neurasthenia, the attendant then gives rapid, light friction and slapping all over the body and limbs for 5 minutes, then brings up the covering of the blanket and rubber sheet and allows the patient to rest, or else dries rapidly with warm towels and allows the patient to dress and take light exercise. If the treatment is to reduce fever or induce rest, however, the blanket is at once fastened snugly over the wet sheet. In doing this, it is very important to pack the blanket closely so that no air can reach the sheet. First draw the blanket firmly around from the left and tuck it in on the right side of the body, then pack the right side similarly. Secure the upper border snugly around the neck, and the lower around the feet. If there is much shivering another blanket may be placed over all and a hot brick at the feet. The pack may be removed in half

an hour, but in the case of delirious patients, it is often well to let them stay in it as long as they rest. This pack is very efficient in the treatment of fevers attended with much restlessness.

Candy.

The candy question is constantly coming up in our family and as cooler weather comes on it seems that the children want more and more. I have read that this is a sign, when such a craving comes, that the body demands something of the kind to build up its tissues, and therefore the children should have what they want.

MRS. B. E. S.

Certain medical advisers struck a very popular note a few years ago in telling the dear people that the thing to do for health is to follow natural cravings, but the absurdity of such advice is so apparent that no one having a serious concern for the welfare of a family will heed it. So far as candy is concerned it does not build up tissues except to promote the storing of fat. Its use in the body is to promote heat and energy and it is valuable in that way unless the body is already supplied with sugars to its full capacity, which is quite generally the case in the American diet. The excessive use of sugars puts a heavy tax on the liver and weakens body resistance. Remember that the great point is that the child who gets an excess of sugar will not eat and digest the body-building foods needed to make bone and muscle. Too much sugar gives soft, flabby tissues, makes a child take cold easily, induces bed-wetting, and is generally harmful. A judicious supply does no harm and is a good addition to the diet, especially in cold weather.

Consumption.

I have been nursing a brother who has consumption. We do not think it is in the family altho we are not sure what my mother died of. Brother came back from New York last spring in a bad way and we think he took it while away from home. Do you think I need fear it for myself on account of perhaps my mother having it? What can I do to keep from it? SISTER.

You need not dig back into the family history to attempt to trace the disease. Even if your mother had it that need give you no anxiety, as tuberculosis is contagious rather than hereditary. Your present concern must be to avoid any spread of infection from your brother. Have your doctor write to the state board of health for the outfit it supplies to tuberculosis patients, which includes sputum cups and paper napkins. Be sure that your brother's eating utensils are kept separate and sterilized by boiling. Burn all discharges from the body. After waiting on your brother, wash your hands carefully in a Lysol solution. Be sure to have a lot of fresh air admitted to the sick room, day and night, and get all the sunshine that is available.

S. S. S.—The only cure for "liver spots" is to get your body into vigorous health and give daily attention to the whole skin. A morning bath—cold if you can stand it—with vigorous rubbing is a great help. No local treatment will do any good but as your general health improves, the "liver spots" will disappear.

C. C. H.—Don't waste your money on catarrh cures.

Hog Cholera in Shawnee County

Reports that hog cholera has made its appearance at Grantville and other points in Northeastern Shawnee county has struck terror to the hearts of hundreds of farmers in this section of the state, who are seeing visions of a lot of high priced hog meat fading away.

A. D. Folker, of the Shawnee county farm bureau, is endeavoring to stamp out the dread hog malady and is sending out these suggestions to the farmers of this county:

"Be on your guard. Use the shotgun, if necessary, to keep stray dogs, crows, pigeons and other trespassers out of your hog yard. Nine to one a sick hog is a cholera hog. Clean up, disinfect, burn all dead hogs. The world needs hog meat and you need the money. Let us save hogs. Co-operate! Report outbreaks to your agent immediately and let him furnish aid demonstrations in control."

Mr. Folker is anxious to assist in demonstrating the proper methods for hog vaccination and cholera control. He states that plans are under way for the formation of an anti-hog cholera association in Shawnee county, which will have fully 600 members. It is also probable that the United States Government will be asked to send a government veterinarian who is a specialist at treating hog cholera and who will act in co-operation with local veterinarians.



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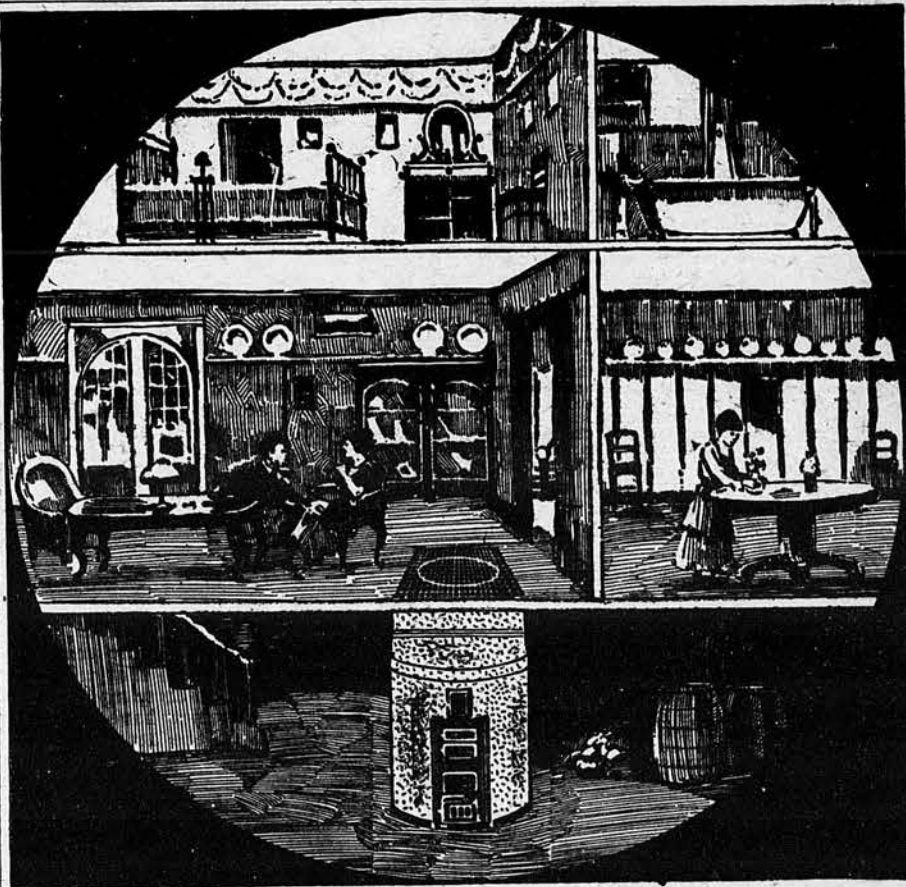
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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Rights of Drafted Men.

Some men say that the boys who are drafted have a right to hire substitutes; others say not. Who is right?

SUBSCRIBER.

There is no provision in the draft law for hiring substitutes.

Who Loses?

A is the owner of a cow. B steals the animal and sells her to C who buys her in good faith demanding from B a bill of sale, and has the same duly recorded. Who is the loser, A or C?

SUBSCRIBER.

C of course, unless he make B pay back the price of the stolen cow.

Hedge Fence.

When a division hedge fence grows so wide as to interfere with the use of the tillable ground, thereby causing weeds to grow up and go to seed, can the land owner or his tenant trim the hedge on his own side without the consent of the adjoining land owner, altho that part of the hedge fence belongs to the other land owner?

H. M. Hesston, Kan.

I am of the opinion that he can.

Transporting Children to School.

Can a child that is staying in a consolidated district and paying tuition collect conveyance money if living 2 miles or more from the school house?

READER.

No. In making this answer I assume that the child is not a resident of the consolidated district.

Will They Be Prosecuted?

A and B. skipped out shortly before June 5 to keep from registering. Suppose they can hide out till after the war is over and come back again, will the Government be likely to prosecute them or will they be considered as deserters and traitors and prosecuted as such?

READER.

They are liable to prosecution for failure to register. I cannot say what the Government will do in case they manage to keep out of the way until the war is over.

A Broken Promise.

A has a field of alfalfa he rented to B with a verbal contract for the season of 1917. B was to cut, bale and car the first crop at his expense, which was done very satisfactorily. A was to let B know what he wished done with the second crop but never did so, but went in and cut and baled and took all the crop without mentioning anything to B. B was to have this hay for the season on a promise fairly made.

Hymer, Kan.

C. L. P.

If B can prove that he has fulfilled his part of the contract he can recover whatever he has suffered in the way of damages by reason of A's breach of contract.

Change of Deed.

1. Mrs. A is a widow in good circumstances. She has a son and daughter. The daughter is married and has one child, a daughter. Mrs. A deeded an 80-acre tract to her daughter and heirs. When the daughter had the deed recorded it was made to read to her and her heirs. At the death of Mrs. A if the son contests will that title stand?

2. If the wife dies will not the husband share the land equally with the daughter?

IGNORANT.

1. The title will stand as it was originally executed, unless it can be shown that the alteration was made with the consent of the grantor.

2. As the deed was originally drawn it conveyed an entailed estate and the husband would not inherit.

Pay for Feed.

A has feed in the stack in March and April. B, C and D have stock which ate A's feed. Several times they refused to take care of their stock, but said they would pay for all damages done. A asked less than his damage amounted to but B, C and D refused to pay. What can A do to secure reasonable compensation for his damage? Will he have to sue each of them separately or may he bring a joint suit?

S. C. R.

I see no reason why he should not join all of them as defendants. As I understand your statement the cattle of all of them ate up your feed and it would be impossible to separate the damage among the several owners.

The Ungenerous Brother.

Several sisters have been keeping house for their father and bachelor brother and do all the work themselves. The father is old and the brother is looking after the business. He is accumulating property for himself and thinks his sisters should have no money and are entitled to nothing for keeping house. Are not the sisters entitled to pay for keeping house for him? He has never paid them a cent. The father put some property in each of the children's names, and while the brother takes all of the profits off his land he thinks his sisters are not entitled to any off theirs. Should not the sisters be entitled to the profits from their property the same as the brother?

INQUIRER.

If you are stating the facts then the brother is one of those disagreeable things known as a human hog. Of course

the sisters are entitled to remuneration for their services. As there seems to have been no contract, they are entitled to whatever the services are reasonably worth. So far as the property given them by their father is concerned, they are entitled to the same rights their brother is entitled to in regard to his property given him by his father.

Wife's Estate in Pennsylvania.

What is the Pennsylvania law in regard to a wife's estate inherited before marriage? Said wife died intestate and without children. Marysville, Kan.

J. S. C.

Under the Pennsylvania law the wife dying intestate without either children or grandchildren, the husband would inherit all of her personal property. If she left real estate he would have only a freehold or life estate in that, the fee going first to the children or children's children if any of the deceased wife, and if she had no direct descendants then to her parents or either of them if living. If she had neither living descendants or parents living, then to her brothers and sisters of the full blood if any. If there are no brothers or sisters of the full blood, then to the brothers and sisters of the half-blood if any, and if no brothers or sisters then to her nephews and nieces if any and so on to the collateral heirs according to their degree of relationship. The surviving husband, however, only inherits a life estate.

Wages of a Minor.

1. If A hires B to work for him for one year and B quits before the year is up, can A make B wait for his wages until the year is up?

2. Can a guardian collect his ward's wages if the ward needs them? Can the wages be paid to the guardian by the ward's employer?

READER.

1. It would depend on the terms of the contract. Ordinarily wages are collectable week by week or month by month and unless there was some provision in the contract setting aside this custom, the employee would have the right to collect his pay weekly or monthly. Again the matter of collecting wages would depend on the manner of his quitting. Did he violate his contract by quitting before the end of the year? If so was he justified in so doing by reason of the conduct of the employer? If not justified the employer might have the right to withhold part of the wages to compensate him for the breach of contract. 2. The rights of guardians and wards depend on the nature of the guardianship. If the guardianship was unconditional then the guardian stood in the place of the natural parent and could collect the wages of the ward just as the parent with the exception that the guardian must account to the ward for wages so collected, while the parent has the right to appropriate to his own use the wages of his minor child. If the case you have in mind was an unlimited guardianship, the guardian had the right to collect the wages for his ward's services but must account for the same. He also would be obliged to furnish the ward, out of such wages, funds to supply him with clothing and other necessities.

Let's Use a Spreader

When making the choice between the advisability of purchasing a manure spreader this fall or doing without, the deciding factor must not be the cost of the spreader, but the profit that will be returned by its use. Top-dressing a field of winter wheat does not have to add very many bushels to the acre-yield to pay for the machine in a single year, and besides this, the fertility returned to the soil by spreading the manure is not all used up with the first crop. Its beneficial effects are still to be found for several years after the application is made. Under the old method of spreading manure with the fork from the wagon, top-dressing the growing crops is practically impossible, because it is

scattered in bunches and probably will do as much injury as good. With the spreader, the thickness of the coat can be regulated automatically to suit the will of the operator.

Spreading manure too thick is likely to result in considerable waste. In the first place, much less ground will be covered in a year's time, if put on thick. If spread thin, a large number of acres will receive the benefit of the manure. Decomposition of manure spread thick will take place more slowly than when spread thin. I have known of almost a total crop failure to result from spreading manure so thick that, when turned under in the spring, it formed a dry, loose pack between the furrow slice and the subsoil which, owing to a shortage of rainfall, failed to rot. It not only broke the capillary connection, but also formed air spaces thru which the plant roots refused to penetrate to the subsoil beneath.

Using a manure spreader lessens labor and enables the operator to accomplish more in less time and do it more easily. On a large farm, this results in considerable advantage. We ordinarily devote a few weeks to this work every winter, and while they come at a time when no other work is pressing, still it is an advantage to be able to accomplish the work on nice mild days when the weather is not unpleasant to be out.

Very few farmers will undertake to argue against the necessity of restoring fertility to the soil by means of the manure. There is no such thing as an inexhaustible supply of plant food stored up in the soil. On the other hand, every crop that is raised drains a large measure from the soil. Where grain crops alone are raised and sold, there is little hope of returning any portion of the plant food to the soil. More plant food is used in producing the seeds than in building the straw. Then, if the grain is sold, the plant food is absolutely lost and the field cropped year after year with grain is gradually depleted until it becomes entirely run down. It is a more difficult process to restore a rundown soil than to maintain one in an average state of fertility. A thin coat of manure spread over a field every year will accomplish the desired result.—Farmers Guide.

Organizations Do a Large Business

Farmers' creameries and cheese factories and farmers' elevators are the leading types of co-operative purchasing and marketing enterprises among farmers in the United States, according to a careful survey by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, reported in Bulletin 547, "Co-operative Purchasing and Marketing Organizations Among Farmers in the United States," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The number of farmers' purchasing and marketing organizations in the United States is placed at about 12,000. Of these, 5,424 gave reports of their activities. The creameries and cheese factories reporting numbered 1,708. They do an annual business of \$83,360,648, and have an average membership of 83 farmers. The 1,637 farmers' grain elevators and warehouses reporting were in 23 states, doing a total annual business of \$234,529,716. They have an average membership of 102 farmers. The 871 fruit and produce organizations do an annual business of \$140,629,918. The annual volume of business of 213 cotton organizations is \$34,392,258; of 275 co-operative stores, \$14,552,725; of 43 tobacco organizations, \$6,746,270; of 96 livestock associations, \$9,482,592. The gross volume of business for all organizations reporting was \$625,940,448.

Minnesota leads the states in the number of purchasing and marketing organizations among farmers. Of the total number reporting, 18 per cent were

in that state. Iowa stood second, Wisconsin and North Dakota next in order. Farmers' elevators, creameries and cheese factories and livestock shipping associations are the principal types of co-operative effort in these states.

Fruit and produce associations are the chief forms of co-operative activity in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. The farmers' grain companies are next in rank. In California 60 per cent of the organizations handle fruit and produce. Cotton associations lead in Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, with fruit and produce organizations second. Tobacco associations are found chiefly in Kentucky. Creameries form the larger share of farmers' co-operative enterprises of the New England states.

Choice Cockerels are Valuable

Poultry breeders are carrying low stocks of male birds this fall and indications point to a general shortage of breeding stock in the spring. This condition, due largely to high prices of feed, is important to practical poultrymen.

"People who have been accustomed to buying roosters in January and February to make up their breeding pens," says a poultry expert of the United States Food Administration, "are likely to be disappointed next year."

To be sure of an early start in poultry operations during the coming season it will be well to retain at least a few choice well-matured cockerels. Carrying them thru the winter, even at a considerable cost for feed, is a wiser course than depending on the uncertain commercial supply.

Thrift

Saving is the open-all-the-year route to responsibility and resources.

The captains of industry, the men of business acumen, tell us that we are prosperous now. No nation can be prosperous until it is taught to save. Thrift always has had hard sledding in a period of great prosperity. The temptation to spend is stimulated by the presence of plenty. The sense of cost is dulled by the bulging banks. People play more and pay more.

My claim is that it is not necessary to be rich to be happy, but it is necessary to be freed from the grind, the worry, the rigidity of want, to be half happy.

If you fail to save a little today, you probably will fail to save a lot tomorrow. It is not the amount of the principal that you save; it is the principle of saving an amount no matter how small.

Begin to save today.—The Silent Partner.

Farms Need Efficient Men

My Dear Governor Capper:

Manhattan Grange instructs me to forward you a copy of the following resolution adopted at the last meeting:

"Relying on the accuracy of the oft repeated statements of those who are in a position to know, that in the present war there is more danger from a lack of provisions than from a lack of men, we wish to thank Governor Capper for his efforts to have most of the farmers exempted from military service to the end that more foodstuffs may be produced, and hope that he may continue his good work of showing those who think to the contrary, that production must of necessity diminish if producers are taken from their work."

"For it is a fact well known to those familiar with conditions that during busy seasons farmers are now working almost to the limit."

"And the talk of supplying the places of the young men of the farms with the old or incapable city men who are unused to farm work is no more practical than taking a raw farmer and putting him to run a complex banking business at a time of financial stringency that is beyond the ability of experienced financiers to handle satisfactorily."

"We would also ask our exemption boards to consider this matter in the light of the best interests of the country and the world at large, that the soldiers and the people at home may be supplied with the necessities of life."

Fraternally,

Carrie V. Shumway,
Manhattan, Kan.

W. R. Yenawine, Master.

Cull potatoes make profitable pork.



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The Better the Bearings The Better the Tractor

THE experience of a firm that, for seventy-six years, has been serving the farmer, and the knowledge of Russell experts who, for forty years, have been solving traction problems is concentrated in the construction of this new 20-40 Big Boss tractor.

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So when they designed their new 20-40 tractor, Russell engineers figured like this. Tractor service is about the hardest kind of service that bearings can be called on to perform. The best bearings can't be too good—the better the bearings the better the tractor.

After many tests, they selected Timken Bearings for three major reasons.

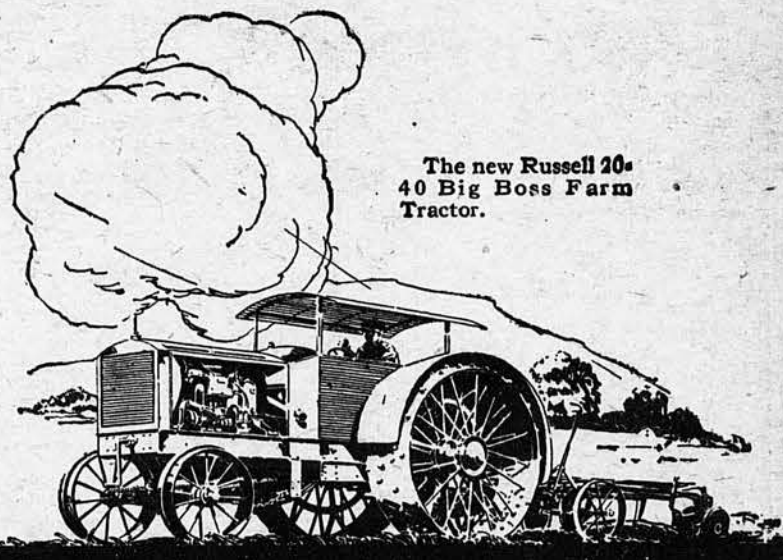
1. They make replacement on account of wear unnecessary because all effects of wear can be taken up by a simple adjustment.
2. They combine in one bearing the ability to carry the tractor load with the ability to resist end-thrust or side pressure.
3. They are the most simple to install—which means fewer parts to get out of order.

Mr. Fred Merwin, Assistant Secretary of the Russell Company, Massillon, Ohio, says:

"By using fourteen Timken Roller Bearings we minimize the power required for traction and utilize it at the draw bar. Careful trials and tests of Timken Bearings warrant our adopting them in continuing our present and future building of tractors up to the Russell standard and not down to a price."

No part of the tractor deserves more of your consideration than the bearings. Send for our free booklet, K-15, "Timken Bearings for Farm Tractors" which explains why this question of bearings is of paramount importance to every tractor buyer.

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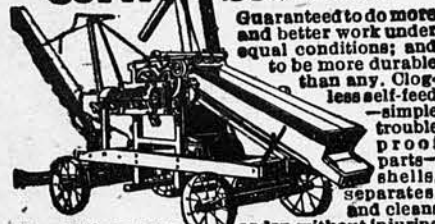
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FARM ANSWERS

To Make Complete Fertilizer. Please tell me how complete commercial fertilizer is made? Cherokee Co.

F. H. N.

Complete fertilizers usually are mixtures of products supplying nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash and a "filler." The products supplying nitrogen include nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, cyanamid, dried blood, tankage, fish scrap, cottonseed meal, castor pomace and natural guanos, which are classed as high grade materials. Other products containing nitrogen include garbage tankage, humus, peat, morn meal and untreated hair, hook, horn, leather and wool waste. Raw bone and dissolved bone also contain nitrogen but supply a greater amount of phosphoric acid. Phosphoric acid is supplied principally by acid phosphate, which is the pulverized natural deposit of phosphate rock treated with sulphuric acid in such a manner as to make most of the phosphoric acid readily available. Basic slag also is used as a source of this constituent. Potash is supplied under normal conditions for the most part by the water soluble salts imported from Europe, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and kainit. Potassium nitrate and potassium carbonate are used to some extent, also wood ashes, the ashes of kelp, a form of weed seeds, cottonseed meal and tobacco stems supply this plant food. Recently flue dust, containing considerable potash secured as a by-product from blast furnaces, is being utilized. A product known as "base" goods also forms a part of the mixture of a complete fertilizer and is prepared by treating pulverized phosphate rock and organic materials, in which the nitrogen is in unavailable forms, with sulphuric acid, thus making both the nitrogen in such goods and the phosphoric acid in the rock available.

