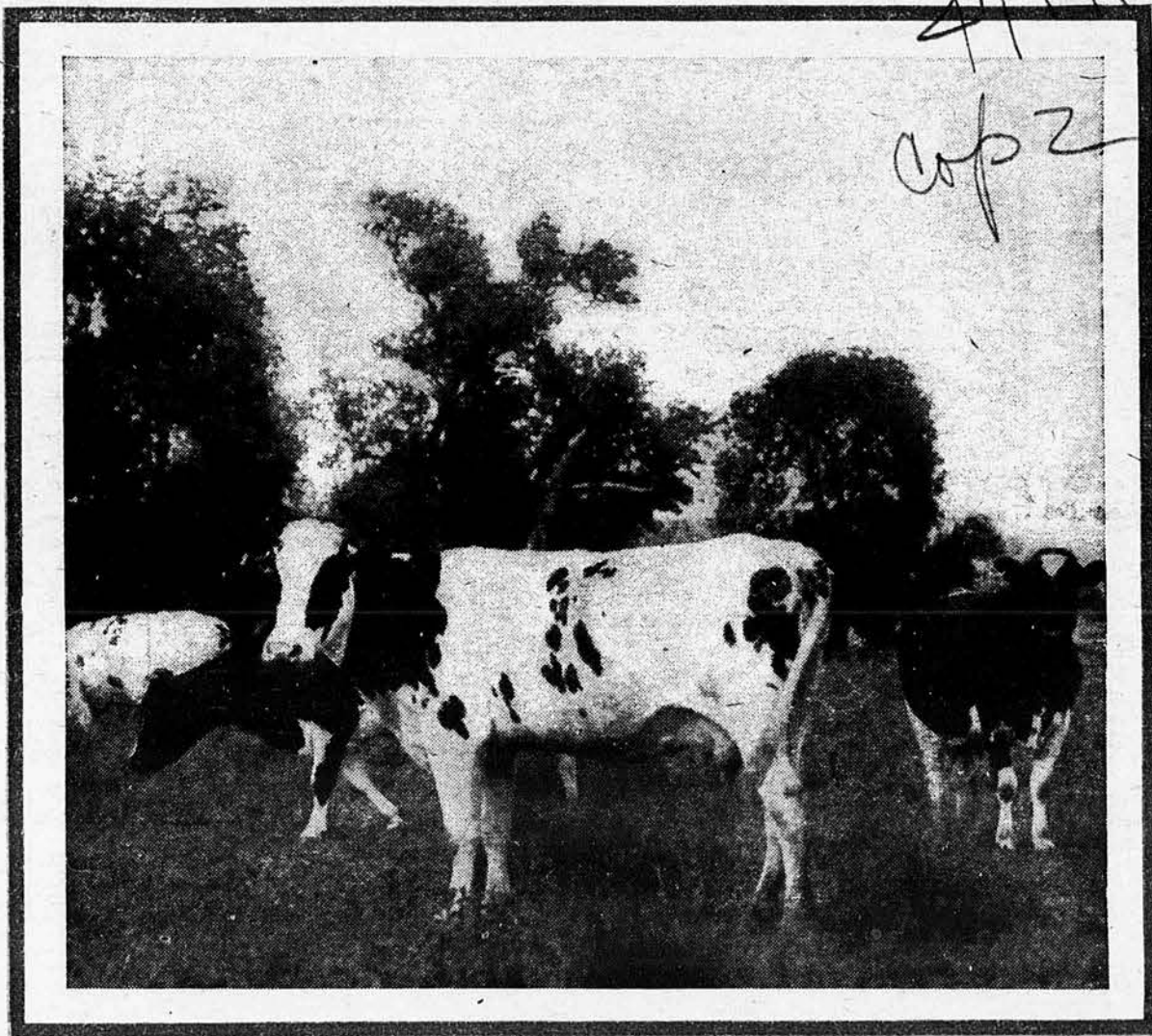


November 17, 1917

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Sheep are Efficient Farm Producers

*Excellent Results Have Been Obtained from the Flock of Shropshires
Owned by R. A. Williamson of Chautauqua County*

By E. H. Whitman

THE UNUSUAL was done by R. A. Williamson of Cedarvale when he put sheep on his 4,000 acre Rockford Stock Farm in Chautauqua county. He didn't go into it on a large scale. He wished to have some sheep on his farm because he believed that was the best and most economical way to make money out of the feed that goes to waste every year on farms not having sheep. Mr. Williamson should know, for he has been handling sheep for more than 35 years.

This ranch is in the flint country of Southern Kansas in an excellent grazing region. There are ranches there ranging from 4,000 to 10,000 acres, and thousands of cattle are fattened and shipped out every year. The grass is of such fine quality that the allowance for grazing cattle frequently is 2 acres a head. This, of course, is much lower than is necessary in many localities. Mr. Williamson decided that such a country would be a profitable place for sheep raising, too, especially as eight sheep may be grazed on land that will support only one cow.

Not very many years ago sheep and sheep owners were disliked by cattlemen, but Mr. Williamson had learned in many years of ranching in Texas before he came to Kansas that there is good money in raising some sheep on every farm. He insists that too many folks go into things on too large a scale and fail because of that. He didn't stock up his whole ranch with sheep. He made mutton and wool production part of his varied system of farming. Five hundred acres of bottom land is in cultivation on his ranch, while the remainder is given over to grazing cattle, with the exception of the comparatively small amount used by the sheep. Their main pasture is a long, narrow strip of woods, with a stream running thru it which supplies an abundance of water. The only shelter he considers necessary, in addition to that supplied by the wood, is a shed used in times of bad storms.

At present Mr. Williamson has about 200 lambs which he is preparing for the February or early March market. He purchased 150 Arizona lambs in September and put them in the woods pasture with 50 head of his home raised lambs, letting them in an alfalfa field part of the time. Great care is used in permitting the sheep to pasture on the alfalfa, as they are likely to bloat. This is especially true of sheep that have been shipped in from some market center. Their digestive apparatus is weak at first and must be watched carefully.

The only feed the lambs are getting is that supplied by the alfalfa and woods pasture. The alfalfa field was not opened for pasture by the sheep until after the last cutting had been put in the stack. And, by the way, the alfalfa is stacked tight in the field, but Mr. Williamson says the sheep do not bother the stacks. About a month before he is ready to market them, Mr. Williamson will put them on a heavier ration of alfalfa, but they will get no grain.

"I make it a rule never to give my sheep or lambs any grain," said Mr. Williamson. "I have lambs right now that are plenty fat enough to sell, and they have been on an ordinary pasture. The leaves are falling in the woods now and the sheep clean them up thoroly. Can you tell me any other farm animal that will do the same? Scarcely a weed went to seed in any pasture the sheep have been on this summer, and where the weeds got too tough for them they ate

off the leaves and seed before it ripened.

"I have found it an excellent plan to let lambs run in the corn fields. This plan is feasible even before the corn has been husked, and that is the best time as the grass and weeds are much more edible early in the fall than after hard freezes have come. With corn of good height and standing up fairly well, the lambs never offer to eat the ears. Old sheep cannot be used for this purpose, however, as they will pull off the corn.

"There is an immense quantity of good sheep feed allowed to go to waste every year on Kansas farms, simply because their owners won't get the one kind of farm animal that will make good use of it. The grass and corn blades that lie on the ground all winter and then are plowed under in the spring should go to make mutton and wool. Then, too, the ground is more fertile because of the pasturing, for I believe there is no manure much richer than that supplied by sheep."

Mr. Williamson strongly favors Shropshires for his ranch. He isn't satisfied with the few purebred ewes he has now and is making plans to increase their number and sell the grades. Two years ago high water cut down his flock to 20 ewes, but that number raised 23 lambs the next spring.

The lambs on the Williamson place always come in April or May, so the troubles of the lambing season are few. Things go wrong sometimes, tho. The following story is told by a friend of Mr. Williamson's: As a good ex-Texan, it had been alleged that Mr. Williamson didn't entirely favor the Kansas bone-dry law. One day after the law had gone into effect this friend stopped at

the ranch and found depths of gloom about its owner. "What's the matter, Dick?" asked the friend. "Oh, this bone dry law's a terrible thing. It has been working just a little while, but I've got two ewes out here with two lambs apiece, and both ewes are bone dry and I've got to raise the lambs by hand."

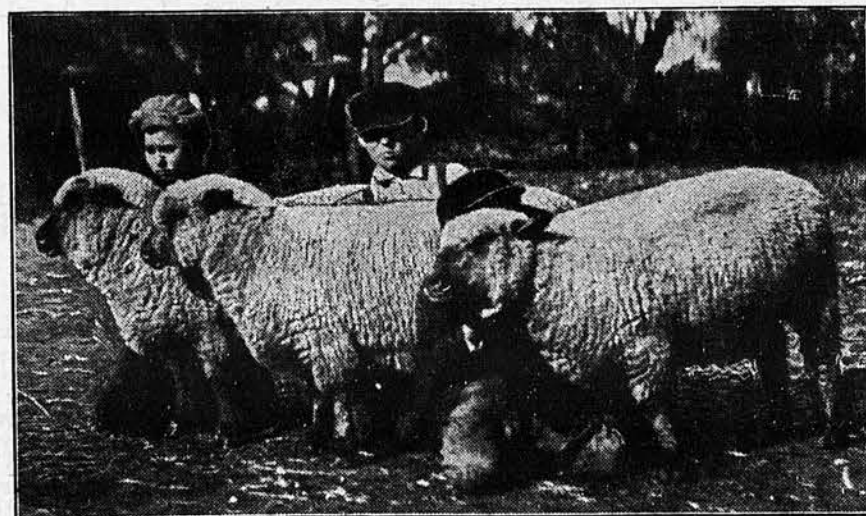
At present Mr. Williamson has two fine bucks, a Shropshire and an Oxford Down. He has been using the Shropshire with his registered Shropshire ewes, while the Oxford Down has been kept with the grade ewes. He is planning to sell the Oxford, however, as he wishes to keep only the purebred Shropshires.

Mr. Williamson feels that the mutton which he markets is almost clear profit, for he figures that the wool from his sheep easily pays for the feed they consume and the labor in caring for them. At his last shearing he had 50 fleeces, which averaged 9 pounds apiece. He received 53 cents a pound for this wool, so his income from the wool alone was considerably more than \$200. Money made from selling mutton from sheep which made their gains mainly from feed that otherwise would have been wasted, with an income from their wool to pay more than the expense of feeding them, is what Mr. Williamson considers a profitable line of farm work.

Mr. Williamson realizes that there sometimes is difficulty in getting a shipment of lambs or sheep to market when the grower has too few to fill a carload, but his plan is to get several farmers in a neighborhood to go into the sheep business on a small scale at the same time. By combining their flocks at shipping time they can fill several carloads.



A Group of the Quality Shropshires; a Small Flock Will Pay Mighty Well in the Future on Most Farms in Kansas.



Sheep Not Only Prove Profitable Under Kansas Conditions but Also Become Objects of Genuine Affection. Why Not Give Your Boy a Start?

A plan much favored by the owner of Rockford Stock Farm is a sheep club for Kansas boys, modeled after the Copper Pig Club. He thinks there is no other way in which the farmers of this state can be interested more quickly in the possibility of profitable sheep raising on their farms.

While there is nothing lacking in his enthusiasm for the business of raising sheep, Mr. Williamson has a varied system of farming that is paying well. Many carloads of grass fat cattle are shipped every year, and 20 head of good cows add their share to the income from the ranch. Two large metal silos filled with corn and kafir silage will help in feeding the stock thru this winter.

Poultry is not slighted on the Rockford Stock Farm. Mrs. Williamson handles that end of the business and the fine flock of purebred Barred Plymouth Rocks proves that she is highly successful. All cockerels not needed for use on the ranch are sold to George Beuoy, the "capon king" of Cedarvale. The two big poultry houses on the ranch are well built and well situated, getting the winter sunshine from the south and are protected from the cold winds from the north. The location of the houses and yard is ideal, being on a well drained gravel slope.

"What I am doing with sheep may be done on any farm, large or small," says Mr. Williamson. "I am not specializing in any one thing, and for that reason I need sheep on my farm. Within a few years I hope that the farm without sheep will be the exception. They should be considered as important in stocking up a farm as horses, cattle, hogs and poultry."

Worm Remedies for Hogs

BY L. A. WEAVER

Hogs become infested with worms by picking up the eggs with the food or in the drinking water. Therefore to lessen the opportunities for the hogs to become infested they should be kept in clean, well-drained lots and should be supplied with fresh, clean drinking water and not allowed to drink from ponds and mud wallows. Fresh slacked lime sprinkled freely over the lots occasionally will help to destroy the worm eggs.

Hogs badly infested with worms should be given 4 grains of calomel and 6 grains of santonin for every 100-pound hog; or 2½ grains of santonin, 1 dram of areca nut, 2 grains of calomel and 2 drams of sodium bicarbonate for every 100-pound shot. These remedies should be fed in a thin slop. The slop should be made out of bran.

The hogs should be kept away from feed for at least 24 hours, then given the slop containing the proper amount of medicine. Make sure that there is plenty of trough room so all hogs can get to the trough without crowding, so every hog will get his share of the slop. If necessary repeat in 10 days or two weeks.

A good remedy for preventing worms is 3 pounds Glaubers' salts, 3 pounds common salt, 4 pounds charcoal, 1 pound sulfur, 3 pounds copperas and 3 pounds sodium bicarbonate. Mix and keep in a self-feeder or trough in a dry place where the hogs can have access to it at all times.

I love to believe that no heroic sacrifice is ever lost; that the characters of men are molded and inspired by what their fathers have done.—Garfield.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Caring for Next Year's Harvest

I find that the farmers of Kansas, speaking generally, are doing their best in the way of planting. The wheat acreage is going to be as large as could reasonably be expected and the farmers are preparing to put in as large an acreage of spring crops as possible.

The matter that is worrying them a good deal, however, is how they can harvest the crops next year. If the season turns out well there will be an enormous crop, the greatest in the history of the country; but there will be a labor shortage. This can, in my opinion, be avoided, at least to a great extent. Next summer there will be in all probability nearly a million young men in the various training camps. They cannot be sent to Europe until fall for the ships cannot be provided to take them. I am assuming that by that time we will have mustered into the service not less than 2 million men, and I have not heard it said that it will be possible for us to send more than a million across the water within the next 12 months.

Let the government give these young men furloughs for three or four weeks during the harvest time, conditioned on their going out and helping with the harvest. Let their pay as soldiers go on just the same as if they were in camp and permit them to earn what they can as harvest hands, the government supplying transportation from the camps to the harvest fields and return when the furloughs are ended. Let the soldiers in the Southern training camps be furloughed first, as the harvest will begin earlier in that part of the country. About the time that these furloughs are expiring grant furloughs to the soldiers in the Northern cantonments and permit them to help with the Northern harvests. The young men will be in splendid condition for the work, as they will be hardened by the training they will already have obtained in camp. The farmers will gladly pay \$3 or \$3.50 a day for these soldier harvest hands. This will enable the boys to earn in addition to their soldier pay, perhaps \$75 to \$100 apiece in the harvest field. It will be to many of them a welcome change from the routine of camp life. In the case of the farmer boys it would give them the opportunity to go home and help with the harvest there, and a good many of the boys from towns would be so hardened up that they would make good harvest hands.

I hope that Mr. Hoover will bring this to the attention of the War Department. I am certain that it will tend to create a good feeling among the farmers of the country and encourage them to greater endeavor in the way of putting in spring crops if they know that their soldier boys are going to be permitted to come home and help with the harvesting.

Wall Street and the War

Once in a while I still hear the statement made that this is a Wall Street war; that big interests of our financial world wished to bring the United States into the war in order that they might save investments they had made in the bonds of the allies and that they might further enrich themselves with war profits. La Follette has talked considerable of that sort of thing and pro-German residents of the United States have echoed the sentiment.

Assuming that the big financiers are so heartlessly selfish that they would plan a calamity to the country which might bankrupt it and which is certain to result in the death of many of its finest young men, we must admit that these financiers have brains and that the more selfish and cold blooded they are the less likely they would be to go into a deal which is likely to result in great financial loss and which has in it the possibility of their financial ruin. For these financiers know that once the nation is plunged into war there is always at least the possibility that all stocks and bonds in which they invest their wealth will decline greatly in value. Not only is that a possibility but it also is a strong probability.

It is true that very considerable sums of money, or rather credit, had been lent by financiers in this country to the allied nations before we got into the war, but in nearly every case the financiers had played safe. They had required the allies to put up good American securities to back up their bonds. The Wall Street financiers had not held these European bonds. They had sold them to purchasers all

over the United States. Persons of small means by the thousand had been induced to invest in these foreign securities because they believed them good investments.

So long as we were out of the war and merely selling supplies to the allies at a great profit these financiers were making great fortunes and taking little risk, but when we got into the war the whole situation was changed. That meant that the financial resources of this country must be strained to the utmost. It meant that at least a share, and perhaps a great share, of the profits of these men would be taken by the government. It meant that the securities in which their wealth was invested would slump in price and if the war went against us finally that they would be threatened with financial ruin. Selfish men do not deliberately take such chances.

The results have been what might be expected. Income and profit taxes have not been so great as some of us think they should be, but they are much greater than any income and profit taxes ever levied heretofore. As the war goes on they will become heavier and heavier. It is absurd to argue that these financiers deliberately brought about a war, which was bound to injure themselves financially. If any further proof is needed that the money lords of Wall Street did not wish this war it can be supplied by the stock market. The selling prices of the Wall Street securities have fallen in many cases 50 per cent. It is not the speculative securities alone that have declined in price but the most stable have suffered almost as much as the speculative. Men do not deliberately bring about a condition which destroys the value of their property.

It is only fair also to say, that the rich men's sons are not showing the white feather. They are going to the front like good sports. I presume that it will be admitted that these sons of rich fathers are as dear to them as the sons of poor men. Men do not simply for possible profit bring about conditions which will call for the sacrifice of the lives of those for whom they have the greatest affection.

That trade and commerce was one of the causes of this world wide war I have no doubt, but common sense tells me that it was not to the interest of our Wall Street financiers to bring about the present conflict.

Not so Bad After All

This will be read maybe by a good many thousand young men who already have been or soon will be called to war. It will be read by many a mother perhaps whose heart is aching, and by many a father whose heart is aching too, because their boys are going to be called to face unknown dangers and maybe death.

The danger is not so great as it seems, for somehow or other a very large proportion of the young men who go out to war get thru alive and come back home very often better men physically and better qualified for the duties of citizenship and business than they would have been if they had never gone to war. And these young men who do come home, and come with the feeling that they did their part to the best of their ability, will always be glad I think that they had a part in the struggle and contributed something to the good results which I believe will come from this war. It will have been the supreme adventure of their lives, the time most worth while of all their years here on earth. The man who was old enough to have been a soldier in the Civil War, but who was not, considers it necessary to explain just why he was not and in a way apologizes for the fact that he remained at home while others went to war when he was young. It may be that his excuse is perfectly good, but in nearly every case you can detect a feeling of regret that he did not get to the front and take his place on the battle line.

And so I think it will be 30 or 40 years from now. The men who are of military age now who do not get in will be giving excuses then, and they will be a bit envious of those who were called into service and had a part in the great conflict.

But some of the boys will never come home unless this war ends much sooner than anybody anticipates. What of them? It seems sad that any of these fine young men should be cut down when there is so much of life before them, and yet I am not sure but that the young man who gives up his life fighting for the overthrow of the most cruel and dan-

gerous system the world has ever seen is to be envied. The sentence of death is passed on all of us—the only thing we do not know about this sentence is when it will be executed.

So far as the mere matter of dying is concerned, perhaps being killed suddenly by a bullet or an exploding shell is as painless a form of death as almost any that can be imagined, and so there is really little reason for mere physical dread. But it may be said, "how much use this young man might be to society if he were permitted to live," and that may be true. A good life is worth a great deal to the world, but is it not at least reasonable to suppose that by making this supreme sacrifice the young man who gives up his life in this great struggle is doing as much for the world as it would be possible for him to do if he had lived?

I have the recollection as a little boy of the young men of my acquaintance who went out to fight. They were fine, manly young fellows and they with millions of other young men made up the finest army the world had ever seen. Some of these young men failed to come home. Some of them died in battle; some died from wounds and others died from camp fevers and other diseases. It seemed hard that these young men should die, but as the years went on the pain at parting gave way to a fond recollection, and in the neighborhoods where they were born and raised their names and deeds became a proud and sacred memory. There was no bitterness, no grief but a glow of pride when the old father and mother of Tom mentioned the fact that their boy had died at Chickamauga, and when the mother of the big, gentle hearted Wallace went out in the spring time to place flowers on the grave of her boy who had fallen dead while serving his battery gun at Stone River, she knew that the pride of her heart had not lived or died in vain.

And so it was with the fathers of John and Jim and Bill, who also had given up their young lives that their country might live and the flag wave in glory above an undivided Union. It has been a long, long time since Tom and Jim and Bill and John put on their uniforms and marched away to war.

The snows of more than 50 winters have fallen on their resting places and for more than 50 springs kindly nature has spread over their humble graves her carpet of grasses and flowers, but still as the few old men who marched away with them in '61 and '62 go out in the May morning and with trembling hands place flowers on their graves, there is a feeling that the spirits of Tom and Jim and John and Bill are marching with them and waiting to welcome them on the other side. Maybe some of the men who wore the blue from '61 to '65 and who are growing old and weary have a feeling almost of envy as they read again the inscriptions on the head stones that mark the graves of Tom and Jim and John and Bill. After all, young man, it isn't the number of years any of us lives that counts but what we do while we live. I have a feeling that this is the last great war. It ought to be. The souls of those who are responsible for this war are steeped in the most awful crime of history, but I am satisfied that the world can be freed from the horrible system which is responsible for this conflict only by supreme sacrifice. The sin that has cursed and is cursing the world can be washed away only with blood.

It may be that some of the young men who read this will shed their blood before this sin is wiped away, but if so it is a consolation to feel that they will shed it in order that generations yet unborn may enjoy the blessings of peace with a more just government and better opportunities than have ever been enjoyed before.

Will War End Next Year?

I am writing this at a time which seems to be in a good many ways about as gloomy for the cause of the allies, now our own, as any time since the beginning of the great war. I have heretofore expressed the belief that the war will end during the summer or fall of 1918. A friend asks me if in view of the Italian disaster I am still of the same opinion. I am.

I still believe that the turning point of this war will be next spring and from then on the progress will be rapid toward the end. It may be that peace will come without the complete overthrow of Germany as I would wish, but I am coming to believe that

anything short of substantial victory will mean defeat for Germany.

It would be the best thing that could occur to Germany to be emphatically and thoroly defeated. In that case the sympathy of the people of the earth might go out to a people ruined as a war power and financially prostrated. No longer would the other nations fear the beaten foe and there would be a natural disposition to let bygones be bygones; especially would this be true if the kaiser were driven from the throne of Germany.