In preparing a ton of mixed fertilizer having a certain formula, as 1-8-2, the proper proportions of the foregoing materials, as, for example, tankage, acid phosphate and muriate of potash, are mixed together, and usually a product to make up the ton weight known as a "filler" is added. When using high grade materials for a ton mixture the number of pounds required to supply 1 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent of potash for the foregoing formula will not equal 2,000 pounds, and therefore it is necessary to make up this difference by using such materials as humus, peat, ashes, sand or any other form of material which will act as an absorbent of any excess acid, and at the same time make the mechanical mixture of such condition that it can be readily handled and distributed by drilling. The foregoing fertilizer materials are, of course, sold separately for special requirements, and also mixtures are placed on the market having two elements, such as nitrogen and phosphoric acid or such mixtures as dissolved phosphate rock and potash salts supplying phosphoric acid and potash, as the trade may demand. Ground bones are also acidulated and offered as an ingredient in fertilizers, such treatment making the phosphoric acid more quickly available.

Farm Leases in Kansas.

Please tell me about methods of leasing common in Kansas? Neosho Co.

C. W.

The lease most commonly found in use on farms where the landlord furnishes a portion of the livestock and shares in the returns from them is one in which the landlord supplies the land, pays the taxes on it, maintains the buildings and fences and the tenant furnishes all labor needed to properly operate the farm. Work stock and equipment usually are furnished by the tenant and all repairs for equipment are paid for by him. Other expenses are shared equally and all receipts or returns from the business are divided equally by the landlord and tenant.

This type of lease has been in use in Eastern and Central Kansas for several years and has had considerable success. It is satisfactory where landlord and tenant understand each other and agree on the details of the business. The landlord should live near enough to the farm to visit it occasionally and know what is going on. There are many variations which occur in different leases regarding the details but the main features are as I have outlined them.

In case of a dairy farm the lease should be slightly more in favor of the tenant than for beef cattle as more labor is required and consequently the tenant is furnishing proportionately more. Where allowance is made for this the landlord sometimes pays for a part of the hired labor.

K. S. A. C. W. E. GRIMES.

Crop Rotations for Dry Uplands.

What things should be considered in planning a cropping system for dry uplands in Western Kansas? Grant Co.

H. A. F.

In planning a crop rotation for dry-farmed land in Kansas, two questions should be kept in mind: (1) What combination of crops will give the greatest immediate return? (2) What will be the effect upon soil moisture, fertility and future crops? If only the immediate return is considered, those crops should be chosen which are best adapted to the individual farm, and they should be sown in the order that will give the greatest return at the least

cost. While it is important to have the permanent productiveness of the soil in mind, immediate profit is far more important to the average dry farmer under present conditions.

The desire not cause one to lose sight of future possibilities. To maintain the fertility of the soil, the rotation should include nitrogen-gathering crops if possible, such as alfalfa and Sweet clover. If the immediate profit is about equal to that from a rotation including cereals only, no one can afford to omit the legumes.

In the selection of a rotation the individual farmer must consider: (1) The product which will pay best, whether hay to feed range stock in winter, grain to sell, or both; (2) the crops most likely to give the greatest quantity of the products wanted; (3) the order in which these crops shall follow one another; and (4) the tillage which shall be given the land.

If the farm is run on a livestock basis it is much easier to plan the rotation under conditions such as you have in Grant county. Grow the sorghums, Dwarf blackhulled white kafir, Yellow milo and feterita, plant alfalfa on the fields where it will grow, and turn the sorghums into good silage and the alfalfa into hay. You will make more money from livestock farming than from grain production under your conditions if you will give the animals the proper care.

Baby Beef for Profit.

We hear a great deal these days about the need for producing baby beef. What is the reason for this? Why is baby beef production more profitable than producing older animals? Leavenworth Co.

P. V.

There are six main reasons for producing baby beef under Kansas conditions; these are:

1. Young cattle make better gains than older cattle on the same quantity of feed. Yearlings can make 25 to 40 per cent more gain than mature cattle on the same feed. The quantity of feed necessary to make 100 pounds of gain increases with the age of the animal.

2. The herd of cattle on hand at any one time is smaller, since the breeder selling cattle as yearlings no longer has steers 2 or 3 years old on his farm. The surplus feed and pasture which becomes available when the cattle are sold before 2 years of age may be used for maintaining a larger breeding herd, and this provides for the production of a larger number of calves. By feeding calves as baby beef, the money invested can be turned over in 18 months or less.

3. Open heifers when finished as baby beef at 900 to 950 pounds sell as well as steers. As a general rule it is better to dispose of them at such weights, although frequently well-finished heifers weighing up to 1,050 pounds are not discriminated against. When they are over 2 years of age, however, they seldom sell as well as steers, because heifers and cows carry a great deal of bunched internal fat, which makes them less desirable on the market.

4. Well-finished heaves when fattened for market under 2 years of age offer a greater choice in the matter of selecting the date of marketing. The yearling of high quality can be fed either a somewhat shorter or longer time than first planned without any material change in "bloom" or finish. This is a decided advantage if the market is unsteady or weak. However, if the market demand is steady, as is usually the case with this type of beef, the good feeder will endeavor to market his animals when their bloom or finish is at its best.

5. The average consumer prefers the size and quality of the cuts which are obtained from the carcass of a well-bred, highly finished yearling. In addition to high quality, thickness in steaks and other cuts of beef is desired by the consumer, and these can be produced more economically in the well-matured yearling than in any other class of beef animal.

6. Markets are paying a premium for this type of beef, and the market for baby beef in recent years has been more stable than for any other class of cattle. During the last few years this class of beef has practically had a market of its own, and until packing centers can command a larger supply relatively greater stability in prices for fat yearling beef may prevail. Prime baby beef usually commands a price equal to that of the highest grade of mature fat cattle.

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6	10 "	134.44
6	15 "	102.04
6	16 "	100.00
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Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

The following paragraph from the state Grange paper of Michigan agrees with the opinions of many good farmers of our county who have suggested that our Granges might profitably talk the matter over in their local meetings.

"Now that the avalanche of advice to grow more crops is over, it might be well to study the results. The weedy corn and bean fields all over the state testify eloquently to the fact that the farmer bit off more than he could chew. He planted more acres but he did not have the labor to properly care for them. Had he planted a one-third less acreage and properly cared for it he would have produced more. The coming year will see a greater scarcity of labor. Thousands of experienced farm helpers have been taken by the draft. There is no one to take their places. Farmers next year should turn a deaf ear to the up-lifters and plant only such crops as they will have the labor to care for properly. Know where the labor is coming from before you put in your crops. You have seen how much all the talk you heard last spring about boys and factory employees doing farm labor amounts to. Don't plant any crops unless you have secured experienced farm labor to grow and harvest them."

State Master McSparran of Pennsylvania, writing for the same paper, says: "We are getting sick and tired of being served out education and information whenever we come to Congress or a legislature for justice and an equal show before the law. The results of this year's campaign show that our intelligent farmers can grow stuff, and that they can attend to their own business. In every neighborhood there are successful farmers who are as capable of instructing the less efficient as are those sent out by the government. We are getting a little restive under this information business. We are swamped with information on how to grow crops, while we have been ruined by lack of adequate legislation to give us a fair chance on the markets of the world, and in the general social status of the world with regard to taxation and other affairs. Therefore I want to call your attention to the fact that we do not feel that at this time it is a wise thing to litter up the industry of this country with a lot of highly paid supervisors and people standing over us telling us what to do. We do not want class legislation. We do not ask the government to make pets of us."

The national and our state Granges are expected to make clear cut declarations on the Grange position on this war. It will be well for all Granges to discuss this question and instruct their delegates. The Grange also will have to declare its policy on war taxation.

Many Granges are now busy preparing for an autumn and winter membership campaign. One county reports that at the county picnic there was no program and speaking, only a good basket dinner, music and plenty of time spent in visiting.

Co-operative buying among the Grange members has been making excellent progress in Michigan in the last year. The members hope the movement can be extended greatly. A writer says in a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer in the Grange column:

Someone has suggested a closer union of Granges in contiguous states to secure better prices of those things that are bought thru our Grange contracts. It is thought that

with an increased demand for goods contracted for, a much more favorable price may be secured, which fact will lead to still larger purchases on the part of our people. To this end it is planned to arrange a meeting of the executive committees of the nearby states some time in the near future, probably the last of November.

It is probable that no other state has done so large an amount of co-operative buying as has Michigan.

Our trade in binding twine, fence and fertilizer has been very heavy. If we could secure the co-operation of the surrounding states and then take hold with a will, and do the amount of hustling that is the price of success in any line of business, some thing worth while must surely come of this union of co-operative effort. The writer is very anxious to see this plan tried out, because he is certain that it can be made to work.

The rank and file of our membership is ready for anything in the line of business co-operation that is not too complicated, providing the members have the right sort of leadership. I am convinced that large as our purchases thru Grange contracts have been, they are not one-fourth of what they might be if only the membership of the order were awakened to the advantages of this method of buying the things they need on the farm and in the home.

The Grange has done much to make farm life more satisfactory in Kansas. It will do a great deal more in the future, for it is realized that one of the most vital things in building up a high type of farm life is to make everyone happy and contented. A Grange writer mentions this in a recent issue of the Farmers Guide; the writer said in part:

One should not anticipate troubles and worry over things or conditions that are not at all likely to happen. Too much valuable time, which could be put to a good use, is wasted in needless worry. When one looks back over the years that have passed and recalls how few of the many anticipated troubles really culminated, it will readily be seen that borrowing trouble is a useless procedure. Come what may and happen what will, it does one not a particle of good to look forward to possible accidents and calamities. No one has within himself the power to avert or stave off any probable calamity directed by an unseen force, and it would be just as foolish to expect to do so as it would be to stop the sun from rising. We always have in our nature a certain something—a powerful force—that comes to our aid in any emergency or crisis and which mitigates or nullifies the effects.

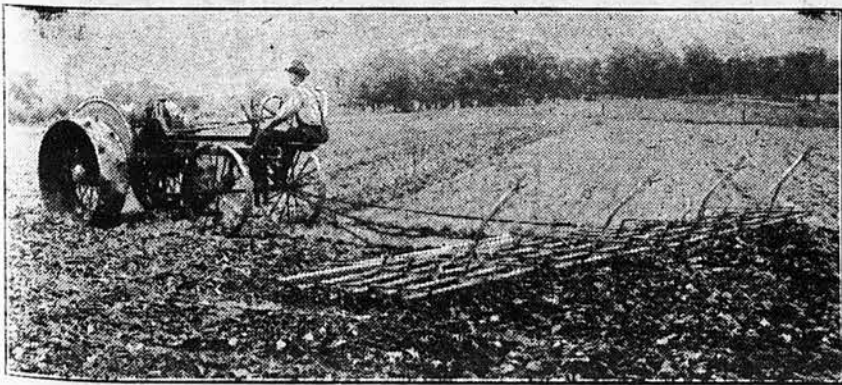
Selfishness is the breeder of discontent. "Self" seems to be the sole object of some persons. In every farm community you will find the selfish, miserly, money-grabbing individual who cannot see beyond the horizon of his own dooryard. He has no object in life but that of his own selfish interest. All objects of worthiness are obscured in his mad frenzy for self enrichment. Such a person lives in constant dread lest he unwittingly aid his fellowman. The constant greed and grasping finally destroys all sympathetic feeling and his life becomes a single-track affair—a cold, calculating, inhuman existence. All the finer feelings have become atrophied. He seemingly has no greater delight than to be scheming up some method whereby he can get the better of somebody else, thus destroying the very root of his own happiness. Such a person considers the power of annexing earthly goods by avaricious methods the index to a successful life. But is success founded on this? Can one be said to lead a successful life who has amassed a small fortune by taking advantage of others, by questionable methods, but who is devoid of a pleasing character and who has no real, true friends? Can such a person be said to enjoy life in its fullest sense?

How often in the homes—homes that are considered by the occupants to be the acme of propriety—we see the fun-loving nature and innocent pleasures of the children stifled and killed by constant fault-finding! "Don't do this" and "Don't do that," seem to be the oft-repeated rebukes when the natural fun-loving instinct of the child comes to the surface. I wonder how many persons realize the harm that can result from such a curbing of innocent pleasures. The home is the place where freedom of speech and action, provided it is always of a proper nature, should obtain, and if the child cannot give vent to his spirits in the home without being constantly rebuked, it will have a harmful effect on his life. Have you ever thought of how it will be later on when the home no longer appeals to the boy? Have you ever considered where he will seek his pleasures then? Rest assured that he will not be denied his pleasures when approaching manhood, and if they cannot be obtained in the home he will look elsewhere, and most likely on the street corners and questionable places.

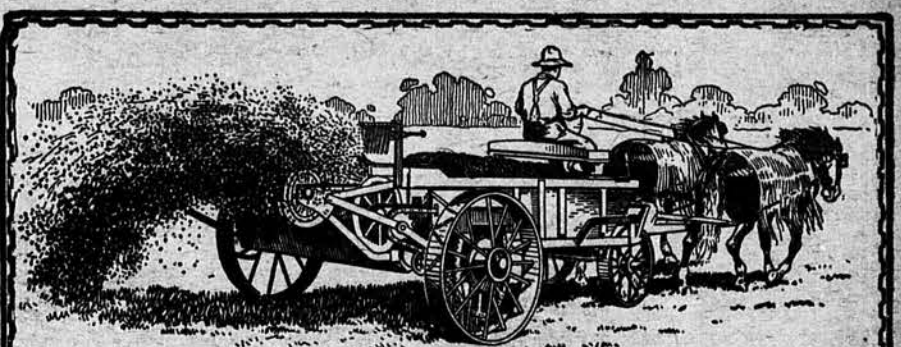
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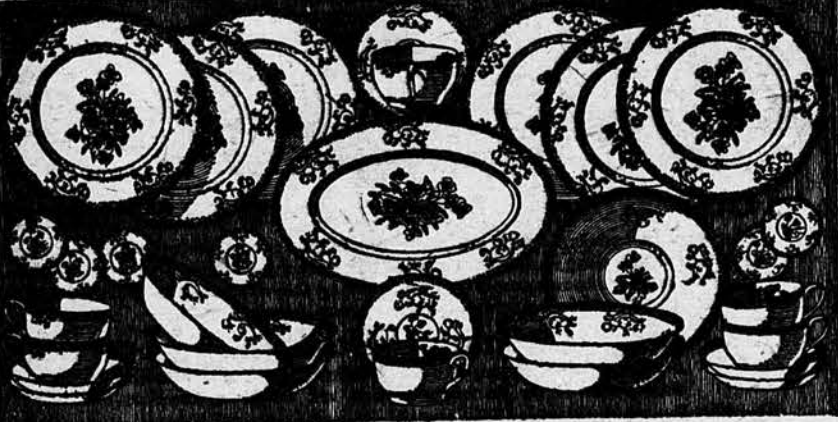
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Saving the Garden Crops

BY W. H. COLE

The first frost of the season here was in evidence this morning, and a good share of our forenoon's work was cutting the sweet potato vines and getting in such other green stuff as demanded attention. Several bushels of green tomatoes were brought in from the garden, and they will be converted into various winter relishes in the near future. Some Mango plants which had just begun to bear nicely were well covered so that the frost could not get to them, and they will be potted and put into the cave or cellar where they will bear all winter. Then next spring they will again be given a place in the garden. Mangoes handled in this manner will live and thrive, and bear too, for a great many years.

In cutting the sweet potato vines we tried a new wrinkle or at least it was new to us. Ordinarily our sweet potato patch is of such a small size that we use a scythe or corn knife in clipping the vines, but a good sized patch was set out last spring, and it would have been a pretty big job to tackle with a corn knife, so we hitched to the walking plow, which was fitted with a sharp share, and by turning it so that the heel of the share ran at a slant of about 75 degrees and driving within a foot of each side of the row, a very satisfactory job was done. A 75-pound boy riding on the plow caused it to cut right thru where the vines were the rankest.

Owing to the fact that there was a sweet potato plant famine in this portion of the state last spring we were obliged to set out the Yellow Jerseys. We were glad to get even that variety, the plants of which were brought by parcel post a distance of 60 miles. The soil here is a heavy black composition and we very much prefer the yams to the Yellow Jerseys as they are of a more vigorous nature and can apparently do better on the heavy soil in a dry time. However, the Jerseys are of a sweeter flavor and will make a satisfactory yield this year.

The approach of Jack Frost caused us to go into the cane field and strip a load for our winter's supply of molasses a little sooner than we really wanted to. Not that the cane was not ready but we had so many other irons in the fire that it was hard to find time to do the job. But it was a day well spent for a few nights after the job was done ice to the thickness of 1/4 inch formed in the hog watering troughs. The pile of stripped cane was placed upon a bed of hay and covered with hay and canvas, which will keep it from freezing as well as protect it from the rain until time can be found to take it to the mill, which is 8 miles distant.

A good soaking rain is needed badly. Good showers have fallen at intervals thruout the fall and have kept the grass in very good condition, but the moisture has not been of sufficient amounts to affect the wells to any extent and as a result stock water, in some places, is becoming very scarce. On the earlier plowed fields there is sufficient moisture to germinate the wheat but on fields that have been cleared lately of corn and prepared for wheat by disking the soil has been so dried out that a good soaking rain will have to fall before any great proportion of the wheat will germinate.

The selective draft is already making itself felt in the farm labor problem for never has help been so scarce, at least locally, as it is at present. In many instances the women folks are helping to relieve the shortage by working on

the farms. In a day's drive one observes many women busy at various outdoor tasks. One friend of ours is giving steady employment to five women, and their services are no doubt satisfactory for they each receive \$2.50 for 10 hours' work.

All kinds of rough feed are going to be high in price this winter, and the manner in which the stockmen are trying to lay in their supply would indicate that there was a scarcity of it, too. As a rule these men are slow about bargaining for feed and it usually is well along toward December before the feed really begins to move, but the conditions are apparently somewhat different now for there has already been a good deal of feed sold. Kafir butts, that as a rule are a slow sale at from \$2 to \$4 an acre, are now being purchased at from \$7 to \$8, and that, too, before the fodder is cut. One field of sowed cane several miles distant changed hands recently at the almost unheard of price of \$20 an acre. The cattlemen evidently have great faith in the future or they would not be paying such high prices for rough feeds.

The hens on this farm moulted early in the season and are now settling down to laying a good supply of eggs, which is very gratifying while the price is so attractive. Since harvest they have had an abundance of bundle wheat and now that the kafir is ready to feed they are given an allowance of that once daily, which should keep them in the egg laying notion for a while at least.

Insurance is Misunderstood

Failure to understand the real place and function of insurance is a powerful obstacle in the way of fire-prevention work. The average man figures that when a house burns down the only loss is the difference between the actual value of the house and the amount of insurance carried.

Insurance does not restore the property destroyed nor obviate the loss entailed. It is merely a means of distributing the loss over many shoulders instead of letting it fall on those of the owner alone. The insurance company is merely a collecting and disbursing agency for the policyholders. It collects from these policyholders enough money to pay the losses, plus a sufficient amount to cover the operating expenses of the company, including the ordinary dividends on capital stock. Excessive fire losses necessitate excessive insurance rates. Low fire losses will in time bring about a reduction of rates. Of course an increase in losses for only a year or two will not raise rates, and a decrease in losses for a similar period will not bring rates down. It takes an increase or decrease maintained for a period of at least a number of years over a large area of territory to justify a change either way in rates. But in the long run the rule will work out inexorably. Every man who prevents or helps to prevent a fire is helping indirectly to reduce the cost of insurance. Every man who causes a fire by his carelessness or neglect is helping indirectly, but none the less surely, to increase the cost of insurance for both himself and his neighbors.

Even the man who has nothing to insure pays his share of the cost. The manufacturer carries insurance on his goods in process of manufacture and in storage. The wholesaler carries insurance on his stock; so does the jobber, and likewise the retailer. Be it a loaf of bread, a pair of socks or a link of sausage, by the time the article has reached the consumer from two or three to as many as a dozen insurance premiums have been paid on it and the amount added to the price.

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CAPPER'S WEEKLY, DEPT. F.B. 31, TOPEKA, KANSAS



Fuel, and Real Farm Efficiency



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Home Mixed Paints

BY J. S. COYE

At the present, when labor is becoming more scarce and expensive, and all good paint materials have practically doubled in price, it is more urgent than ever that the consumer of paint should pay special attention to its quality. Under the present conditions, cheap paint is more uneconomical than ever, and because of the fact that cheap paints are often sold ready mixed, it probably will be safer to buy the paste or dry pigment and oil separately.

To get the best results when mixing dry pigments and oil, it is necessary to observe the following precaution: The dry pigment should be stirred thoroly with enough of the raw linseed oil to make a thin paste, making sure that every particle of pigment is in contact with the oil. This paste or the pigment purchased in paste form should then be diluted with boiled linseed oil or a mixture of raw and boiled linseed oil and enough thinner to give the paint the proper spreading consistency.

Raw linseed oil may be used for the entire preparation if sufficient drier is used to give the paint the proper drying coefficient.

Some pigments, such as lead pigments, require less drier than iron or ochre pigments. Carbon and graphite pigments require the largest amount of drier. Too much drier will decrease the life of the paint.

In hot weather less drier is needed and consequently this is the best time for doing outside painting. The linseed oil should be a clear, brilliant liquid without sediment.

Raw linseed oil produces the most lasting paint film, and when the conditions are such as to produce fairly rapid drying, it is advisable to use raw linseed oil. Boiled linseed oil dries more rapidly than raw oil and can be added to the latter to increase the drying rate. For thinning, turpentine or benzine may be used.

As lead pigments and, to some extent, other paint pigments are poisonous, it is very essential that the clothing should be changed and hands thoroly cleansed before eating meals or working around any food materials. Kerosene is a very efficient remover of fresh paint from one's hands and body.