If, however, the war ends without a decisive victory not only will the most of the rest of the world fear what Germany may do in the future but there also will be a feeling of unsatisfied hatred toward Germany and the German people which will make German foreign trade after the war almost an impossibility. Germany cannot live without foreign commerce. No matter now what the terms of peace may be, Germany will come out of the war burdened with debt as no country has ever been burdened before. She cannot live within herself and cannot bear her terrible burden and compete with the hostile sentiment of the world. The longer the war continues the worse will be the condition of Germany, even if it should end without a defeat for that country.

But the allies are suffering, too. Do not think that there is not an increasing longing for peace among the allied nations. I believe that this longing will so increase that peace will result next year. But I may be mistaken. This war is the logical result of conditions prevailing in the world for many years before it commenced. Germany has been the great offender. It had built up a system heartless and damnable, a system built on the theory that not only does might make right, but also that war is necessary to the proper development of a people. The other nations of Europe and of the world did not exactly subscribe to this infamous doctrine, but they did not vigorously protest against it.

The commerce of the world was being developed along lines certain sooner or later to result in national antagonisms, and with the nations arming that meant war. It may be that this war must be carried on until the world is not only bloody but exhausted; so completely exhausted indeed, that every nation will be ready to agree that the old system shall be destroyed completely and replaced with a sane and humane plan. Trade competition must be largely if not entirely abandoned. The ports and markets of the world must be opened to all and disarmament will become universal. To accomplish this it may be that the world must travel long thru the dark valley of despair. It may be that we are to be scourged until all of us are weary to the point of exhaustion and until all of us have felt the sting of the lash of justice whipping the world for its sins.

Food Control in Europe

The Non-partisan Leader publishes an article about food control in the countries of our allies. Some of the facts are rather startling. In France, farmers are paid \$1.74 a bushel for wheat by the millers, and they get an additional 16 cents a bushel from the government, making \$1.90 a bushel, about what the government fixed price will amount to in this country for the average grade at the average country point. But bread in France costs less than 5 cents a pound, while it is 8 and 10 and even more a pound here.

To make 100 kilos of flour—about an American barrel—the French miller buys wheat costing him \$7.93. He sells the 100 kilos for \$8.20. This is only a margin for profits and manufacturing cost of 27 cents a barrel, plus what can be got out of the by-products. These prices, like the prices paid farmers for wheat, are enforced by the French government.

Allowing for a difference in cost of labor and manufacturing it would seem that the French miller does not seek to sell his patriotism at such a high price as the American miller. In England, the government enforces a price of 4½ cents, retail, for a pound of bread. And England, after finding price control, and other kinds of mere control ineffective, has actually and absolutely taken over the big mills! The United States, it would seem, has much to learn from its allies in the matter of prices and food control.

Relative Strength of the Powers

Frequently I hear the question asked: "Why are the allies not able to conquer Germany? They are vastly superior in point of numbers and ought to have destroyed Germany before now."

There is a great deal of misapprehension concerning the relative strength of the allies and the central powers.

Remember that Russia is out of it; her 200 million people count for little or nothing in a military way. Japan has furnished no troops for the European battlefields and therefore should not be counted. The United States has not up to now furnished any troops for the fighting line, except the small patrol force which unexpectedly was attacked while it was doing practice work.

The nations which have been doing the actual fighting are France, England, Scotland and part of Ireland, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and little Montenegro, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on the side of the allies and Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria on the part of the central powers.

What are the populations of these various countries? They are: France, 40 million; England, Scot-

land, Wales and Ireland, 46 million; Italy, 35 million; Belgium, 7½ million; Roumania, 7,600,000; Serbia, 4,000,000; Canada, 8 million; Australia, 5 million, and New Zealand, 1,100,000. This makes the total 154,800,000 on the side of the allies. On the side of the central powers, Germany has 70 million; Austria, 60 million; Turkey, 21,274,000, and Bulgaria, 5 million, making a total on the side of the central powers of 146,274,000.

This gives the allies the advantage of some 8 millions in point of numbers, but this is much more than offset by the fact that the central powers are acting on interior lines and by the further fact that Germany dominates her allies and directs their movements, while the allied nations have been acting to a considerable extent, independently of one another.

The military advantage should be with Germany. The wonder is not that the allies have not yet won this war. The great wonder is that Germany did not win long ago. Man for man the English and French have proved themselves better soldiers than the Germans and vastly superior to the Austrians.

He is Hopeful

Hold your position on wheat prices—you are unquestionably right. The objectors, and we have many, have not seen the vision of the new nation which will occupy this earth after the death of kaiserism. This is a satisfactory thing to consider even when we must view it thru this terrible war.

A real spirit of service is being shown by our soldiers. We need more of this here at home. So far our government has done wisely in placing a price of \$2 a bushel on the wheat crop of next year and in making a safe market for the present crop by the price this year. These things benefit the wheat raiser and at the same time the farmers are well paid. Say there are 500 bread eaters to one wheat raiser; if the farmers should be allowed to have another 50 cents a bushel 500 times as many persons would suffer as would be helped.

I have a friend who is both an owner and a renter. He sold his last year's wheat crop at \$1 a bushel from the machine. This visionless man now is circulating a petition asking for \$2.50 a bushel. There are other men with thousands of bushels of the golden grain who believe that we should have \$3 a bushel "because binders will cost so much next year."

But I say to my good friends, let's stand by the Administration. Let us trust that the searchlight will be turned on the implement manufacturers in due time.

Independence, Kan.

HOWARD K. BAKER.

Wheat Prices in Argentina

Here is some news from Argentina which may be of interest to the wheat raisers and elevator men who have complained about the government regulation of wheat prices:

There is considerable difference in the prices which have begun to circulate in Rosario, Argentina, for the local wheat crop for delivery in January and February, and the prices for wheat of the old crop. According to W. L. Bonney, the American consul, no doubt is entertained that the wheat of the Rosario district is needed in the markets of the world, and that good prices will be obtained, but the shipping situation is said to be such that the dealers believe that farmers may be forced to throw their wheat on the local market without regard to the demands for export.

While wheat for immediate delivery is selling in Rosario at the equivalent of about \$1.58 a bushel, wheat of the new crop for February delivery is quoted at about \$1.12 a bushel. This would indicate not only the expectation of a large crop and anxiety as to exporting it promptly but also some doubt as to the means of storing it and borrowing on it pending its sale. The heavy discount on the new crop prevents its sale by dealers in advance, and if this condition continues the producer will be obliged to carry the grain until the dealers are assured of means of export, or until foreign interests enter the Argentina market.

"The method of handling wheat in Argentina," continues Consul Bonney, "has much to do with the present situation, for it is illogical that the new crop, which will unquestionably be needed at good prices abroad, should be regarded by local operators as a burden, selling at a discount under cash wheat. Rosario dealers expect the embargo upon the exportation of wheat to be removed within a short time and that some balance of the crop will remain for export, altho not enough to affect prices to any extent. The demoralization in the corn markets during the last few weeks also has made wheat operators timid about making offers for new-crop wheat, and has made them disinclined to carry any large amount of old-crop wheat."

Now suppose that there had been no legislation affecting the price of wheat in this country. Suppose in other words that the government had kept hands off entirely. In all probability Argentina wheat would be laid down in the United States for about \$1.70 a bushel at New York, and that would fix the price of wheat here. If this news from Argentina is reliable, and I think it is, without government action Kansas wheat raisers probably would be taking considerably less than \$2 a bushel for this year's crop, and for next year's crop they would get possibly \$1.25 a bushel, but more probably the price would range but little above \$1.

Present government reports indicate that the wheat acreage sown this fall and next spring in the United States may be double that of a normal year. I hope this is true and I most sincerely hope that the yield next year will be large. The government is bound by congressional enactment to guarantee to the wheat raiser a minimum price of \$2 for No. 1 wheat. If Kansas has an average crop next year, it is my conviction that the government guarantee will put into the pockets of the wheat raisers of this state 75 million dollars more than they would receive without such a guarantee.

In this connection I wish to publish here a letter just received from a Marion county farmer who says: "I have been up a little later than usual this even-

ing reading Passing Comment and have a big day's work to do tomorrow, but I think I will take a little more time from the eight hours in which a farmer can do as he pleases to let you know that there is one farmer in the world who thinks as you do on the question of wheat prices. To hear these disinterested patriots howling around about being unable to raise wheat at two simoleons a bushel gives me about the same kind of a pain as to read about the worthy young man who is condemned to struggle along in absolute penury on a mere \$10,000 a year. Now my experience with figures is mostly confined to watching the cashier manipulate an adding machine and then asking him if that includes the interest and how much can he let stand till after harvest but I figure that it certainly costs not more than 20 per cent more to raise a bushel of wheat now than it did in 1914. That year I got 89 cents a bushel, which was 24 per cent more than those who sold from the machine received.

"If some of these persons who are raising so much cane would retain their rompers long enough to apply some figures to the proposition they would be making an extra round or two with the harrow instead of quitting early to write stuff against the government and everything else now at large.

"But observe one fact: it may be a losing game; they may be throwing away their time—but they are all sowing some wheat. It may be from a desire for service; it may be from a wish to get the agony over as soon as possible, but, however much they may 'beef' in town, when you go by their places you see quite a bit of ground either sown or ready; all of which, in my opinion, has some bearing on their sincerity."

War and the Non-partisan League

In view of the charge which has been made that the Non-partisan League is opposing the government in this war, it is only fair to publish the league's statement of its attitude in regard to the war as set forth at the St. Paul convention and published in the Non-partisan Leader, the official organ of the League:

Indorsement of the war aims of the United States as expressed in President Wilson's recent message, and whole-hearted support in helping the government of the United States realize those aims, which the president has said, and which we believe, are the overthrow of autocracy and the establishment of democracy.

Support for all efforts thru the world in behalf of democracy, political and industrial.

Support for the United States government in establishing fair prices for the necessities of life, not only on what the farmer has to sell, but also on what he and all classes of people have to buy.

Support for the patriotic and democratic effort on the part of Congressmen and Senators and many organizations, newspapers and individuals to conscript wealth thru the heavy taxation of war profits, thus taking the profit out of war.

Pay of \$50 a month for United States soldiers, cheap government life insurance for them and their protection from foreclosure of debts while at the front.

Eternal opposition to autocracy, whether political, as represented by the kaiser in Germany; industrial, as represented by the money power in the United States; or imperialistic, as represented by those persons here and in other countries who seek to defeat the legitimate object of this war and make it a means for conquest or to establish economic superiority over rival nations.

Sympathy for such of the German people as desire political democracy, and for the fearless German radicals who are risking life and liberty in that fight.

Government loans to farmers in drouth stricken sections.

Government purchase of wheat direct from the farmers, without commission or profits to brokers, exchange or other intermediaries.

Public ownership of public utilities thruout the country.

The taking over by the government of mines or other industries, furnishing war supplies, where these industries under private ownership fail or refuse to give labor a square deal and where strikes and labor trouble result, hindering the efficiency of the nation in war.

Maintenance during the war of the standard of labor conditions prevailing before the war.

The Non-partisan League will exert every effort in promoting these principles, that democracy and justice shall prevail, not only in the United States, but thruout the world.

Everybody Must Help

Governor Capper at Food Conservation Congress, at Wichita.

The only way to get out of war is to fight our way out. We must support the fighting forces here at home in every way until the war is won. We have no sympathy for those who block progress. Our sympathy is with only one side—that of the United States. Every loyal Kansan and patriotic American should get on that side and do his uttermost from this time forward.

The President has great responsibilities. We should lay aside all politics and remember that we are all Americans. I believe Kansans are 100 per cent Americans.

We stood for the insults and the plots against the peace of this country deliberately offered and deliberately planned by the kaiser and his military machine, as long as possible. It became necessary for us to enter the war to justify our right to live as men should live and not as some foreign power wants us to live, and do homage to it.

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Eggs by Parcel Post

You Can Get Higher Prices by Using the Good Methods

By Lewis B. Flohr

THE practicability of shipping eggs by parcel post from Kansas farms is demonstrated by the fact that more parcels of eggs than of any other one product pass thru the mails. To test various methods of packing and handling eggs the Office of Markets and Rural Organization has shipped more than 700 dozen eggs thru the mails from various points, under various conditions, and in different types of containers, without undue loss, either in the expense of shipment or the condition of the eggs on reaching the consumer's kitchen.

While the great bulk of eggs which come from distant producing territory will continue to be shipped by other methods, it is no doubt true that many cities can be supplied with a considerable portion of their fresh eggs from within the first and second zones by parcel post to the advantage of both producer and consumer. By such direct contact the producer should secure somewhat better prices for his eggs than are realized by the present methods of marketing, and the consumer should obtain a fresher quality at no increased cost, or, frequently, even at a reduction in price. The producer who does not have satisfactory marketing facilities may find in the parcel post a means of solving his egg-marketing problems. This applies especially to the man whose flock is so small that he cannot make case shipments.

Four hundred and sixty-six shipments were made in the experiments. They comprised 9,131 eggs, in lots of from 1 dozen to 10 dozen. The number of eggs broken was 327, or slightly less than 3.6 per cent of the whole number. Of these, 209 eggs, or slightly less than 2.3 per cent, were broken too badly to use; the remaining 118 were usable. If 91 eggs broken in parcels known to have received violent usage are eliminated, the breakage resulting in loss is less than 1.3 per cent.

The successful use of the parcel post for marketing eggs imposes the need of great care on the producer. Only such eggs should be shipped as are produced by healthy fowls kept under proper sanitary conditions and supplied with sound, wholesome feed. If possible, only non-fertile eggs should be produced for market; fertile eggs deteriorate rapidly and are the cause of much loss. A broody hen on the nest, or exposure to a temperature from other sources sufficient to start incubation, causes all such eggs to be rejected when they are candled. Eggs should be cared for carefully, beginning with keeping the fowls under such conditions that the eggs will not be soiled in the nest by mud from the feet of the hens or otherwise; they should be gathered at least once a day—twice would be better—and should be stored in a well-ventilated place, which must be kept as cool as possible. Eggs intended for a high-class trade should never be washed, as washing removes the



If You Were the Consumer Instead of the Producer, Which Tray Would You Buy From? Apply the Golden Rule.

natural mucilaginous coating of the egg and opens the pores of the shell. Eggs which are soiled should be kept for home use or disposed of otherwise than to a parcel-post customer.

Despite the greatest care it will sometimes happen under ordinary farm conditions that an occasional bad egg will appear among those sent to market. It would be wise to candle every egg shipped. Candling is "the process of testing eggs by passing light thru them to reveal the condition of the contents." A simple candling outfit may be made of an ordinary pasteboard box sufficiently large to be placed over a small hand lamp after the ends have been removed. The box should have a hole cut in it on a level with the flame of the lamp. Several notches should be cut in the edges on which the box rests, to supply air to the lamp. The box should be sufficiently large to prevent danger from catching fire. Candling is done in the dark, or at least away from strong light, and every egg is held against the hole in the side of the box, when its condition may be seen. An egg that shows any defect should not be marketed.

Only first-class eggs can be marketed successfully by parcel post. The shipping of bad eggs not only will cause dissatisfaction or even loss of the customer, but, in interstate shipments, also will violate the Federal food law if there are more than 5 per cent of bad eggs in a shipment. The limit allowed, however, is no excuse for any bad eggs among those marketed.

Persons desiring to build up a business of marketing eggs by this method should hatch their chicks early enough to have them begin laying in the fall season, when eggs are scarce and high priced. This also will result in more evenly distributed production thruout the year.

Experience has shown that frequently parcels are mailed in containers not sufficiently strong and inadequately prepared and protected. These are a cause of complaint. While the containers often can be secured more easily by the consumer, the producer should make it a

point to secure, thru his local dealer or otherwise, such containers or carriers as meet the requirements of the postal authorities and such as will carry the particular product in a satisfactory manner, so that he may have uniformity in them when he is shipping to several customers. Uniform containers and uniform pack are economical and desirable; otherwise he may lose his customer, and should the container or carrier not be sufficiently stout to stand the service it will not be worth returning as an "empty" to use again.

The postal requirements for mailing eggs for local delivery are as follows:

Eggs shall be accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail matter.

This embraces all collection and delivery service within the jurisdiction of the postmaster of the office where the parcel is mailed.

Eggs to be sent beyond the local office are to be prepared for mailing as follows:

Eggs shall be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when every egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, cotton, or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood, or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels shall be labeled "Eggs."

Eggs in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds shall be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in crates, boxes, buckets, or other containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. Such packages are to be marked "Eggs—This side up" and to be transported outside of mail bags.

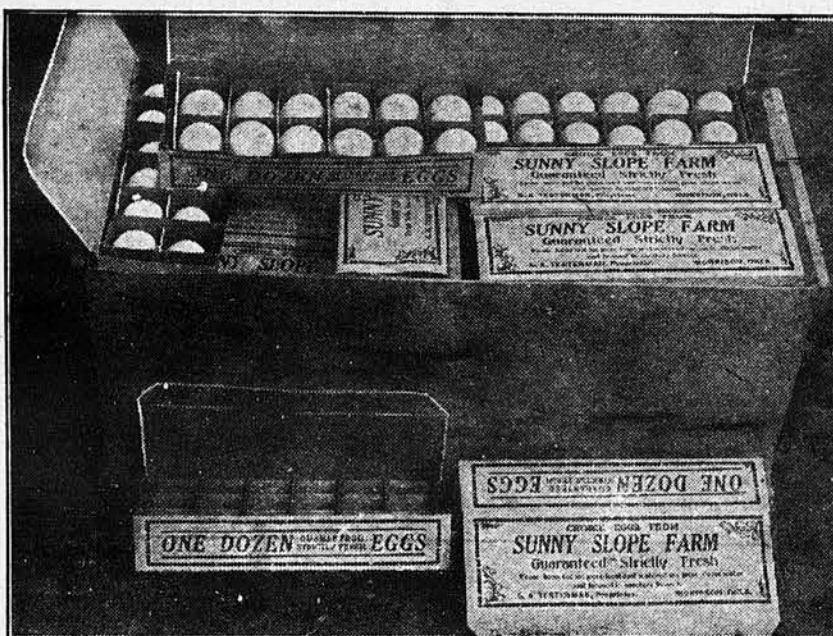
The ideal container must be simple in construction, efficient in service, and cheap. Simplicity of construction is essential, so that it may be assembled and packed or filled readily and rapidly. Any part which is to be opened should be so marked or notched as to indicate the part to pull up or out. It must be efficient in service to insure satisfaction to the shipper and to the receiver, and also to prevent damage to other mail matter by possible breakage and leakage. It must be inexpensive or it will defeat the object to be attained, which is a reduction of the cost of handling between producer and consumer.

Let's Use the Wood

A serious shortage of coal has come in Kansas. Prices are high—and they probably will be increased before midwinter, along with the growth of the demand for fuel. This means that the cost of heating the farm homes in Kansas this year will be increased unless a change in the fuel is made. Why not make a greater use of wood?

Wood has a high fuel value. Where it can be obtained it is much cheaper than coal, is more efficient and is not nearly so dirty to handle. It can be obtained generally in most communities in Eastern Kansas at least, and in many cases in Central and Western Kansas. Many millions of cords of dead wood are rotting in Kansas—it is a crime not to use this wood with the fuel shortage so acute and the prices so high. Kansas people should burn more wood than during any previous winter.

"Eat less candy. The Allies need the sugar," says the Food Administration. "All right," our patriotic farm boys and girls are saying, "Nuts and popcorn are better anyway."



Care Must be Used in Selecting Containers—by the Use of Good Methods the Returns from Eggs on Kansas Farms Can be Increased.

War as An Ideal

Germany Has Always Believed in a Real Military Autocracy

By David F. Houston

WHAT is this Prussian military autocracy against which is arrayed four-fifths of the world? How has such an influence persisted in a nation which many persons have regarded as foremost in science, in sociology, and in some respects in community living? Does it really exist? Many Americans find difficulty in believing that there is such a force today in Germany. This is natural. Until recently they have for the most part thought almost exclusively in terms of German art, education, science, including medicine, and industry. For many generations Americans went to school in Germany. German university training was considered almost a prerequisite for academic advancement. German industry was known to be making giant strides. Germany was assumed to stand for the maximum of efficiency in everything. It was the home of science, the final expression of modernism.

Where Prussia was Weak.

In respect to all these things the world's impressions contained a large amount of error. Germany has never been supreme in science. In discovery, in creative science, and in invention she has lagged behind England and France and has been inferior to this country. Her peculiar merit has been that she has made a system of science, organized it back of industry and especially back of those industries which are fundamental to military pursuits and has applied it intelligently and persistently. Especially in applied chemistry has her achievement been marked. In industry her chief performance has been to organize it thru every possible form of state aid or support. Prussia in particular has been highly organized at the top. She is really a great public corporation for military and industrial purposes. She is a feudal estate and, as such, well administered. She has been overorganized and organized on an unsound basis; and there is truth in the assertion that much of her dissatisfaction with pre-war conditions was due to the unwholesomeness of her economic situation. In a measure she was trying to lift herself by her bootstraps. She was strong at the top and weak at the bottom. Prussia is not and never has been so efficient as the United States or Great Britain. These have been insufficiently organized at the top, but they have been immensely strong in their foundations; and what organization they have had has been in the main for peace and not for war.

Americans, even those who travel and read much, have not concerned themselves deeply about foreign political institutions. They have taken note of what lay on the surface and have not always examined it carefully. They have observed that German cities are orderly and clean, that Germany is a confederation, and that suffrage for the Reichstag is universal. It was not unnatural for them to assume hastily that German institutions were modern, as her science was, and that they were therefore democratic. It is not uncommon for people to be deceived by names and appearances, especially in politics.

Germany of Tomorrow.

To understand Germany politically we must examine her history and fix our attention on Prussia. There are two Germanies today—modern Germany, Germany of the masses, kindly, orderly, and industrious; political Germany, governmental Germany, medieval, absolutist, militarist, aggressive. The latter is passing; the former is the Germany of tomorrow.

About the time of the discovery of America, the Hohenzollern family ruled over an insignificant tract surrounding the village of Berlin. In 1611, its power was extended by the union of the Mark of Brandenburg and the Duchy of Prussia. In 1640 a strong character, Frederick William, came into power. He exercised despotic rule, but put his house in order and developed a relatively strong standing army with which to make further headway by force as opportunity might offer. In 1688, the date

of the Restoration in England, and the beginning of her orderly constitutional government, Frederick the Third, an ambitious individual, became head of the house. His title was Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia. He was anxious for recognition, for the title of King. The War of the Spanish Succession was about to begin. His overlord, the Holy Roman Emperor, needed assistance. Frederick was prepared to trade and promised the aid of his army in exchange for the title of Elector of Brandenburg and King of Prussia. This he secured in 1701. Here was the first phase of the contact with Austria, the last of which is seen in our own day in the complete subordination of Austrian to Prussian influence.

A violent, brutish person, Frederick William the First, began to reign in 1713. Like his ancestors he kept his eye on the main chance, husbanded his resources, and added to his army, which at his death numbered 80,000, an immense trained force for that day and time. He, too, was ready by force to add to his patrimony at the expense of any convenient neighbor. It was left to his successor to make use of what he had prepared. In 1740 the Emperor of Austria, Charles the Sixth, the last of the male line of Hapsburgs, died. He had bound the leading powers by solemn pledge to recognize as his successor his daughter, Maria Theresa. Frederick the Great promptly gave Maria Theresa strong assurance of friendship and support, having it in mind at the very time to commit a crime against her. He suddenly moved his army against her province of Silesia, and after eight years of desperate warfare appropriated it. He at least made no pretense of virtue, and is reported to have said: "Ambition, interest, and the desire of making people talk about me carried the day and I decided for war."

A Place in the Sun.

Prussia was defeated and humiliated by Napoleon in a quick campaign in 1806, but the liberal movements of the period scarcely affected her. She bided her time and laid her plans. Her next considerable advance was made in 1864, when she induced Austria to join her in taking Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. Austria received Holstein; and in 1866 Prussia picked a quarrel with her and quickly vanquished her, appropriating Holstein and annexing Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Frankfurt, which had taken sides with Austria. Thus she rounded out her territory. When the Prussian Parliament protested that force was not a sufficient justification for what had been done to Denmark Bismarck replied: "Our right is the right of the German nation to exist, to breathe, to unite." The claim of a place in the sun, the doctrine of necessity, and the right of might are not of recent appearance in Prussian history. They have been the outstanding characteristics of her thinking and practice since she emerged from medieval obscurity.

The next step was the crushing of France in 1870-71, the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine and the imposition of Prussian leadership on Germany under the guise of a confederation. No wonder Bernhardi wrote: "The lessons of history confirm the view that wars which have been deliberately provoked by farsighted statesmen have had the happiest results." No wonder Prussia believes that a great army is the cornerstone of her well-being as a nation and that war is a positive good if it succeeds.

So Prussia has come to dominate Germany. She now seeks to dominate the whole of Central Europe and a part of Asia; and, if she gains what she wants in this war, she will persistently lay her plans for the next great aggressive move.

The Divine Right Idea.

Prussia is Germany. She has three-fifths the area and five-eighths the population. The German Empire is a federation only in name. Bismarck's aim was to make Prussia supreme in Germany and Germany supreme in Eu-

rope. He knew how to do the job. This is the underlying fact: Prussia is Germany and Prussia politically is feudal. In such a system sovereignty is the private right of rulers. The prince may deal with his people as private individuals do with their lands. Recently we had a clear, practical illustration of this in Germany. The ruler of Waldeck got into debt. He could not raise the money to equip his army. He therefore sold his rights, his possessions, and his peoples to the King of Prussia and went to Italy to live on his income. The people exist for the government and not the government for the people. Frederick William was not joking when he wrote: "Salvation belongs to the Lord and everything else is my affair," or again, "We are lord and king and can do what we will." Neither was the present kaiser when he asserted: "We Hohenzollerns take our crown from God alone and to God alone are we responsible in the fulfillment of our duty." He was simply revealing the true inwardness of his royal medieval mind and of Prussian politics, speaking from the background of centuries of feudal traditions. Prussia is a feudal state. It practices paternalism on a large scale in this modern day as did the Duchy of Prussia on a small scale centuries ago. It asserts the divine right of the king and of aristocrats to rule.

Prussian governmental arrangements today of all grades are the legal expression of the economic interests and domination of the large landowners and of their recent allies the great industrial leaders. Feudal estates still persist in the kingdom, with their principal strongholds in East Prussia, Posen and Pomerania. In Prussia 31 per cent of the land is in estates of more than 250 acres, large holdings for Central and Western Europe; in Posen 58 per cent, and in Pomerania 52 per cent. The average size of 8,365 estates in East Prussia is 1,132 acres; of 2,793 in Pomerania 1,380 acres. Many of these are very large and are owned by descendants of feudal lords. The great landholder, the Junker, is an individualist, independent, militaristic and conservative. He is in favor of armed strength, condescending to inferiors, with a feeling for power, and with the instincts of a soldier, a supporter of monarchy so long as monarchy has a strong arm and supports him and his interests. At first the Junker fought the new industrial class but a reconciliation was effected and recently the powerful leaders of the two classes have co-operated. The caste system prevails everywhere. Society is stratified and the individual in each stratum is trained for his duties in his particular sphere. Education and society, as well as the army, are organized on this basis; and there is no small truth in the witticism that "every Prussian is satisfied because he has somebody below him to kick." Royalty, the Junkers, and the great industrial leaders run Prussia and Prussia runs Germany.

Alfalfa, and Good Sorghums

BY J. C. MOHLER

Alfalfa is a perpetual soil-renewer, having the power to extract fertilizer from the air and store it in the soil for succeeding crops of alfalfa, corn, wheat and oats. It makes poor land good and good land better. Alfalfa is Kansas' greatest forage crop and nowhere else are conditions more favorable to its profitable production. More than a million acres in the state are devoted to this wonderful legume. That it has contributed handsomely to the present-day affluence of Kansas farmers cannot be gainsaid; that it will be more largely depended on in the future is certain.

The sorghums took up their abode in Kansas along with the arrival of alfalfa. They have demonstrated their value for all parts of Kansas. The grain from the sorghums—chief of which is kafir—is practically equal to corn, pound for pound, in the feeding rations for livestock, while, owing to their drought-resistant power, sorghums are sure producers in years of scant moisture of which all states and all regions are subject.



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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Good Weather for November?
A Manure Spreader Needs Repairs.
High Prices for Hay.
Use Care in Pasturing Stalks.
A Tenant Conserves Soil Fertility.
Watch the Kafir Fodder.
Fair Prices for Farmers.

WEATHER officials tell us that October was one of the coldest months of that name on record. I am prepared to believe that. I don't know when I have felt the cold any worse in an October than this year. It is possible that November will be a fine month; it is even more than possible—it is extremely probable, for Kansas has a way of evening up things in both crops and weather. The weather is dry here in Coffey county and a rain would be welcome for the wheat but it is not suffering. A dry winter is far better for wheat in this part of Kansas than a wet one; for witness, take last winter and look at the wheat crop which followed.

Corn is now dry enough to husk. We cut up considerable corn and have only about 30 acres standing to husk. This will not take long for a man should easily be able to husk 2 acres a day. The yield will be about 20 bushels to the acre and the quality of the grain not better than No. 3. However, there are several acres of fine corn out of which we can get plenty of good seed. Of late we have made a practice of picking out seed enough to last two years when we had good corn and we have found that the extra seed came in good play several times during our late poor corn seasons.

The main work on this farm during the last week was manure hauling, but the spreader played out on us Friday so we still have three days of that work left. We have had the spreader 10 years and it has made virtually no expense for repairs but of late the parts that hold it in gear have become worn and it will not go in gear when a heavy load is on. The remedy is what is called wear washers but the wheel cap was on the main shaft so tightly we were compelled to break it in getting it off so we shall have to wait until we get a new one. We cannot haul manure and spread it by hand on alfalfa and do any kind of a job.

Choice prairie hay reached a price of \$22.50 a ton in Kansas City this week while choice alfalfa brings \$33 on the same market. This would seem to indicate a very large prospective shortage in all kinds of hay but there cannot be much of a shortage just at present. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad tracks in Kansas City held 265 cars of hay one day this week waiting for a chance to unload. The railroad company thought that enough cars to stand loaded there and so notified the hay dealers that no more hay shipments would be accepted for Kansas City until the tracks there were cleared of hay. There are hundreds of cars of hay here which would be sold at once if cars could be secured in which to ship it, but cars for hay are seldom to be had. In view of the present supply of hay it must be a prospective shortage which holds the price at its present high level. It certainly is not because the hay is all out of the farmers' hands for large stocks are being held in this locality.

I note that much livestock in Oklahoma which was being pastured in the corn and kafir fields is dying. I am not surprised to hear this for the last fall has been just of the right kind to bring on what is known as cornstalk poisoning. This trouble always is present following a dry summer and fall, and the only safe plan to follow in such times is not to pasture the stalks. We sometimes have this trouble here but not nearly so often as farther west. The present fall is, I should think, most likely to be favorable to cornstalk poisoning here and we shall do no pasturing of the stalk fields.

Farther east the stalk fields can be pastured with comparative safety. There always is plenty of moisture there in the fall and the stalks are always well weather beaten before the stock is turned in. This trouble is seldom re-

ported in a region of sufficient rainfall, and especially if the fall has been wet. The region where the most loss is suffered from this cause is in Central Kansas and Nebraska. In certain parts of Central Nebraska, especially those near Custer county, the stalk fields are in some seasons very deadly. In one year it seemed as if all the stock pastured in the corn fields would die, and farmers were compelled to take everything out. A very close examination of the fields in which the most stock died was made but no trace of poison could be located. Several tons of the stalks were taken up, chopped and boiled down but in the residue no poison could be found.

From Quenemo, Kan., comes a letter bearing several questions regarding farm problems which arise at this time of the year. First, our inquirer wishes to know about spreading straw on wheat which is up now. He says that he is a renter and could have sold his straw—oats straw—for \$7.50 a ton but he thought that to do so would be robbing the land. He plans on turning his stock to the straw stack and letting the animals eat what they will and then spreading the remainder on the wheat. While it may seem that \$7.50 a ton is a good price for the straw we should remember that cattle must have something to eat and that the straw is about as cheap as anything that can be bought; certainly it is cheaper than prairie hay. Under those conditions it is well to feed the straw to the stock, and it is an excellent plan to spread the refuse on the wheat. Wheat so covered in this county last year was better than wheat on the same kind of land not covered. It will help especially if the winter is dry.

Our Quenemo friend has a 5-year lease on his land and he has been making an effort to keep up the fertility, hauling back a load of manure every time he goes to town with the farm wagon. This is a fine thing for the farm and will benefit both owner and tenant, but our friend says the land owner is a good one and is willing to supply clover seed to get the land seeded down. Our friend has no straw spreader and wishes to know if bunches of straw will kill out the wheat. They will if large enough to smother the growth. Probably the cattle running around the stack will make the straw fine enough so a little care in spreading will prevent any smothering of the wheat. It is a pleasure to find a land owner and tenant in such accord in building up the land and each doing his part. To do this it is necessary that the tenant have a 5-year chance at the land. There is absolutely no incentive for a tenant to try to build up land with but a 1-year lease on it.

Our inquirer also asks if it would do to thresh Egyptian wheat and blow the fodder into the barn. Probably the fodder would all spoil if shredded and packed closely. All fodder of the kafir and related families is very immature this year and it will not do to stack it whole until at least as late as January and I doubt if it would do then. The experience of farmers here with shredded kafir stalks is that it will not keep either in the barn or stack. It is so full of juice that it spoils even if not shredded until a late date. If I had kafir fodder or anything of like nature I would let it stand in the field this year until fed out unless I wished to put it in the silo. The more juice there is then the better.

The papers are filled with howls these days regarding the price of all necessary articles. I fail to see any kick about the high price of luxuries but I notice that people go right on buying them regardless of price. Isn't it a fact that we all want the benefit of the very highest price for what we sell but feel very much any increase whatever in the price of what we must buy? I have studied the price question considerably of late and I can't see where farmers as a class have much kick coming. In no case has the price of what we have to buy risen in proportion to the prices of what we have to sell. If we as farmers do not prosper with the present prices it is simply because we haven't raised anything to sell.

For a Better Insurance Plan

An Important Change in Capper Pig Club Rules

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

TWO features are going to stand out in the work of the Capper Pig Club for 1918. This will be the work of the county leaders and their team mates in competing for the pep prize, and the father and son contest. Winning prizes in the patriotic pork production contest will be only an incident. Of course, the boys who win will be mighty proud. We are not going to forget that several hundred dollars in prizes is being put up for competition, but Kansas boys have become thoroly convinced that pep is

average will be paid in full should the sow die. If the valuation is more than the average price, only the average valuation will be paid. Should the 50-cent fund be insufficient to pay losses, additional assessments will be made based on the average valuation. The total assessment for insurance shall not exceed 6 per cent of the average value and in no one month shall the assessment exceed 50 cents. The total amount of insurance guarantee shall be 6 per cent of the average valuation for all members. Should the losses exceed this amount, members agree to accept their proportionate share. If insurance is not sufficient to pay loan made by Arthur Capper amount will be applied on note and an additional year given in which to pay.

"The fees advanced for mutual insurance will be lent to pay for contest sows. Arthur Capper will provide the money to pay losses until loans are repaid. Interest from the insurance money will be divided among the breed clubs. Any portion of the 50-cent fee remaining at the close of the contest will be refunded. Only the contest sow can be insured, and the amount paid shall not exceed the value when entered in the contest. Before a claim is paid the club member will be required to provide an affidavit signed by himself, and his father or guardian, stating that the death of the sow was not caused by any carelessness or neglect on the part of the contestant.

"Insurance money will be used to pay for another sow. If too late to enter in 1918 contest member will be allowed to enter in 1919."

It seems to me, fellows, that this rule will be absolutely fair for all concerned. The boys who enter sows costing more than the average price will not be able to insure them for their entire value, but they will be paid enough to enable them to secure another sow as good as the average value for the club, and they will not have to pay quite so heavy an assessment should more than 50 cents be needed. The boys whose sows are not quite up to the average value will be expected to pay a little more, but they stand no chance of losing money. And in the event of an epidemic, there will be no possibility of a loss that would bankrupt the club. This mutual insurance plan can be made one of the best features that ever was introduced in club work. We do not want to take any chance on spoiling it the first year. Clip this rule and attach it to the contest rules sent you when you filed recommendations. It takes the place of the rule first given for mutual insurance.

I do not think it will be necessary to ask any boy to pay more than 50 cents. Based on club work in 1916-17 this amount will pay all losses. The average valuation this year is about \$40. I think it will be about \$60 for the 1918 club, and this will give us a guarantee of probably \$3,500 which should provide ample funds to pay all losses based on an average valuation. With this change in the rules there will be no temptation to inflate value when a contest sow is entered.

(Continued on Page 24.)



Father Saved the Family

THEY were very happy—father, mother and two small children.

They lived on a rented farm in Cherry County, Nebraska, and were doing well.

Next year they would have enough to make the first payment on a farm they had already selected.

But one day last fall father was

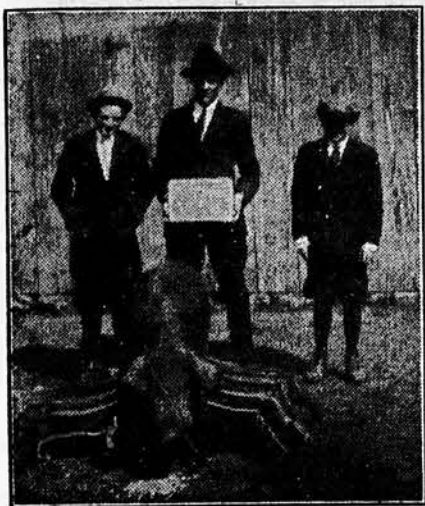
taken ill. He had worked too hard, the doctor said, and a cold, wet day's exposure was too much for him.

Doctors' bills and extra help swept away in six months the few hundred dollars they had saved, and when father died, last spring, things would have looked pretty blue for that little family, had it not been for the

\$3,000 from the Old Line Bankers Life

There never yet was an insurance policy that didn't save some one a lot of trouble. Is your family protected by the Old Line Bankers Life? A few cents a day keeps danger away. Address Dept. A.

OLD LINE BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Home Office, Lincoln, Nebraska



Left to Right: Arch. Nichols, Austin Gilliland, Harry Wunderly.

worth more than pork. And because of this excess of pep we are going to be genuine patriotic pork producers. We are going to produce a million pounds of pork as our share in food production. Get that, fellows? We are going to do that very thing.

I wish that Capper Pig Club members might be here when the mail comes in. I really believe that John F. Case is getting more letters these days than is Arthur Capper. Applications by the hundreds are coming in and many of the old members are writing to tell us that they think the 1918 club work will be simply great. We have not had a grouch nor a complaint. But there have been some inquiries about the proposed insurance plan. Some of the boys and their dads fear that a statewide epidemic of hog cholera might make assessments higher than any boy could afford to pay, and as there always is a possibility of something of that kind happening, it is up to me to change the rules so that there will be no danger. So here's the new plan:

"Every member who enters a sow in competition for the prizes offered will be required to deposit 50 cents. Where money is lent to pay for a sow this fee will be added to the note; otherwise it shall be sent to the contest manager before the sow is entered. This fee will provide insurance for the contest sow from the time she is entered in the contest until she is removed. When all entries have been received, an average valuation will be found. Insurance will be based on this average. The boy whose sow is valued at less than the

\$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 Signed 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 tying 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

ANOEYOYRS
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OOAINMTO
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Use Your Gas Engine All Winter



JOHNSON'S FREEZE-PROOF

AT the close of a day's work it is not necessary to drain the water jacket of your engine. Johnson's Freeze-Proof will prevent the water from freezing in the coldest weather. You need have no hesitancy about using it in your stationary or gas engine, tractor or automobile for it is absolutely harmless. Johnson's Freeze-Proof does not injure rubber, cloth, packing or metal of any kind. It does not rust or corrode metal.

Economical and Easy

Johnson's Freeze-Proof is a most economical anti-freeze compound. It is very easy to use—simply dissolve in water and pour into the water jacket. One package is sufficient to prevent 3½ gals. of water from freezing at 5° below zero. For a larger quantity of water or to protect to a lower temperature use additional Freeze-Proof.

For Your Automobile

Johnson's Freeze-Proof is universally used by automobilists to prevent their radiators from freezing. One package is sufficient to protect a Ford to 5° below zero.

Johnson's Freeze-Proof is put up in packages containing 6½ lbs. net which retail at \$1.50 each in U. S. A. Insist upon your dealer supplying you. It is readily procurable as practically all jobbers have it in stock. If your dealer cannot supply you we will fill your order direct by prepaid Parcel Post to points in U.S.A., East of the Rockies. Use attached coupon.

Does Not Evaporate

Johnson's Freeze-Proof does not evaporate with the water. One application is sufficient for the whole winter—you can even save it and use it again next winter if you wish. As evaporation takes place you simply add more water—the Freeze-Proof you originally used remains in the water jacket. Johnson's Freeze-Proof raises the boiling point of water 12° to 35°.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Dept. 250 Racine, Wis.
I enclose \$1.50 for which please send me by prepaid Parcel Post one package of Johnson's Freeze-Proof which will keep 3½ gals. of water from freezing at 5° below zero.

Name.....
Address.....
City & State.....
My Dealer is.....

THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

John F. Case, Contest Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

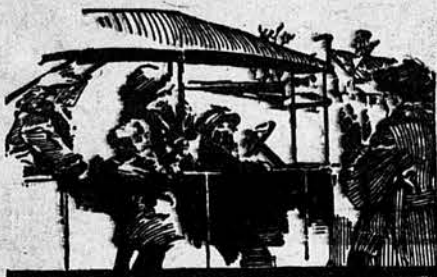
I hereby make application for selection as one of the ten representatives for county in the Capper Pig Club Contest. I will try to secure the required recommendations and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning pig club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and will make every possible effort to acquire information concerning the breeding, care and feeding of swine.

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice Date

Age Limit 12 to 18



Sturdy Warm Hosiery for Winter Months

If you like good, warm hosiery, buy Durable-DURHAM Fleece-lined. It is much heavier than most fleece-lined hosiery at the same price—25 cents a pair. The extra weight means extra value, extra warmth and extra wear.

DURABLE DURHAM HOSEIERY

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Is Made Strongest
Where the Wear is Hardest

Not only is Durable-DURHAM made in fleece-lined, but also for all occasions and all seasons. Durable-DURHAM will always save darning and cut down hosiery bills because the heels, toes and soles are strongly reinforced; the legs are full length; the wide elastic top can't be pulled off or torn by garters; the feet and toes are smooth, seamless and even; sizes are correctly marked; the color is fast because the famous Durham dyes prevent color from fading or turning green after wearing or washing; quality is uniform throughout. Durable-DURHAM Hosiery is made in all weights for all seasons of the year and sells for 15, 19, 25 and 35 cents. Buy Durable-DURHAM Hosiery for everybody in the family.

Ask your dealer to show you our women's 35c and men's 25c silk-mercerized hosiery with the patented anti-run stitch.



DURHAM HOSEIERY MILLS, Durham, N. C.

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SOLD AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES
The most PRACTICAL heating plant used.
TWENTY YEARS on the market.
Saves 40 PER CENT on cost and 40 PER CENT on fuel.
We manufacture fireplaces suitable to heat from a SMALL COTTAGE to a LARGE CHURCH including our reliable No. 40 Pipeless with 30-in. combustion chamber and all fittings for \$86.00.
EASY TO INSTALL, in an old or new house. No cutting of walls. COOL BASEMENT.
We Also Furnish Regular Piped Furnaces and Fittings When Required.
Save big money by getting our free catalogue.
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POOR light in the home is often the cause of nervous disorders resulting from eyestrain. Those who read, work or study at night need good light. American Portable lamps give 400 candle power light for less than 14 cent per hour. Ornamental and handy. Safe as daylight. No smoke, smell or dirt. No wicks to trim, no chimneys to soot. Low in price. Ask dealer or write for circular.

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Crochet Book Premium No. 43



"It's wonderful." That's what the women folks say when they see our attractive and tatting book. A treasure of attractive ideas for beginners as well as expert crochet workers. Anyone can follow the simple instructions and do beautiful work. The book contains all of the latest designs printed on high grade enameled book paper with attractive cover design in colors.

SPECIAL OFFER: This Crochet Book, premium No. 43, given to all who send us only one yearly subscription to the Household at 25 cents.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. M-7, Topeka, Kansas

With the Home Makers

Is Your Community Alive?

BY EMMA TUOMY

THE farmers' clubs of today are organized for the purpose of co-operation. Men seek to get help from each other. When a club is organized, there is more social life in the community. Neighbors get better acquainted, and the outcome is many pleasant afternoon and evening affairs. A federation of these clubs with annual meetings brings hundreds of persons together and proves to be a big thing for the farmers.

One federation of clubs held their first picnic three years ago. It was given in compliment to the business men and their wives who had given dinners for the farmers a number of times. The picnic was a big success. The affair was repeated last year and a large party from the legislature also attended. Not only do these annual picnics strengthen the co-operative spirit among the farmers, but between them and the business men as well.

A Series of Dinners.

The districts having consolidated school buildings have the advantage in many ways when it comes to social life. These buildings afford plenty of space for dancing or any other form of entertainment. And the excellently equipped kitchen is another great advantage. In one consolidated district the women gave a series of dinners. The menu was always different and the attendance at these dinners often exceeded 100 persons. Once it was a dinner of wild game, then there were fish and turkey dinners, and again it was an old-fashioned oyster stew.

The township hall is often used for social affairs. One township last winter used their hall for parties and dances. The floor was kept in good condition and an entertainment committee looked after the hiring of an orchestra.