For Better Kansas Farming

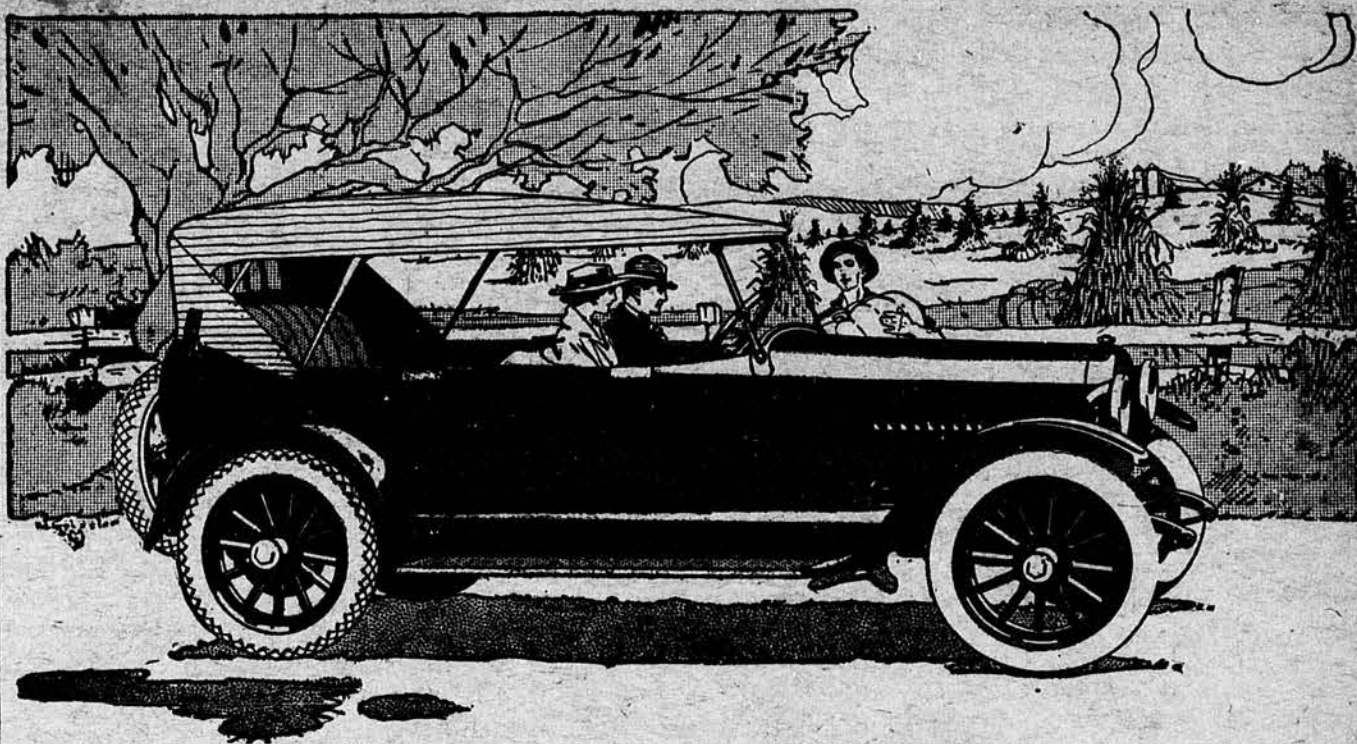
Here is a list of Farmers Bulletins that are of special importance at this time on Kansas farms. They can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 24. Meats: Composition and Cooking.
- 121. Beans and Peas as Food.
- 139. Emmer: Grain for Semi-arid Regions.
- 142. Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Feed.
- 163. Canned Fruits, Preserves and Jellies.
- 232. Okra: Its Culture and Uses.
- 236. Preparation of Vegetables for the Table.
- 237. Conveniences for the Farm Home.
- 258. Uses of Fruit as Food.
- 268. Potatoes and Other Root Crops as Food.
- 288. Food Value of Corn and Corn Products.
- 375. Care of Food in the Home.
- 381. Economical Use of Meat in the Home.
- 419. Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home.
- 424. Corn Cultivation.
- 487. Cheese: Economical Uses in the Diet.
- 526. Mutton and Its Value in the Diet.
- 536. Sugar and Its Value as Food.
- 539. Use of Corn, Kafir, and Cowpeas in the Home.
- 567. Cornmeal as a Food: Ways of Using It.
- 568. The Farm Kitchen as a Workshop.
- 573. Honey and Its Use in the Home.
- 712. School Lunches.
- 713. Food for Young Children.
- 721. Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Use.
- 807. Bread and Bread Making.
- 809. How to Select Foods. I. What the Body Needs.
- 817. How to Select Food. II. Cereal Foods.
- 827. How to Select Food. III. Protein.
- 841. Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home.

Save Sufficient Seed Corn

Special representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture are in the field in the corn-producing states of the Middle West to complete the campaign for the saving of a two-years' supply of seed corn from the present crop. Twenty emergency workers have been sent to Iowa by the extension department. Thirteen emergency men are in Indiana and corps of special workers will be assigned to every corn-producing state, co-operating with the state colleges and agents. The necessity of making absolutely certain at this time an ample seed corn supply both for next year and the year following is being urged as one of the most important agricultural duties in the corn belt.

When made into apple butter, even the ugly windfall has a glory of its own.



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

The True Meaning of Economy

Webster defines Economy as the "wise, careful administration of our affairs." Please note that word, **wise**. Also note that there is no reference to cheapness or frugality.

In this definition, you will find the proof that Webster was not merely a master of the English language, but a philosopher as well.

The cheap expenditures are never the wise ones. The near-wool clothing, the "marked down" shoes and the cut price harvesting machinery cost less to be sure—in the beginning.

But cheap clothing shrinks to boy's size in the first spring shower. The cheap shoes "wear out" after a few months of service and the cheap harvesting machinery fails you at the critical moments. So—in the long run—your cheap purchases become shockingly expensive.

And so it is with a motor car.

There are many cars that sell for less money than the Paige. We could readily build them ourselves if we considered that policy the best one. But we don't.

We firmly believe that Self-Respect, Comfort and Enduring Satisfaction have an actual market value. So we build those things into our product.

We take just a little more time—just a little more care in selecting materials—just a little more pride in our work. And the result is a real motor car—not a makeshift or compromise.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, the Paige "Six-39" is just the kind of car that **you** want. It costs \$1330 and it is worth every penny of the price.

If you are truly Economical—truly wise and careful—it will be the car of your choice.

Essex "Six-55" 7-passenger \$1775; Brooklands 4-passenger \$1795; Linwood "Six-39" 5-passenger \$1330; Glendale "Six-39" Chummy Roadster \$1330; Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger \$1330. All prices f. o. b. Detroit. No handsomer line of enclosed vehicles can be found on the market.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY
211 McKinstry Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for October 28th. Ezra's return from Babylon. Ezra 8:15-36.
Golden Text. The hand of our God is upon them that seek him, for good. Ezra 8:22.

Ezra's return from Babylon to Jerusalem occurred 58 years after the completion of the Temple. During this interval we have no direct information concerning the Jews in Palestine. Yet there were two branches, the returned exiles and those who still remained, from choice, in the surrounding provinces. While always under foreign rule they kept separate from the heathen. About this time the literary activities of Babylon were very intense and Ezra, a priestly scribe, diligently took up the work of a student and interpreter of the Jewish law.

Conditions at Jerusalem were not of the best. There had been so much opposition about the Temple building that the city itself had never been rebuilt. Great piles of rubbish arose in far stretching mounds. Without the commerce and finance of the traffic of Babylon the little community was going thru a great many hardships and disappointments.

Ezra, knowing all these things, decided to teach his people the meanings of the statutes of their laws. He, therefore, conceived the idea of taking a fresh band of zealously religious exiles back to Palestine on a mission of reform. He hoped that Jerusalem should once more be the spiritual Mecca of Judaism.

To carry out this purpose Ezra needed three things: permission from the king to go to Jerusalem, money and volunteers. When asked, the Persian king, Artaxerxes, readily granted permission for the journey and put the decree in writing. The money was supplied by the king, his counsellors and by gifts of the people. About 1700 men with their families volunteered and all met outside the city of Babylon on the banks of the Ahava River. This was not one of the

numerous canals about Babylon but a branch of the Euphrates. Here they encamped for three days.

The time was spent in fasting and prayer, for Ezra was ashamed to ask the king for a bodyguard of soldiers, and a four months' journey thru a country infested with wandering bands of Bedouin robbers and unfriendly nations was a very dangerous undertaking. But Ezra had told the king that God was with his people and he thought that to ask for a guard contradicted that statement and would bring disgrace on God's cause.

When he felt certain God would answer their prayers, he weighed out the treasure, which amounted to something like 2 million dollars, and divided it between 12 chief priests and 10 Levites. This method relieved Ezra of all possible scandal in regard to the treasure, for by weighing it out an accurate accounting could be made on reaching Jerusalem.

Four months after leaving Babylon, the band of reformers reached Jerusalem, having made a long detour to avoid the terrors of the desert. They had travelled about 900 miles and the average mileage for a caravan was 9 miles a day. Of course Sabbath traveling was out of the question. But the journey was without accident and every ounce of their treasure was found correct on their arrival.

As a reformer Ezra was a stern, rather intolerant man. But he brought the Book of the Law into prominence and reenforced the ritual of the Temple and the order of the priests. His greatest reform, altho the most pitiful was the abolishment of mixed marriages. This habit of the Hebrews of intermarrying with the surrounding heathen was ruining and degrading the nation and if allowed to go on it would have changed the whole course of Hebrew history. The only alternative was to cleanse the nation from this sin by divorce. The unlawful partners had to be put away and the suffering caused by this reform was not really Ezra's doing, but the fault of the people in allowing themselves to fall into such ways.

We must not think of Ezra as a narrow, bigoted man, for his course was a national necessity. Otherwise the relig-

ious value of the return from captivity would have been lost and the people so lowered by heathen ideas that the nation would never have been ready for the expected Messiah.

To Consider the Hogs

A meeting that will be of vital interest to all Kansas hog growers will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college, October 24, when the possible increase in hog production for this state will be considered. The division of extension and the department of animal husbandry will have charge of the meeting, which is called for 10 o'clock in the morning at the agricultural building.

Three-fourths of the world's exports of pork and pork products are sent from the United States in normal times, and the war has greatly increased this percentage. Notwithstanding this increased demand there was a decrease of 313,000 hogs in the United States between January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1917.

Feeding experiments with 126 pigs are now being conducted by the animal husbandry department of the college, and these will be used as demonstrations at the meeting. These experiments include the use of self-feeders in alfalfa pasture and in the dry lot; the feeding of corn, shorts and tankage; corn alone; corn and shorts; and corn, shorts and tankage with and without ash on alfalfa pasture. Brood sow experiments, for determining the effect of different rations on the litters, also have been conducted, and the results of these experiments will be given.

Some of the speakers on the program will be G. M. Rommel, chief of the division of animal husbandry of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. White of the Office of Hog Cholera Control, of the United States Department of Agriculture; J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner; members of the animal husbandry department of the college, and practical Kansas hog growers.

All Kansas hog breeders and feeders are cordially invited to have a part in and share the benefits of this meeting.

A Friend of Big Tractors

I notice many articles from owners of small tractors, but farmers with the "Big Fellows" are conspicuous by their silence. There is no question but that a small tractor has its place on the small farm, but for the real work I find my Aultman & Taylor 30-60 none too big, and sometimes could even use a little more power.

In preparing 800 acres of our wheat ground we pull an Emerson 21-disk engine plow, behind which we drag a 3-section harrow that leaves the ground in excellent condition to receive and retain moisture. When laying off a piece of land to plow, we fallow, about the same as with horses, only when the land is finished we go two rounds down every end to plow out what is left in turning. I average, with one assistant, about 40 acres a day, and we have gone as high as 52. We now are drilling wheat, pulling three 20-hole drills and would pull more if we had them, but with the three we drill 9 acres an hour.

Pulling a header and barge is no load, but in my opinion it beats horseflesh, as there is no stopping to rest a team, and your hours are limited only by your own endurance. We also are able to plow our ground in the fall for spring crops when the soil is in the best condition. In the spring we hitch on to two 40-disk harrows, and it is no job at all to keep ahead of the weeds. When planting time comes, about May 10 to 15 in this part of the country, we hitch to two 3-row listers, and at the rate of about 50 acres a day we list our crops in as fine a seedbed as is possible to find. After this it requires only about two applications of a drag harrow to make milo and sorghum or kafir, and this is done with teams.

In my estimation there is no power like the tractor. From my experience and observation I believe most men buy tractors too small and then overload them in order to do their work right and in as short a time as possible.

Satanta, Kan.

T. J. Chastain.

Fire is one of the kaiser's best allies. Every time you prevent a fire you are striking a blow at autocracy.

"Just Use a Match—"

THE COLEMAN QUICK-LITE



Here's the perfect light, a lamp which makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline, lighting with an ordinary match. No bother with the old style lighting torch—just hold a lighted match under the patent coil—in an instant you have a wonderful, steady, white light—more powerful than 20 common oil lamps, giving a large mellow cheerful glow, without flicker. Best reading lamp in the world. A miniature gas plant—

300 Candle Power

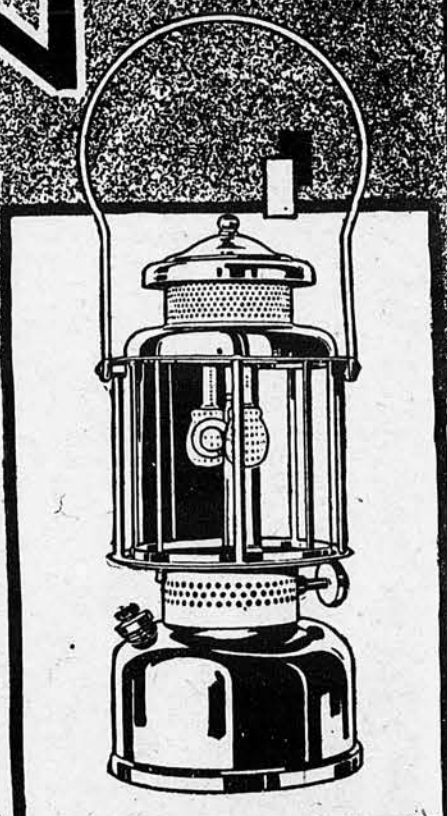
Costs a fraction of a cent per hour while burning. Much brighter than the brightest electric light, safer than the safest oil lamp, cheaper than candles.

The Coleman Quick-Lite is a beautiful lamp—beautiful in design, made of nickel-plated brass and handsomely finished. Provided with universal shade holder which fits any shade you prefer.

Absolutely Safe

In the "Quick-Lite" you have a lamp perfectly safe among all the family, old or young. Fuel can't spill—can't explode. No danger even if tipped over. Nothing to get out of order. No wicks to trim, no globes to wash. Absolute freedom from dirt, grease, smoke, smell or soot.

The wonderful success of the Coleman Quick-Lite has naturally induced imitation. But you need not take an imitation—if your dealer does not handle, write us direct and we will fill your order promptly.



Coleman Lamps and Lanterns were awarded the Gold Medal at San Francisco Panama Exposition. Every Coleman Quick-Lite Lamp and Lantern is guaranteed against any defect in material or workmanship for five years. With ordinary use the lamp or lantern will last a lifetime.

The Coleman Quick-Lite Lantern

With reflector—Operates on same principle as the Quick-Lite Lamp. More powerful than 20 ordinary oil lanterns, and only a tenth the cost of kerosene lighting. Gives most brilliant light of any lantern made. Nothing so good ever offered before for farm use or for where a dependable lantern is needed. Lights with a match. A "fool-proof" light. Can't be filled while burning. Can't spill, can't explode. Won't blow out in the wildest storm. You can light it right out in the wind. Roll it over in straw—no danger. Strongly built of heavy nickel-plated brass, durably finished. Weight only 3½ pounds. Mica globe. Carries, hangs or stands anywhere. Guaranteed five years. Will last a lifetime.

Hundreds of dealers sell the Coleman Quick-Lites. If yours can't supply you write direct for Catalog No. 12. We will give your order immediate attention.

COLEMAN LAMP CO.

Wichita, St. Paul, Toledo, Dallas, Chicago.

Dealers

We want live dealers in every town to handle Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns. Ask for Catalog No. 12.

Why Organize?

Why should farmers organize? The reasons for organization are summarized in the following words of A. J. Meyer, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Missouri. They point out clearly and concisely the aims which communities should have when organization is attempted.

"All men grow in vision and capacity to accomplish worth-while things under the stimulus of close association and interchange of ideas with their fellow men. The farmer is no exception to this rule. So in those communities where farm folks are organized, or where they associate closely and sympathetically we find the best roads, superior schools, active rural churches, more young people on the farm, less tenantry and a more wholesome rural life in its every detail.

"From an economic standpoint the importance of organization among farm people lies in the fact that it tends to bring all the agricultural practices of a community up to the standard of the best practices of the individual. It has a levelling influence, but fortunately, the levelling is accomplished never by reducing the proficiency of the best farmers, but always by raising the standard of the less efficient. Organization is a mighty factor in bringing about maximum efficiency. It makes for the permanency of our American agriculture.

"The ends of democracy are just a little better served when the people of the rural communities are able to make their influence felt in deciding the great public questions of the day. In a republic where 50 per cent of the population is rural, the farmer is entitled to considerable say in matters of state and national concern. Thru organization he will make himself heard, and the nation will be better for it."

Briefly, according to Mr. Meyer, organization increases the efficiency of farmers in farm practice. It establishes social, educational and religious standards which will make the country a more desirable place in which to live. It secures proper recognition in municipal, state and national affairs affecting the interest of farmers. It establishes relations with the business world which will enable farmers to secure maximum returns for their time, labor and investment.

There can be no legitimate reasons or arguments against organizations that have these purposes in view.

Analyses of Commercial Fertilizers

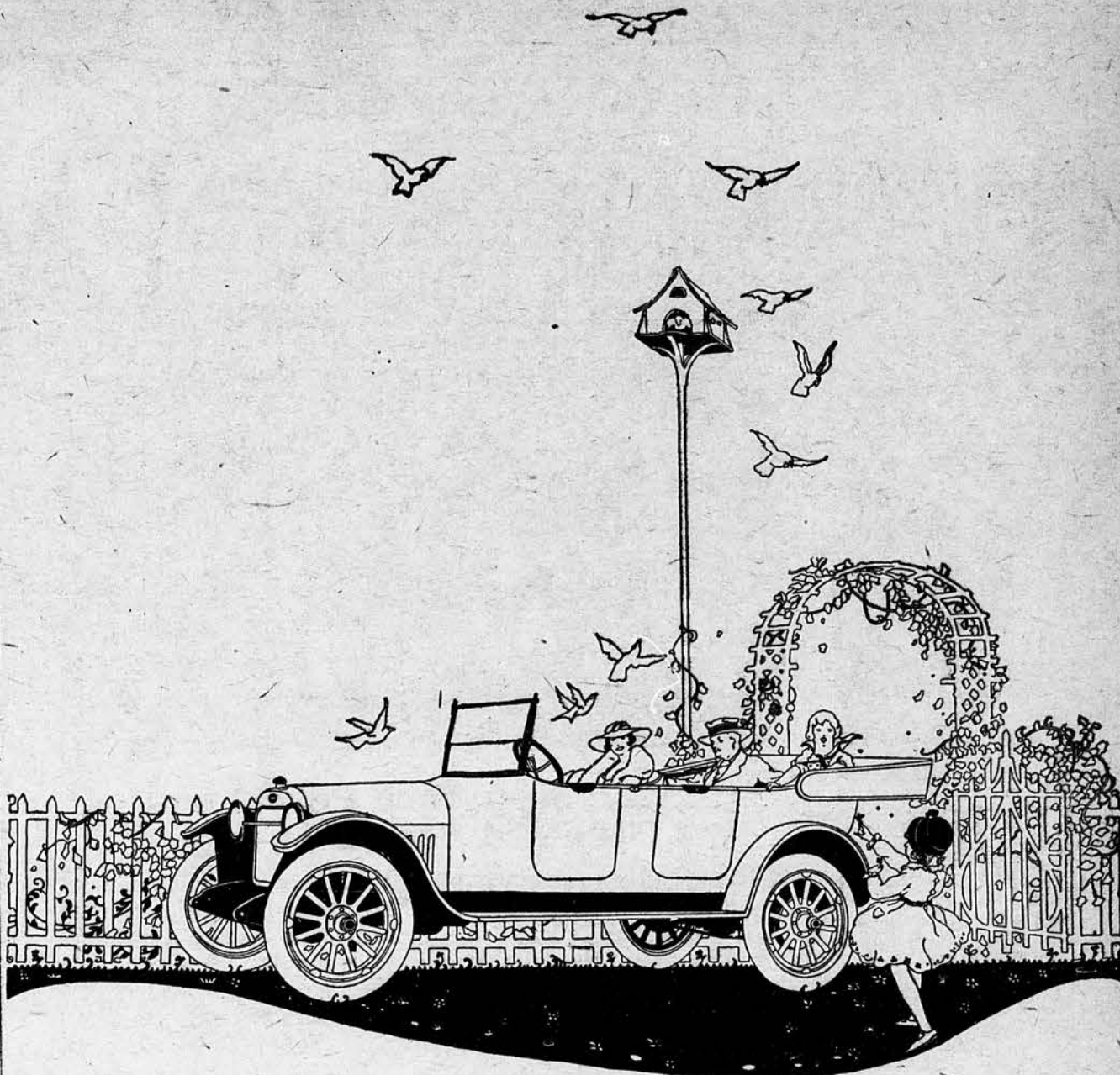
The amount of plant food is all important in purchasing fertilizers. When a farmer buys a ton of an average commercial fertilizer he buys in reality only about 300 pounds of the actual plant food elements. These elements are necessarily in combination with other elements. For this reason a fertilizer can never contain 100 per cent of plant food elements. If he buys a cheap or low grade fertilizer he gets less than this amount. If he buys a high grade fertilizer he may receive as much as 600 pounds. The cost of sacking, hauling and freighting is the same. Therefore, it is evident that the manufacturer can sell the plant food in a high grade fertilizer cheaper a pound than he can the plant food in a low grade fertilizer. In other words the higher the grade the cheaper can the plant food be bought. Farmers are advised therefore to purchase only high grade fertilizers, that is, those containing high percentages of the elements which it is desired to purchase. This would mean, for example, the purchase of 16 per cent acid phosphate, rather than a 10 or 12 per cent grade. Farmers need to study the fertilizer requirements of their soils before purchasing fertilizers.

Inspect Your Flues

Every chimney and flue in Kansas should be inspected carefully before fires are started. Carelessness now may cost lives later. Defective flues caused 353 fires in Kansas last year. No other known cause produced as many fires or resulted in a greater loss.

The Mean Things.

The young husband had determined that their life should not be wrecked. "It takes two to make a quarrel, so I shall just keep quiet." "Yes," answered she, "that's always the way with you contemptible men; shut up and then sit around thinking all kinds of mean things."



WE BUILT THIS CAR FOR YOU

WE take it that the average sensible American buys his motor car to use—for himself and his family to enjoy, at a cost within reason.