The married couples of one community once gave an old-fashioned dancing party to the unmarried folk at one of the homes. They decorated with pumpkins and cornstalks and had old-time music. An old-fashioned supper was served and everybody was supposed to wear all the old clothes they could find. The young people then gave a party to the married folk and they gave the most modern up-to-date party possible. That was several years ago but people still refer to those times as the "good old times."

A certain rural teacher was asked how she ever managed to exist in the wilderness of northern Minnesota after having always lived in town. "I like to teach there because I have such a good time," she answered.

The district had removable desks put in the school house so they could have the floor space for parties. The young teacher had to carry a revolver to and from school while teaching, to protect herself, but she was willing to do this for the sake of the good times she had and her liking for the people who did not allow themselves to stagnate socially.

One farmers' club gave a home talent play in a new barn. A temporary stage was built. Invitations were sent to people living in nearby towns as well as those living in the country and the attendance was so large that the building would not accommodate everyone.

Spelling Matches are Fun.

Old-fashioned spelling matches are again popular in many places. One of these furnishes a whole evening of entertainment and there is sure to be a large attendance of both young and old.

Outdoor sports always furnish much enjoyment. In one farming community one family keeps excellent croquet grounds and the neighbors all meet there and play. Settees are placed in the yard to make things more comfortable for the guests.

A certain high school girl is very popular. Her parents are poor and Gladys seldom has any new clothes. What makes her popular? Because her home is the one place where everybody can go for a good time. Gladys knows how to make taffy and candy. The kind of candy that must be pulled a long time to make it good. There is always corn to pop and the floor can be cleared in a jiffy for games. Her father and mother help keep the fun going. And this girl

has never bewailed the fact that she is a poor man's daughter. The way she feels and acts makes her home one of the best places in the world.

The young people meet once a week to practice athletics in one community. A young man who had been away to college organized the club. They have bought dumb bells and had the money to buy Indian clubs but gave it to the Red Cross instead. They expect to buy suits and build up the club into a permanent affair.

A few persons organized a literary and debating society and had debates every two weeks. The school house was too small to hold the crowds that attended. One of those debaters is now doing good work in high school. He says that besides all the fun he had, the work gave him self-confidence.

There are these same opportunities in every community for good times. The best method is to organize and have committees appointed to look after the different forms of entertainment. All work and no play is poor business. Some fun makes a person feel better for work, even if it is of the simplest kind.

Neck Pieces Make Good Gifts

Neck pieces are very popular this year. Five pretty styles are shown in No. 8557. "A" is a straight shoulder scarf and the last one, "E," is one of the new circular capes with a dainty roll collar. Cut in



one size. This pattern may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents. Be sure to state number and size of pattern when ordering.

Too Many Dogs Waste Food

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

To be consistent, many country people who have signed the food pledge should get rid of their useless dogs. Often, when someone is driving past a farm house, four or five dogs will rush out to bite at the horse's heels. It is doubtful if there is ever more than one dog needed. And a good-sized well fed dog will dispose of as much food as a pig. The need of supplying the dogs' wants has been an excuse for many women's poor planning. They think if they have too much of any dish it will help to make the dogs' dinner complete. No useless dog should be allowed to consume the food needed by some hard working man.

We are planning to move the coop of young chickens from the straw stack to the feed yard. There may be more loose grain there but we are afraid the coyotes may scratch thru the screen wire. They are getting very bold. Recently, some neighbors were disturbed in the night by the squawking of their chickens. They rushed out to find the coyotes upsetting coops of young chickens. When colder weather makes their skins more desirable, the hunters will be after these prairie wolves and we shall not hear them quite so near; then.

We have been taking the distinctly summer clothes from dresser drawers and closet hooks and placing them in

the chests and boxes from which the warmer clothing is taken.

We experimented with several kinds of moth repellents last spring. Tobacco, camphor gum, oil of cedar and moth balls were all given a trial and the moth balls proved to be the best.

We are advised to save our clothing. One who undertakes to buy even gingham now is impressed with the rise in price. One friend who found she needed a small piece of gingham to complete a dress, was surprised to learn that the price had been increased 3 cents a yard for cloth from the same bolt. Gingham that she bought a year ago for 12 cents is now 25 cents. Those who patriotically bought a bolt of cotton a few years ago would have done well if they had stored it until the present.

If any farm woman has a perfect, working scheme for the disposal of caps, mittens and rubbers, we should be glad to learn it. Overshoes may not be left on the porch or they are too cold for the small wearer's feet. There is usually too much dirt on them to place them in shoe pockets, and to have them around the kitchen range is both unsightly and unhandy. Men's cloth gloves used in corn husking are about as bothersome. In actual service, of course, a pair will not last more than a day. In choring and light work, two or three pairs may be dampened enough to need drying, and the kitchen stove is often asked to do the work. In very wet weather, there is the added possibility of two or three changes of socks and shoes. Now, what is the least annoying way of managing such a drying plant in an ordinary country home? We have seen wood boxes with shelves but these do not answer very well where there are several small children.

There is not so much danger that the horse will be stolen from the barn before the door is locked as there is that the pig-killed and dressed—will be taken from the smoke house. All that one farmer near here has to show for a small pig that he dressed is the head and liver. These parts happened to be in the house. The body of the pig disappeared from the smoke house during the night.

Ordinarily, the head would have been made into sausage. Some of the liver would be fried for supper the day the pig was killed. After that, spare ribs and tenderloin would be in demand and the liver might go to the dogs or chickens. We have fed a good many livers to chickens. Some women make liver sausage, but not many. We like the combination of cured bacon and fried liver.

When we sent an inquiry to Mr. Hall concerning the canning of our beef, he inclosed directions for keeping liver, spare ribs and tenderloin. If we should keep our liver until the bacon is cured, we could use it very well. As many find it difficult to use spare ribs and "eat meat but once a day," we suggest they heed Mr. Hall's suggestion.

The liver may be fried and packed in hot jars with a little water added. It may be cut in pieces small enough to drop in the jars used. These pieces should be packed in hot jars and a teaspoon of salt added to each quart. The jar should be filled with boiling water and care taken to see that the water reaches the bottom of the jar. Rubbers and lids should be placed on the jars—the lids tightened as much as is possible with the thumb and little finger. The cans of meat should be boiled or processed 3 hours for pints or 3½ hours for quarts.

The tenderloin and meat from spare ribs may be treated the same only they should be browned in the oven before being packed into hot jars. Mr. Hall says: "Cut into sections that will easily drop into the jars used. Spread these sections out in a bread pan or baking dish, only one deep, add enough water to partially cover the meat, then place in a hot oven and cook until a brown coating is formed on each piece of meat. This usually requires from 30 to 50 minutes for a hot oven to properly brown a pan holding 2 quarts. A larger amount of meat would require a longer time." Pack in hot jars, using the liquid in the pan to fill or partially fill the jars and proceed as with the liver.

When baking crusts for lemon pie line one pan with the pastry and set another pan on top of it, then turn the pans upside down in the oven. The crust will bake evenly with no puffs and blisters.

Young Kansans at Work

Boy Trappers Can Earn Money

A FORTUNE will be paid during the next few months for pelts of small fur-bearing animals. In addition to the increased use of furs for trimming women's clothing, large orders are being placed by the government for coats, gloves, caps—aviation garments in particular—made entirely of fur or lined or trimmed with it. A large per cent of the money paid for these furs will go directly to boy trappers. With some traps and a little spare time, one can expect success in the work.

The first thing to do is to locate the grounds, according to a writer for the American Boy. Early in the fall is the best time for this, weeks before a set is made. Just before cold weather most fur bearers are very active storing up food and preparing their winter quarters.

The skunk prefers rough, stony ground for its burrow, especially if covered with weeds or brush. The raccoon likes the woods and is generally near water. The civet has habits similar to the skunk, yet does not seem so particular in the location of its den. As a rule, the opossum selects deep, dark timber. On water is the home of the muskrat, being most numerous in shallow streams, lakes and marshes. The beginner, therefore, should follow these suggestions in locating places for his sets.

Some animals prime sooner than others. The skunk and civet are first, followed by the mink, raccoon and opossum. The last of the smaller fur bearers to get good quality fur is the muskrat. Its pelt is not at its best until late winter and spring. With the exception of the last named, it is advisable to take the skins in the order that they prime. It might be well to add that those of good quality earliest in the season, get poor soonest in spring.

Baits may roughly be divided into two classes, natural and artificial. The former consists of foods; the latter scents and decoys. We will dismiss the artificial lures with the statement that some are very good and others offered for sale are worthless. A very good attractor for all flesh-eating animals—including those named with the exception of the muskrat—may be made by chopping up fish and letting them rot in the sun. I prefer to use an open-mouthed jar as a container.

Among the natural baits for the skunk and civet, fresh, bloody meat seems best. The entrails of rabbits and other small animals are good also. Crawfish, minnows, pieces of muskrat and rabbit hold first place for the mink. The raccoon, like its larger brother, the bear, exists both on vegetables and flesh. Among the successful decoys, honey, small fish, clams and corn are recommended. When trapping the muskrat, employ corn, apples, potatoes, parsnips and similar vegetables. The opossum may be attracted with smoked or canned fish.

Some dislike to take the skunk and civet because of their odor. With ordinary care, however, these may be handled with almost as little inconvenience as any of the others.

The easiest way to catch the animals just mentioned is to make sets at the entrances of dens. It is best to conceal the traps. The proper way is to scoop out excavations so that the pans are just below the surface, covering with something natural to the place. For instance, do not employ green grass if the trap is to be on bare earth. While so far as the skunk or civet is concerned, it makes no difference, yet with the proper material to conceal sets like this, many times wandering mink and raccoon may be caught.

The beginner will find it good practice to learn just how to hide his traps as they should be. If coarse material is employed, cut or tear it up so that it will not get between the jaws of the trap when sprung. If earth is used as a covering, or fine sand, one must place a wad of cotton, wool, rags, or grass under the pan; otherwise the set will generally prove worthless.

After numerous trials with practically all of them, I have come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory way to kill these odorous fur bearers is to shoot the animals with a small caliber rifle just back of the head so that the bullets cut the spine. When this is done, they

cannot throw their fluid. Odor, however, may be removed from the clothes or skins by washing thoroly in gasoline. Do this outdoors and be sure the fumes have evaporated; otherwise there is danger from fire.

This One is Easy

In this picture is represented the name of a President of the United States. To the five boys and girls sending in the most neatly written correct answers a package of postcards will be given. Address your answers to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The answer to the animal puzzle in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of November 3 is: 1, sheep; 2, swine; 3, lamb; 4, donkey; 5, cow; 6, steer; 7, dog; 8, goat; 9, calf; 10, colt; 11, cat; 12, ox; 13, horse; 14, mule; 15, pig. The prize winners are: Mabel Lowry, Valley Center, Kan.; Marvin Hutchings, Topeka, Kan.; Russell Martin, Wichita, Kan.; Silvia Donovan, Muskogee, Okla.; Eva Sawyer, Monument, Colo.



Time's A-Slippin'
Ef ye have some work to do,
Better be a-doin',
Never pays to set an' dream
While craps go to ruin;
Fer the winter's comin' on
An' the frosts are nippin',
Fust ye know they'll be a freeze—
Time's a-slippin'.

Life, my son, is one big race,
Ef y'd be a winner
Ye will have to larn to sprint,
Sure ez ye're a sinner;
Ef ye want to hip-hooray,
Better be a-hippin',
Ready fer hoorayin' day—
Time's a-slippin'.

—By Laura Alton Payne.

Prizes for the Best Pictures

What is the most interesting thing on or near your farm? It may be your favorite pet, a strange tree, or it may be your little brother or sister. Secure a camera and take a picture of it. Also write us a letter about the picture. Three prizes will be awarded for the best pictures and letters: first, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents. Address Children's Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Wall Paper Portieres

Wall paper portieres are very pretty and not difficult to make. Cut strips of wall paper 10 inches long and 2 inches wide at one end and sloping to a point at the other end. Roll these strips up, beginning at the wide end, place them on a strong string and dip in shellac. This makes them shine and look like leather. For the beads to string with the paper tubes, mix together 1 cup of salt and ¼ cup of cornstarch and heat it hot, being careful not to scorch it. Color some boiling water with dye to match the paper and pour enough of it on the starch mixture to make a thick paste. After it has cooled roll out bits of the mixture in the palms of your hands and make the beads the required size. Put them in a dish and shake it every few minutes so the beads will not be flat on one side, and as soon as they harden they are ready to string. Vaseline or olive oil are good to polish the beads.

The New Hired Hand!
—the farmer needs good help in the fields. His wife needs good help in the kitchen. Her important duty is to make the best bakings. Her most important helper is Baking Powder.
If she tries Calumet she'll stick to it. Its dependability and uniform quality means good-bye to bake-day failures.
The farmer's wife wants the most of the best for her money. That's why most of them use Calumet. It's pure in the can and pure in the baking.
Received Highest Awards
New Cook Book Free — See Slip in Pound Can.



H. J. RAHE,
President.

MEN WANTED!

\$90 to \$300 a Month

THIS is the greatest year in the history of the automobile and tractor business. Millions of new cars, trucks and tractors have made over-large demand for trained men as mechanics, Demonstrators, Repair Men, Starting and Lighting Experts, Salesmen, Garage Managers, Chauffeurs, etc. Graduates of my school are making good and getting big money because they are expertly trained in all branches of the business.

Rahe Method Insures Success

You need only a few weeks to be ready to take a waiting position. No previous experience required — only a willingness to learn by doing. Scores of practice motors — 12's, 8's, 6's, 4's, etc.; 26 complete oxy-acetylene and oxy-hydrogen outfits — all types of starting and lighting equipment, engine-mounted; 24 complete forges, scores of lathes, drill presses, etc. This is the school of enormous equipment, and it makes learning easy because you actually do the work yourself under A-1 master mechanics.

\$50 Tractor Course Free

For a limited time I will give my \$50 Course in Gas Engineering, Stationary Engines and Power Farming free to every man who enrolls for my regular Automobile Course. Trained tractor operators are in big demand at big wages. This is regular \$50 Course, but if you act promptly it is yours without charge. Great opportunity for farmers and their sons. Learn this tractor work combined with my automobile course, and your future is sure.

H. J. RAHE, President

Rahe's Auto and Tractor School
2615 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Free Book

Just send your name and address on a postcard, and I will mail you my big 80-page catalog free and postpaid. Gives complete information. Full of pictures of my 4 big buildings, tractor farm, equipment, etc. Write for this free book today.



160 ACRE FARM IN WESTERN CANADA FREE



Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat at over \$2 per bu. offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You Can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed Farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. There is now an extra demand for farm laborers to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in war. The government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada or

GEO. A. COOK, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Gov't Agt.



"Angles Are Far Best"

"OUT and away the best for safety, economy, ease of operation and for abundance of mellow, shadowless light thrown where most required," says a Canadian clergyman of the Angle. Test them for yourself for 30 days—will cost you nothing if not all we claim for them. One quart of oil lasts 16 to 20 hours, and gives most efficient illumination—all light goes downward, on your work, none wasted against ceiling. Try it and learn it's safest for eyesight of all your family. Safe every way, can't explode—refilled while lighted. Does not smoke nor smell. Easily cleaned—no valves, tubes, mantles or complications. Many styles in handsome brass, copper or nickel finish—1 to 4 burners. Your dealer can get them from his jobber. Learn all the benefits and savings; send for Catalogue No. 17.

The Angle Manufacturing Company, 244-246 W. 23rd St., New York City

ANGLE LAMPS

30 Days' Test



MORE EGGS

while prices are high. Hens usually loaf at this season. They must have more than feed if you want more eggs now.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder

is a tonic which stimulates the hen's whole system, and puts her in condition to lay. It also corrects and prevents disease, and keeps poultry healthy. It is my own formula from 26 years' veterinary and poultry experience. Try it at my risk. If it doesn't do all I claim, your dealer will refund your money.

25c and 50c packages—25 lb. pail \$2.50, 100 lb. barrel \$9.00

DR. LeGEAR'S STOCK POWDERS

An Excellent Tonic and Conditioner for Live Stock
Dr. LeGear's Remedies are sold by 40,000 dealers—never by peddlers. Ask your dealer for them. Also ask him or write me for my 112-page Stock and Poultry Book—FREE.

Dr. L.D. LeGear Med. Co., 746 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.



Dr. L.D. LeGear, V. S. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, (Toronto Can.) 1892. He has had 26 years' experience in treating stock and poultry ailments. The nationally famous prize winning poultry breeder.

\$360 FORD AUTO

FIRST GRAND PRIZE

In the picture are hidden a number of faces. How many can you find? Some are looking right at you, others show only the side of the face—you'll find them upside down and every way. Mark each face you find with a pencil, clip out picture, send to us with name and address NOW. We will give away a \$360.00, 1917 Model, Ford Touring Car, as First Grand Prize, and Thousands of Dollars in Cash Rewards, Prizes and Special Premiums. Each worker gets a prize. Solve the puzzle. If you can find as many as FIVE FACES we will send you immediately toward the \$360.00 Ford Automobile and other Grand Prizes.

1000 Free Votes

We will also give away several 1918 model Coaster Drake \$40.00 Bicycles. These will be given free and extra, regardless of who gets the Ford Auto. Someone will get automobile. WHY NOT YOU?

FARM LIFE, Dept. 51 SPENCER, IND.



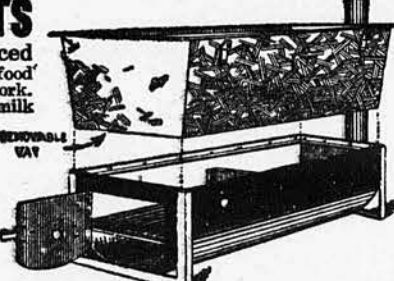
INCREASE PORK PROFITS

GET the full food value out of high-priced grain—cook it before feeding to hogs. Cooked food is easier to digest—every particle is turned into pork. Cook up millstuffs and waste from kitchen and milk room. Turn them into high grade food. Get a

Columbian Feed Cooker

at once. With it you can produce more pork with less grain—increase your profits and help win the war. It is also handy for scalding hogs, rendering lard, making soap, heating water, etc. Made of range steel and galvanized metal. Write For Circular and Special Delivered Price. Sold by dealers everywhere. Also hog troughs, feeders, waterers, smoke houses, etc.

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Corn Cobs Wanted in Carloads
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CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

FREE
Wonderful Money Saving
Fence Book Over 150 Styles
Gates-Steel Posts-Barbed Wire
DIRECT FROM FACTORY-FREIGHT PAID
All heavy DOUBLE GALVANIZED WIRE. 130
per rod up. Get free Book and Sample to test.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.,
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We Will Send You a Pair of Dandy Gloves FREE

These gloves are made Gauntlet style from Automobile Tops and trimmings. They will outwear several pairs of ordinary leather gloves. They will protect your hands and are exceedingly comfortable as they give plenty of finger freedom and they are

WATER PROOF

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

FREE OFFER: We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.15 to pay for a one year subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. M 94, TOPEKA, KAN.



To Win With Poultry

Put Pep into Club Meetings

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Secretary

CHICKENS and the war! They don't seem to be very closely related, do they? Sometimes we speak of persons as being chicken hearted and then we mean that they are anything but brave. But the Capper Poultry club chickens are really patriotic birds. They are going to do their bit toward winning the war. And I'll tell you how they are going to do it.

Pork can be shipped more easily than some kinds of food and so it is fitting that the boys of the Capper clubs should be raising hogs to help provide a supply of meat for our soldiers abroad and for the allies. But the chickens are going to stay at home and help supply us with eggs and meat. And so it is fitting that the Capper club girls should be raising chickens. These cannot be easily sent abroad but they can be used for home consumption.

"How can I help my country win the war?" is a problem which women all over the world are trying to solve. Henry Allen of the Wichita Beacon, who addressed the Press club in Topeka recently told of meeting a shepherdess in England. A short conversation with her showed that the care of sheep had been her occupation but a short time. She was really an earl's daughter who had lived in luxury all her life, but when she offered her services to her country she found that this was the place where she was most needed. A lowly service for an earl's daughter, you think? Yes, but it was the very place that called for her at that time, for in England able-bodied men have gone to war and women must do their work. The hands of the earl's daughter, once soft and white, were now rough and chapped, but she displayed them with pride, for she was glad to be serving her country. In France, women are working in the fields at night, near the firing line; in Italy, they are building railroads. In the United States, they are going to find many means of service. The Capper Poultry club girls can help with their flocks of chickens, for food as well as ammunition is necessary to win the war.

The chickens are, in their way, true patriots. Let us give them their due. This week my special message to you is that you put all the pep possible into your meetings. The weather is becoming too cool for outdoor picnics but we can have picnics in the house and devote a part of the meeting to a program which successfully combines a study of the war and a study of poultry. Members of the club can discuss such subjects as these: "The Red Cross Society," "Our Soldiers in the Concentration Camps," "Our Soldiers Abroad," "How We Can Help Win the War," "Feeding Hens for Egg Production," "Advantages of the Incubator," and "Why Purebreds are Best." Take your mothers into your plans and ask them to help you. The daily newspapers will provide much information on war topics and both the United States department of agriculture and your own state will supply material for subjects pertaining to chickens. Do not confine yourselves to the topics here suggested. Now let's put enthusiasm into our meetings. Some of the girls have already started working along these lines.

One of the "peppiest" meetings of recent date was that of the Atchison county club, held at the home of Ella Bailey. Letters from several of the girls have come, telling about its success. All of the members and their mothers were present. According to the girls, a delightful feature of this occasion was the delicious dinner served by the hostess. We of the editorial force can vouch for that, also, for the day following the meeting a box of fried chicken, cake, home-made pickles and candy arrived,

and there was an indoor picnic in the editorial office of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Marion county girls put much enthusiasm into their October meeting, too. This was at the home of Elsa Stiller. One of the instructive features of the gathering was the response to roll call. All of the girls were present and each gave information gleaned from poultry articles she had read, when her name was called. "We thought we would have our meeting first so we could have the rest of our time for games," Marguerite Wells wrote, "but the meeting was so interesting that it took up nearly all of our time."

Clay county girls are still determined that they are going to "get there" and Mary E. Kidby, county leader, is urging the members to work for the pep and record prize. "We are going to show our new secretary that we have pep and lots of it," Mary wrote. "And I hope that before long we shall have passed the fifth notch and climbed closer to the top. We are going to work and get there. You just see!"

The picture used with today's article is of the newest member of the club—your secretary. Now since I'm introducing myself to you in this way, I'll be looking for pictures from the girls who have not sent them.



Hens Bred for Egg Production

Careful breeding is a good foundation upon which to build successful egg production. The Poultry department at Purdue University has been keeping careful records of their Single Comb White Leghorns during the last five years and by using pedigrees in selecting the breeders, some good layers have been produced.

In the first four years of work at the Experiment Station only two Leghorns produced 200 or more eggs in one year. In 1915 a dozen pullets exceeded the 200 egg mark by October 1. This good production is thought to be due to careful mating. Many people fear the term "inbreeding" believing that the breeding of close relationship will surely prove detrimental to the flock. Line breeding, commonly known as careful inbreeding, has been the source of much good results in breeding. Only by it can blood lines be concentrated or the characteristics of the parent exist in the offspring in percentage greater than one-half.

The trap nest is a sure means of measuring a hen's egg production. Continued trapnesting for more than one year often will bring surprises. Following are two examples of the value of line breeding and the use of the trap nest.

Hen No. 1416 laid only 49 eggs as a pullet, but in the following four years laid 174, 149, 147, 167 eggs. In 1912 she was mated to her son, No. 1015, and produced No. 720, which laid 106, 131 and 210 eggs in her first three years of life. This hen mated back to 1015 produced No. 3001, that laid 211 eggs. This pullet mated back to 1015 produced four daughters that were laying by September 15. Male No. 1015 contained one-half the blood of his dam, No. 1416. No. 720 had three-fourths; No. 3001 had five-eighths, and the pullets nine-sixteenths of the blood of No. 1416. Thus four generations after the hen was first mated there existed several pullets with a predominance of her blood.

Another interesting mating is with the famous hen Miss Purdue. This bird laid 224 eggs as a pullet and 219 eggs as a year old hen. Her number was 272. Mated to male No. 2154 she produced male No. 572. This male mated back to 272 produced pullet No. 3019 which laid 202 eggs. This hen mated back to No. 572 produced a pullet that was laying by September 15. This means that the pullets hatched by this mating are five-eighths of the blood of Miss Purdue. Other pullets from Miss Purdue's blood that are laying well are No. 3015 with 209 eggs, No. 3013 with 211 eggs.

Pedigree breeding with poultry is as practicable as with cattle and is the only sure means of breeding up high egg production.

G. I. Christie.

Guard against sudden changes in the temperature. During cold weather locate the brooder indoors.

Money from Dairying

Built for Their Job

BY C. G. HUMPHREY

THE LEAN, muscular tissue on the outside and underneath the shoulder blades and along the back, accounts for the comparatively sharp condition of the withers. The wedge-shaped conformation is due to the absence of flesh about the neck and the fore quarters. It may be said, therefore, that the sharp end of the triple wedge-shaped conformation is indicative of dairy temperament.

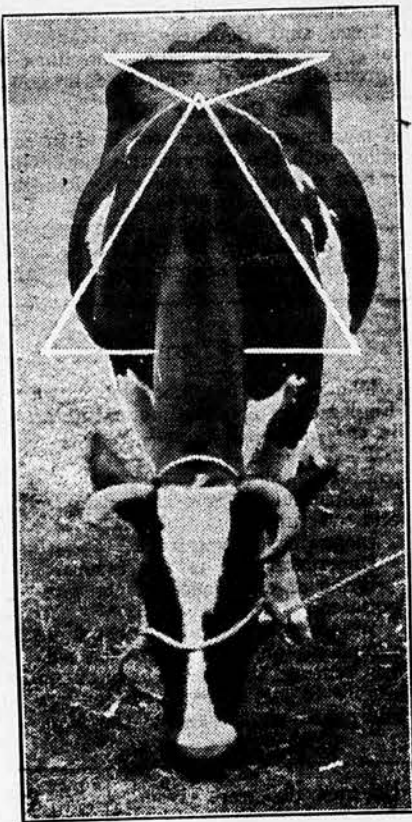
In judging quality and condition of the muscular tissue of the body, consideration should be allowed for the size, age and stage of lactation of the animal. It should also be borne in mind that the bones and muscular tissues in a large cow are naturally heavier than in a smaller or younger animal. Then, too, there is not the natural refinement and sparseness of form in the larger breeds that there is in the smaller ones. Marked coarseness, however, in any animal is undesirable and is usually accompanied by a sluggish disposition that in the case of the dairy cow prevents her from "performing at the pail" satisfactorily. Young heifers with their first calves usually carry more flesh than cows of mature form. All cows that are properly fed usually show a higher condition of flesh development toward the close of their lactation and prior to freshening than they do when 4 or 5 months advanced in lactation. This should be taken into consideration in judging dairy temperament.

The udder is the milk secreting organ and its proper development is, therefore, essential. Cows, even of large digestive capacity and of pure dairy breeding, fail to make satisfactory productions when they have poorly developed udders.

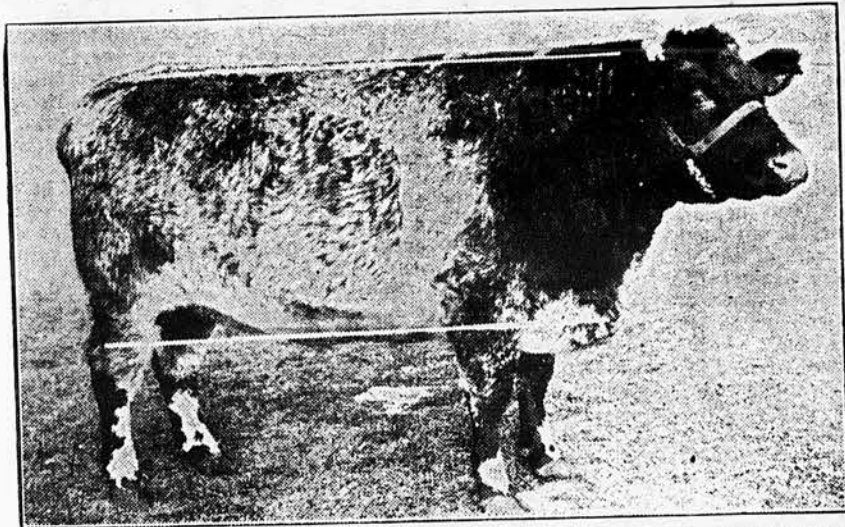
The udder consists of two large glands which are more or less distinctly divided to correspond with each of the four teats. The duct of each teat enters a small cavity termed the "milk reservoir." The milk reservoir of each quarter is more or less surrounded by lobes of glands held in position and closely together by connecting tissue.

These lobes may be likened to thick bunches of grapes since each lobe has several divisions called lobules, corresponding to the grapes.

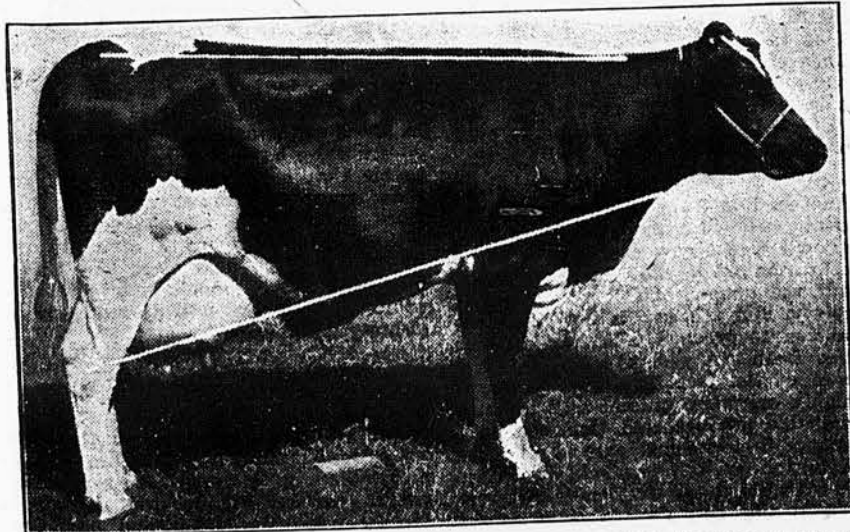
The best cows of all breeds have comparatively large udders with equally developed quarters extending well forward underneath the body and a good distance up behind and between the thighs. Swinging or pendulous udders result from poor attachment. Irregularity in the development of the quarters is a criticism to be offered on many udders. The first consideration, however, should be size and quality. The gland tissue should be fine and plastic rather than fatty or coarse and hard.



Look for Wedges in Front and Top.



This Animal is a Good Example of the Beef Type. Note the Straight Top and Bottom Lines.



The Ideal Dairy Cow is Wedge Shaped. This Cow is Well Developed Along Dairy Lines.

Case of Bloody Milk

We have a cow that has given bloody milk twice in the last month. What is the reason? A. S. Wathena, Kan.

It sometimes is very difficult to state the cause of blood in the milk. We usually recognize two different conditions that may possibly produce this condition.

First, there may be a small ruptured blood vessel in the cow's udder or teat and the escaping blood tinges the milk red. This condition usually may be treated by the internal administration of an ounce of fluid extract of ergot mixed with a little water daily for three consecutive days. This medicine should not be given if the animal is in advanced pregnancy because it may cause abortion. I also wish to state that when the bloody condition is due to a ruptured blood vessel the bleeding frequently ceases spontaneously in the course of a few days.

Second, it is not an unusual thing for small tumors or warts to grow in the cow's teat or udder. When these warts are irritated by the milking process they start to bleed, coloring the milk red. Sometimes such a wart may be felt in the teat as a firm, hard enlargement. A competent graduate veterinarian can remove such a growth by means of a surgical operation and this probably is the best treatment, tho on account of its seriousness I also would advise the use of fluid extract of ergot.

Finally, when milk is of a normal color when drawn but becomes reddish after standing for a while it usually is due to infection with a germ having a red color. To overcome this it is important to disinfect everything that possibly can come in contact with the milk. Just before milking, the cow's udder and teats and the milker's hands should be washed in a 2 per cent water solution of carbolic acid. If the animal is milked inside then the premises should be disinfected by whitewash, to which has been added a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. It is a good plan to sprinkle lime on the floor daily. If the animal is milked outside it is best to change the milking place from day to day, choosing such places that have not been occupied previously by cattle during the milking process. All milk containers and separators should be washed with plenty of soap and warm water, rinsed out with boiling hot water and then placed in the sun to dry. These antiseptic precautions must be thoro, to destroy the germs.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

K. S. A. C.

A Food Production Camp

Never before was there such a need to conserve the nation's resources in animal husbandry. The great purpose of stimulating the production of American farms to the maximum limit will fail if the livestock industry is allowed to decline. A better type of farm livestock is essential in getting the highest returns from the soil. To waste expensive feeds on inferior stock is not only an economic crime, but absolute treason. The nation needs the highest returns that can be obtained from every acre of productive land. There is, therefore, a patriotic as well as an economic reason for making the coming International Livestock exposition a record breaker in point of service to the nation's greatest industry. To lessen efforts in promoting our livestock shows would be to weaken in the face of the greatest task that has ever confronted the tiller of the soil. Such weakening would invite failure. This is the year, above all years, when farmers need the best that these great educational exhibitions can give. The farmer is not a quitter. He desires the best service that can be rendered by every intelligent, well directed aid to agriculture.

The International exposition will be held this year December 1 to 8 at Chicago. It is probable that a far larger number of Kansas farmers will attend than in any past year.

The Reward for Service

I am glad Governor Capper is going to run for United States Senator. I wish he would run for President. If he could run for President and everybody knew his heart and mind as we Western fellows do who read his papers right along, he certainly would be elected. The governor can depend on my support.

Hazleton, Kan.

Fred Lichlyter.

One of the secrets of successful dairying is close attention to the wants and requirements of the herd.

Bronchial Troubles

not only irritate the throat and weaken the system, but pneumonia easily follows.

Syrups and nostrums may temporarily allay the cough, but **Scott's Emulsion** soothes and heals the delicate membranes of the throat and lungs and its nourishing, curative powers drive the cough from the system and create physical strength to resist further attacks.

Medical authorities everywhere prescribe **Scott's Emulsion** for Bronchitis.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-123

HORSE LINIMENT A BOON TO RHEUMATISM SUFFERERS

Many Sufferers Positively Convinced of the Superior Qualities of Dr. Gatchell's Horse Liniment in Treatment of This Affliction.



Dr. Gatchell's Liniment is positively a liniment, not a toilet requisite nor a liniment for internal use. A liniment, to retain the qualities which penetrate the muscular and nerve tissue to the very bone, is too irritating for internal medication. For this reason Dr. Gatchell's Nerve and Bone Liniment has always been labeled for external use only, and stands foremost among all other liniments for its penetrating effects, relieving pain in the shortest possible time, without the excessive burning or blistering experienced by some so-called Pain Killers.

Most druggists sell Dr. Gatchell's G. & G. Nerve and Bone Liniment. If yours can't supply, send \$1.00 for large bottle. Money back if results are not as claimed.

DR. W. H. GATCHELL & SON

G. & G. Remedies

Kansas City, Mo.

Dept. 1

UNCLE SAM NEEDS YOUR WALNUT TREES

Our government needs hundreds of thousands of good walnut logs **Right Now** for gun stocks, airplane parts and other war supplies. These must be furnished **At Once** for use in the Spring Drive. Our Boys must be equipped or slaughtered—WHICH?

It is not only your patriotic duty to furnish every walnut tree you have, but you can now get the highest prices ever paid—the highest that ever will be paid. But the present high prices will last only until the Government's needs are supplied, so by selling now you make the biggest profit and render valuable service to your country.

Write us today and tell us how many trees you have; the circumference of each tree five feet from the ground; from what railroad station they can be shipped; and how soon you can have the logs ready for shipment. We pay spot cash when the logs are loaded on the car. Or, if you have enough trees, we will buy them standing and cut them ourselves.

Write fully today and get our prices.

PENROD WALNUT & VENEER

127 SHEFFIELD

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Where Cows are Saving Soil

Dairy Farming is Developing in Southeastern Kansas

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

DAIRYING is an efficient aid in conserving soil fertility. A system of farming in which cows form one of the main features usually will increase the crop yields from year to year. This is perhaps the basis for the great interest in dairy farming on the shale and sandstone soils of Southeastern Kansas, which was well shown last week at Parsons. The first annual dairy show there from November 6 to 10 was a fine demonstration of the progress that is possible when cows are given a chance.

Quality dairy animals were shown from many of the leading dairy herds in Southeastern Kansas. A sale was held in which some of the good animals from these herds were included; 13 Holsteins and three Jerseys went under the hammer. The showing made by the calf clubs indicated a very hopeful future for farming in the territory around Parsons. Eighty-two boys and girls are in the calf club of Oswego; this includes 42 Guernseys and 40 Holsteins. Twenty members are in the Parsons club. Some of the animals are purebred. Most of these were purchased in Wisconsin, and thus represent a definite addition to the dairy stock of the country around Parsons. In the competition in this stock at the show, Eliza Taylor of Parsons won first, with a prize of \$10; Clinton Perkins was second and Edith Makenson was third.

A Future for Dairying.

"We are mighty well pleased with this progress that we are making with cows," said Carl G. Elling of Parsons, district agricultural agent for Southeastern Kansas. "The show reflects the growth of the dairy interests of this section of the state. What is called Southeastern Kansas comprises nine counties: Bourbon, Allen, Woodson, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery. "These counties offer an attractive field for the development of the dairy industry. With a long growing season and mild open winters; with land well adapted to the raising of alfalfa, kafir, cane, feterita and other forage crops; with unexcelled transportation facilities and an unlimited market for whole milk

and cream; with land equal to that in older dairy sections at a fraction of the price of the latter; with good water, schools and churches and the finest citizenship to be found anywhere there is no reason why Southeastern Kansas should not find its permanent prosperity in dairying.

"Already the move has attained much strength. This section of Kansas offers a real opportunity to experienced dairy farmers from the lands of long winters and high priced land. The first annual dairy show was staged to bring together the men and interests that have pioneered the movement in these counties; to demonstrate and encourage modern methods; to advertise to the world at large that Southeastern Kansas is coming into its own along the lines of its greatest natural asset, the dairy cow."

To Care for Milk.

A machinery display was held in connection with the dairy cattle exhibition. The best modern machinery for handling milk and its products was shown. Lectures on home economics were provided for the women by Miss Eula Butzerin and Miss Susanna Schnemayer. Lectures

Use the Remedy

The reasons for labor unrest in England during wartime are given in the following order—

- Food prices.
- Profiteering.
- Industrial fatigue. (Speeding-up and overtime.)
- Inequality of sacrifice.
- Uncertainty as to the future.
- Want of confidence in the government.

We are meeting with these same symptoms on this side. The finest remedy and tonic would be simply to put a few price gougers and profit pirates behind the bars.

for the men also were given. Among the speakers was A. S. Neale of the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who spoke on the fundamental need for dairying in the agricultural practice of Southeastern Kansas.

"The outlook for the man who keeps cows is decidedly bright," said Mr. Neale. "Prices for milk products are very good and they will continue to be high. I am finding that there is a better understanding of the food value of milk and its products than there has ever been before. This is certain to result in an increased demand for the products of the dairy farm."

Mr. Neale called special attention to the importance of feeding the animals properly at a time of high prices for feed, such as this winter. A certain amount of feed is required for the maintenance of a cow before she can start to give milk. This expense is required whether milk is produced or not. Enough additional feed must be given to allow the maximum production of milk or one may not get the maintenance cost back.

A good concentrated mixture to feed in addition to the alfalfa and silage consists of corn, 4 parts; bran, 2 parts, and oil meal, 1 part. This usually should be fed at the rate of 1 pound to every 4 pounds of milk. With some cows, that produce especially rich milk, it may be better to feed a little more of the mixture than this, such as 1 pound to every 3 pounds of milk.

Consider the Calf.

Another important thing is to feed the animals well when they are dry. Many men will give a cow merely a maintenance ration while she is dry, and as a result the unborn calf is not developed properly, and the cow is not in a good condition to produce milk when she becomes fresh. A general appreciation is needed of the fact that a dairy cow is a highly organized animal that produces a valuable product, and that she needs plenty of feed and good care at all times.

A butter contest was held in connection with the show. Sixteen entries were made in this department. The contest was very close, and in the words of Mr. Neale, who did the judging, "The quality

of the butter was excellent." Mrs. N. J. Drenner of Mound Valley won first prize, scoring 94 points out of a possible 100; Mrs. A. R. Taylor of Parsons was second, scoring 92 points; Mrs. C. S. Curtis of Parsons, third, 91 points; Mrs. F. H. Phillipy of Parsons, fourth, 90 1/2 points, and Lucy Jones of Parsons, fifth, 90 points.

Sixty-four dairy animals were on exhibition and the valuation of the stock was estimated by good judges at \$25,000.

Better Results in Trapping

One should select his trapping grounds as early as possible—before a set is made. Just before cold weather is an ideal time to study the habits of the commoner animals since they are most active at this period. For the beginner I recommend a small flashlight—one that can be carried easily in the pocket and that will stand the hard usage along the "line." With it one can thoroughly explore dens and paths under overhanging banks which otherwise might be examined carelessly. It is well known that fur-bearers avoid the light as much as possible, and with the flashlight more can be learned in 5 minutes than the novice will discover without it in a week.

Suppose, for instance, the pelt-hunter is in doubt whether a den is used by the skunk or some other animal, say the ground hog. He can satisfy himself readily with the light by seeing whether there are black, white, or black and white hairs in the hole. If these are present, he may make his set feeling confident that he will get results.

Most of my readers have only their spare time to spend. In this case they must locate their line as near home as possible and if convenient select a line which is easy to travel. Of course, if a horse or bicycle may be employed, distance is not such a matter of importance, yet I will say that a few sets looked after properly will give more returns than more which are attended to carelessly.

The subject of traps is important. Most beginners prefer to buy the cheaper ones and there is one make on the market that meets the needs and will always give good results. The manufacturers have placed on the market this year a double-jawed product which is bound to win the approval of the pelt hunters. It actually secures two holds and once an animal is fairly caught, there is little chance of its escaping.

Many persons set new traps but I do not advise this. Rust them first. Personally, I prefer to wire the bunch together and bury them in mud for a week or 10 days which will give them a dead, black color. Others prefer, after slightly rusting, to stain by boiling bark and water or walnut husks and water. For snow sets immerse in a "paint" of lime and water.

Be sure all traps work properly before they are set. To test them, I recommend a stick wrapped with cloth or other soft substance. When the jaws are sprung empty they are likely to break.

Should there be several persons trapping in the same community, it is best to mark the traps with a file or steel punch. The identification marks ought to be on the base; never on the jaws or springs as this weakens them.

Don't trap too early. Furs should not be caught before they are of good quality. As a conservative estimate I would say that the pelt hunters lose a million dollars a year by taking skins of inferior quality. No place in America should skins be trapped before November.—George J. Thiessen in the Farmers Guide.

He Knows Farm Conditions

I have voted for Governor Capper every time he has been a candidate for governor and have never been sorry for it. We all know that he is the best governor we have ever had and it seems to me that he is about the only friend the farmer has, anyway. He is doing more for us than all the rest of our officers put together. I certainly will do all I can to help elect him United States Senator. I don't believe there is anyone who can or will do more for his country than he will.

Grant S. Henry.

Densmore, Kan.

Germination tests do not tell the whole seed corn story. Corn that will come up but that will produce an unprofitable crop is worse than seed which won't grow at all, because it fools a farmer into using labor and land that are lost. Know what your seed will do by selecting it yourself.


"In most cases of Dyspepsia Coffee Does Not Agree"—

says a well known authority.

Many who use coffee—not knowing that it aggravates stomach troubles—could still enjoy a delicious hot table beverage and escape coffee's effects by a change to the wholesome, pure cereal drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"



Baits to Use When Trapping

There's an Art in Making Sets for Fur Bearers

BY GEORGE J. THIESSEN

THE successful pelt hunter uses baits when trapping. They are almost a necessity. A few hints on the proper decoy to use, and how to make effective sets, will be of value at least to the beginner. Lures may be divided in two classes, termed generally, as natural and artificial. Of the former we have the foods and of the latter, the scents and decoys. In a brief way I shall treat of the best for the smaller fur bearers.

The skunk or civet cat is fond of fresh, bloody meat. When after the raccoon, use fish, clams, muskrat and rabbit flesh. This animal eats both vegetables and meat. Often comb honey is good. Some trappers use canned salmon and even smoked herring. The opossum may be attracted with fish, small birds and similar decoys. Sardines put up in oil seem excellent also. Fish—the smaller varieties—will draw the mink, as will almost any kind of fresh meat. I have used the carcasses of muskrat and rabbit with great success, and find that it is best to use about a tenth of either for a set. The weasel can be attracted by the head of a rabbit, or blood. The decoys mentioned are the principal ones used by pelt hunters who have tested them thousands of times.

It is a curious fact that a piece of bright tin or looking glass placed on the pan of a trap often will tempt the curiosity of the "coon." This, by the way, is the only instance where it is recommended to place the attractor on the trap. For other sets, it is best to place the decoy in such a position that the animals cannot disturb it without being caught.

A good homemade scent for all animals mentioned may be made by chopping up fish and letting them rot in the sun. I prefer to use an open-mouthed jar as a container. A few drops of this oil will be a great help when after the skunk, civet cat, raccoon, opossum, mink and weasel.