We have built this new Oakland Sensible Six to this idea, and we believe it more faithfully expresses it than any other car on the market.

It is not a racing car, in the sense that comfort is sacrificed to speed, nor is it a show car, in the sense that efficiency is sacrificed to size.

It is simply a very well-made, competent and comfortable automobile—a *sensible car*.

The overhead-valve motor in this new Oakland is

simple and compact; it delivers at 2600 r.p.m., 44 horsepower, or one full working horsepower for every 48 pounds of car weight.

It is exceedingly economical of fuel, and because of its light weight the car is exceptionally easy on tires.

The body of the car is very roomy and of exceptionally solid construction; it is swung on specially graded springs of great comfort, and is upholstered in genuine leather.

We know that the present market cannot equal Oakland value except at a considerable advance in cost.

Oakland Motor Car Company
PONTIAC, MICH.

The light weight and even power of the Oakland Sensible Six makes it extremely easy on tires

Touring Car . . .	\$990
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OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX



Get Hens Ready for Winter Laying

Put them in top-notch condition, now in the Fall, and you'll get big returns in the egg basket later on.



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A

Will Start Your Pullets and Moulded Hens to Laying

The moulting season is on. It's the most trying time of all the year for poultry. You know it takes a good deal of extra strength to grow all those new feathers. Pan-a-ce-a is a great help to your moulting hens because it enriches the blood, gives better appetite, aids the digestion, which gives them the extra strength required to force out the old quills and grow the new feathers.

Then, when the moult is over, you want your hens to start in promptly to laying again. Don't forget that they have been through something nearly like a long spell of sickness. Feed Pan-a-ce-a to restore their good feeling, to make them strong and healthy, to live up the dormant egg organs and put them in real egg-laying trim. Pan-a-ce-a will do all these things for your poultry.

There is a dealer in your town that will supply you with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a for your flock. It's to help your poultry through the moult—it's to start your pullets and moulded hens to laying, otherwise he will refund your money. Packages, 25c, 60c and \$1.25. 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. drum, \$9.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC
Keeps Hogs Healthy. Drives Out the Worms.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Free To You

Girls this is absolutely the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. It is just a fraction smaller than a half dollar, and for neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. The case is made of pure nickel and will never wear out or tarnish. Stem wind and stem set. Genuine 10 ligne, Swiss cylinder movement that will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Of course you can only get a slight idea of its real beauty and value by this picture, but it is the cutest little watch you ever saw, and one that any lady or girl would be mighty proud to wear.



Don't
pass up this
opportunity!

Send No Money

I am going to give away thousands of these fine wrist watches FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first in your locality to have one—just send me your name and address and I will send you postpaid, 16 packages of high-grade Patriotic-Post Cards to give away FREE on my big, liberal 25c offer. A couple of hours easy work among your closest friends brings this fine wrist watch to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Write me TODAY. A post card will do—just say, send me the post cards I want to earn a fine wrist watch.

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Cook Book Free

Most cook books are more or less extravagant or impractical. Here is a cook book that is different. It contains 1,000 proved, tested, practical, prize-winning recipes—all calling for only such ingredients as nearly every housekeeper has on her shelves. Included in this book are recipes for 39 salads, 32 fruit and egg desserts, 78 cakes, 68 pies and puddings, accurate rules and measurements, ways of canning and preserving—1,000 valuable recipes in all. One of the greatest collections ever published in one book.

We will send this book free and postpaid to all who send only 30 cents to pay for a year's subscription to the Household, a big story and family magazine. Address

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When writing to advertisers be sure to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Better Care for Hogs

Hogs need good care, especially during the present time of high prices. This will help to protect them from cholera. The great danger to hogs getting the cholera is because they are allowed to get weak, full of worms and in a general unhealthy condition, and thus they are in a condition to take cholera.

A large feeder was explaining his experience to me recently. His hogs got sick, and he immediately vaccinated, supposing them to have the cholera, but they continued to die. When he had lost half of his herd, or 90 head out of 180, he made a postmortem examination. This revealed that his hogs were dying from worms.

The only sure protection against hog cholera is to vaccinate your hogs when they are healthy. The next is to keep them healthy—by this I mean to keep them free from worms, keep the stomach sweet, keep the blood thin and pure and follow the old sign—keep a curl in the pig's tail. This is a sign that your pigs are healthy. Healthy hogs do not take diseases so readily as an unhealthy hog. Hog cholera is a secondary disease; if your hogs are healthy and free from disease they will not contract cholera easily.

Do not guess about your hogs; make sure you know.

If your hogs get off feed don't wait a week to find out the trouble and remove the cause. Do it at once.

Keep your hogs free from worms and lice.

If your hogs are sick from causes other than cholera don't vaccinate until you have removed the cause of the sickness and put your hogs in condition to withstand the treatment.

Keep your sheds, pens, and especially the feeding place clean. Disinfect once a week.

Feed a balanced ration. Improper feeding kills almost as many hogs as cholera. Watch the new corn feeding—go slow with it.

E. L. Blanton.
Topeka, Kan.

Idle Brood Animals

More than usual care must be taken to avoid carrying idle brood animals during the winter. The first thing is to make sure that all the cows, ewes, mares and sows are good breeders and that they are bred. Under normal conditions it costs \$25 to \$35 to keep a beef cow for a year, and with the present prices of feed and labor it will cost at least one-half more, so if she goes thru the winter barren there will be a loss of at least \$20 to charge up against her. If any cow's breeding record is questionable she ought to be fattened and sold soon. The good mare that must stand around the stable idle during most of the winter months should be bred to foal next fall. It may lessen her working ability somewhat during the late summer of 1918, but not nearly in proportion to the high priced corn and hay required to carry her thru the winter idle and unproductive.

The ewes should be in better than common condition for the breeding season. Better tag them. And it will be an excellent thing to give them a little corn and oats, even if they are high in price. The grain will stimulate the ewes and make the best possible guarantee against barrenness, saving far more feed in the end than the small amount required to insure pregnancy. Continue feeding a small grain allowance thruout the mating period. High priced corn makes it necessary for the sow to produce two litters of pigs every year. Wean the fall pigs when they are 8 or 9 weeks old.

After the sows have dried up feed them heavily on corn for a few days and they will soon come in heat. Mate every one individually at the first heat period, and watch carefully to detect any that do not settle. These are only a few suggestive things that need attention to reduce the large annual loss from carrying idle brood animals on the farm. Just a little more thoughtful care and attention will make sure that every brood animal starts the winter season pregnant, which is a potent factor in making profit or loss in keeping livestock. Such extra care will not only fortify you against economic loss, but also will help to produce the food necessary to win the war.—Ohio Farmer.

Father—Tommy, go out to the barn and hitch the horse to the old wagon.

Son—Why not the new wagon, father?

Father—Wear out the old first, is my motto, son.

Son—Well, then, father, you go and hitch up the horse.

Hunting the Wild Bees

Many young swarms of bees left their owners last summer and took to the woods to select a new home in some hollow tree. Their object probably was to save their honey as they realized that there was a great demand for all food products, especially good honey. We lost some, this summer and many swarms have been seen passing around hunting new homes. It seems to me that we should try to bring back all of these swarms, if possible, and let them help furnish food for the world. It is a very interesting, pleasant and profitable thing to hunt these wild bees. For those who wish to make a start with bees, there is no better way than to seek for them in the forests.

October is the best time of the year in which to find bees. As soon as the early frosts have killed many flowers the bees feel that their source of honey has been cut off. The weather being still warm, the bees are restless and active and are roaming far and near to secure more food for winter use. It is during this period that we can much easier find them.

Select a bright, warm day, take a few matches, a little wax, some liquid honey, an ax and a small box which is bee-tight. Then go near the forest in which you expect to find wild bees. Strike some matches and melt some of the wax; this will produce an odor. Very soon you will see some bees hovering around. Pour a small amount of honey in the box, then watch the bees. After filling themselves with honey they will take wing and circle around a few times and then make a direct line for their home. As soon as they unload they will come back bringing with them many other bees from the same home. After you have watched several of them go home and you get the direction well in mind, then shut up some of the bees in your box and take them a few hundred yards to the right or left, then let them out. They will fly around a few times and take a direct line for their home. Get this line in mind, follow up the last line to a point where it intersects the first and then you will find a tree with hollows suitable for a bee home. Watch carefully and you can see the bees going in and out of the hollow, and then mark the tree with the axe. You had better wait until winter before trying to bring them home. Before cutting the tree you should close the hole in order to keep the bees from flying out when the tree is being cut down. In cutting the tree, great care should be taken so that it will fall on a level place and not against other trees.

Once a tree is on the ground the location of the swarm may be determined by sounding with the axe. Saw the log a foot or two above and below the cavity and haul to your home. Place the log in the same position as it was in the tree form, that is, perpendicularly with the same end upward. I helped a neighbor to cut a tree last summer. The hollow was about a foot in diameter, and 8 feet was filled with combs and bees.

If you wish to transfer them to a new hive, you had better wait a few months. In the spring when most fruits are in bloom is the best time to transfer them. This may be done by either splitting the log and moving the combs and bees into a new hive or you may drive them out of the old home by smoking and drumming and pass them into the new hive.—Farmers Guide.

Gouging Has Got to Stop

Governors of the states are alive to the cry of the people for relief, and one of them, Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas, puts the case straightly enough when he says, in response to an appeal made to him for relief from the gouging of food and fuel robbers, that the dawdling of Congress on the food control bill resulted in vast injury, but that while:

"We must expect and do expect to make sacrifices and to pay to the bitter end, this very fact that so many billions of dollars will be exacted from us by the cruel necessities of war is all the more reason why not 1 cent of tribute should go to the human vampires who would suck the life blood of the nation. Speculation, manipulation and profiteering must stop."

Our own governor in Michigan is trying to put some of his own indefatigable energy into the move for better conditions, and is unquestionably prepared to go far to rout the common enemy.—Saginaw, Mich., News.

Fly a flag on the farm and teach the children what it stands for.



En-ar-co Products

- En-ar-co National Motor Oil
- En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline
- En-ar-co National Light Oil
- En-ar-co Black Beauty Axle Grease

Give the Farm the Profitable Efficiency of a Modern Factory

The farm of today has an importance equal to that of great factories. And in serving the nation's needs, both produce a profit in ratio to the efficiency of each separate unit.

Machinery represents a heavy investment. Its continued operation requires additional money. If either farm or factory is to be successful, this invested capital must produce dividends.

Reduced operation costs, lower depreciation and increased output are the things that count big when profits are figured.

There is where En-ar-co Products meet the most exacting farm requirements—your individual needs.

What En-ar-co Products Will Do for You

They give your machines longer life and greater operating power. That means less expense and greater income. It means profits!

En-ar-co National Motor Oil

Proved highest quality by long years of practical tests and use under varied conditions. Lubricates perfectly with least carbonization. Will give perfect satisfaction in any make of tractor, automobile, motorcycle or gas engine. Try it.

En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline

A pure, dry, homogeneous gasoline that produces the power you have a right to expect. Always uniform in quality. Insures continuous power—a silent, flexible power that means more mileage per dollar for auto or tractor—more productive energy for gas engines.

En-ar-co National Light Oil

It gives your home a cheerful, clear light. No odor, charred wick or black chimney. It produces a steady, even heat for oil heaters and cook stoves. It maintains uniform heat in incubators and brooders, insuring the hatching of every fertile egg and nature-heat for the chick. National Light Oil is the most economical fuel for kerosene powered tractors.

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I own.....automobile or tractor and inclose two 2-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping points in this state and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about.....

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Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today

NOTE—This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.

Driver Agents Wanted

Drive and demonstrate the Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales. My agents are making money. Shipments are prompt. Bush Cars guaranteed or money back. 1918 models ready. Write at once for my 48-page catalog and all particulars. Address J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. 100, BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois

Seven Inch Stock Knife Free



Two Big Blades

PREMIUM No. 95

This is a knife that should find favor with every farmer and stockman. It is almost 7 inches long when open and 3 1/4 inches when closed. Has two blades warranted to contain the best quality crucible steel and manufactured by skilled workmen. Special care being taken in hardening and tempering blades. The knife has stag handles, full brass lined, German silver double bolsters. It is one of the best knives we have ever offered.

HOW TO GET THIS KNIFE FREE: We will send this knife free and postpaid to all who send us \$1.25 to pay for a year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. M-95, Topeka, Kansas

This Beautiful Set Ring Free

Warranted genuine gold filled—will wear for years. Most valuable ring ever offered on such easy terms. Set with two tm. Rubies and two Brillants, latest style and most substantial mounting. A ring that is sure to please. Be sure to say what size.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send this ring free and prepaid to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to the Household at 25 cents each. Show this copy of our paper to your friends. They will gladly give you their subscription when they see a copy.

THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. SR-7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

"The Midnight Marriage"



The greatest love story ever written; a fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes. To quickly introduce our popular monthly magazine, the Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages of short stories, serials and special departments we will send this book free for 2 one-year subscriptions at 25c each.

The Household, Dept. MM-16, Topeka, Kan.

\$100.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins a prize. It is not hard, either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word, as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use up all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as twelve words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many words.

OUR OFFER We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "everybody wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this contest club and share in the \$100.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the contest we will give \$50.00 in gold; to the second highest \$20.00 in gold; to the third highest \$15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$10.00 in gold, and to the fifth \$5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE: Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful Genuine Gold Filled Signet Ring, guaranteed for 5 years free and engraved with their initial on it. Anyone may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS A PRIZE. If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each trying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$100.00. Send your list of words TODAY.

CAPPER CONTEST CLUB, 421 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

A N O E O Y R S
T F L M I M R A
O O A I N M T O
M O F I A E B L
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G N O S A A O T
T A A C R B O Y
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FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. IT GIVES RESULTS.

Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS, BOTH COMBS. EARL GRIMES, Minneapolis, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EXTRA FINE. Mrs. Pearl White, Uniontown, Kan.

LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. \$2 to \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. \$2.00. Mrs. Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. \$1 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each. Mabel Crosson, Ben Allen, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50. Egg type. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

DUCKS ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—BREEDING AND exhibition stock for sale. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, SINGLE and Rose Combs. \$2.00. Mrs. Chas. Simon, Mont Ida, Kan.

GESE ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS cheap. If taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, pullets and yearling hens. Good stock. Mrs. Pete Dick, Meade, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN. Cockerels. Two dollars each. Edward E. Jones, Wymore, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 3 months old \$1.50; yearling cockerels \$5.00. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

HAVE SOME FINE WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels and pullets for sale. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kan. Box 66 B.

200 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, BEST of breeding and colors. Special price \$5.00 each. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

NICELY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, from pure bred stock with 200 to 250 egg records. M. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

FOR SALE—BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, five hens and cock bird, good vigor, color and type, one dollar each. Cedar Grove Farms, Lansing, Kansas.

FOR SALE, BEST PURE BRED S. C. White Orpington cockerels. (Kellerstrass strain.) \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Mrs. E. H. Ludwig, Bendena, Kan.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH HENS, pullets, cockerels, \$6.00 trio, while they last. Order direct from this ad. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kansas.

BREEDERS CHEAP ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, eggs, incubators, brooders, catalogue free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

300 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS and pullets excellent quality, bred from special matings for both standard males and females. My recent winning at the American Royal includes five firsts and color specials on male and females. That's the quality you want. Prices very reasonable. I ship on approval. If not satisfactory return at my expense. J. M. Taylor, McCune, Kansas.

More Poultry Business From The Farmers Mail and Breeze than All Other Papers Used.

"The advertisement that I had in the Farmers Mail and Breeze brought me more inquiries about my fine Barred and White Plymouth Rocks than all the rest of the papers that I had ads in, including some of the leading poultry journals. I have the finest lot of poultry this year that I ever had."—H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan., Sept. 29, 1917.

POULTRY WANTED.

WILL PAY 20C OR BETTER NO. 1 HENS, Springs, Turkeys, Eggs 35c. Guineas dozen \$4. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. PROFITABLE EASY MARKETING. COOPS and cases loaned free. Daily remittances. Poultry and eggs wanted. The Copes, Topeka.

LIVESTOCK.

REG. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP AND R. C. B. Leghorn chickens. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

CHOICE ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. Ready for service. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY COW. FINE BREEDING. Fresh soon. Mark Nichols, Nortonville, Kan.

GOOD OLD HORSE TO EXCHANGE FOR hay, oats or corn. W. Warren, 1149 Lincoln, Topeka.

FOR SALE, SHORTHORN CALVES, BOTH sexes, 6 to 12 mo. C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE—ROADSTER STALLION. Registered. Also two suckling colts. Mrs. E. A. Burge, Mound City, Kansas.

DOYLE SPRING SHORTHORN BULLS. Twelve to fifteen months old. Sired by Orange Marshall and Star Goods. Doyle Spring Stock Farm, Peabody, Kan.

LIVESTOCK.

RED POLLED HEIFERS, BERKSHIRE pigs. Victor Farm, Lawrence, Neb.

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD LOAD WEANER mules. Want to sell quick. Jno. Evans, Asherville, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK—EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED. Duroc brood sow with thrifty litter of 6 sow and 5 boar pigs. Pedigrees with pigs. \$120.00. Black four year old Standard bred trotting mare, sound. \$165.00. J. A. Martin, Mound City, Kansas.

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.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WANT SUDAN GRASS SEED, SWEET CLOVER, cane, alfalfa and mill seed of all kinds. What have you? The O'Bannon Co., Seedsmen, Claremore, Okla.

SWEET CLOVER WANTED. THE GENUINE white bloom variety. Mail sample stating quantity and price. The L. C. Adam Mer. Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

WE ARE BUYERS OF FIELD SEEDS—Clover, English blue grass, cane, millet, kaffir, also pop corn. Write and send samples. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED. HOME GROWN, NON-irrigated, alfalfa seed, good germination. Six to nine dollars bushel. Sacks 30c. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

FARMER TO CONSUMER. CHOICE EARLY Ohio potatoes non-irrigated. \$1.75 per 100 lbs. sacked. F. O. B. Colorado Springs. Pinto Beans \$11.25 per 100 lb. F. O. B. Colorado Springs. W. H. Townley, Rush, Colorado.

I AM NOW OFFERING MY 1917 CROP OF pure Kharkov wheat direct to farmers in lots of ten bushels or more F. O. B. Rusk, Okla., at \$2.65 per bushel. My wheat averaged 30 bushels per acre on 140 acres and tests 60 to 62 pounds. F. E. Miller, Fairview, Okla.

LANDS.

FOR TRADE—80 ACRES, WANT LARGE gas tractor. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

\$7200 BUYS 240 ACRES WHEAT LAND, Phillips county; 1/4 cash. Themanson, Wathena.

BIG RANCH BARGAIN SOUTHWEST Kansas. Write Owner, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

LAND, DAIRY COWS, BEEF CATTLE, hogs, small investment handles all. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

HOMESTEAD IN MONTANA 16,000,000 acres vacant. Circulars free. Homestead Bureau of Montana, Box 845, Butte, Mont.

"HOWDY FOLKS!" 80 ACRES SMOOTH land; 76 cultivation; well improved, near town; \$2,000. Many others. Scott, Mountain View, Mo.

FINE FARM, 320 ACRES, GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, two-thirds valley land. Alfalfa, blue grass and other crops. Wife in poor health. Must sell. Address owner, F. E. Bishop, Parsons, Kan.

BEAT HIGH COST OF LIVING ON WELL improved 40 acres. Near good market and schools. Or a big 11 roomed house, 12 lots, or 7 roomed, 5 lots adjoining school block. Snap. Address M. M. Dick, Meade, Kan.

LAND FOR GROCERY STOCK, HALF SECTION mostly fine bottom land. Creek with running water, some timber school at corner, four and six miles good towns. Equity \$5,700. Want stock to match. M. W. Peterson, Jetmore, Kansas.

LOOK HERE. \$10,000 BUYS THIS FINE farm, good house, barn, granaries, sheds, silo, hen house, cellar, cistern, well, windmill, spring; 120 in cult., 4 miles county seat. Also fine 80 with \$2,500 worth of imp., only \$6,000. List free. O. K. Realty Co., Newkirk, Okla.

LANDS AT FAIR VALUE ASSURED BY Chamber of Commerce. New plans to settle and develop the most fertile lands of South Texas, immediately adjacent fine market. Farming and dairying demonstration under our direction. Only approved lands offered for sale. If you want to own a farm write for booklet K. Agricultural Dept., Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence; Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements, or ready made farms. Loan of live stock; Taxes average under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property, or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones; Excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allan Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Ry., 14 Ninth-av., Calgary, Alberta.

FARMS WANTED.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

STOCK HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS, also store building 65x80 feet with basement and ware room 25x150 feet. Will trade for Eastern Kansas land. Geo. W. Fleischer, Hoyt, Kan.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM- prent 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 Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOOD ST. BERNARDS. Pups, male, \$10. John Theiner, Hooker, Okla.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIES. SIX weeks \$5. Six months \$10. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

WANTED—A SCOTCH COLLIE, THOR- oughly broke on all live stock. John Peterka, Cuba, Kansas.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT, watch, pet, stay home little dog. Price list 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

WANTED—A-1 COON, SKUNK AND opossum hound. Must be good. What have you? FBC, care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE.

BALE TIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

REFINISHING OUTFIT FOR AUTOS, \$3.00. Ralph Berry, Elk City, Kan.

NEW EDISON DISC PHONOGRAPH FOR sale. Ralph Berry, Elk City, Kan.

HONEY—BULK COMB. TWO 58-LB. CANS \$16.00. One can \$8.25. R. A. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR SALE, ONE NEARLY SANDWICH 4 hole corn sheller and 7 horse engine, a bargain. Jno. E. Hoeglund, Hesston, Kan.

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.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE DIRECT FROM mill to you. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

LUMBER, POSTS, MILLWORK, WHOLE- sale prices. Inspect before paying. Buy now. Prices advance December 1st. Quick, freight prepaid estimates on your carpenter's bill of material. Price-lists, catalogue free. Keystone Lumber Company, Tacoma, Washington.

AGENTS.

AGENTS: A ONE CENT POST CARD WILL put you in touch with an \$50 a week proposition selling Aluminum Utensils and Specialties direct to the consumer. Don't let one cent stand between you and prosperity. Div. B. H. P., American Aluminum Mfg. Co., Lemont, Ill.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. I HAVE GOOD openings for men in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Texas and other western states. Will pay a salary of \$25.00, or more, per week to men who can make good. One bank and two business references required. This work is just starting in the Western States so write today and get choice of territory. Address C. A. Nudson, 635 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED BY R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE, HEDGE POSTS, CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

WANTED TO BUY: HEDGE POSTS CAR-load lots. P. care M. & B. Topeka.