When using a natural bait, it is a good idea to experiment with various foods for different localities. For instance, where clams are plentiful they will not be found best, usually, for the raccoon. Again, when a "draw" seems to lose its power, change it for something different. It is well known that what is effective in one place will not be best, even at the same time of the year, at another. Therefore, experience is the real teacher and one can learn only by continually trying.

Flesh generally seems to produce better results in cold climates than where it is warm. The reason for this lies in the fact that the fur bearers probably have more trouble in procuring their food. On the other hand, frozen meat seems to lose its power to draw after a certain length of time. For the commoner animals it is best to have the decoys fresh, but that does not mean that they ought to be changed every morning. It is a good idea not to disturb a set when made properly, and not molested by fur bearers, for a week or so.

My experiments have led me to believe that crows and hawks are almost sure to molest meat unless some attempt is made to hide it. Whenever I use meat as a bait, I prefer to cover it lightly with weeds or brush.

Of the artificial lures, including the one mentioned to be made at home, there are many. Some of these are very good; others are worthless or nearly so. Unfortunately as it may seem, since prices for skins are so high, some persons have taken advantage of the pelt hunters, especially beginners, and have sold them bottle after bottle of compounds without merit at all. Of course, there are some real scents on the market and if I were to trap I would get any one of a half dozen brands, for I know it would prove a wise investment. However, I wish to state that if the novice cannot get furs with the decoys I have mentioned, if he is unwilling to learn the habits of animals, regardless of the claims of manufacturers, do not waste money on patent decoys.

Trapping the Civet Cat

Please send me by return mail information on trapping the civet cat and handling the fur.

This question is almost too general

for this department, inasmuch as it would require too much space to go into details on this subject. In the first place the civet cat and skunk have similar habits, both being fond of rough, stony ground in locating their dens. If there is a question whether a burrow is occupied or not, a small flash light should be used to examine the interior. Should there be long black, white or black and white hair, the set may be made with assurance of success.

Generally there is a number of animals in a burrow. Professionals who understand the habits of the skunk and civet usually prefer to make small pens of rocks and weeds, placing a piece of meat guarded by traps in the back part. Cover this lightly with weeds or brush so it will not be molested by crows or hawks.

With this method it may be seen that several fur bearers may be taken from the same den in a single night, when it would be possible to catch only one with a trap placed at the entrance of the hole. It requires little effort to trap either the skunk or civet cat and many sets will suggest themselves when on the line.

Skin the animals cased—that is, do not cut down the belly but begin at the hind legs and skin down to the crotch, after which the hide may be worked over the end of the nose. The scent glands are at the root of the tail so care must be taken not to cut them. After the fur has been removed, stretch it on boards or steel frames and let dry where it is cool, flesh side out. Be sure to remove all superfluous fat and flesh, otherwise the skins are likely to spoil.

Traps and Furs

Will you please tell me where raccoons are most likely to be found? Are they a timber animal? How do you distinguish the tracks, and what kind of bait will attract them?

The raccoon likes a wooded country, usually not far from water. It always seems to be hungry and can be lured with almost any bait, such as apples, corn, honey, or fish. Beginners will have no difficulty in recognizing the tracks of this little fur bearer, as the imprint is very similar to that of the human foot, only smaller.

Shows Tell Breeders' Interest

A large number of poultry exhibitions recently indicates an increasing interest in standard-bred poultry. Regardless of the statement made by some persons that a poultry show is all fur and feathers these exhibitions do a world of good in stimulating the poultry business and new interest in the production of better poultry.


By means of the poultry shows, the breeders who exhibit their choicest specimens, carefully conditioned and groomed, are enabled to maintain high ideals for the various breeds to which the rank and file of breeders look as their goal in their efforts to produce better poultry.

Practically all of the associations that held shows last winter are planning good exhibitions for this winter. In many places this winter the shows will be used as a sort of basis for arousing interest in a greater production of poultry, in connection with the food drive. Likewise, the efforts being made to increase the production of poultry and eggs next year are helping to create a greater interest in poultry shows.

This situation manifests that poultry exhibitions are valuable in connection with the poultry industry. So much interest is being taken in some communities that in one town, two shows will be held this winter. In addition to the "Heart of America" exhibition in Kansas City, Mo., November 26 to December 1, the old Kansas City Poultry show which has been held for years, will be given as usual, January 14 to 19. Both of these exhibitions will take place in Convention Hall.

Sedges, rushes and large grasses are the natural food of billbugs; therefore destroy all such plants on land to be planted to corn next year.

While corn is the best fat producer, young, growing pigs to thrive best must have other foods for making bone and muscle.



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You get the benefit of our unique methods. By developing the known price idea in clothing we have been able to concentrate and vastly increase our volume. By so doing we lower our costs, giving exceptional all-wool fabrics, style and tailoring at moderate price. There is the added advantage of knowing the price before you go into the store—and guaranteed satisfaction.

This unique Styleplus system has given these clothes astonishing popularity—made a great hit with good dressers and careful buyers. In spite of the fact that vast quantities of wool are required for making uniforms, our unique methods enable us to continue to supply the men of America with guaranteed stylish all-wool clothes at known moderate prices.

Styleplus Clothes \$17 (black label) always excel at that price.
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**Style plus all-wool fabrics + perfect fit
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\$29 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Lightrunning, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial. Earns its own cost and more by wide use. It saves in cream. Postal brings free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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2177 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

Choice Oklahoma Pecans

New crop and fine. Will fill orders 10 lbs. and up at 15 cts. per lb. at Tecumseh. Express or parcel post. E. J. Dickerson, Tecumseh, Okla.

Salted Royal Herring

These autumn caught fish are the cream of the season's catch. Salted just enough to keep—they are wonderfully good. The heads and innards are discarded; only the nice, juicy meat of the fish is used. After the fish are freshened in cold water they are just as rich and appetizing as if you had pulled them in from the lake yourself. 100 lb. keg \$7.50, 50 lb. keg \$4.15. A. S. JOHNSON FISH CO., DULUTH, MINN. Write for circular.

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., 3036 St. Quincy, Ill.

The SPRING'S the Thing

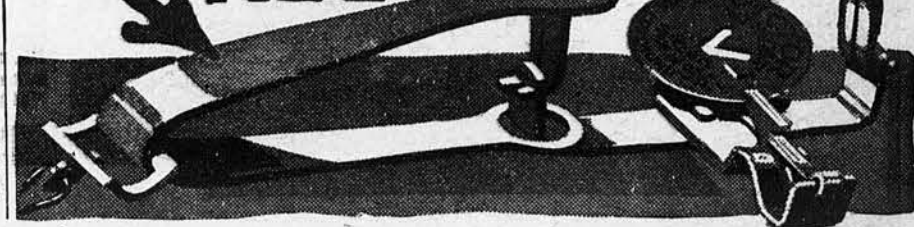
It's the Spring that makes a trap go and hold. Strength and speed here mean sure catches—dependability under all conditions on the trapping line.

That is why trappers everywhere prefer the **VICTOR**. Because the spring is faster, stronger and more dependable than any other—a fact that is vouched for by seventy years' experience making trap springs that are "sure to go and sure to hold."

Your dealer sells the **VICTOR**. Examine the spring—it's the thing.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Ltd., ONEIDA, NEW YORK

VICTOR TRAPS



The Tale of M.

or, How Joe Duncan Made Money



1. Joe Duncan, a young man of the farm, doesn't seem to get ahead as he wants to as far as money is concerned. Joe wants extra money, and he wonders how he can earn it.



2. He sees an ad in a farm paper headed "Trapping Pays Big," and the ad goes on to say how there is all kinds of easy money running around in the shape of Skunk, Coon and Possum. "Get busy and trap these fur bearers," the ad urges.



3. Joe writes to the concern at Kansas City for a free magazine mentioned in the ad. The ad says it is fine reading, full of pictures and diagrams and stories of hunting and trapping adventure. Joe is interested.



4. Joe makes haste to send off his request for the free magazine. He has about decided that he will try the trapping game—just to see what he can make.



9. Just as soon as the trapping season opens, Joe gets his traps all ready, and he sets part of them, that evening, down back of the old culvert. He follows the simple directions given in "The Trappers' Exchange." It is no trick at all.



10. That very night, Mr. "Reddy" Fox takes a stroll in the moonlight and he gets a whiff of Biggs' Animal Bait. He can't resist it and simply has to find the very spot. "Reddy" Fox strolls on.



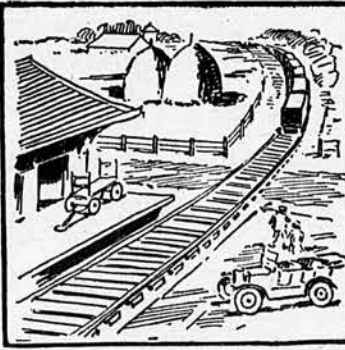
11. "Ah, ha," says "Reddy" Fox, "so here it is." He is going to find out just what it is that has such a tempting smell. Joe had concealed the trap just as Biggs told him to, and "Reddy" Fox never sees it.



12. Click! clang! goes the trap, and Mr. "Reddy" Fox is caught. "What a fool I've been," he says—"being inquisitive certainly hurts. What will I do now?" The trap is a Victor trap, strong, and it holds him tight.



17. Joe packs his furs for shipment and inserts a "Hold Separate" tag in the package. "Biggs at Kansas City" will hold the furs separate when a tag is placed in the package until Joe has time to receive his check and sees whether or not he is satisfied with Biggs's grading and prices.



18. The train is off and Joe's shipment is on the way to "Biggs at K. C." The furs will arrive the next morning and be delivered to E. W. Biggs & Co. promptly.



19. Joe's shipment reaches Biggs's grading room. The Skunk furs are prime No. 1 grade, grand looking furs. Biggs's expert grader says "These are top grade, and among the best we have received this season."



20. And the Fox proves to be an exceptional variety—a cross between a Silver and a Blue. "This is a splendid quality," says the grader. "We seldom get this particular variety. Wish we could get a thousand like it."



22. Joe happens to be in town the third day after he shipped his furs to Biggs, and stops at the postoffice, and behold, here is the letter and check from Biggs. Talk about quick returns! Is he pleased with the amount? Note the smile of satisfaction.



23. Joe surprises the folks at home. "Dad," says Joe, "this is the easiest money I ever earned, and E. W. Biggs & Company at Kansas City certainly are square folks to deal with. They have given me top grade and top prices. I must see what I have in my traps in the morning."



24. Joe deposits his money in the bank, as he has deposited many a check since. He cleaned up exactly \$210.00 the first season he trapped, by following the simple instructions given in "The Trappers' Exchange"—the free trappers' magazine published by E. W. Biggs & Company at Kansas City.



25. A few years later, Joe succeeds his father, and fixes the old house so that it looks like a modern bungalow. His trapping money is of wonderful help in making the improvements.

\$731.58 FOR SPARE TIME

Herman Johnson, of Kansas, made \$731.58 last season, trapping in spare time and shipping the fur to "BIGGS at K. C." You can do as well.

W. "Reddy" Fox

M Money in Spare Time



Second day afterwards, Joe receives the free magazine called "The Trappers' Exchange," and finds it the dandiest kind of thing. He is excited and amused as he reads the hunting and trapping stories. The magazine offers Trappers' Supplies at very cost.



6. Joe talks with Tom Williams. "Yes," says Tom, "there's good money in trapping. Last season I cleaned up exactly \$110.50 trapping in spare time and shipping the fur to that concern at K. C. I'm getting ready to trap again this season." Joe is now convinced, so he prepares to act.



7. Joe sends a small order to "Biggs at Kansas City." He is anxious to see if what Tom Williams says is fact or fiction.



8. Joe receives his outfit from E. W. Biggs & Company. Charlie King, the express clerk, smiles as he hands the package to Joe. "Going after them, eh, Joe?" says Charlie. "Got wise how Tom Williams cleaned up last season, I guess." Joe only smiles and takes his package home.



Next morning, Joe inspects his trap and finds "Reddy" Fox. "What luck," says Joe. "I never hoped to catch a fox, and a fine looking fellow, too. His fur ought to bring a good price. I am no judge of fur quality, but it looks good."



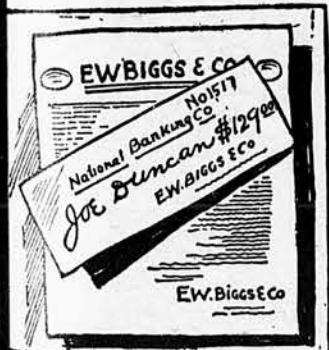
14. Joe refers to "The Trappers' Exchange" for simple instructions on how to prepare the fur for shipment. He reads how to skin the fox so as not to injure the fur, and gets ready to do the work.



15. Joe "cases" the skin; after opening it across the rump, he takes it off just like pulling off a sock or a glove, without splitting open up the belly. Then he scrapes off all particles of meat and fat, stretches it on a Fox Stretcher he got from Biggs, and in a few days it is nice and dry and ready for market.



16. A few days later, Joe has twelve skunks to his credit. Biggs's Animal Baits work like magic. Joe now sees why "Biggs of K. C." can guarantee to increase the catch or refund their cost.



This is the letter and the check that E. W. Biggs & Company sends Joe Duncan. It tells its own story.



6. A few years go by. Joe delights in telling trapping stories to his kiddies and about how he started trapping. He remembers how Biggs started him and helped him in every possible way. Joe can't understand why every man, young and old, doesn't grab the opportunity to make good money trapping fur bearers. "Write to Biggs Today," says Joe's message to the readers of this tale.

TRAPPING PAYS BIG!

Use Coupon Below for Full Information

THERE'S no trick or secret in trapping Skunk, Coon, Possum and other "fur bearers" and making good money by selling the fur to "Biggs at Kansas City"—the old reliable house that has started thousands and thousands in the trapping game. Biggs pays highest prices and assures liberal grading and honest and square dealing to all trappers—young and old, beginners, and those with experience.

Write to Biggs Today. Start now and be ready for the big trapping season ahead—be prepared with your traps and baits and supplies to go out after fur-bearing animals just as soon as the trapping season opens.

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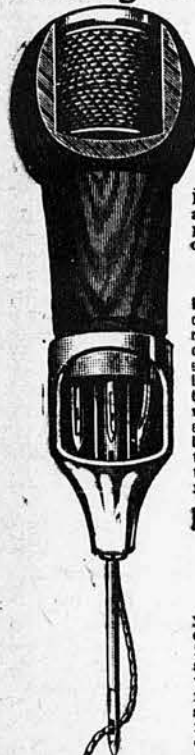
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FIVE FRIDAYS

BY FRANK R. ADAMS

Author of "The Time, the Place, and the Girl"

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WHAT HAS HAPPENED.

Montmorency Blaney, a dramatic critic, is being entertained by Lucile Green and her mother at their cottage on Green's island. Lucile has been reading a book by Lipton S. Clair, which advocates periodic fasting. Lucile proposes that they try the experiment for a week, and has all of the food removed to the mainland. Montmorency consents only because his rival, Frank Bopp, is coming to visit the Greens. Bopp refuses to join the starvation squad when he arrives. But his attempts to reach the mainland are balked by the motor boat-breaking down, and the telephone going out of commission. When the instrument is at last made to work, the water is too rough for the boat to bring provisions. Suddenly Mrs. Green disappears.

An Unfortunate Telegram.

YOU HAVE guessed that this is where the element of mystery enters the story. You doubtless wonder, as we did, if Kent, the wire-tapper, had made away with Mrs. Green or if Bopp, robbed of his dog-biscuit, had become a villain of the worst type.

We did not come to any such conclusion at first, of course.

That was after we had looked all over the house, up in the attic and down in the cellar. Then I went to Kent's room. He was snoring peacefully.

I mistrusted that he might be shamming and poured part of a pitcher of water on him to see how he would react to the shock.

Judging as well as I could without scientific instruments, I should say that his reactions were perfectly normal—albeit somewhat picturesquely abusive.

Next we hailed Bopp from his room. He was inclined to be suspicious at first, until we told him thru the door about Mrs. Green's disappearance. Then he was all sympathy and joined our lightly clad searching party in the hallway.

Naturally, Lucile feared the worst, while the rest of us, with masculine optimism, discounted any danger which might befall the old lady.

"But she wasn't herself," wailed Lucile. "She's been acting funny all the evening."

"Never mind about her," comforted Kent. "A man with a jag can fall off the roof and never hurt himself a bit. A bit of a bun makes anybody lucky."

"Suppose she is out in all this rain," Lucile worried.

"A little water more or less won't make any difference to her after the last two days," I said gloomily.

"Let's not stand here any longer," said Bopp in businesslike fashion. "It won't do much good to try to guess where she is. Let's begin a systematic hunt."

"Let's get on some regular clothes first," I suggested.

"All right," in chorus.

Lucile dressed faster than she ever had before or has since, and we men, with the usual celerity of the bifurcated sex, were ready as soon as she was.

As soon as we had assembled in the living-room once more Bopp, by reason of his superior nerve, elected himself commander of the expedition.

"Monty," he directed, "you take Jesse James with you and explore the north half of the island. Lucile and I will cover the southern portion. As soon as either party discovers Mrs. Green, come back to the house and fire off this revolver."

He laid a large caliber six-shooter on the table.

I might have disputed his arrangement and calm appropriation of Lucile's society, but I judged that it would be a poor time to argue about anything so purely social.

Besides, I figured out that the man who was with Lucile was going to have no cinch reassuring her that her mother had not had some terrible taking off.

So they went one way and we departed the other, everybody sloshing internally and externally on account of the amount of distilled water and rain.

The actual downpour had settled into a steady drizzle, which the wind hurled into our faces stingingly.

"How are we going to hunt this skirt, anyway?" demanded Kent, after we had trudged northward for a few moments.

"Just hunt," I replied vaguely, too busy with my thoughts to seriously consider the question.

"This ain't regular," objected Kent, slacking up his pace. "We ought to trail the old dame by her footprints. Did you notice any footprints around the house?"

"No. I didn't think to look."

"Well, let's go back and have a peek."

As that coincided with the methods of reasoning adopted by detectives in the best sellers, I agreed, and we retraced our footsteps to the house.

"You seem to know a good deal about detective methods," I said, with mock admiration.

"Yeh," he responded seriously. "I ought to. I've been chased by some of the best detectives in New York." Then he added proudly, "I had Burns after me once."

We found ourselves at the house once more.

"Under her window is the first place to look," said Kent, alive with interest now in the scheme. "Where did she sleep?"

I picked out the window of Mrs. Green's room, and we carefully searched the wet ground underneath by lighting matches and kneeling in the mud.

"Isn't it more probable that she would come out by the door?" I suggested. "She could never climb from that second-story window."

"Sure she could," he asserted. "See that rain-pipe here? It goes alongside her window. A lady like her could shin up and down that like a mice."

Someway, the picture of my future mother-in-law (I hoped) frisking up and down a narrow water-pipe was beyond my imagination.

"Look here," exclaimed my companion, pointing to the ground in front of him. "Is that or is it not the print of a lady's shoe?"

I looked. There was certainly a footprint there, and it was small and narrow.

"It's fresh, too. You can tell by the mud that it's been made since the heavy rain. Old footprints would have been washed away, anyhow."

This was sure enough reasoning, so I did not dispute it.

Kent started to walk in the direction that the footprints led, and I followed, being careful not to step on the marks in the soft mud. All at once Kent stopped and lit several matches, all in one place.

"What's the matter?" I inquired. "I think I've solved the mystery," he said, bending over the mud. "But it looks bad for the doll."

"Why?"

"There's a guy following her. Look at these marks."

With a shudder I verified his statement. Larger footprints were in the path with the small ones.

The owner of the large shoes had evidently followed the lady, because in many cases the small footprints were partially obliterated by the larger ones.

Kent echoed my own thought. "Gee, I wish we had brought the 'gat' with us."

"Let's hurry, before it is too late," I urged.

So we pressed forward at a killing pace, only stopping once in a while to assure ourselves that we were on the right track.

At one place the ground was trampled over a considerable area.

"He caught up with her here," Kent interpreted. "They struggled. Look! she dropped this."

He picked up a handkerchief. By the light of a match I discovered that it was marked "G." There could be no doubt; we were on the right track.

"She got away from him, tho," exclaimed Kent. "See here, just beyond her footsteps are ahead again."

We hurried on.

I made no attempt at speech. I was terribly tired, but the thought of what Lucile would think of me if I did not strain every nerve to save her mother urged me on.

A quick spurt of flame ahead halted us. We heard an indistinct murmur of voices, the sound of twigs being broken, then silence.

"Sh-h!" Kent whispered. "As we are not armed, we must creep up as close as we can, then, when the son-of-a-gun pipes us off, we can spring on him before he can wing us. Do you get me?"

I admitted that his plan was good. "Then on your knees and be careful," he commanded.

I dropped to my knees with a feeling of fatigue which warned me what an effort I should have to make when it came to rising to a standing posture without noticing them.

There was no sound, but all at once I felt some one to be near.

I held my breath and crouched ready to hurl myself at whatever man or thing stood before me. I heard the sound of a safety match being scratched unsuccessfully against a box.

When it finally lighted what would be revealed? I hated to look, yet dreaded more the intolerable suspense.

At last the match sputtered and flared. A jagged circle of yellow light flickered a moment, while I crouched ready to spring, then burned dimmer and went out. Still I remained unsprung.

The silence was unbroken until the light disappeared, then Bopp's laugh rang out loud and clear, followed a moment later by a hysterical giggle, which I recognized as Lucile's.

While I scuttled away as hastily as possible, in order to be out of range before he could light another match, I heard him say in a childish falsetto: "One, two, three for Monty!"

I did not hear what else he had to offer, because I got out of earshot as soon as possible. A few hundred yards on the trail back to the house Kent joined me.

We proceeded, Indian-fashion, silently for a while. Finally he ruminated: "It's damn queer how I forgot about her and him

being on the island. If it hadn't been for them we was doing fine. I suppose we'll have to go back to the house and begin all over again."

"No more footprints," I insisted hastily. "We'll just hunt as plain amateur hunters and cut out the detective stuff."

Kent was visibly crestfallen. I don't think he cared particularly whether Mrs. Green was found or not, but he had derived a great deal of pleasure out of picturing himself as a sleuth-hound, and just plain searching for an old lady lost in the woods did not appeal to him as being much of a pastime for a damp, drizzly morning.

It was beginning to get light—not bright enough to see anything, but that sort of a gray-green mist which gives you a chill just to look at it.

The cold of that morning will linger with me when I am broiling in the nethermost inferno.

No sleep, no food, wet, and cold. I tried to warm myself by thinking of how mad I was at Bopp, but even that was unsuccessful.

The sky progressed in color from gray to steel-blue, also a nice frost-bitten color, and we were splashing around the north shore of the island when the muffled report of a gun reached our ears.

"They've found her," said Kent, without enthusiasm.

I assented.

"Let's go back," he suggested. I hesitated.

I hated to face Lucile after the ridiculous scene of a short time before, yet I could not leave her with the enemy continuously without admitting defeat.

Besides, I had done and suffered as much for Mrs. Green's sake as if I had been successful in finding her.

So we went back.

When we reached the house no one was in sight.

"Probably up-stairs, putting the old dame to bed," Kent said.

I went to the foot of the stairs and called softly, "Lucile."

There was no answer, and I went up.

I rapped at Mrs. Green's door and then entered. There was no sign of her. Somewhat puzzled, I went down-stairs.

"Nobody there," I announced to Kent. "That's funny. Must be around somewhere."

Just at that moment there was a sound outside, and I looked out to see Lucile and Bopp approaching. Lucile was pale and her eyes were sunken.

Both she and Bopp were apparently dead tired and only just able to drag themselves up the steps and into the house.

"Well," sighed Lucile, "where's mother? In bed?"

"Where did you put her?" I countered.

"I?" exclaimed Lucile. "I haven't seen her."

"Haven't seen her?" Kent interjected. "Then who fired the revolver?"

"Didn't you?" interposed Bopp.

"No."

"Who did, then?" with sudden apprehension.

Kent picked up the gun from the table and broke it. Six loaded cartridges dropped out.

"This cannon ain't been fired," he said, sniffing the barrel.

We looked at one another with frightened eyes. What unseen force was playing pranks on us? First, the disappearance of Mrs. Green, then the revolver-shot coming out of the air.

It seemed too much to account for by natural means.

When the telephone-bell rang, our nerves, all on paper edge, gave me a united leap. I answered the summons.

"Hello," I said.

"This is the telegraph operator at Fair View," said a masculine voice. "Have you got a party at your place named N. Blaney, or something like that?"

"Yes, I am Mr. Blaney."

"Probably it's for you, then. We got a rush message for N. Blaney, which we can't deliver to you on account of the storm. Are you expecting anything?"

"Yes," I assented. "Read it to me over the telephone."

"I can't do that. I don't know you. You'll have to get Mr. Green or one of his family to take the message for you."

"Very well; hold the wire," I requested, putting my hand over the mouthpiece. "Lucile, will you take this telegram? It's for me, but they say they'll have to read it to some member of the family, because they don't know me."

Lucile took the receiver, picked up a pencil hanging by a string to the telephone, and wrote down the telegram on a scratch-pad on the wall as the operator read it over the wire.

When it was done, without comment she handed it to me.

It read as follows:

N. Blaney:
Coming to you at last. Arrive today. Have marriage license ready.
Vida Dunmore.

"Wait!" I exclaimed. "This can't be for me. Call up that operator again."

"Don't try to explain," said Lucile coldly. "I suppose you don't even know who Vida Dunmore is?"

I debated a moment as to whether I should lie or not; but what was the use? I did know a Vida Dunmore, an actress. In fact, I had seen her only the week before.

"Yes," I said slowly. "I know her, or I know a girl by that name; but we are not friends. This telegram is a mistake."

I saw that she did not believe me, but I had no chance to explain, because in an instant we had all jumped to our feet and were straining our over-

wrought nerves to catch a sound which punctuated the roar of the storm. Somewhere near a revolver-shot had been fired!

Rosalind and the Wreck.

EVEN Kent's flagging interest revived. Unexplained revolver-shots were more like the regular thing.

We all hastened out of doors. "Do you suppose some one is shooting at mother?" Lucile worried. I tried to reassure her, but my efforts were politely repulsed. Apparently the matter of the telegram had erected a wall of ice between us.

That could easily be explained away as soon as I had time to get the telegraph operator on the wire again and discover for whom the message really was intended.

"It sounded as if it came from the beach," Kent pointed in the direction of the dock.

"No; I'm sure it was inland," argued Bopp.

At heart I was inclined to agree with my rival; but, rather than appear to do so, I started for the water-front. Around a bank of bushes I came in full sight of the lake.

There was a comparatively quiet cove where the dock was, but just beyond a headland which sheltered the cove the waves were piling over themselves in boiling torrents, where a sharp-toothed reef was hidden a couple of feet below the surface.

The explanation of the revolver shots was obvious.

A small steamboat was jammed hard and fast on the rocks and was pounding herself with a violence which prophesied a short life for her hull. Just as I appeared a man forward of the pilot-house fired a revolver in the air.

As soon as he saw me he began to wave his arms violently and pointed to three other figures crouched on the deck.

By this time the rest of our party had caught up with me.

"He seems to be signaling," said Bopp.

"Wonder what he wants?"

"What would you want if you were in a boat aground in the lake, with every chance of going to pieces in ten minutes?" I yelled, so as to be heard above the sea. "I suppose you would be wishing for some poached plover's eggs on a strip of toast."

"They can't expect us to come out there and get them," he decided. "No boat could live in that sea. It would be suicide to attempt to reach them."

"We must do something," Lucile decided, with ready sympathy. "I'm very fond of the captain. He's been bringing our supplies for ten years."

"Is that the supply boat?" Bopp demanded.

"Why, yes, certainly."

"We must do something at once."

Bopp began to run around in busy circles in the sand.

"We must attempt to reach the poor devils. Kent, where's that boat of yours?"

"I drew it up on the shore here, right alongside the dock. Why, where is it?"

"Gone, eh?" Bopp shook his head knowingly. "Probably the heavy sea washed it off."

"Yes, but no sea ever untied the knot I had in her painter around this post here."

Kent would have seen a mystery in Utopia. His mind insisted upon being pitted against the unknown.

"Well, what are we going to do?"

Bopp said helplessly. "Those poor devils out there are counting on us. Think of being on a vessel loaded with bread, butter, eggs, vegetables, and meat, and having it break up under your feet! What shall we do?"

"I'm afraid we won't have time to do anything," I decided. "Her back is broken. It's only a question of seconds now."

The people on board realized it, too.

They hastily launched a life-raft over the side and scrambled onto it as the decks crumbled beneath them and became a twisted mass of timbers, that writhed for a moment and fell back into the waves to become driftwood.

The raft, fortunately, had cleared the wreck and was now drifting past our cove, toward the mainland.

The men on board seemed busy rigging up a sort of mast and sail made out of an oar and a couple of oil-skins.

When they got that arranged, two of them held it up while the third attempted to steer with a second oar.

"They're going to try to land on the other point of the cove," Lucile said.

"We must be there to help them when they come ashore. There are rocks about a hundred yards out where the raft will strike if it isn't driven past."

She led off on a dog-trot which took the last tuck out of me when I attempted to follow. I got there some way, however, but minus the power of speech.

"Don't land here!" shouted Lucile into the teeth of the gale. "Dangerous rocks!"

She might as well have been whispering for all they could hear out there on that bobbing raft; besides, I imagined they would gladly have welcomed a rock or anything else fairly solid and substantial.

They discovered the rocks for themselves almost immediately and slid off from the raft in a compact group. The next few minutes passed rather rapidly.

Under the direction of Kent, who had read a book about it somewhere, we formed ourselves into a life-line by holding on to each other's hands and wading out into the surf.

The sea was not running so high in the cove as it was outside or we could not have done this, but it was bad enough, besides being decidedly subnormal in temperature.

One by one the shipwrecked victims struggled to us and were passed on up to the shore.

Three were landed in this way, but the fourth failed to make it. I could see a head bobbing up and down a hundred feet from where I stood, but not coming nearer very rapidly.

All at once a particularly ugly little wave slapped me in the face. When I had shaken the water from my eyes I looked out to sea, but the head had disappeared altogether.

"That man can't swim. He's drowning!" Lucile shouted.

"I'll get him," I volunteered.

"You'll be drowned yourself," Lucile protested.

"No he won't," Bopp assured her. "Monty can swim like a turtle. I've often seen him in the tank at the athletic club."

I disengaged my hand from Kent, who was next to me in the line, and struck out for the spot where I had last seen the head.

I am not a spectacular swimmer, but on account of my buoyancy I can keep up easily. So I take no credit for starting out after the fourth survivor. I was sure of getting back.

Fortunately I was in time.

By a freak of luck the body rose to the surface just in front of me, and I grabbed it before it could sink again. It was a woman, and I towed her easily by her hair.

In a matter of five minutes I was again where I could stand. I turned and picked her up.

She was still insensible.

It was not until I had almost reached shore that I noticed anything peculiar about the young woman who rested limply in my arms.

I almost dropped her when I happened to glance down and discovered that she was clad in the silk tights, doublet, and boots of Rosalind in the Forest of Arden.

Lipton S. Clair.

LUCILE'S gasp of astonishment when she saw what I had rescued was followed by an exclamation of womanly concern as she noticed the unconscious condition of my fair-haired burden.

"Is she drowned?" she asked.

I shook my head in answer.

Explanations were not in order from me; I had less than a pint of wind left, and I had to use it for breathing purposes.

"Just swallowed a little too much water, I guess," explained one of the men from the boat. "She'll be all right as soon as she gets a cup of hot coffee in her."

"Who is she, Captain Perkins, and why is she dressed that way?" asked Lucile, ignoring the reference to coffee.

"I dunno who she be," said the captain. "She come aboard at Buena Vista and said she was going to Fair View."

"Dressed like that?"

"No, sir; she was dressed swell. When we struck the rock over yonder I told her we might have to swim and she'd order dress just as light as possible. She went into the cabin with her grip, and when she came out she was like this, and asked me if I calculated that was light enough. I 'lowed it was, and we didn't have no time for explanation, because just then we broke in two."

We made a rough stretcher and carried the unconscious girl to the house.

Even wet and draggled, she was undeniably beautiful, and there was a soft line about the mouth that gave the lie to the absurd costume she had on.

There was something about the face that I racked my brains to associate with a familiar name.

When we had placed her in an upstairs room we left her to Lucile's care and had a stag party in my bed-chamber.

There were now six men of us.

Of the newcomers the captain was a tall, wiry old man with sharp, ferret-black eyes, and a set of whiskers correctly trimmed for one of the "natives" in "Shore Acres."

I afterward found out that he was not born to the sea, but had been a rural real-estate agent most of his life.

The steamer Mary-Bell had become his property on a foreclosed mortgage, and as he couldn't sell it to any advantage he had been obliged to operate it himself as a sort of ferry and supply-boat for various places on the lake.

One of the other men, a green, lanky youngster, was obviously an employee on the boat.

The other was just as obviously a passenger. The boatmen were inclined to take things philosophically and regard their escape as part of the day's work.

The passenger was annoyed and uncomfortable under the indignities and inconveniences he had been made to suffer.

He was not a fat man, but he had a build similar to mine before I started fasting. We like our comforts, we men of curves, and going without them makes us peeved.

I offered the passenger a suit of my clothes. "You're about my build," I suggested.

He looked at me with disfavor as if to say, "I hope not," but accepted just the same.

I told the captain and the other man I would outfit them with some of Mr. Green's old clothes. I rummaged the closets, but all I could find was a slightly-moth-eaten suit of evening clothes and a red and white blazer.

I had never suspected Mr. Green of owning anything as frivolous as that.

The captain possessed himself of the evening clothes, and while he was putting them on I asked what had happened.

"I didn't have no business putting out," he replied, "but that good-looking girl there seemed in an awful sweat to get to Fair View, and old as I be, I let her hornswoggle me. My b'iler were not in first-class shape—in fact, I may say that some of her flues was constructed on the general prin-

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ciple of a doughnut, which is more hole than anything else.

"Jim, here, my engineer, ain't a regular engineer, being as how he learned by correspondence; but I hired him because he's one of the best cooks in the state. He must have done something wrong."

The other man tried to interrupt. "I know," the captain brushed him verbally one side; "but you must have done something. Anyway, we plumb lost our steam completely. Drowned the fires, too. Afore we could do anything we straddled the rocks out there, and you know the rest."

"Now, if you want a rattling good cup of coffee and some bacon and eggs just turn Jim loose in the kitchen, even with them star-spangled clothes on, and set back with a napkin tucked under your chin."

I looked at Bopp and Bopp looked at Kent, who grinned.

"There ain't any coffee," he announced, "and there ain't any bacon and eggs."

"Well, anything will do; even tea."

"There ain't anything."

"What?" The passenger was on his feet in an instant. "Nothing to eat?"

"Not a thing."

"Good. Heavens!" he raved; "we'll all starve. I am positively faint with hunger now. What shall I do?"

"Why don't you try fainting?" suggested Bopp amiably.

"Besides, I have an important engagement in Fair View," continued the passenger. "A friend of mine wired me that he was going to be married there this morning, and I must prevent him."

"Prevent him?" I said inquiringly.

"Yes, marriage as an institution may be all right for the average intellect, but a man like Ned Blaney must not let his genius down to the height attainable by a woman."

"Ned Blaney?" I repeated. "That telegram must have been for him."

"Is there a telephone?" inquired the passenger.

"There is."

We escorted the passenger to it in a body.

Over the wire he asked for the best hotel in Fair View. That was a cinch for the operator. In New York it might have been harder.

"Hello!"

"Is Mr. N. Blaney registered there?"

"Thank you. Will you see if he is in his room?"

"Just gone out? When he comes in will you please tell him to call up—"

He turned to us. "What is the number of this telephone?"

"Tell him to call up Green's Island," I answered.

"Hello! Tell Mr. Blaney to call up Green's Island and ask for Mr. Lipton S. Clair. Good-by."

After he had hung up the receiver there was silence for a few moments, then Bopp, in a tone of repressed emotion inquired: "May I ask if you are Mr. Lipton S. Clair?"

"Yes."

"The famous novelist and magazine writer?"

"I'd hardly say that, altho I suppose my work is more or less widely known."

"And you," continued Bopp, checking off on his fingers, "feel faint from hunger and think that you will starve to death if you don't get food?"

"Is there anything strange in that?" Bopp said nothing, but picked up a magazine which Lucile had left open, face downward on the table, and handed it to Mr. Clair. He looked at it for a moment and then smiled.

"I remember when I wrote this. It was over a year ago. It's a bully theory, isn't it?"

"Didn't you ever try it?"

"Why, no. I've never had time. I've always wanted to meet some one who had made the experiment to see if I was right."

"You have met them," I thundered in the tones of a judge, "and you need not ask about the result of the experiment because you are going to try it yourself."

A burst of applause greeted me from Bopp.

"Eating three meals a day is a habit," I quoted. "We have made tyrants of our stomachs. They demand to be fed every so often, and if we answer that demand we are slaves."

Lipton S. Clair groaned.

I explained how we had sent our supplies and cook away so that we should not be tempted.

"And when do you expect to receive more supplies?" he inquired.

"You were on the boat which was bringing the groceries," I informed him.

"Then they are out there in the lake?"

I nodded.

He grabbed a hat—mine, I discovered after it had blown into a mud-puddle—and rushed out.

"Where are you going?" Kent yelled.

"To save some of those groceries," said the distinguished author.

This was such a wonderful idea that we all followed him, Kent, more thoughtful than the rest, pausing to get a clothes-line from the shed.

It was still too rough to go out to where the Mary Bell had gone down even if we had possessed a boat; but boxes and crates of groceries, fruits, and vegetables were still streaming past the leeward point of the cove.

We spent two hours trying to lasso these packages.

Only one throw netted us anything, and when we had opened the case we towed in we found three dozen boxes of wet matches.

After the last crate had bobbed serenely by, nodding us a friendly farewell, we sighed and returned to the house.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Mention this paper to advertisers.

Corn Shipments Still Small

(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.)

Carlot arrivals of corn to central markets increased slightly during the week. The big new crop is moving slowly, and the shipments show more evidence of frost damage and immature grain. Considerable buying of futures was prompted by the slow movement of the new crop. Corn for May delivery advanced to about \$1.14. December deliveries sold up to \$1.25 in Kansas City and \$1.19 in Chicago. The predominant opinion as reflected on the market still holds to the view that this year's record crop cannot be marketed for very much if any above a dollar.

The wide difference between the price of the sappy corn now moving and the few cars of dry shelled new corn coming in, probably will soon check the shipment of ear corn and prompt country station buyers to shell before shipping, or to quit buying the soft corn, leaving it on the farms to be fed.

Shipments of corn in the ear involve a double waste—the transportation of the cobs and the loss in prices. Terminal markets have limited facilities for shelling corn and it is contrary to the conservation spirit of the times to waste transportation space with shipments of corn on the ear.

Arrivals of corn at the three principal markets were 1,305 cars last week, compared with 739 cars in the preceding week and 1,700 cars a year ago.

Continued increase in the movement is expected, but the car shortage is a restricting factor. The enormous demand for transportation of war material, on top of the big current movement of commodities for ordinary purposes, is likely to have the effect of maintaining an abnormal margin between the terminal market prices and the prices received by the farmers, and that will operate to make farmers reluctant to sell.

The government's November crop report on the whole was more unfavorable than generally expected by the trade. The preliminary estimate of the 1917 corn crop is 3,191 million bushels, a reduction of 19 million bushels from the October forecast. That is an insignificant change, and still leaves the total 66 million bushels more than the previous high record, 608 million more than the harvest of 1916, and 437 million more than a 5-year average.

It is not the size of the preliminary estimate, but the percentage damaged by frost that disappointed the trade. The Department of Agriculture reports that more than 20 per cent was checked by frost before maturity, indicating that a large quantity will be unmerchantable, tho with some feeding value on the farm. The area in which some corn was damaged by frost is so large that a good deal of poor corn is likely to get in with good corn in marketing, making handling difficult.

Arrivals of wheat at market centers increased moderately last week and are now nearer to the figures of a year ago than at any previous time this season, tho less than half the receipts of two years ago and three years ago. Receipts are large enough to meet all milling demands. Flour production reached a new high record last week in Kansas City, 33,100 barrels, and also in Minneapolis 516,700 barrels. Mills generally throughout the West are making a good deal more flour than a year ago, tho some Eastern mills are running short of last year, probably owing to difficulty in getting an adequate supply of wheat. Demand for flour keeps up to the capacity of mills. No orders beyond 30 days' delivery can be taken by mills under the Food Administration regulations, which probably accounts in part for the rush of business for prompt delivery.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation head office at New York has figures indicating that consumption of flour in the United States is 28 per cent below normal, and current flour output is 16 per cent above normal. It is difficult to reconcile these two figures, for the exports of flour are running little if any larger than a year ago. Every effort is making to export flour instead of wheat, for the double purpose of keeping mills busy and of saving ocean tonnage and railroad transportation.

Terminal markets have not accumulated any wheat for future use, but the Food Administration office reports fairly liberal supplies in country elevators in various parts of the country, which relieves, to some extent, the anxiety concerning supplies later in the year when many mills depend on terminal stocks.

The week's exports from North America were about the same as for several weeks past, 4,163,000 bushels, 134 million bushels less than a year ago. Most of the week's shipments were Canadian wheat, which is moving in large volume from the farms. Receipts in Winnipeg last week were 7,100 cars, compared with 4,526 a year ago.

Argentina shipped 849,000 bushels. Reports early in the week said the early crop in the North is ready for harvest.

Official fixed prices paid for all wheat in Kansas City by the Food Administration Grain corporation are here shown:

Dark Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13.

Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09.

Yellow Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05.

Red Winter Wheat—No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.

Soft Red Wheat, "Onions"—No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07.

Prices for carlots of corn showed considerable irregularity. Ear corn, comprising the bulk of the arrivals, was generally 5 cents lower and some poor samples sold as much as 10 cents under yesterday's low prices.

Few bids were made for wet, moldy or hot corn. The carryover of ear corn was large. New shelled corn was quoted steady to 2 cents lower, except for some dry mixed, which sold up 2 cents, at \$1.90. Old corn was up 3 to 5 cents, mixed bringing \$1.97 to \$2. All dry shelled corn was in fair demand.

Corn: No. 1 mixed corn, sales, old, high colored, \$2; No. 2 mixed, new, \$1.90; No. 3 mixed, new, \$1.75, old \$1.94 to \$1.87; No. 4 mixed, new, \$1.65; No. 5 yellow, new, \$1.85; ear corn, new, sales \$1 to \$1.25.

Oats: Sales of oats were generally at an advance of a cent, with some red oats up 2 cents. No. 2 white oats, sales 63½c; No. 3 white, sales 62½c; No. 4 white, 62½c; sample white, sales 62c; No. 2 mixed 61c to 62½c; No. 3 mixed, 60c to 61c; No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; No. 3 red, nominally 61c to 63c; No. 4 red, sales 62c.

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FOR SALE—PURE BRONZE TURKEY Toms and hens. Toms \$4.50, hens \$3.00. Mrs. Ray Ewing, Paradise, Kan.

FOR SALE. WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Early hatched. Hens \$4. Toms \$4.50. Mrs. John Graves, Washington, Kansas.

PURE BLOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Goldbank strain, from prize winner stock. Ella Daily, Scottsville, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. Large, thrifty, Kentucky stock. Order now. \$6.00 each. Neill McGrath, Lamar, Colo.

PURE BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Gold Bank Strain. Sired by a grandson of Copper Kings first prize winner Madison Square Garden, Dona Daily, Scottsville, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS. \$15.00 PER dozen. Monterey, Garrison, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.25 up. Mrs. M. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$1.50 each. Robt. M. Vansholtz, Woodbine, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. UTILITY or birds ready for show. \$3.00 up. Chas. Martin, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50. Three or more \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. F. Brown, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKS, COCKERELS, hens and pullets. \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Birds may be returned if not as represented. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

PIGEONS.

BELGIAN CARNEAU PIGEON, RED AND redsplashed. The kind that false big squabs. \$2.25 per mated pair. The breeders bred for the purpose. No catalogues, nothing free, but square deal. Redwing Pigeon Lofts, Atwood, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

TURKEYS—SHIP YOUR TURKEYS, DUCKS, geese, and chickens to us. We pay the best market prices. We loan coops free. Edward E. Withey, Topeka. Reference Merchants Natl. Bank.

LIVESTOCK.

SHEPHERD PONY BARGAIN SALE. WM. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

WANTED 2 GOOD ANGORA BUCKS. W. A. Vickers, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE: 38 SPRINGING ANGUS HEIFERS. V. E. Conwell, Oneida, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, \$50. TWO registered cows. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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

RETAIL MILK BUSINESS, 30 CHOICE milk cows. F. B. Fritts, Rt. No. 8, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls. Address Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES. Register of merit breeding. Monterey, Garrison, Kan.

FOR SALE—4 IMMUNE THOROUGHbred Poland China boars. B. H. Galbreath, Rt. No. 1, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULL CALVED March 8, 1913. Good one. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan., Rt. No. 6.

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS READY for service. Prices right. G. H. Ross and Sons, Independence, Kan., R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—MY FLOCK 126 HEAD REG. and high grade Delaine rams, ewes and lambs. Mary E. Graham, Rte. 7, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer and bull calf. Three months old, well bred, good individuals, light color. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kan.

J. F. GIVEN AT WAVERLY, KAN., WILL sell at auction 23 head of two year old Holstein heifers bred to begin to freshen about Mar. 1st, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, beginning at 1 o'clock.