TRADE FOR FORD, REGISTERED STAL- lion, 16 hands, weight 1200. W. Brashear, Cedarvale, Kan.

WANT TO RENT—DAIRY FARM, NORTH- eastern Kansas. Reference furnished. Box 93, Route 4, Iola, Kansas.

WANTED, STEAM BOILER ABOUT 10 H. P. Must be in good shape. For cash. Return Blue Type preferred. Box 239, Miltonvale, Kansas.

FOR CASH RENT, MARCH 1, 1918, 340 acre farm in Wabaunsee Co., Kansas. 12 room house, farm buildings. Mrs. R. C. Obrecht, Route 28, Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE. THE great business Training School of the great Southwest. For free catalog address C. T. Smith, 1012 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

COLORADO NEEDS 10,000 GENERAL farmers, dairymen, stock, poultry and hog raisers; good markets, fine climate, schools, churches, agricultural and industrial map free. Write State Board of Immigration, 21 Capitol Bldg., Denver, Colo.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—Men and women. \$65 to \$150 a month. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. H. 51 Rochester, N. Y.

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.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the great- est farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

TRACTORS ON THE FARM ARE BETTER understood by reading The Farm Tractor, the oldest and only magazine devoted to farm tractors. Know how to operate your tractor. Be posted before you buy. Our Fireside Course of Instruction teaches you all. Special trouble page for tractor operators is worth price of mechanical course. One year \$1, two years \$1.75, three years \$2.50. Subscribe now. The Farm Tractor, 115 E. 31st St., Kansas City, Mo.

Rain is Needed for Wheat

Reports from various counties in Kansas indicate that most of the wheat is in the ground and that a good rain is needed. Heavy frosts are reported in every county. Thruout the state there is a scarcity of butter, eggs and hogs.

Washington County—A cold wind from the north October 11 was followed by an unusually cold wave. Quite a bit of wheat to be sown, but the ground is very dry. Flour \$3.10.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsey, Oct. 12.

Pawnee County—We are having very cool weather, with a frost several nights. Late corn and all feed was killed. Most of the wheat is in the ground. A good rain is needed. Pastures are getting short and some farmers have begun stock feeding. A few farmers are filling silos. Hogs are scarce and high. Butter and eggs are not plentiful. There will be some alfalfa seed to sell.—C. E. Chesterman, Oct. 13.

Brown County—Our first killing frost occurred October 6. Seed corn will be scarce another year. Wheat is up and looks fine. Considerable corn has been cut and a large amount of wheat sown. Wheat \$2; new corn \$1.10; cream 45c; eggs 39c; hogs \$17.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, Oct. 9.

Johnson County—Several heavy frosts and two freezes since October 6 have dried up the corn quite rapidly. Lots of fodder is in the shock and silo filling is ended. The new wheat fields are nearly cleaned up and look very encouraging. Apples and pear crop nearly gathered; apples scarce in some localities. Weather is fine to finish fall work. New corn is being fed.—L. E. Douglas, Oct. 13.

Marion County—Weather is dry and cool with two light frosts which slightly damaged gardens and some late kafir. Corn was matured before the frost came. Wheat seeding is almost finished, but ground is too dry for the seed to come up well. Many silos being filled.—Jac. H. Dyck, Oct. 12.

Chautauque County—Weather is ideal, but roads are very dry and dusty. Farmers busy taking care of late crops. Not many fat cattle or hogs in the county. Stock is selling for good prices.—H. B. Fairley, Oct. 12.

Leavenworth County—Wheat is coming up with a good stand. Most of the corn matured before frost. Apples are a good crop and sell at \$1 a bushel. Everybody is busy and farm help scarce.—Geo. S. Marshall, Oct. 11.

Lane County—Heavy frost October 7. Wheat sowing is well along, but the ground is quite dry. Farmers busy putting up feed and heading feterita and cane. Quite a number of stock being shipped out. Cream 43c; eggs 35c; hens 15c; butter 35c.—F. W. Perrigo, Oct. 12.

Nemaha County—The frost October 6 did not damage the corn. Wheat seeding is finished and there is a big acreage planted. Farm hands scarce and many farmers cannot get help enough to gather their corn.—C. W. Ridgway, Oct. 10.

Coffey County—Weather dry and cool. A heavy frost has dried the corn and kafir considerably. Threshing finished and silos being filled. Some prairie hay still being put up. Farmers busy cutting feed and drilling wheat. A large number of fat cattle has been shipped out of the county and a good many thin yearlings shipped back.—A. T. Stewart, Oct. 13.

Stafford County—A heavy frost October 6 took the green out of most of the corn and feed crops that were standing. Most of the wheat has been sown and early planting is up-looking fine. Corn husking will keep us busy if we have a few more freezes soon.—S. E. Veatch, Oct. 13.

Ottawa County—Wheat nearly all sown and part of the fields are up, but the balance will not sprout until it rains. Soil is very dry and needs moisture badly. Corn is a light crop and not ready to gather, but heavy freezes are ripening it rapidly. Farmers have begun rough feeding their stock for winter.—W. S. Wakefield, Oct. 13.

Marshall County—A killing frost October 8 caught gardens and late corn and kafir. Luckily there is very little late corn and the main crop was out of danger. Very few alfalfa fields furnished a fourth cutting. Farmers busy getting things in good condition for winter. Millet threshing started. A few more silos to fill. Wheat is doing fine and has plenty of moisture. Wheat \$2.05; oats 54c; shorts \$2.80; bran \$1.80; flour \$3; cream 45c; butter 50c; eggs 34c.—C. A. Kjelberg, Oct. 15.

Country Needs It.

A visitor at the capitol was accompanied by his small son. The little boy watched from the gallery when the house came to order.

"Why did the minister pray for all those men, papa?" he questioned.

"He didn't. He looked 'em over, and prayed for the country," was the answer.

PATENTS.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY should write for new "List of Needed Inventions." Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN A Patent, list of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN, TO SELL TO MERCHANTS. Good proposition. Big pay. Valley Exchange, Iola, Kansas.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO WORK STOCK and grain ranch. Will give long lease. Box 57, Tuttle, Colo.

WANTED MARRIED MAN WITH SMALL family for farm work. Work year around. N. E. Copeland, Oakland, Kan.

WANTED: BY NOVEMBER 1ST, A MARRIED man that has family to help, take charge of dairy with thirty cows and herd of hogs. Sixty dollars per month and house. Steady job for man who is willing to work. The Garden City Sugar and Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued or changed and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrolyzed.

FOR CHEAP WHEAT LAND SEE

J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

1560 ACRE RANCH, fine imps. Easy terms. \$15 a. Owner, Box 24, Richfield, Kan.

160 A. S. W. of Copeland, sown to wheat, 1/2 goes. Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.

320 A. IMP. stock and dairy farm—120 cult. 2 mi. out. \$45 a. S.L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

55 A. WELL IMP. 3 mi. town. 35 cult., bal. pasture. \$2500. Wm. Robbins, Thayer, Kan.

4 SQUARE SECTIONS, 1st class wheat lands. Can divide. Parker Land Co., Satanta, Kan.

RELINQUISHMENT: 160 a. imp. Close in. Write for price. M. R. Stewart, Wilburton, Kan.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands. \$25 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

320 ACRES, IMPROVED, 3 miles town. 160 a. cult., bal. pasture, all tillable. \$27.50 per acre. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

GOOD WHEAT SECTION: well located; will split; some in cultivation. \$25 per acre. Good terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

RANCH SNAP. 1120 a. improved; 2 running streams. Good farm land on part. Price \$10. Other snaps. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

IMPROVED farms and stock ranches, \$10 and up. Choice unimproved lands at \$7. Write for particulars. Burton & Son, Syracuse, Kan.

LYON COUNTY combined stock, dairy, grain, alfalfa farms are sure winners. Several good bargains. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

320 ACRES WHEAT LAND. 80 a. cult. 4 mi. Elkhart. \$25 a. Some good ranches. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kansas.

RANCH, 1200 A., 1 mile out, improved. 300 bottom in alfalfa. \$20, easy terms. No trade. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 275 in wheat, 1/2 goes. 2 mi. town. \$40 acre. National Land Company, Liberal, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY hay, pasture and improved farm land from \$30 to \$75 an acre. Write me what you want. C. N. Phillips, Gridley, Kansas.

SQUARE SECTION 4 mi. Liberal, Kan. 100 a. cult., bal. grass; fenced; some improvements. \$11,000. Write for list. J. A. Brooks Land Co., Liberal, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS. 80 a. 1/2 mi. school, 3 mi. town; \$45 acre; \$1100 down, int. 5 1/2%. 320 acres, stock and grain farm, \$45 acre. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

320 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 80 acres broke, bal. blue stem pasture; living water, fair improvements. Price \$30 per a. for short time. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

3500 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

DICKINSON COUNTY 160 a., all smooth. 70 a. in wheat, 1/2 goes. 30 acres grass. Improved. \$80 an acre. Splendid value. A. R. Pautz, Abilene, Kansas.

320 ACRES, IMPROVED, five miles of Scott City; 170 acres in wheat, one-half to the purchaser. \$25.00 per acre. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT, the best bargains in eastern Kansas can be found at Ottawa, Franklin County. Write for special description of 170 acre tract and descriptive booklet. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

WHEAT LAND, 320 acres, 5 miles town; 160 wheat, share with sale, for immediate sale; price \$5500. Time on \$2500 if desired. Shallow to water. Make a fine home. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

480 ACRES creek bottom and fine blue stem pasture. 200 in cultivation; alfalfa, some timber, good buildings. 6 miles town. \$50 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

240 A. STOCK AND GRAIN FARM in Pottawatomie Co., 2 1/2 mi. from town. Well imp. 110 a. cult., 70 a. pasture and 60 a. meadow. O. M. Anderson, Huron, Kan.

TEN QUARTERS level wheat land. Price \$15 acre. Will divide place. Owner wants good clear stock merchandise. Will put in little cash. J. M. Edmiston, Garden City, Kan.

320 A. Imps. \$1600; 120 a. cult., bal. pasture. Phone and school. \$3,300. 630 a. smooth wheat land \$8.50 per acre. 160 acres, up, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per acre. Western Kansas Land Co., Leoti, Kan.

640 A., 2 MILES LIBERAL, Seward Co., Kan., well improved, no better land in this county. 550 a. in high state of cultivation. 400 a. wheat, good stand looking extra fine; 1/2 goes delivered. \$50 a., 1/2 cash, bal. to suit purchaser at 8% int. Thompson & Stewart, Liberal, Kan.

165 ACRES POLK COUNTY, MO. 4 mi. R. R. town; good 7 room house, barn for 14 head of horses; 7 acres timber; 6 acres orchard; balance prairie, fine grass and grain farm, ready to make money; will furnish ten head of cows five years. 1/2 increase to right party. \$45.00 per acre. 1/2 cash, easy terms on the balance. T. A. Fritchard, Collins, Mo.

1000 ACRES FINE WHEAT and alfalfa land, 4 1/2 mi. town; 400 a. in the bottom, creek and timber. A bargain. Farms and ranches in Ness and Lane counties. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kan.

1920 ACRE RANCH, well located, in solid body; wells and wind mills; some fence. 800 acres level bottom, shallow water, all in grass; priced for quick sale \$12.50 per acre. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

SQUARE SECTION in Seward Co., Kansas. 480 a. productive farm land, bal. well grassed pasture. Price \$10,000. Terms can be arranged. Write owners, Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

1760 A. GOOD WHEAT LAND. 5 mi. Moscow; improved. \$33,000. 160 acres, 4 miles Moscow; level wheat land. \$3200. 320 a. improved. \$6600. Easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

160 A., 1/2 MI. P. O., church, county high school, 80 a. cult., 6 room house, barn, other small improvements. A dandy. Price \$4,000, carry back \$1,600. R. E. Colburn, Satanta, Kansas. (The fastest growing town in S. W. Kansas.)

262 ACRES, all bottom, no overflow. Corn, wheat, alfalfa land. Large orchard, fine buildings, adjoining Medicine Lodge. Price and terms upon application. Picture if desired. Address owner, Box 476, Emporia, Kansas.

THREE FARM BARGAINS. 320 acres, well improved. All tillable, 3 1/2 mi. Vermillion, Marshall Co., Kan. A bargain at \$35 per acre, on terms.

240 acres, well improved; practically all tillable, 1/2 mile Lillis, Marshall Co., Kan. A good buy at \$75 per a., on terms.

Cloud County, Kan. 143 acres, well improved, 120 acres in wheat, some alfalfa. A snap at \$100 per acre, on terms. Parish Investment Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

NESS COUNTY Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

160 Acres for \$2500 Near Wellington; valley land; good bldgs.; 25 alfalfa, 40 past., bal. cult.; only \$2500 cash, bal. \$100 to \$200 yearly. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

A Bargain for Stock A solid section of 640 acres unimproved, 100 acres bottom land, plenty shallow water, balance hilly, good grass; 8 miles town. Price only \$15 an acre. Terms, no trade. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

A Fine Wheat Farm 320 acres, Rush County, Kansas, fair improvements; 230 acres cultivated; all fenced. Best wheat half section in the county. Price \$12,500. Terms. Schutte & Newman, La Crosse, Kansas.

Lane County Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Carlidge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY RANCH. One of the best 640 a. stock ranches, 8 mi. from shipping point. 85 a. cult. timber, running water, fine spring, splendid improvements. 575 a. bluestem pasture; good condition. \$40 per a. Liberal terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

70 ACRES, located 4 miles of good railroad town Franklin county, Kansas. All good laying tillable land; 50 acres in cultivation; 16 acres sown to wheat; nearly new 5 room cottage; good barn; lots of water; plenty of fruit; close to school and church. Price \$5,000.00. \$1,500.00 or more cash; rest 6 years 6%. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

MISSOURI GOOD CROPS here. 40 a. valley farm \$1000. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

GOOD Missouri farms. Write for prices and descriptions. Andy Steward, Flemington, Mo.

ATTENTION! Farmers. If you want to buy a home in Southwest Missouri, write Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

320 ACRES BOTTOM, IMPROVED. 200 a. cult., bal. timber. \$40 an a. Write for list. J. H. Engleking, Diggins, Mo.

NO CROP FAILURES in the Ozarks. Many good farms for sale. Real bargains. Write Geo. B. Corn, 420 College St., Springfield, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT A FARM, large or small, improved or unimproved, write to Davis & Hemry, Richland, Pulaski Co., Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS. Where corn is king, no better grain and blue grass section. Excellent schools and colleges. Healthful climate. Farms described and priced. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Box 1, Fulton, Mo.

OZARK BARGAINS. 80 acres, 50 in cultivation, balance timber; four room house; barn; good orchard; 10 miles county seat. Price \$1000. Terms. Other bargains. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

THE OZARK MOUNTAIN REGION is a most delightful locality in which to live, having a splendid climate and abounding in living springs of pure water. It has hills, prairie and valley land, sufficient in variety to please everybody. It produces wheat, corn, forage, fine live stock, vast quantities of fruit, commercial truck and poultry. It is a region of prosperous towns, schools and churches, and has dozens of health resorts. Write for further information to Immigration Agent, Kansas City Southern Railway, 403 K. C. S. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BIG BARGAINS 1040 a. ranch, \$10 acre, \$600; \$50.00 down and \$5.00 per month. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

80 ACRES JOINING CITY LIMITS. 10 minutes walk of business center, with all advantages; 35 acres grain land; 30 pasture; 10 timber. Limestone blue grass soil; fruit; spring and well water. 5 room house; barn and outbuildings; bargain price \$4000; terms if desired. Write for full description and pictures. PIONEER INVESTMENT COMPANY, H. B. Wann, Mgr. Humansville, Polk Co., Mo.

ARKANSAS WRITE for list. Stock, dairy and fruit farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

160 ACRES, 80 cult. Orchard. No rocks. \$20 acre. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or trade land, houses, mdse., anywhere? Owners only. No commission. C. D. Haney, Bentonville, Ark.

80 A. 3 MI. R. R. STATION; 50 a. cult. Good improvements; good water and orchard. \$2,000. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 mi. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

200 ACRES, 160 rich bottom, level, smooth; all tillable, 155 open. 2 sets imps. 2 mi. State Normal; rents \$900 last year. Price \$30 per a. Durham & Co., Conway, Ark.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FOR SALE. Well improved 1360 acre farm; 9 room brick house; 700 in cult., 400 bottom; running stream; fine springs. \$14 per acre. For particulars write Christian & Taylor, Harrison, Ark.

61 ACRES most of which is in good state of cultivation. Fruit: apples, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries. 5 room plastered house, good barn, chickens, three springs. 3 1/2 miles of Rogers. Price \$3750. Peck & Company, Rogers, Ark.

WISCONSIN 30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

COLORADO

DEEDED LAND and relinquishments \$7 to \$17. Similar lands farm produces wheat 40 bu., beans, \$50. Write King Realty Company, Greeley, Colo.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

IRRIGATED FARM FOR SALE. 160 acres, fenced and cross fenced. 40 a. in cultivation under rabbit-proof fence, balance grass. 3 room house and sleeping porch; private irrigation plant, pump throws 800 gallons of water per minute; healthy, ideal climate the year round. Purest water in America and lots of it. Get further information from C. H. Raymond, Canton, Okla.

80 Acres, 7 Mi. of McAlester 50 a. cult., 25 a. dry bottom, 25 a. slope. No rock, no overflow. Bal. pasture. \$22 per acre. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

NEW MEXICO

ANY SIZE FARM sold on ten years' time. Located in the real heart of the West, and in the actual bread-pan of the United States. Grain, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, dairying, poultry and prosperity. Write W. W. White, Clovis, N. M.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Jucker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FLORIDA

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRACTS in the highlands of Florida, Orange Co., choicest section of the state, bargain prices, or will exchange for middle west farms. Write for literature. Florida Good Homes Co., Scarritt Bldg., K. C., Mo.

TEXAS

FINE BLACK PRAIRE LAND. No waste. On macadamized road, close to school and railroad station and near Houston, Texas, fastest growing city in the country with its seventeen railroads, deep water transportation and excellent local market. Average price \$25 per acre. Easy terms to settlers. Write C. W. Hall Company, Owners, 681 Paul Bldg., Houston, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE; a well improved and nicely located Arkansas farm. J. M. Mason, Walnut, Arkansas.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

60 ACRES, IMPROVED; 4 mi. N. E. Siloam Springs. All tillable. 700 apple, 50 pear, 100 peach, 50 cherry trees. \$5,000.00. Merchandise or clear residence. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

REEVES ENGINE, CASE SEPARATOR, also tank, wagon, cook shack, for \$1600. Want Western Kansas land. 2 houses in Spearville, rent for \$20 a month, for two thousand. Want 320 a. western land. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

He Found a Way.

A little boy who had reached the age when boys feel that a watch is the one thing that makes life worth living, was told that for the present a watch could not be given him.

But the boy continued to tease for one, until the whole family was wearied. Then his father, after explaining that he should certainly have a watch when he was older, forbade him to mention the subject again.

The next Sunday, the children, as was their custom, repeated Bible verses at the breakfast table. When it was Edward's turn, he astonished them all by saying:

"What I say unto you, I shall say unto all: Watch!"

Livestock Prices Decline

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

The largest supply of cattle ever received at any market in one week and a big decline in hog prices were the most important features of the livestock trade at Kansas City last week. Packers last week bought close to 55,000 cattle, regular shippers more than 8,000, and 42,000 were sent back to the country as stockers and feeders. More than 10,000 cattle and calves remained in the yards Saturday.

Hog prices held about steady in the first three days of the week, but broke \$1 to \$1.50 Thursday and Friday, and the best hogs sold Friday at \$18.50, compared with a top of \$19.50 on Wednesday. The reduction in prices came with receipts showing a moderate increase and the announcement that the government would license all packers and other dealers doing more than \$100,000 of business yearly and stop speculation as much as possible. The announcement started heavy selling of speculative holdings of provisions for future delivery, carrying Chicago January pork down \$6 a barrel, lard \$3.40 and ribs \$3.65 a hundred pounds. This violent slump in pork products naturally made packers less eager to get hogs.

Receipts increased moderately, and the quality of the offerings was better than in former weeks. New corn is available for feeding in some sections and the movement is expected to increase as the season advances. Indications are that hogs marketed this winter will be heavier than last winter.

Arrivals of cattle in Kansas City exceeded 110,000, including 10,000 calves. The large movement from ranges and pastures earlier in the season gave rise to the belief that the October receipts would not be up to the usual proportions, but, instead, they are exceeding previous experiences. The former record receipts in Kansas City were 95,298 cattle and 7,981 calves in the week ending September 6, 1913. The largest supply reported at any other market was 95,524 cattle in Chicago in the week ending September 18, 1913.

The bulk of the supply was from the Western range area. There is nothing to indicate that the movement is going to subside suddenly, or that there is any shortage in cattle because of the heavy marketing of the last four months. Grass fat cattle were marketed freely because they made money. There is a shortage in choice to prime beefs, and so few were offered that values were not fairly tested.

Prices for killing steers were set back 40 to 75 cents because of the liberal receipts. The extreme range in prices was \$6.25 to \$16.50. Most of the grass fat steers sold at \$8.50 to \$11.50. A few loads of fed steers brought \$14.75 to \$16.50.

Prices for butcher cattle declined 25 to 50 cents, but at the decline there was fairly good clearance. Killers bought "canner" grades freely. Veal calves were steady, but heavy killing calves were off 50 cents. Receipts of plain stockers and feeders were larger than at any previous time this year, and prices were reduced 50 to 75 cents to the lowest level of the year. At that decline a large supply was carried over the week end. The better classes are down 25 to 35 cents.

Lamb prices were set back about 25 cents and trade was slower than for some time past. Receipts were about the same as in former weeks and below normal for this season of the year. Final shipments were reported from some of the high altitude range area, the fairly liberal receipts are expected from lower altitudes. Fat lambs are quoted at \$17 to \$18, and feeding lambs at \$16 to \$17.75. Some yearlings sold at \$13.50, and goats at \$8.50. Fat ewes were scarce.

Extensive selling of speculative holdings of new corn futures was precipitated last week by several important developments, resulting in declines of about 8 cents in the December deliveries.

The first selling motive was the October government crop report, showing a record yield, 3,211 million bushels, 617 million more than last year and 86 million more than the largest previous crop, in 1912, which was marketed on the basis of 47 to 82 cents in Chicago. The government forecast was only 27 million bushels less than that of September 1, indicating a small private investigation, abundant supplies of corn, assured with a record oats crop, are now assured.

The big crop estimate weakened confidence in prices, and when the Food Administration announced plans to license all dealers and to require monthly statements so as to keep a check on operations to ascertain whether speculation hoarding or any other interdicted practices were engaged in, extensive selling started, which sent prices down quickly.

An additional indication of a fixed purpose to restrict speculation was afforded by the action of the conference of boards of trade representatives in Chicago Thursday, in deciding not to remove the present limitation which prohibits any trading in regular new corn contracts at prices in excess of \$1.28 a bushel.

While the Food Administration Grain Corporation has stated that there is no present purpose of taking over the handling of other grain, it is evident that the whole power of the government will be used to limit speculation in corn and oats as in all other food products.

Five principal markets last week reported arrivals of 4,275 cars of wheat, 83 cars less than the week before and 2,796 cars less than a year ago. A small amount of wheat goes direct to mills at large cities and is not reported in receipts. Shipments in some districts are held back by a shortage of cars. Kansas City has received since July 1 about 12 million bushels, the official estimate of the Kansas crop was less than a normal year's requirements of Kansas mills. Moderate quantities have come from Missouri, Oklahoma and Colorado.

The spring wheat movement is making only a fairly large showing, 3,316 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth last week, compared with 3,755 cars a year ago from a much smaller crop.

Moderate quantities of wheat and flour are going abroad thru Atlantic ports, probably mostly from Canada, but not enough to meet the urgent needs of Europe.

Use the soft-shelled eggs at home. They ship poorly and may lower the grade of the others.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 138 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse E. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Dec. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 23—D. H. Stiles, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 30—Max J. Kennedy, Fredonia, Kan.
Dec. 3—Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan.
Dec. 6—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 30—E. C. Rodwell, Cambridge, Neb.
Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.
Dec. 20—Blackwood & Wilkinson, Edson, Neb. Sale at Oxford, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 2—W. L. Hunter, Lincoln, Neb. (sale at fair grounds).

Polled Durham Cattle.

Nov. 26—Pearson Bros., Tecumseh, Neb.
Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Glee, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobeiman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 9—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. H. Breeders' Assn., (E. H. Thomas, Mgr.) Aurora, Mo.
Dec. 27—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Jan. 17—Henry Wilmers, Diller, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 24—Laport Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—W. O. Rule & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 30—L. L. Humes and Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Sale at Beloit, Neb.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobeiman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
Nov. 8—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Dec. 5—J. U. Howe and W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 22—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 4—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. W. Wide & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 15—Carl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Feb. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Kan.
Oct. 24—Laport Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan. (Spotted Poland).
Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Nov. 1—Otto A. Glee, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 1—Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 1—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.
Nov. 1—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.
Nov. 6—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.
Nov. 16—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Dec. 27—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 28—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.
Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Naimen, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.
Feb. 11—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb. (night sale).
Feb. 20—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

C. E. Lowry, Oxford, Kan., raises Hampshire hogs. His sows farrow and raise large litters. He makes a practice of shipping his customers pairs and trios of these belted pigs. By buying them while young you save on express charges and besides get them at a very reasonable price. Write today for prices on one, or as many as you care to buy. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland China Sale.

Thomas Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kan., will sell at his farm, 5 miles north and 1 1/2 miles east of Wichita Stock Yards, Thursday, November 1, 100 head of large type spotted Poland Chinas. They consist of tried sows, several with nice large litters at side, fall yearling gilts, the big, growthy, high-arched back kind that farrow and raise large litters, plenty of spring and summer gilts and 18 spring boars ready for service. Also his proven herd boar, Big Tom, goes in this sale. Write for catalog today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Large Type Poland Sale.

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., will sell under cover, rain or shine, at the Ross farm adjoining Sterling, Kan., on Tuesday, November 6, 65 large type Poland Chinas. They are all immune to cholera. Included will be 20 spring boars ready for service, five tried sows with litters at side, and 12 fall yearling gilts, the kind that surely will make good brood sows. There are 28 choice spring gilts that for size and breeding quality are unusually good. These hogs are not only fashionably bred, large type but have abundance of quality and those who are in quest of Poland China breeding stock should plan to attend this sale. Remember the date, Tuesday, November 6. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Park Salter Sells Shorthorns.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., will sell at Park Place Farm near Augusta, Kan., Friday, November 9, 50 head of pure Scotch Shorthorns. This is perhaps the greatest lot of Scotch Shorthorns ever offered at auction in Kansas. Mr. Salter has at present, from which to select these sale cattle, one of the largest and most fashionably bred herds in the entire country. Breeders who have looked over the cattle listed for this sale pronounce them the greatest lot of cattle to be sold anywhere this season. The tribes represented are the most popular in the herd books. The females, many of them, have calves at foot or are bred to Mr. Salter's great herd bulls, Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, Imported Bapton Corporal and Imported Newton Friar. Included will be 10 bulls, every one a herd header, among which is the great breeding bull, Imported Newton Friar. These cattle are the kind that will make history for the breed and no Shorthorn breeder in the West or South should fail to attend. Many of these cattle, in the right hands, are bargains at almost any price. Write today, for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan., who is the well known Percheron breeder at that place. Mr. Saunders has entered the automobile game in Holton and desires to close out his string of seven Percheron mares, all registered in the Percheron Society of America. Write today for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn breeders who are contemplating holding sales this fall and winter will serve their best interest by corresponding with Col. L. F. Burger of Wellington, Kan., with reference to making their sale. Col. Burger has been extensively engaged in handling Shorthorns for the past year and has made a large number of successful sales. If interested write him at Wellington, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the J. W. Sutton dispersion sale of Spotted Poland Chinas at Oak Hill, Kan., next Wednesday, October 24. Oak Hill is on the Strong City-Superior branch of the Santa Fe. Anyone coming to Clay Center will find free conveyance to the sale at the Commercial Hotel. There will also be sold some high grade Shorthorn and Polled Durham milk cows. Orders to buy in this sale may be sent to J. W. Johnson, care of J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan.—Advertisement.

Well Bred Duroc Boars.

A. J. Hanna, manager of the Brookvale Duroc Jersey Farm at Burlingame, Kan., has a card announcement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering spring boars. He guarantees the descriptions and makes prices that should move these boars at once. They are sired by Cherry Chief bred boars and are out of sows of Select Col. and Crimson Wonder breeding. The breeding of these boars is as good as can be had. If interested, write Mr. Hanna and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Registered Galloways.

G. E. Clark of Topeka, Kan., is offering a great bargain in 70 head of registered Galloway cattle. His offering includes mature cows, yearling and 2-year-old heifers and a nice lot of spring calves, both bulls and heifers. Mr. Clark has been breeding Galloway cattle for a number of years and has exhibited some of the finest specimens that have been seen at the big shows, including the grand champion cow at the International. These cattle represent some of the best known bulls of the breed. The off-

Assorted Tulips Free



Our nursery supply house having imported from Holland a large number of fall planting bulbs, we are able to give our readers one of the best bargains in tulips ever offered—the finest varieties obtainable. Now is the time to plant the bulbs for spring flowers.

Red, White, Yellow, Pink, Striped and Variegated—Single, Double and Parrot

This is, without exception, the finest mixture of Early Flowering Tulip bulbs ever offered. These bulbs are sure to give the best of satisfaction, all strong bulbs, the best that are produced, and are suitable for forcing or growing outdoors. Tulips are without question the crowning glory of spring's riotous bloom and the varieties we offer are magnificent specimens.

Send \$1.25 today for a one year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze and receive 6 Choice, Fancy Tulips Free; or better still, send \$2.00 for a 2 year subscription and get one dozen Free. We deliver them to you by parcel post, prepaid. Mention premium No. 68, and send your order now, before this offer is withdrawn.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. M-69 Topeka, Kansas

Bullseye Flashlight

PREMIUM NO. 3

Given For Ten Subscriptions

This flash light should be in every home. A push of the switch floods the darkness with a brilliant, steady white light. It is built for lifetime use; size 1 1/2 x 6 1/2, hard enameled case, non-short circuit, with nickel plated trimmings, slide switch for either flash or continuous light. Extra large reflector, Bullseye lens, 2 1/2 inch diameter which increases candle power and spreads light.

Used by Farmers, Autoists, Messengers, Photographers, Watchmen, Nurses, Boys, Girls, Everybody.

Uses standard 2-cell renewal battery. It is rapidly displacing the unreliable lantern for every purpose. Storm and wind proof. There is no danger from fire and no matches are needed. It is perfectly safe around gasoline, hay, or any inflammable materials. Do not risk fire in your barns, but be on the safe side and use a flashlight. Just the thing for doing chores. This gives you the cheapest light you can possibly get, for one 25-cent battery will last for many months.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send this Flashlight by parcel post, charges prepaid, to all who send us 2 yearly subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each, or your own renewal for the term of 2 years for \$2.00.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. FL, Topeka, Kan.

Patriotic Pillow Top



PREMIUM NO. 63

This Patriotic Pillow Top is exceptional in neatness of design, richness of color effects and quality of material. Size 17x21 inches. Show your patriotism by placing one of these pillows in the cozy corner of your home. Our offer is exceedingly liberal.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one of these Patriotic Pillow Tops, Premium No. 63, to all who send us 35 cents to pay for a year's subscription to the Household, a big story paper and family magazine, placing one of these pillows in the cozy corner of your home. The magazine and pillow top will surely please you.

The Household, Dept. 638, Topeka, Kansas

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Immune Big Type Poland Chinas

Guaranteed in every way. 75 extra good spring pigs, boars and gilts, no relation; a few good fall gilts bred for September farrow and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breeding. Prices right. ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Big Type Spotted Polands

25 March boars and gilts for sale. 75 baby pig bargains. Pedigree with every pig. Write today. Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley Co.)

Fairview Poland Chinas

Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 top March pigs we offer. Prices reasonable. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS

for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERTOWN, KANSAS

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77286, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Immured Spotted Poland China Hogs

Select March pigs weighing 150 lbs. boar or sow, \$35 each; \$70 per pair. Select 125 lb. April pigs, boar or sow, \$30 each, \$60 per pair. Select 100 lb. April pigs boar or sow, \$25 each, \$50 a pair. Write for description. E. C. BERRY, HARRIS, MISSOURI

Poland China Herd Boars

Two boars, one a yearling, the other a two-year old; both by Hadley H. by King Mastiff and out of an Expansion bred dam. They weigh right at 750 and 900 pounds. Priced far below their value.

Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kansas

Sheridan's Prolific Polands

A few choice spring boars and gilts by H. B. Walter's two herd sires, Kansas Wonder, Eclipse Model and my good herd sire Columbus C, by B's Columbia, at farmer's prices. J. B. Sheridan, Carmel, Kan.

Money-Making Polands

Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Courtland Herd Poland Chinas

10 Days Special Sale

Top spring pigs, pairs, trios or herds; bred gilts. All inquiries answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. McIntosh & Sons, Courtland, Kansas

McGath's Big Orphan

I will sell boars and gilts from the 11 litters sired by McGath's Big Orphan, grand champion at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs this fall. McGath's Big Orphan weighs 1170 pounds and was easily the sensation of these two fairs. The dams of these litters are Besse Wonder, the highest priced sow in Kansas last winter; Long Maid 2nd, number one in Bennett Bros. last winter sale; Tecumseh Girl, the mother of Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Kansas and Oklahoma fairs, 1917; Goldie Bob 3rd, by Caldwell's Big Bob; Wonder's Smooth Bone, by Smooth Big Bone; Miss Wonder's Model, by Long Big Bone; Jumbo's Rose, by Long Jumbo 3rd; Big Expansion 2nd, by Young Orphan; Hadley's Expansion, by Major B. Hadley; Silver's Wonder, by King of Wonders and Beauty Fashion by Pfander's Big Ben. These pigs were farrowed in September and October. There are 92 pigs in the 11 litters and they are all real herd bred and herd sow material. Write at once and get the choice.

BERT E. HODSON, ASHLAND, KAN.

Public Sale

Nickerson, Kan., Oct. 24

Sheep

20 Shropshire and 20 Hampshire ewes.

Jerseys

10 cows under 5 years old, fresh or fresh soon; 2 bull calves. All strong in the blood of Eminent, Golden Jolly and other good ones.

Poland Chinas

19 sows with pigs or to farrow soon. Everything immune. 14 spring pigs. Some fine herd boar prospects. These hogs are from the best herds in the west. Gertsdale Jones, Big Price, Blue Valley, Big Orange, Oakland Price and Big Ben being represented.

Horses Several Standard bred, good drivers and good prospects. One Percheron mare, 5 years old, in foal; one Percheron mare, 2 years old, in foal; one Percheron mare, 6 months old. Two Jennets, in foal; one extra fine jack coming 2 years old. All above stock is registered or can be. Will also sell 25 high grade Shorthorn heifers, bred; some young mules and other stock.

DR. F. B. CORNELL,

Nickerson Kansas



Wonderful Plant Free

The Resurrection Plant changes from lifeless inactivity to lovely fern upon being placed in water. It will resurrect in this way a number of times. This beautiful plant sent free if you send us only two 3-months' subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 16 cents each. The magazine contains from 26 to 32 pages monthly of stories and special departments of interest to all. Address, HOUSEHOLD, Dept. RP-30, Topeka, Kan.

spring from this herd will develop into show cattle every season. He has sold his ranch and must sell these cattle at once. For prices and other information address G. E. Clark, 205 West 21st St., Topeka, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Duroc Jersey Boar Sale.

L. L. Humes and Lester W. Coad, both of Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, are advertising their joint sale of Duroc Jersey boars which will be held in the sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., Tuesday, October 30. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write them for their catalog of both sales. They sell 40 boars of spring farrow that are the actual tops of the two herds. The breeding is extra choice. This is the only Duroc Jersey sale to be held in North Central Kansas this fall. Out of this 40 boars you can certainly get the one you want.—Advertisement.

High Producing Holstein Cow.

P. C. Sperry of the Ford Hays Normal school, recently purchased from the Sands Spring Holstein herd, owned by E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan., a very choice cow, Inka Parthena DeKolt 2d, and two high grade cows, one of which has a 10 months' record of 10,000 pounds of milk and 500 pounds of butter besides a nice heifer calf that sold for \$75 under a year old. Mr. Sperry entered this registered cow in the Hays fair and won on her, in three separate classes. Mr. Sperry is to be congratulated in buying only the best. The Engles will sell a few registered cows of this class in their December 6 sale, at Abilene.—Advertisement.

Choice Breeding Here.

F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., Washington county, sell Duroc Jersey boars in the sale pavilion, Washington, Kan., October 25. The advertisement of this sale appears in this issue. There will be 35 boars of February and March farrow and all were immunized early in the season with the double treatment. They are of choice breeding, well grown and as desirable a lot of young herd boar propositions as will be found in one sale this fall. The catalog is out. If you have not written them for it do so today and attend the sale. Orders to buy may be sent to J. W. Johnson, in care of F. E. Gwin & Sons, Washington, Kan. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Hampshire Sale Success.

The combination sale of the Kansas Hampshire Breeders' association held at Valley Falls last Saturday was a success. Forty head sold for \$1,790, average \$44.75. The top was \$105, paid by an Iowa breeder for a nice spring gilt, consigned by F. B. Wempe of Frankfort, Kan. The entire offering, about half of which was consigned by the Halcyon pig club members was all of spring farrow, some as late as May and June. F. B. Wempe and Thomas Deem conducted the sale. Col. George W. Elia, the "pep" secretary of the Kansas Hampshire association, was the recipient of a beautiful gold watch, presented by the members of the association. E. C. Stone made the presentation speech at the opening of the sale.—Advertisement.

Polled Durham Dispersion.

D. C. Van Nice of Richland, Kan., will disperse his splendid herd of Polled Durham cattle on Thursday, November 8. Mr. Van Nice has been breeding Polled Durhams for 15 years. His show herd has been the center of attraction at Western shows for several years. The dispersion offering will include 37 cattle, 29 of which are cows and heifers and eight are bull calves from 5 months to 14 months old. Mr. Van Nice has always used a high class bull at the head of his herd. Among the noted sires which he has used is Roan Hero, the grand champion bull that created such a sensation in the show rings a few years back. The sale will be held at the farm adjoining town. Further information about the offering may be had by addressing Mr. Van Nice and mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Brunner's Great Offering.

E. H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan., sells Poland China boars and gilts at his farm, which is driving distance from both Beloit and Jewell, on Thursday, November 1. He is selling 46 head, 20 boars and 26 gilts. All are of February and March farrow and immunized with the double treatment. This sale is of especial interest to breeders and farmers who need herd boars or gilts that will actually strengthen their herds. Mr. Brunner's herd is one of the best in the state. If you want the best you will be pleased that you attended this sale. Come to Beloit (Avenue hotel) where there are free hotel accommodations and transportation to the sale. Also at the Commercial house in Jewell. Bids sent to J. W. Johnson, Jewell, in care of Mr. Brunner will be looked after carefully. Look up the advertisement.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

D. C. Lonergan, Poland China breeder of Florence, Neb., announces a bred sow sale to be held at the pavilion in town on the night of February 11. Complete information later.—Advertisement.

Frank Uhlig of Falls City, Neb., asks to claim March 7 as the date for his annual Shorthorn sale. Mr. Uhlig has one of the good herds of Nebraska, headed by the truly great bull LeBoyne Rex, a splendid son of the great Scottish Rex. Watch this paper for later announcement and get on mailing list any time by writing Mr. Uhlig. Mention this paper.—Advertisement.

George S. Hamaker of Pawnee City, Neb., prominent as a breeder of big type Poland China hogs and Percheron horses, announces a dispersion sale to be held February 26. Mr. Hamaker has been a breeder for 25 years and his stock has improved many herds. He has sold his farm and everything sells on the above date.—Advertisement.

Briggs Offers Real Herd Boars.

George Briggs & Sons of Clay Center, Neb., Nebraska's leading Duroc Jersey breeders, have decided not to hold a fall sale and have gone over their crop of fall and spring boars carefully and picked out 60 head that are good enough for service. They are all immune and splendid individuals. A big lot of them were sired by the great breeding boar Illustrators 2d; others are out of

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Burt Chellis, Gypsum, Kan.
Registered Spotted Poland Chinas at farmers prices. Popular blood lines. Write at once. Address as above.

Big Type Quality Polands

For Sale, boars of March and April farrow that are bred and fed right. Sired by Big Bob's Model and out of our big herd sows. Big husky fellows, the kind that make good. J. RAHE & SONS, WINKLER, KANSAS.

Old Original Spotted Polands

A few good spring boars for sale. 50 baby pigs in pairs and trios not related. Write for prices at once. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley county).

Big Husky Poland Boars

25 fall and spring boars, the best big type breeding. They are sired by King Orphan and Guy's Buster, out of sows by Big Jumbo, Nemo Prince and Hadley Boy. Prices reasonable. Ross A. Coffman, Overbrook, Kan.

MYERSDALE FARM POLANDS

Grant Joe, by Big Joe, and Myersdale King, by King Of All, in service. Fall Sale, November 7. Harry E. Myers, Gardner, Kansas

40 Spring Boars

at Private Sale
also 1 herd boar. Big boned stretchy fellows, best of big type breeding. Plainview Hog and Seed Farm. Frank J. Rist, Prop., HUMBOLDT, NEBRASKA.

Phil Dawson's Giant Expansion Poland China Herd

The home of champions of Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs 1917. Big, strong boars ready to ship. Herd boar prospects a specialty. The best of my judgment at your service. Bred sows and gilts in season. PHIL DAWSON, ENDICOTT, NEB.

BIG POLAND OPPORTUNITY

Twenty spring boars, the tops from forty head raised. Sired by the big boars ORPHAN SURE and CRESCENT JUMBO, and out of big dams of the best blood lines. Prices consistent with quality.

Von Forell Bros., Chester, Nebr.

Mar. Boars

and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.)

ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

GIANT UHLAN

Sired the World Champion gilt of 1916.

Choice Spring Boars and Gilts

sired by him. Dam's grandmother, Mollies Jones 6th. Special price for 10 days. H. T. HAYMAN, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Blough's Big Polands

March boars and gilts offered sired by Our Big Knox and out of herd sows not equaled in many herds. No public sales but fair prices at private sale and satisfaction guaranteed.

John Blough, Americus, Kan.

HILL & KING, Topeka, Kan.

R. D. 28. PHONE 8104-F5

Special Herd Boar Offer:

The yearling, prize winning boar at the Topeka state fair, Silver King, by Selfert's King, by A King. Weighs about 500 pounds. Very choice but we can't use him.

We also offer 8 choice spring boars and 8 fine fall gilts, either bred to order or open. Very special prices for 30 days. Address as above.

Elmo Valley Polands

PRIVATE SALE

20 big February and March Boars. 15 early May Boars. 30 May gilts. 75 baby pigs sold in pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig and I will hold and vaccinate before shipping. No better big type blood lines in the country. Save money by buying this fall from an immune herd.

Big bred sow sale February 1.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. (Dickinson County)

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

BIG BONED POLANDS

27 big, husky spring pigs; 10 boars and 17 gilts by Expansive Again and Black Big Bone. I will price these pigs very cheap. Write at once.

John Coleman, Denison, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Special prices on spring boars, from Champions Defender, Illustrators, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model and Critic breeding.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

BROOKVALE FARM DUROCS

Spring boars, sired by two line bred Cherry Chief boars and out of Select Col. and Crimson Wonder dams. Descriptions guaranteed. Prices right. Address A. J. HANNA, MGR., BURLINGAME, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

30 boars, 125 to 200 pound, \$35 to \$50 each. Brothers and half-brothers to Constructor Jr., reserve junior champion at Hutchinson, 1917; others by Golden Model 30th, litter mate to Nebraska grand champion. All immune. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot.

JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

Grandview Herd Durocs

125 springs to select from. Sired by many leading boars of the breed. Many by our great line bred KING THE COL. boar, COL. SENSATION.

Farley & Harley, Aurora, Neb.

Big Type Duroc Boars

(Immune)

Home of Kansas Chief

35 spring boars by this largest, smoothest 18 months old boar in the state. I can ship you a fine boar at farmers prices. Write quick for bargains.

E. P. Flanigan, Chapman, Kansas

Elk Colonel 178025

Was 1st in aged boar class and reserve champion at Hutchinson this season. He and his get won 15 ribbons.

For Sale—Two of his sons, Elk Col. 2nd, 18 months old, and Royal Col., 12 months old, both winners of 2nd place in strong classes at Hutchinson this season.