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.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED GUERNSEY calves, born in July, 2 heifers and a bull not related, price of lot \$375. Also grandson of Mashers Sequel, 3 yrs. old. Dam's official record 613 lbs. butter. Bull calf out of half-sister and by May Rose bull whose dam's official record is 840 lbs. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

PINTO BEANS, \$11.00 PER HUNDRED lbs. F. O. B. Calhan. W. H. Townley, Rush, Colorado.

NEW CROP BEANS. FANCY QUALITY. For seed or food. "Mexican Pinto" direct from grower eleven fifty per hundred. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

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

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.

DOGS.

WANTED—RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND. Earl Hill, Canton, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, 6 WEEKS TO 7 months old. Belgian hare bucks. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

FOR SALE—DOGS—HALF STAG, HALF greyhound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carl Clawson, Kiling, Kan.

GOOD COON, SKUNK AND OPOSSUM DOG for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. P. Mercer, Matfield Green, Kan.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS FOR SALE. The kind that kills them. \$15.00 per pair. Jno. W. Stover, Jr., Fredonia, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—THREE TRAINED STAG hounds, also five months old stag pups. Grown dogs \$25 each, puppies \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. E. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

LANDS.

200 A. FARM FOR RENT, GIVE REFERENCE. H. McReynolds, Madison, Kan.

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

320 A. GOOD GRASS LAND, NEAR GOVE, Kansas. A bargain. B. Armstrong, Fredonia, Kan.

I CAN SAVE YOU \$50.00 TO \$300.00 ON commission. Sales and trades everywhere. Geo. E. Hill, Walnut, Kan.

SOUTH TEXAS LAND—GET LIST OF farms and ranches before buying. Many bargains. Dibrell & Bauer, Box 30, Seguin, Texas.

FOR SALE OR RENT. 400 ACRE FARM. Well improved. Hundred alfalfa, two thirty wheat. \$53.75 per acre. Commission to agents. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS AND BOARS for sale. Sired by Hillands Kind and Grand Sire William. A good size and big bone. Eligible to registry. H. E. Arnold, Lenora, Kan.

IMPROVED FARM OF 182 A. GOOD LAND, 2 1/2 miles of railroad town. 85 a. cultivation, 90 a. good timber, plenty of good water, orchard. Grow cotton, corn, wheat, oats and clovers. Good schools, churches and neighborhood. \$28.00 per acre cash if taken soon. A bargain. Write for full description if interested. J. E. McLean, Sulphur Rock, Ark.

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.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR THIS? GOOD land at a low price in the Sunny Uplands of Louisiana; land that can be made to produce more, and at less expense than the highest priced land in the North; land in an ideal climate where Winters are like Spring and Summers are cooled by the delightful Gulf Breezes; long growing seasons; Corn, Cotton, Winter Oats, Cattle, Hogs, Chickens, delicious Fruits, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Peanuts, Beans, early and late Garden Truck, Strawberries, etc., etc.—an immense variety of products including practically all grown in the North and many besides. Low priced land near good, live towns and cities, with railroads running North and South, East and West; land having splendid possibilities for oil and located less than 100 miles from several of the largest oil refineries in the world. We have already sold more than 45,000 acres of this land. Price \$30 to \$50 per acre, the last named price being for a few partially improved farms; easy terms. Write us for full information, or come and see us; excursion rates; American Farm Land Company, DeRidder, Louisiana.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, near the Oklahoma line, where already many farmers have made good with wheat, hogs, and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway will bring. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thrifty, farseeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. Why say goodbye to good rent money every year when the same money invested here will pay big returns and make you owner of a fine big farm? If you have confidence that a great railroad, like the Santa Fe, would only recommend what it considers a good thing, and because it wants to see new territory developed and wants newcomers to prosper and produce—then write me today for particulars about this district. Climate is pleasant, rainfall comes in the growing season, winters are mild, stock can run in open year around. Schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Everything here but enough men with their families. The farmers' best chance is on good low-priced land raising products that bring big returns. Will you be one of the fortunate first comers to reap the advantages of a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Twenty-dollar-an-acre land here has made 25¢ on yearly investment, compared with 6¢ on \$150 land in Illinois and Iowa corn belt. Write me for our free illustrated folder with particulars, giving experience of farmers now here and results they have achieved in short time and on small capital. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, Santa Fe Railway, 932 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

TANNING.

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

FOR SALE.

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

BELGIAN HARES. BUFF ORPINGTON, Minorcas. Hens for sale. E. Rathbun, Lucas, Kan.

CANARIES. BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN SONGSTERS and Breeders. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. STOREBUILDING, 4 room house and 30 acres of land. T. J. White, Manning, Kan.

WANTED SMALL GAS TRACTOR. GIVE full description and cash price in first letter. Harry Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.

GOULD'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMP. CAPACITY 100 gal. minute, \$20. Good condition. Geo. L. Copson, P. O. Box 267, Enid, Okla.

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

HARNESS BUSINESS FOR SALE. ONLY shop in town. Reason other business. Bear inspection, good line of tools and stock. Price \$1,200.00. Fred L. Kent, Uniontown, Kan.

FROM FARM TO TOWN—SAMMIE'S Brand pure country Sorghum. Five dollars per case. F. O. B. my station. Sixty pounds net weight. S. O. Caschler, Tonganoxie, 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.

NEW CROP PEAS FOR TABLE USE. Whippoorwill per pound 8c. Black eyes, 11c. cream, 12c. Express prepaid in 50 pound lots. Oklahoma and Kansas points. Terms are cash with order. No parcel post or C. O. D. business accepted. Reference Merchants & Planters Bank. J. W. Rhone, Winnsboro, Texas.

FARMS WANTED.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALE-able 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.

EASTERN KANSAS FARM WANTED FOR fine new six apartment flat. Income \$2180 per year. Price \$30,000. Clear. What have you? Chester A. Nofftz, 637 Reserve Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM-petent 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 Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED MAN TO HUSK CORN. F. H. Mall, Clay Center, Kan.

SINGLE FARM HAND WANTED. STEADY employment. Box 237, Cedarvale, Kan.

WANTED: TEAMSTERS FOR GENERAL farm work. Men wanting steady work need only apply. The Garden City Sugar & Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

BUSINESS INSTRUCTION.

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.

PATENTS.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity 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 OB-tain 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LARGE GAS TRACTOR. BOX 141, Moundridge, Kan.

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

WANTED. CAR LOAD OF CORN. STATE price. H. R. Potter, Chandler, Okla., Rt. 4.

WANTED A FARM ON SHARES. EVERY-thing furnished. In the wheat country. Am a rustler. Roy Davis, Ransom, Kan.

WANTED CATTLE FEED. WANTED TO buy rough feed for six hundred cattle. Will divide cattle up in smaller bunches if necessary in same locality. Box 264, Cedar Vale, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY HAY SORGHUM. JOHN-son grass, Oat Straw, Alfalfa and Prairie hay. Also Maize heads, ear corn, Oats, Cane and Sudan seeds. State number of cars you have and price wanted f. o. b. your station. H. E. Miller, Carlton, Tex.

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.

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 WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive department for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for November 25. A psalm of thanksgiving. Ps. 103.

Golden Text. Bless Jehovah, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits. Ps. 103:2.

The feast of tabernacles was a season of thanksgiving with the Hebrews. Two other names are sometimes given to this feast—Ingathering or Booths. These names are a little more suggestive of the nature of the feast, which was a time of universal enjoyment among the nation.

Thruout the vineyards and harvest fields of Palestine during the planting and growing seasons, booths are built to shelter the keepers of the vines and grain. But by the middle of October when the harvests are gathered and stored these booths are left to fall into ruins, while other gay colored ones are being built by the pilgrims as they reach Jerusalem for the feast of the tabernacles. During the feast the people were expected to live an outdoor life.

Many novel customs were attached to the eight days' observance of the feast of tabernacles. There were daily processions round the altar, with its seven-fold repetition on the seventh day. A daily march to the pool of Siloam and back to the temple, where the water from the pool was mixed with wine and poured at the foot of the altar. The lighting of the women's court in the temple with the four giant candelabra shed a radiance which could be seen from any part of the city. All these different rites were done amid the sound of trumpets and the singing of special psalms.

The one psalm taken from this special group of temple psalms for our study is a song full of thanksgiving, an outpouring of a full heart for the grace and love of Jehovah. It starts with a call note of praise and glides into a gentle reminder of all the benefits the psalmist himself and his nation as a whole have received from the God of their fathers. These benefits are then proved by references to Jewish history. Following is a promise of Jehovah's forgiving love, His loving kindness and His power to save. And then the song ends with a big, broad call for all to praise and to bless the Lord.

In a few more days our Thanksgiving season will be here and thruout this big United States there are many homes questioning, "How can I be thankful this year?"

Your homes are empty and this war is dreadful, the most horrible one the world has ever known and yet with all its horrors we have so many things to be thankful for.

The old Hebrew nation, with all its faults and weakness, stood for an ideal

Specialty Poultry Breeder Finds the Farmers Mail and Breeze to be Best Paper Used in His 30 Years' Experience.

"Until last season I had always kept shy of Farmers Mail and Breeze as an advertising medium, as I felt that it was for the cheap trade and \$1.00 stuff, but I will say that I had ten inquiries from it to one from any other paper; and as to sales, before the first issue I advertised in reached me I received one inquiry that resulted in a sale which paid for the whole season's advertising. I have been a constant advertiser in poultry papers for 30 years and Farmers Mail and Breeze beats them all. I will soon start again as I have 700 head of fine ones on hand now and don't want to winter so many. I have been busy getting my Light Brahmas and Barred Rocks ready for the fall fairs and shows."—W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan., Sept. 4, 1917.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

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

AGENTS.

AGENTS: A ONE CENT POST CARD WILL put you in touch with an \$80 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.

of a vast principle, the true worship of God. Today we stand for that same principle and another with it—Democracy, true Democracy made possible for us thru Jesus our Lord and it is to be hoped that everyone who sends someone dear to them to fight in this wonderful cause of our nation will realize they are fighting for the noblest conflict in history. For it is true that until one has found something worth dying for we have never really found anything worth living for.

America is not fighting for territory or military glory but to save free government from extinction. Absolute monarchies do not make for human welfare, and we should be proud, not sorrowful, that we have answered the cry of help of a burden-crushed people.

We are going to suffer, some say. Well, even so, we are going to be better for this suffering, for by it we are wiping away the stain of selfishness that was creeping so steadily upon our glorious free country. Never again shall we be known as a nation of merciless money-getters or luxurious spenders.

America has been called to do a wonderful thing, and with God's help she is going to give freedom to the whole world. So, this Thanksgiving season we are glad to give thanks for the God who loves us, the principles of our nation and the thousand and one blessings and other opportunities that lie at our doors.

Learn from Successful Farmers

A lawyer rents an office for about \$25 a month, buys a desk and chair and rug for about \$100, hangs out his sign, advertises and reads every advertisement looking for business. He subscribes to every law journal published.

A doctor leaves a medical college, invests \$100 for surgical instruments, \$100 for a desk, chairs and rug, sticks out a sign and begins practicing medicine. He advertises, reads the advertisements of other persons and subscribes to every medical journal published.

A veterinarian leaves college, rents a run down livery stable, buys instruments with which to work, amounting to about \$100, sticks out a sign, advertises for business, reads the advertisements and subscribes to every veterinary journal published.

You can go into the office of a lawyer, doctor, veterinarian, or any man with a profession and you will find a very small investment, yet you will find a professional man that wants to keep up to date, and subscribes to every publication that would in any way give him information along his line of work.

A farmer invests from \$5,000 to \$50,000 in farm land. He invests thousands of dollars in improvements and in a great many cases he will try to convince you that one farm paper is all he needs. Instead, his plan should be the same as that used by the lawyer, the doctor and the veterinarian—find out what the successful men in his line are doing. And the purpose of the successful farm papers is to give the plans worked out by good farmers—the systems that have proved to be successful. As the Farmers Mail and Breeze said recently about the methods needed in solving the farm labor problems of 1918:

The men whom you will get the most valuable help from are the successful farmers. How are they going to meet it? What additional machinery will they use? What technique have they planned for 1918? It will pay you to find out these things.

And you can find them out in the best way only by taking, and reading, several good farm papers. These will give the experience of the best producers generally, and the methods which the practical men have found to be the most profitable. This will allow you to profit from the work of these other men. The money spent for a subscription to farm papers is not an expense—it is an investment.

Keep up the Home Orchard

Nothing on the farm gives a larger return on the money and labor invested in it than a well selected and well cared for home orchard. On many farms, it is true, there are orchards that amount to little, fruit trees that simply use the ground, but this is due either to poor selection of fruits or of varieties or to neglect of the trees after they are planted.

To set out an orchard and then neglect it is about the most unprofitable thing a farmer can do—unless, perhaps,

it be to neglect to set out any fruit trees. It is likely that even the neglected tree pays a profit ordinarily when compared with a total lack of fruit on the farm.

But there is no good reason for either of these things. It does not cost much to prepare for and set out the trees and the plants required to produce all the fruit an ordinary family can use and, while they must be cared for after they are set out, there is no farmer so busy that he cannot find time to do this work and get well paid for doing it.

Keep up the home orchard. Set out some fruit trees this fall. Be careful in the selection of an orchard site, in choosing varieties, in setting out the trees, and in caring for them afterwards, and the rewards of the work will be certain. Remember that "The farm without fruit is only half a home," and that "No child raised in an orchard ever quite outgrows his love for farm life."—Southern Agriculturist.

Corn Husking Under Way

Good yields are reported in some counties. Wheat is in need of rain. Livestock is being shipped out when cars are available.

Pawnee County—Corn husking is keeping farmers busy, but the crop was a disappointment both in yield and quality. Lots of soft corn caused by the hard freezes in October. Weather is ideal. Wheat prospects are not so good due to dry weather. Stock is doing well on feed, but a few deaths are reported due to smutty corn stalks. Corn \$1; wheat \$2; hens 15c; eggs 40c; butter 40c.—C. E. Chesterman, Nov. 10.

Doniphan County—Weather dry and warm. Corn husking has begun but corn is quite sappy. Most fields are yielding better than expected. Wheat looks well. Not many fat hogs nor cattle in the county.—C. Culp, Jr., Nov. 10.

Johnson County—Wheat needs moisture as so many windy, sunny days have dried out the top soil. Corn husking is progressing rapidly. Corn runs from 18 to 45 bushels to an acre; some fields 70 to 35 bushels. Lots of fall work crowding the farmers and no help available.—L. E. Douglas, Nov. 10.

Greenwood County—Weather dry and stock water scarce. Early sown wheat fair and late sown coming up in spots. Yield of corn will be better than expected. Plenty of rough feed and stock is doing well. A larger acreage of wheat than usual has been sown.—John H. Fox, Nov. 10.

Lyon County—Fine fall weather is appreciated by the farmers. Wheat all sown and some fields coming up. Kafir, feterita and cane cut and in the shock. Some fields of very good corn. Stock doing well. Hay is selling at top prices; also wheat and corn.—E. B. Griffith, Nov. 10.

Menard County—Early sown wheat is coming up nicely, but some farmers are waiting for rain before they begin to seed. No grain to speak of and rough feed scarce, but as yet stock is doing well. We are shipping stock out when we can get cars. Some farmers did not raise enough grain to fatten their stock. Farmers' elevator and the merchants are shipping in all kinds of vegetables. Butterfat 42c; butter 40c.—W. A. Harvey, Nov. 10.

Scott County—Weather fine, but too dry for wheat. Sorghum is being threshed and the yield is low. Seed of good quality for spring planting will be scarce. Grass cured good and stock is in fine condition to begin the winter. Most farmers have feed enough for winter.—J. M. Helfrick, Nov. 10.

Elk County—Weather warm and dry. Wheat is slow to come up. Kafir cut and farmers are threshing fine seed. Black Hull is the best and early corn is one-half a crop. Hogs are scarce. Coal hard to get but we have plenty of wood and logs.—C. C. Jones, Nov. 10.

Decatur County—Wheat needs rain badly and some wheat already has been ruined for want of moisture. Feed is plentiful. Stock is selling well at sales. Considerable land changing hands.—G. A. Jern, Nov. 10.

Coffey County—Early sown wheat looks well. Farmers beginning to shuck corn, but it is a little sappy yet. Not as much corn cut up in the county as usual. Stock doing well but water is low. New corn selling at \$1 a bushel. Government purchasing a good many horses and mules for war purposes. Few cattle will be full fed this winter.—A. T. Stewart, Nov. 10.

Kiowa County—We are having too much wind and not enough rain in the county. Wheat is not making any pasture and wind is injuring it on sandy soil. Feed is scarce and high. Corn husking is just started and corn making from 5 to 20 bushels with a rather low quality. We are unable to get potatoes, sugar, and coal in sufficient quantities. Corn is more sappy than usual this year.—H. E. Stewart, Nov. 10.

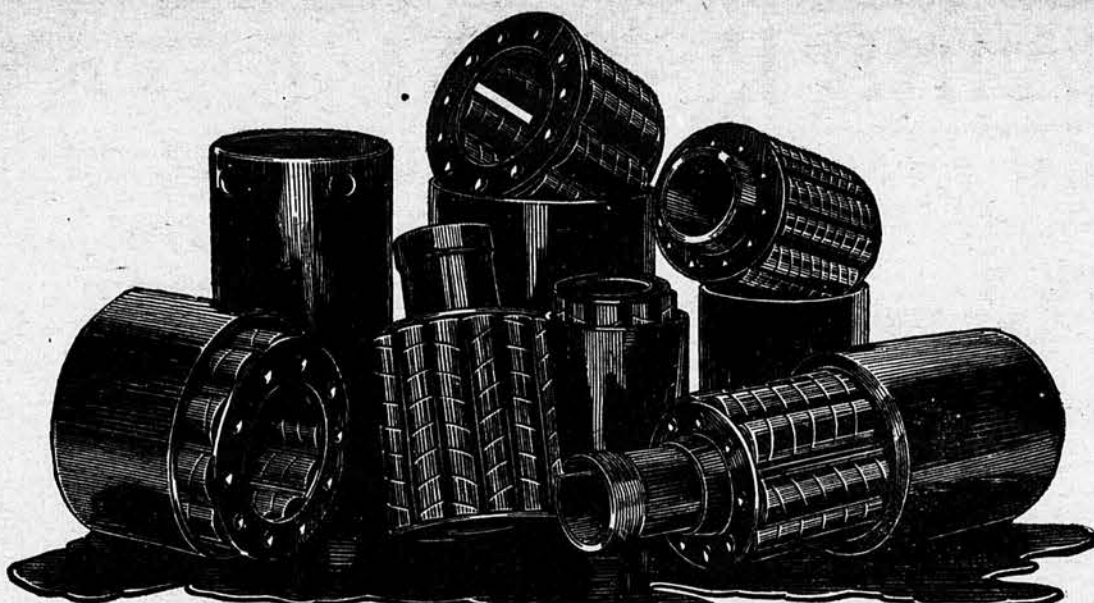
Elk County—Farmers are busy shucking corn and the crop is fair considering dry weather. Most all kafir cut and in the shock. Few sales are being held and everything sells high. A good many hogs are being fattened and shipped. Ideal fall weather. Cream 44c; eggs 35c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, Nov. 8.

Harvey County—Weather is warm and dry—too dry for fall wheat. Corn husking quite hard as the corn still is soft. Corn \$1.10; potatoes \$1.90; cabbage 2c; butter 40c; eggs 35c; coal \$9.—H. W. Prowly, Nov. 10.

Russell County—Dry and windy. Lots of wheat up and more to come if we have rain soon. Corn husking in progress. Feed was put up in good condition and plenty for home use.—M. Bushell, Nov. 7.

For Vegetables Out of Season

An excellent book on Vegetable Forcing, by Ralph L. Watts, has just been issued by the Orange Judd Co., New York, N. Y. The subject of growing vegetables out of season is presented in an able and forceful manner. It should be in the library of every man in Kansas who is interested in this business.



These HYATT BEARINGS Hold the World's Endurance Record.

HERE THEY ARE—the original "Hyatt Roller" bearings, dripping with grease—just as they were taken from the "Hyatt Roller" at the end of its long grinding circuit of the country.

272,962 miles is now the official record of this car—a greater proved distance than any other car has ever gone.

When these bearings were photographed it was the first time they had seen the light since the world's long-distance veteran started its journey "Around the U. S. A."

Yet this original set of Hyatt bearings is still serviceable. Laboratory examination shows an average wear of only four one-thousandths of an inch (.004")—a wear perceptible only to micrometer and microscope—not enough to interfere with the good service they have given and will

continue to give when returned to their positions in the car.

In view of their past—nine years strenuous service covering 261,800 miles—their latest 11,163 mile performance is all the more remarkable.

This test gives you a definite indication of the enduring, quiet, care-free service you can expect from your Hyatt Roller Bearings.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company

Automobile Div., Detroit—Tractor Div., Chicago—Industrial Div., Newark, N. J.



Ten times around the world—

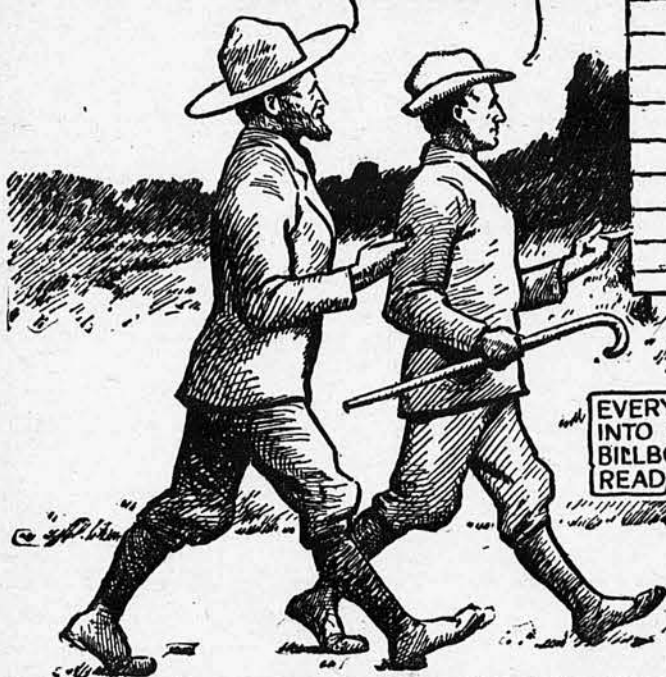
HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

—and twice across the continent.

I WONDER WHY THEY ARE TELLING MEN WHAT EVERYBODY HAS KNOWN FOR 85 YEARS

THE POINT IS: NOW YOU CAN GET THE GENUINE GRAVELY AROUND HERE



GRAVELY'S CELEBRATED Chewing Plug

BEFORE THE INVENTION OF OUR PATENT AIR-PROOF POUCH GRAVELY PLUG TOBACCO MADE STRICTLY FOR ITS CHEWING QUALITY WOULD NOT KEEP FRESH IN THIS SECTION. NOW THE PATENT POUCH KEEPS IT FRESH AND CLEAN AND GOOD. A LITTLE CHEW OF GRAVELY IS ENOUGH AND LASTS LONGER