Also 25 extra March and April boars for sale. 15 by Elk Col.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan. (MARSHALL COUNTY)

Private Sale

Duroc Herd Boars

60 Head

Immune and right in every way. Culled close and ready for heavy service. Fall boars by Illustrators 2nd. Spring boars by Illustrators 2nd and Joe Orion 5th. A couple of good ones are full brothers to Deet's Illustrators 2nd. Few by Pal's Giant. They have been fed for future usefulness. We have sent some good ones to Kansas and will continue to do so.

Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship 110 to pick from. Pairs and trios not related. Golden Model, Critic, and Col. Jane blood. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

40 DUROC-JERSEY BOARS Cholera immunized; of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Sired by Gold Medal 176221, R. L's Model Chief 16567, Taylor's Model Chief 126455. Order yours now. Our prices are reasonable.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimmon Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immunized and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Anderson's Durocs

Royal Grand Wonder, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson State Fair 1917 at head of herd. Spring boars ready for service, including grandsons of Cherry Chief. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. R. Anderson, Route 7, McPherson, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS Choice spring pigs, either sex, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Sired by the Famous Oter's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and price. Write today for prices.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Duroc Boars and Gilts

Sired by Bert's Critic, by A Critic, out of Col. and Golden Model sows. These are good, growthy pigs, of March farrow. Come and see them or write, G. H. DOERSCHLAG, R. 2, Topeka. Bell Phone 3725K11.

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts

A few choice sows and gilts bred to Illustrators 2nd Jr., for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimmon Wonder Again Jr., G. M. Crimmon Wonder, Illustrators 2nd Jr., and Critic D. Everything immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Immune Duroc Boars Pedigreed Duroc Boars with size, length and bone; immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for them. F. C. CROCKER, BOX 5, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

Jones Sells On Approval

Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow. Pairs, trios and herds, not related. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan. Boar and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7. All tops reserved for these sales.

Bancroft's Durocs

Choice March boars and gilts. Guaranteed immune. Early Sept. pigs at weaning time Nov. 8th. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.

BOAR SPECIAL

25 March and April boars Golden Model and Orion Cherry King Jr. breeding. Choice breeding and choice individuals. Prices that will move them right away. A. L. WYLLIE & SON, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

SAPPHIRE HOGS.

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS The farmers hog. Baby pigs in pairs and trios. Illustrated booklet free.—L. E. Johnson, Waldron, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Hampshire Febr. Boars

Five good ones sired by Hillwood Jack. Farmers prices. Write today. Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardville, Kan., Riley Co.

DROUTH PRICES ON SPRING

BOARS—Good Ones 60 August and September pigs in pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. Herd immune. GEO. A. HAMMOND, Smith Center, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding

Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$800 Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE

Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 2677, Pat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.

500—HAMPSHIRE—500

All registered, all immune. The easy-keeping, quick-maturing kind. Nicely belted; large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Inspection invited or write today. SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS. Phone 3918, Derby, Kansas

SHEEP.

Shropshire Rams 2 extra good ones, the large kind, heavy shearers. Priced right. L. B. BOYD, LARNED, KANSAS

140 High Grade Shropshire Ewes

ages from lambs to 4 year-olds; also 10 buck lambs weighing about 100 lbs. Sell in lots to suit purchaser. Thomas McRae, Shropshire Sheep Farm, Herington, Kan.

Illustrator 2d dams and sired by Joe Orion 5th. A pair of exceptionally choice ones are full brothers to the noted boar Deets' Illustrators 2d. Some are by Pal's Giant, a boar of great scale. Some extra choice ones are out of a Cherry Chief dam and by Illustrators 2d. One extra choice fall boar is out of sow sired by King The Col. and sired by Illustrators 2d. This offering contains boars good enough to head any herd in America. They have lots of size and have been fed by men who know how to feed. Write at once and be assured of a square deal when dealing with this firm. Mention Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Offers Big Boars Privately.

Frank J. Rist, the big Poland China breeder at Humboldt, Neb., starts a card in this issue. Mr. Rist has picked out 40, big, fine, strong, well developed boars and offers them to readers of this paper, he says, at \$10 a head less than he could sell them for at public sale. They have size and quality and were sired by such boars as King Giant, Showman, Nebraska Wonder King, A Monarch, Equals Stamp and Timm 2d and out of big, mature sows. Write at once for prices and descriptions and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Dispersion Jersey Cattle Sale.

W. L. Hunter of Lincoln, Neb., has sold his farm and announces a big dispersion sale to be held at the State Fair grounds at Lincoln, November 2. The offering of 70 head comprises around 60 head of fine cows all in milk or near freshening, 17 heifers and eight bulls. This sale marks the dispersion of one of the largest registers of merit herds in the West. About 10 of the cows sell with register of merit tests and practically everything old enough to have raised a calf will sell with a test made by the county testing association. The very best imported blood to be found is contained in the offering. During the last five years Hunter & Son have qualified about 15 cows for the register of merit. Every reader of this paper interested in Jerseys should write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Parties unable to attend may send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of W. L. Hunter & Son, Lincoln, Neb.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn-Poland China Sale.

Otto A. Gloe, one of Nebraska's best breeders, announces another big reduction sale to be held on the farm, near Martel and Sprague, Neb., Thursday, November 1. This time he sells a choice draft from his good herd of Shorthorns and about 50 head of his big Poland China cattle. The cattle include 11 choice young bulls, most of them ready for service in a short time, 13 cows with nice calves at foot and rebred, four coming 2-year-old heifers and the herd bull, Roan Ringmaster. The cows are largely descended from the Young Mary family and are splendid milkers. The 50 Poland include spring and fall boars, sows with litters and spring gilts. The fall boars and gilts were sired by Long Model. The spring boars and gilts are by Mr. Gloe's present herd boars, Big Cloverdale 2d and Wonder Jumbo. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Jesse Johnson will handle bids for parties unable to be at the sale.—Advertisement.

Percherons, Durocs and Red Polls.

Ira and O. Boyd of Virginia, Neb., advertise a big combination sale to be held at the O. Boyd farm, near Virginia, on November 9. On the above date O. Boyd disperses his entire herd of Red Polled cattle, consisting of some of the largest and finest cows the writer ever saw and some choice young bulls and heifers. The cows have splendid udders and all of them have calves at foot or in calf. Many of them were sired by a former herd bull that it is said would have weighed 2,700 pounds in high flesh. The Percherons consist of young stallions and mares of splendid quality, all sired by a Brilliant bred stallion, bred by J. C. Robinson of Towanda, Kan. They are sound and right in every way. The Durocs are the big, smooth sort, 24 of them spring boars, sired by Crimmon Model, King's Col. and Ideal Model. One yearling boar of outstanding merit sells, also 10 fine spring gilts. The catalog describes the breeding of every animal selling. Write for it and mention this paper. Jesse Johnson will attend the sale and handle bids for parties unable to be at the sale. Write him in the care of either party making sale.—Advertisement.

Ernst Big Shorthorn Sale.

Wednesday, November 7, is the date of the big Ernst Shorthorn sale to be held in the pavilion at Tecumseh, Neb. This is a dispersion sale of the William Ernst estate and L. H. Ernst is filling out the sale with a draft from his splendid herd. About 65 head will be sold. The entire offering will be Scotch and Scotch topped. Among the attractions will be three Scotch bulls of serviceable age, one by Snowflake, one by Red Choice, and one by Gloster Goods. A pair of splendid heifers sired by Double Goods go in and a very choice Scotch heifer sired by Imp. Scottish Sentinel. All females old enough will be bred to the young, \$1500 son of the noted Cumberland type. The offering includes a fine lot of very choice bred to Type's Model. Several heifers are near descendants of the noted dairy cow, Florence Aldrie, official record 494 pounds of butter in one year. The entire cow offering is especially strong from the standpoint of good milkers. No better lot of good, practical Shorthorns will be sold this year. Write at once for catalog to L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb., and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns, Durhams and Durocs.

Fred Hobelman of Deshler, Neb., is advertising a big reduction sale to be held on his farm 6 miles south of Deshler, on November 6. He is selling some choice milking Shorthorns and Double standard Shorthorns, including bulls, heifers and cows with calves. Everything of breeding age will be bred to his big Double standard bull Jumbo Evergreen, a bull coming from the best milking strains. The cows are of good families with several Scotch tops. Many of them descended from the Scottish Daybreak family. Seventy-five registered Durocs are selling, boars, gilts and sows with litters. Mr. Hobelman has always been a good buyer and has the best breeding in the herd. In his sow herd can be found some of the best and biggest matrons of the breed, including daughters of Wallace Sensation, Crimmon King, Valley Chief and others just as good. The young stock cataloged was sired by Chief Select 2d, Valley Chief 2d, a son of Golden Model I Am, Tops Col. Charmer, and the sows cataloged are by Big Crimmon Critic and the \$800 Burks Good E Nuff. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Parties unable to attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Hobelman's care at Deshler, Neb.—Advertisement.

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot 35 coming one-year-old rams \$30. 100 extra large ewe lambs \$25. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank.

J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

BARGAINS IN PERCHERON MARES

Seven Percheron mares, all registered in the Percheron society of America. Will sell all or any number. Two are two and three year old fillies. Five mature mares, bred to the 2240 pound stallion, Inklus. Good size, all sound and close price to close out.

Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kansas

BISHOP BROS. PERCHERONS**63 High Class Stallions**

Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found. If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good.

BISHOP BROS., BOX M, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Percheron—Belgian—Shire**Stallions and Mares**

As a producer of Champions this herd has no superior.

My 5 yr. old 2250 lb. Black won First and Grand Champion stallion over all ages at 1917 Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa Inter-State Fairs. My customers in Kansas and adjoining States have many of his half-brothers and sisters from my herd making money and winning prizes.

Men who are careful in their investments and know that the best are cheapest find this a most dependable place to come to for young stallions to grow into money, mature 2000 and 2200 lb. stallions ready for heavy stand, registered fillies, and young registered mares in foal to Champion sires.

And the advantage of large selection.

Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

Fred Chandler

Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

Bazant's Famous Spotted Poland Chinas

The Big Type, Big Litter, Easy Feeding Hog of Our Fathers.

Special 30 Days Private Sale

25 March and April boars and the same number of gilts. Selected from my big crop of spring pigs and the rest go in the feeding lot. I will ship these boars and gilts to responsible parties guaranteed to please or no sale.

Bargains in 200 August and September Baby Pigs

Sired by four different herd boars and sold in pairs, trios and little herds not related. The best opportunity you ever had to get in the game with the best at a small outlay of money.

Registered Free for 30 days in the Spotted Poland China Asso. R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan. (Republic County)

Brown's Big POLANDS At Auction

Tecumseh, Nebr., Tuesday, October 23

25 MARCH BOARS.**20 MARCH GILTS.**

Uniform and well grown. All sired by the Iowa bred boar, Big Hero.

Write for catalog.

Aucts. { W. M. Putman, Herman Ernst.

Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Nebraska

Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Nebraska

Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Nebraska

Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Nebraska

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Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Nebraska

Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Nebraska

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Late Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
 Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
 Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
 My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

GUARANTEED

Mite Proof for a Year Paint the inside of Chicken or Hog House with CARBOLIC. Is a Wood Preservative, Germicide and Disinfectant. We want to serve the "Kickers." These who are not afraid to "Holler" if dissatisfied. USE IT NOW. Five gallons \$5.
 Saltonic Company, 19 So. 21st St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.
 3 REGISTERED O.I.C. BOARS FOR SALE
 G. A. STERBENZ, Route 1, Osawatomie, Kan.

Chester Whites Spring pigs ready to ship
 Write for catalog.
White Eagle Farm, Woodland, Missouri

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding.
 Excellent quality.
 Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

50 Pure Bred O. I. C. Pigs Sows and boars
 \$10 each.
HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITES
 25 Spring pigs at bargain. 100 September pigs at \$10 each.
 Write immediately. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

Progressive Chester White Herd
 Write for prices and show record.
COLEMAN & CRUM, DANVILLE, KANSAS

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS
 Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain prices.
J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

O. I. C. and Chester White
 Callaway Bob, bred by Callaway Ed, Mo. State Fair Grand Champion 1916, and Archie 2nd, by Scotches Archie, first in class Mo. State Fair, 1916, at the head of herd. All ages for sale. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular and photos. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS
 40 March boars for sale. All gilts reserved for bred sale in February. Special prices to move boars.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.
GALLOWAYS
 About 70 registered Galloway cows, heifers and calves. A very choice lot with the best blood lines of the breed represented. A low price on the bunch for a quick sale. Investigate.
G. E. CLARK,
 205 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bulls at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale
 100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Neb., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs.
 Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremona. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
 Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Polled Durham heifers weighing 1200 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Hailoren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
HIGH GRADE GUERNSEYS HEIFERS AND BULL CALVES.
 Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

GUERNSEYS
 For next 30 days will offer Guernsey bull calves subject to prior sale at \$100 each f. o. b. Kansas City. Have few females at reasonable prices.
Overland Guernsey Farm
 Overland Park Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old. Crated for shipment. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.
 Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

For Sale or Exchange Holstein Herd Bull, Lake View Reputation, Lad 115029; also one bull born Feb. 23, 1917. Papers furnished for 5 generations.
SAM'L NOWLAND, Route 1, Anadarko, Okla.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Don't forget the W. O. Rule & Sons' sale at Ottawa, Kan., October 25. Thirty head of good Durocs and a few good Polands will be sold.—Advertisement.

Angus Cows Average \$238.
 The Sutton & Porteous Angus sale held at Lawrence, Kan., October 4, was not very well attended, and while the bidding was not what you would call slow there were several times throughout the auction when the animal in the ring did not bring its value. Generally speaking the sale was very satisfactory. While Messrs. Sutton & Porteous would like to have had, and were entitled to a little more money, they made a little money as it was and those who bought the cattle are sure to make enough that they will not forget where to go the next time they are in the market for Angus.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.
 Max J. Kennedy of Fredonia, Kan., will disperse his entire herd of Holstein cattle at Greensward Farm, Fredonia, Kan., Tuesday, October 30. The offering will include 30 head of registered cows and heifers, two bull calves and the 2-year-old herd bull Sir Johanna Walker. Pictetie whose first five dams averaged over 27 pounds of butter a week. The cows and heifers are in calf to this herd bull. The entire offering is tuberculin tested. The offering is not only registered but it represents the best producing blood lines of the breed. Note the display ad in this issue and write Mr. Kennedy today for his catalog. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The Teeth of Young Pigs

Frequently when sows carry their pigs beyond the usual period of gestation, it will be found that the pigs' teeth have made an abnormal growth and often the teeth are discolored. This has led to the common saying that "pigs born with black teeth never do well."

These teeth are often long and sharp and prick the tender udder of the dam when the youngsters are sucking. This causes the mother great pain and usually results in the dam refusing to allow the pigs to suck. It also causes sore udders which soon become infected, this in turn causing severe trouble and often results in spoiled udders.

The hog breeder should watch the young litter for symptoms of pigs with such teeth. Immediate steps should be taken to remove the trouble as soon as it is detected.

The remedy is simple and easily applied by the caretaker. He should take the pig under his left arm, open its mouth with his left hand, and with a pair of nippers in his right hand pinch off the long teeth and allow the pig to return to the sow. Then coax the sow by scratching her sides and she will allow the pigs to suckle, which will relieve the pain caused by the distended udder.—The Swine World.

Keep the Horses Busy

The horse that works 1,000 hours a year and costs \$100 for feed and shelter is cheaper than the horse that costs but \$75 for keep and works but 500 hours. The former costs but 10 cents an hour worked while the latter costs 15 cents. Wise use of the farm horse to his fullest working capacity is thus of vital concern to the farmer, according to United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 560, just issued, "Cost of Keeping Farm Horses and Cost of Horse Labor," embodying the results of the study of the records for 316 horses on 27 farms in Illinois, Ohio and New York.

In Illinois 154 horses on 10 farms showed an average yearly cost for keep of \$100.65. The average yearly hours worked a horse were 1,053 and the cost an hour worked 9.56 cents. Records for 72 horses in Ohio showed an average cost of keep of \$120.27, average hours worked a horse 866, and cost an hour 13.09 cents. In New York the average yearly cost a horse of 90 horses on 10 farms was \$145.02; average hours worked 1,020, and average cost an hour 14.22 cents.

Value of a Good Sire

One sire in a purebred dairy herd at Lincoln, Neb., has sired five heifers whose butterfat production is 823 pounds greater than that of their dams. At 40 cents a pound, this butterfat makes an increased income of \$329 a year from five members of the herd, an increase due entirely to an excellent sire. If one had to borrow the money to buy this sire, this increased income would pay interest on \$5,490.30.

Remarkable as this increase seems, it cannot equal the improvement that a good sire will make in an average herd. The dams of these heifers were already high producers, and consequently the infusion of high-producing blood would not raise production so much as in the average herd.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$30 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

We Guarantee Them to Be as Represented

ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS

We have more springing heifers in our pastures than our barns will accommodate this winter. This is an exceptional bunch of high grade heifers. Many of them will freshen in from thirty to sixty days, others later in the fall. Many of them weigh over one thousand pounds, being practically cows in size, and are from high producing stock.

You can buy your choice from our herd and as many as you want. Special prices in car load lots.

We can also furnish you A. R. O. bulls. The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.

Address all communications to A. L. ESHELMAN or see C. L. ESHELMAN on River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.

A. L. ESHELMAN
 ABILENE, KANSAS

Oakwood Stock Farm Holsteins

350 head yearling and two year old heifers and mature cows. Everything acclimated and tuberculin tested. A large number of them are nearly purebred. We have recently added 100 head of choice ones to the herd. 150 are very choice two year olds that will freshen this fall. Some cows fresh now and others to freshen in 40 days.

20 head of registered cows and heifers and a number of registered bulls, one and two years old. A very special offer on 100 long yearling heifers that are as good as will be found anywhere. We want to sell them at once as we need the room. Come to Salina and phone the farm and we will call for you. For further particulars address,

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kansas

Jas. B. Healey Estate.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier, Farmers State Bank.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Special Sale for 60 Days to close up a partnership. Write me at once for descriptions and prices and full information.

Choice registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. Due to freshen this fall.

A few choice A. R. O. bulls, old enough for service.

70 Extra Choice, heavy springing high grade heifers that will freshen September and October. 50 Choice high grade heifers that will freshen in November and December.

Address, **M. A. ANDERSON, HOPE, KANSAS, DICKINSON COUNTY**
 Main Lines Rock Island and Missouri Pacific

W. H. Mott, Herington.

A. Seaborn, at the farm.

Record Holsteins For Sale

We have grade cows with records, 350 to 400 pounds of butter in 10 months, that we will sell. 100 head of large, well marked, Dairy type heifers, due to freshen soon, all high grade. 50 head of young cows, some fresh, others heavy springers. Some choice young bulls ready for service. 40 head of purebred heifers and cows to freshen this fall. We can ship via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas.
BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.,) Nortonville, Kansas

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.
 Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked. \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
 Always A. R. O. bull calves, better than the common run. Just now a few females to make the herd fit the stables.—H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.
CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
 Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

TREDICO HERD

Registered Holsteins.
 Large, Strong and Healthy.
 First class records and type.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

High Grade Holstein and Guernsey Cows

and large two-year-old heifers due soon. In good flesh and well bred. Cows \$10 to \$150; heifers \$90 to \$125. Heifer calves crated.
BOCK'S DAIRY, Route 9, Wichita, Kansas.

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale

Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Komdyke Pontiac Arts, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A.R.O. dams.

Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. W. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

Scotch Marshall 428309 X12150

Is four years old in January, a beautiful red, weighs a ton and a splendid breeder. I am keeping all his heifers and all my cows and heifers not related are bred to him. A bargain in this Polled bull of real merit. Would trade him for Shorthorn cows or heifers.
W. A. PREWETT, ASHERVILLE, KAN.
(Mitchell County)

SHORTHORN BULLS**Private Sale**

I am making special prices on my crop of spring calves. Also two very choice fall calves. Scotch and Scotch-topped, reds and roans.

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.

C. W. TAYLOR,
Abilene, Dickinson, County, Kansas

Woodland Ranch

Breeders of

Shorthorns—Polled Durhams

15 bulls for sale. 7 of serviceable ages now. Write for full particulars.

ELLIOTT & LOWER,
Courtland Kan. (Republic County.)

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705.
PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

Crystal Springs Farm SHORTHORNS

We offer 7 young bulls from 7 to 14 months old, by a son of Bampton Knight 148795, and out of Scotch and Scotch topped cows. Also a few females for sale. Visitors always welcome. Write for description and prices.

THEO. OLSON & SONS
LEONARDVILLE, (Riley Co.) KANSAS

C.A. Cowan & Son

Athol, Kansas

Breeders of Shorthorns with real size and quality. We offer 5 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, sired by pioneer, a grandson Avondale and White Hill Sultan. Is bulls from 6 to 8 months by Mistletoe King, by Mistletoe Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. Reds and roans. Out of big cows.

C.A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., (Smith County)

The Shorthorn Is The Breed FOR YOU

Shorthorn steers are repeatedly and consistently topping the leading markets. Shorthorn cows are making milk records up to 17,000 pounds in one year. A Minnesota cow has exceeded this record, making the highest score in a contest with 700 cows, all dairy breeds competing.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

30 bulls, 10 of them from 10 to 18 months old. Balance spring calves. 20 cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. All bred or with calf at foot. Write for descriptions, prices and breeding. Also a few extra choice reg. Poland China boars, March farrow.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
(Pioneer Republic County Herd)

Shorthorns Polled Durhams

5 Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 15 months old. Scotch topped. All polled bulls sold but one 14 months old. He is a good one. 15 bull calves six to eight months old. Write for descriptions and prices. Investigation will convince you this herd is strong in blood lines and individual merit. Not a show herd but a working herd.

V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KANSAS
(Mitchell County)

Master Butterfly 5th

Is now for sale. He will be sold fully guaranteed and his get is evidence of his great value as a producer. He is a beautiful roan, sired by Searchlight and out of Butterfly Maid. He is five years old and very kind and gentle. A few bulls 12 to 15 months old. Also a nice lot of younger bulls. Also some choice females. Write for descriptions and prices.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS,
BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS
(Osborne County)

Lookabaugh's Second Letter

Dear Friends:

Our Beginners' Department is to teach you how to crawl, then how to walk and then how to run in the Shorthorn breeding business. This applies to the Boys' Club, to the farmers who never had any experience in livestock and his boys who are interested in livestock and want to make the farm make more money. It is not hard to get the boys interested on the farm especially if they have something alive to work with that gets prettier every day and makes money fast. This also applies to the banker and the merchant and those who live in town and own a farm and who have so often thought that they would like to have some good registered livestock on their farm, something that they could go look at once a week and yet something that would not be a bill of expense, but a business that would make more interest on the money invested than the same number of dollars would in their bank or mercantile company. This also applies to clerks and railroad employees who are working on a salary and have a little piece of land and want to stock it up.

Why not buy a cow and pay so much a month until she is paid for? We do not say this because we particularly need the money, but we like the business. We do not mind working hard getting you interested and started when we know within a few years you will come back to us and show us how much money this cow and her female offspring have made for you, even more than your salary, and yet you had the milk for your family to use. But you say, "I did not know you milked Registered Shorthorns." We do, and you will too if you have them. I know that if the average farmer who holds only a few cows and desires their milk, cream or butter was to take some of these registered Shorthorn cows that are in our Beginners' Department and feed the calves by hand, sell the milk or cream and at the end of the year from the sale of both the cream and the registered calves it would bring in a larger income than they ever received from their cows before. The Shorthorn calf develops a tendency early in life to eat the roughness and waste products of the farm and if fed a little bran or meal and a little later some oats when the calf is a year old you hardly know but that it was raised along with its mother. With reasonable care at a year old these calves will be worth from \$100 to \$150 each, and if you sell the cream you have more than the cow cost you. The heifer calves of course you want to keep and when they have matured into cows (providing you had fed them a little grain the first year and half of their life) you would never know by looking at them how they had been raised when they were calves.

Our Beginners' Department is proving a success and a benefit to all parties concerned, to the breed in general and to you who are starting, and thus is of valuable lasting benefit to all of us in the future. We think more of our satisfaction than we do of our own herd of cattle and we are enjoying being asked questions by our customers and those who are becoming interested in Shorthorns. We want you to write us and let us know if there is anything you want to understand better, that we can tell you, or if there is any of your friends who desire to start a small herd without putting a large sum of money into the business. We are not going to give them anything but I believe we can show them how to make it, and by helping each other we help ourselves. By placing more and better Shorthorns in the Southwest we help every man who is a citizen of the Southwest.

We can sell you on six or nine months' time if desired two heifers and a bull Scotch-topped, on the milking strain, bull not related; the three for \$400. We price bulls from eleven to sixteen months old at \$150. We sell eight Scotch-topped heifers and a pure Scotch bull for \$250; or five bred heifers and a good Scotch bull not related for \$425; cows with calves at foot rebred, we sell for \$250; some as cheap as \$200 and others as high as \$300 and \$400. But these are great big sixteen hundred pound cows with fine calves at their side, with an exceptionally good sire and rebred to the son of Avondale. Or we have a nice bunch of young Scotch heifers and young Scotch cows with calves at their side that we sell from \$300 to \$500 a head. We have a nice selection of fine heifer bulls that will go with this class of a herd, reds, whites, or roans. If you wish we will give you a contract back for half the price you pay for any female for her calf at a year old in good condition. In other words we sell you cattle at a low rate of interest and give you an opportunity to make fifty per cent or more for them on your money. This is just to show you that we have confidence in what the cattle will do for you. If you have confidence in us and believe that we can and will start you right and stay with you through thick and thin the first few years when young breeders always need help—then place your order with us. We much prefer you to visit our farm, which the majority do. That divides the responsibility and makes it more pleasant for us both. We like to have visitors come and stay a week with us. You will get clearly familiar with the herd and our method of doing business. You will see the outstanding get of FAIR ACRES SULTAN, one of America's leading sires. You will also have the opportunity of appraising SNOWBIRDS SULTAN (our new acquisition), THE TWIN brother to FAIR ACRES SULTAN; and AVONDALE'S CHOICE, WATONGA SEARCHLIGHT, IMPORTED DOUNE ROYALIST, and PLEASANT DALE 4th, comprising a line of herd bulls on one farm which are well worth a trip across the continent to view.

Yours for more and better Shorthorns,

H. C. LOOKABAUGH,
WATONGA, OKLAHOMA.

The Ernst Shorthorn Sales

Sale Pavilion

Tecumseh, Neb., Wed., Nov. 7

**65—Head—65 of Beef and Milking Shorthorns**

Eight choice young bulls, three of them Pure Scotch, in age from 6 to 18 months.

Fifty females all of breeding age, bred, big lot to MODEL TYPE, one of the greatest sons of CUMBERLAND TYPE. Twenty mature cows, half or more with calves at foot, others near calving. Twelve bred heifers and 20 selling open. Offering includes an outstanding Scotch heifer, sired by Imp. Scottish Sentinel, some Double Goods heifers and other real attractions. Also descendants of the noted dairy cow FLORENCE AIRDRIE, butter record 494 lbs. one year.

This sale marks the dispersion of the W. M. Ernst herd. L. H. Ernst is filling out the sale with a draft from his good herd. Write for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

MRS. WM. ERNST, Tecumseh, Nebraska
L. H. ERNST, Tecumseh, Nebraska

Auctioneers—Col. Herman Ernst, Col. W. M. Putman.
Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

CLOVERLEAF FARM SHORTHORNS

12 bulls, pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Five, from 8 to 12 months old, and seven spring calves. Breeding and individual merit that means something. Write for prices and descriptions, today, if you want first choice.

G. F. HART, Summerfield, Marshall Co., Kansas

Stunkel's Shorthorns

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED
Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. 15 bulls 16 to 24 months old, reds and roans; 16 Scotch-topped cows and heifers, from two years to mature cows, with calves at side or showing in calf, Victor Orange and Star Goods blood.
15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

Cedar Lawn Farm Shorthorns

23 bulls from six months to one year old. Reds and Roans. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Popular breeding and good individuals. Also a few heifers and cows for sale. Address

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
(Clay County)
Rock Island and Union Pacific R. Rs.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Percy Little, Mount Hope, Kansas
Registered Jersey Cattle Cows, bulls, heifers and calves. Priced to sell. V. E. SWENSON, LITTLE RIVER, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding.
Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

Bonny Blacks
5 bulls from 6 to 14 months. 15 heifers from 6 to 16 months. All by Roland L. 187220. Also a few cows. Nothing better offered this season. Cherryvale Angus Farm. (two miles out)
J. W. Taylor Clay Center Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords
Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Feron stud colts. MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.

Registered Herefords
Ten big, thick-fleshed cows 2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell.
Fred O. Peterson, R. R. 5, Lawrence, Kansas

Livestock Catalogs Any breed, any style. No trouble to you. Price reasonable. G. A. Lando, Mgr. LYONS PUBLISHING CO., LYONS, KANSAS

Big Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc-Jersey Hog Sale

Deshler (Thayer Co.,) Nebr., Tuesday, November 6



Select Draft of Shorthorns and Polled Durhams

Choice young bulls, heifers and cows with calves at foot. Everything of breeding age will be bred to our great double standard bull Jumbo Evergreen, bred by J. H. Walker of Lathrop, Mo. We have milking Shorthorns. Still many of these descended from the Scottish Daybreak family.

We are selling this stock in ordinary flesh and without fitting. We have always bought the best and we are in the business to stay. We invite all breeders to be with us sale day either as buyers or visitors. Write for catalog. It gives all information. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Parties unable to be present may send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care at Deshler, Neb.

Auctioneers: Col. W. M. Putman, Col. Herman Ernst. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

FRED HOBELMAN, DESHLER, NEBRASKA



75 Head of Registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs 35 spring boars, 30 spring gilts; 5 sows with litters and 5 fall gilts. Spring offering sired by Chief Select 2nd and Valley Chief 2nd. Others from big Nebraska boars owned by other breeders. Sows by such sires as Big Crimson Critic, Burk's Good E Nuff, H. A.'s Choice, and other boars of equal rank.

Boyd's Big Sale of Percherons, Red Polls and Durocs

At farm near Virginia, Nebr., Friday, Nov. 9

Registered Percherons

All sired by the Brilliant bred stallion ERXES 93861. 1 yearling stallion, 3 stallion colts, 1 yearling and one spring filly; 12 high grade draft mares and geldings.

Red Polled Cattle

5 young bulls, 8 cows with calves or near freshening and 5 young heifers; 10 high grade cows and heifers.

35 Purebred Durocs

24 spring and one fall yearling boar, 10 spring gilts. 6 sired by CRIMSON MODEL, 2 by KINGS COL., remainder by Ideal Model. Best of Duroc breeding.

This is a dispersion so far as cattle are concerned and we sell some of the largest and finest cows of the breed. Most of them sired by a 2600-pound bull. The young Percherons are very choice and everything selling will bear the closest inspection. Sale under cover. Write for catalog. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson by parties unable to be present. Send them in our care. Big dinner at noon.

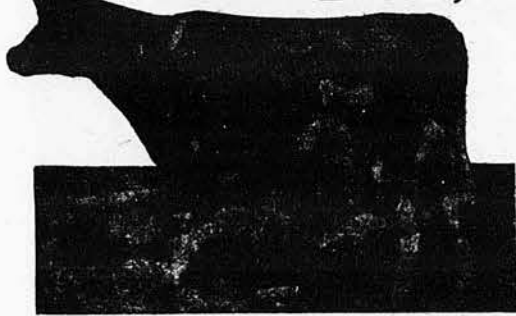
Ira Boyd, Virginia, Nebraska

O. Boyd, Virginia, Nebraska

Auctioneers: Col. W. M. Putman, Col. H. R. Ruyhl. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

Register of Merit Jerseys Dispersion Sale

Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Neb., Friday, Nov. 2



70—Head—70

Imported and American Bred

45 cows in milk or near freshening. 17 heifers from calves up to breeding age. 8 bulls from calves up, including the great herd bull GLEN-IDA'S CHAMPION. No herd in the West has won more prizes. The offering includes ten REGISTER OF MERIT cows and a big per cent of the young bulls and heifers

come direct from Register of Merit dams. I have sold my farm and am making an absolute dispersion. Write for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

W. L. Hunter & Son, Lincoln, Nebraska

Col. D. L. Perry, Auct. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

Shorthorn and Poland Auction

Martel, Nebraska, November 1



30 Registered Shorthorns

Consisting of 11 bulls, richly bred and right in every way, 13 cows with calves at foot and rebred and 4 bred heifers.

50 Big Polands

10 fall and spring boars, 10 fine big fall gilts, 15 spring gilts, 2 tried sows and two litters of fall pigs. The best of big type blood. Mostly sired by my 1000 pound boars BIG CLOVERDALE 2nd and WONDER JUMBO.



Write for catalog now and either come or send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Martel, Neb.

Otto A. Gloe, Martel, (Lancaster Co.) Neb.

Aucts.: Col. Herman Ernst, Col. J. C. Price. Fieldman: Jesse Johnson.

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.

Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Cows and heifers, youngspringing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also

Maurer's Holstein Farm

and young cows, all with top-notch breeding and at prices that cannot be equalled elsewhere; grade cows and heifers. Buy your next young pure-bred BULL from US. For description and prices communicate with.

is offering twenty-five pure-bred heifer calves, from six weeks to eight months old; also a choice lot of yearlings, bred heifers and young cows, all with top-notch breeding and at prices that cannot be equalled elsewhere; grade cows and heifers. Buy your next young pure-bred BULL from US. For description and prices communicate with.

T. R. MAURER & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Holstein Heifers For Sale

One hundred and fifty high grade Holstein heifers. We bought them in Wisconsin; We summered them in Kansas on a blue stem pasture; we bred them to registered bulls. They will soon be ready to begin giving milk and making money.

MARTIN BROS., MARION, KANSAS

Park E. Salter Sells Shorthorns



At Park Place Farm Near
Augusta, Kan., Friday, Nov. 9

50 Head of Straight Scotch Cattle

10 Bulls.

15 Cows, heavy in calf or calf at foot and bred back to imported bulls.

10 Heifers, all safe in calf, 8 to Imported Bapton Corporal.

15 Open Heifers, all good ones, the most fashionable breeding.

Ten Bulls, All Herd Headers

One imported four-year-old herd bull, Imported Newton Friar, a Marr Flora, by Violet's Victory, a Duthie bred bull and a great sire and breeding bull. Six grandsons of Avondale, by such noted sires as Rosewood Dale, Maxwalton Aviator, Matchless Dale, and Master of the Dales. One Orange Blossom by Silver Cumberland, dam by Hopeful Cumberland. One of the Golden Fairy Duthie family, by a great sire and dam with an official milk record.

Female Attractions

Fancy 20th, a grand daughter of Imp. Fancy 12th and by a son of Royal Favorite.
Choice Village Girl, a Village Girl heifer, the three top sires by Whitehall Sultan, Choice Goods and Cumberland.
Sylvan Dale, a Cruickshank Secret, granddaughter of Imp. Villager and Choice Goods.

Village Queen, a Village Girl heifer by Imp. Broadhooks Golden Fame. All above safe in calf to Imported Bapton Corporal.
5 Lavenders, 5 Village Girls and others of the Duchess of Gloster, Missie, Princess Royal, Cruickshank Rosemary, Secret and Campbell Bloom tribes. A number of excellent cows with calf at foot and bred back to my herd bulls, and a grand lot of heifers safe in calf.

Special Santa Fe train leaves Wichita Union Station for farm the morning of the sale, returning in the evening. For catalog, address

Park E. Salter, 302 Biting Building, Wichita, Kansas

Auctioneers: Carey M. Jones, Fred Reppert, Ed F. Herriff and Boyd Newcom. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

DISPERSAL SALE

Registered Holstein Cattle

At Greensward Farm
Fredonia, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 30



30 head of registered cows and heifers

2 bull calves and the best two-year-old bull in Kansas.

All cows and heifers will freshen soon to Sir Johanna Walker Pietertje, whose first five dams average over 27 pounds of butter a week. This bull also sells at sale.

Every animal tuberculin tested.

Daughters and granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad, King of the Pontiacs, the \$50,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, Sir Ormsby Skylark, King Walker, etc. Some prize winners and grand A. R. O. cows.

Sale held in one-half block of Union Depot and in within 50 feet of Stock Yards. Rain or shine, under cover in a warm building. Write for catalog.

Greensward Farm, Fredonia, Kan.

Max J. Kennedy, Prop.

On three railroads, Santa Fe, Frisco and Mo. Pac.

Ross & Vincent's Large Type Poland Sale

At farm adjoining town
Sterling, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 6th

**65
HEAD
All
Immune**

5 Tried Sows with pigs at side
12 Fall Yearling Gilts
(7 open, 5 bred)
28 unusually good, growthy
Spring Gilts
20 choice Spring Boars
Ready for service

**65
HEAD
All
Immune**

These sows and gilts are the unusually smooth kind with size and breed quality. Many of these young boars are good enough to head good herds. This offering is strong in the most fashionable big type blood and traces to such noted sires as O. K. Lad, by Pawnee Lad, Expansion Jr., Mammoth Orange, by Cowles' Orange, Douglas Jr., and Big Hadley's Wonder.

These hogs are worth your time and car fare to look them over sale day. They are the kind that will make good.

Write today for catalog. Address

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

Auctioneers: J. C. Price and E. E. Potter.

Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Washington County's Big Duroc-Jersey Boar Sale

35 boars, February and March farrow and eight gilts same age and breeding. All immune and carefully grown and one of the best offerings, size, quality and breeding considered, ever made in that section of the state.

In the Sale Pavilion, Washington, Kansas, Thursday, October 25th

Sired by Critic G. by Critic D., the grand champion boar at the Nebraska State Fair in 1915. 8 boars by Steele's Golden Illustrator by Illustrator 2nd and out of a Crimson Wonder Again dam. The balance by Deet's Illustrator 2nd and Joe Orion 5th, a leading herd boar in the Geo. Briggs & Son's herd. The dams are mostly by Select Chief, the noted grand champion and King of Colonel breeding.

Missouri Pacific and Burlington railroads. Catalogs ready to mail upon application.

F. E. GWIN & SONS, Morrowville, Kansas

COL. ARTHUR THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson, Farmers Mail and Breeze, in their care, Morrowville or Washington.

Mitchell County's Big Duroc-Jersey Boar Sale

Two prominent herds have been topped and 40 boars of real merit in breeding and individuality have been cataloged for this sale. All immune and in good breeding form without any surplus flesh.

At the Fair Grounds, Beloit, Kansas, Tuesday, October 30th

L. L. HUMES, GLEN ELDER, KANSAS

Sells 20 boars, Feb. and March farrow, sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., Reed's Illustrator, by Illustrator 2nd, G. M.'s Defender, by old Defender, and out of sows of rich breeding, selected from leading Nebraska and Kansas herds.

The sale will be held in comfortable quarters in Beloit to better accommodate breeders from a distance. The catalog is ready to mail. Address either party at Glen Elder, Kan., and receive it by return mail.

Will Myers, Auctioneer.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson, Beloit, Kan., in care of either party.

LESTER W. COAD, GLEN ELDER, KAN.

Sells 20 boars, March and April farrow, sired by Companion, a half ton boar, by old Defender, Coad's Choice, an intensely bred Valley Chief boar, Red Pepper, by Max's Golden Ruler. Sows of Ohio Chief and King of Col.'s breeding.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kansas

Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kansas

Mitchell County's Big Poland China Sale

20 boars and 20 gilts, March and April farrow. The best Poland China offering ever made this far west and you will be convinced sale day if you come.

At the Farm Near Jewell, Kansas, Thursday, November 1st

Free hotel accommodations at the Avenue hotel, Beloit, and the Commercial hotel, Jewell; free transportation from either place to the farm and return.

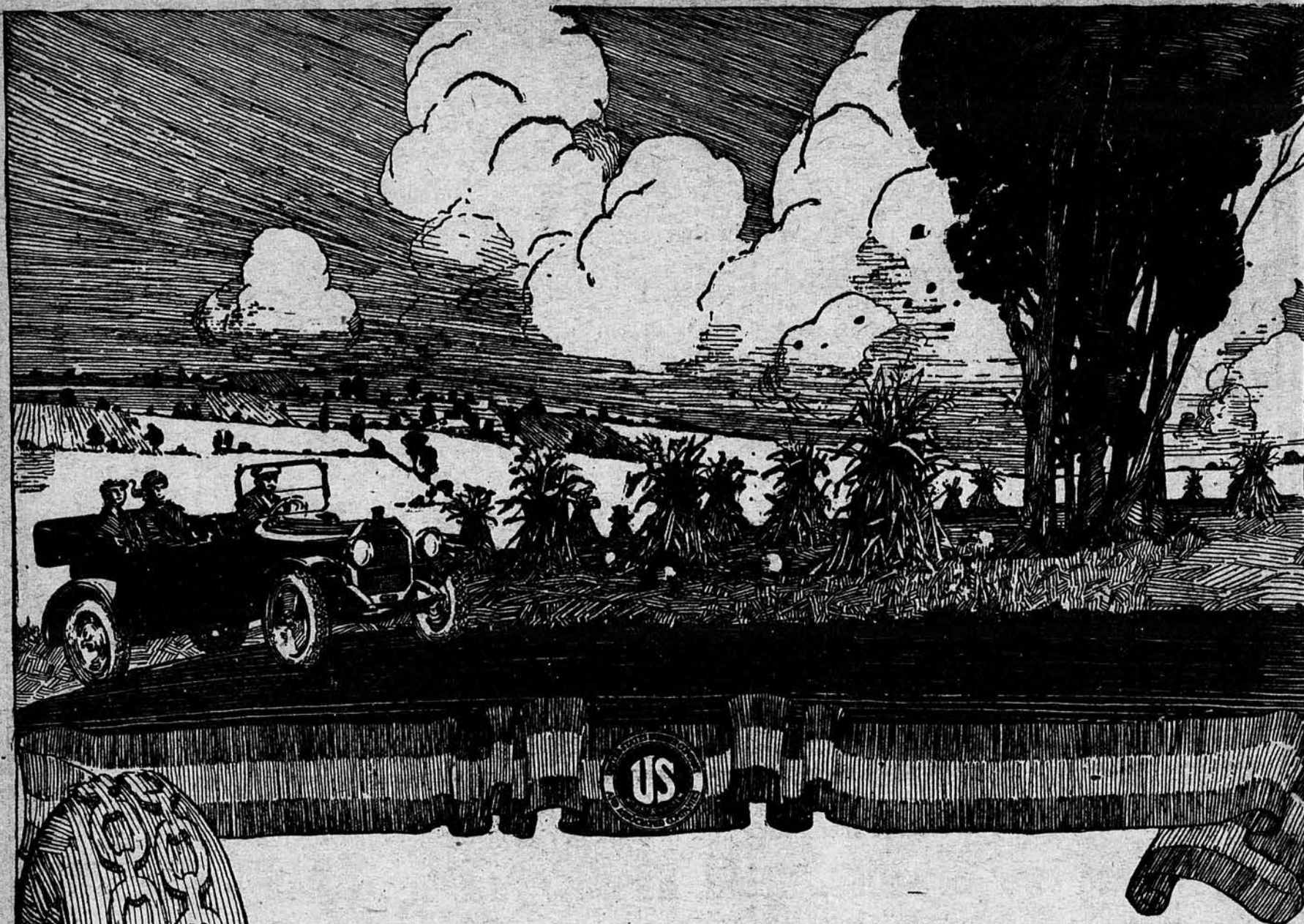
Nine boars and seven gilts by King Joe, the premier boar of Missouri and the sire of the great G. and J.'s King Joe that sold for \$2,000 in July.

The balance of the offering by Big Bobby Wonder 2nd, the big 940-pound two-year-old herd boar in service in the herd. He and his get took first in every class at the Mitchell county fair last month. He will be on exhibition sale day as will the dams of the offering. The entire herd immunized. Catalogs ready to mail upon application to

E. H. BRUNNEMER, Jewell, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo., Col. Will Myers, Beloit.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson, care of E. H. Brunnemer, Jewell, Kan.



Harvest Your Energy

as well as your crops! Your country's pressing needs demand that you soldiers of the soil guard your health. So, store up vitality for tomorrow's work. Get out the car—take the wife and youngsters out for a spin in the keen Autumn evening air. There's nothing like it for rest and recreation—nothing that will give you so much of that "get up and get at it" feeling when you wake up in the morning.

But you naturally want to get the greatest comfort and pleasure with the least tire trouble, don't you? Then, of course, you will equip your car with the famous *United States 'Chain' Tread Tires*—or the equally popular *'Usco' Tread*.

Either one is the tire of maximum quality, resiliency, long-life and anti-skid efficiency at minimum cost.

When you ride on *United States 'Chain'* or *'Usco' Treads*, you ride in comfort with economy one of the party.

United States Tires Are Good Tires

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
A Tire for every need of price and use

United States Tire Company

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK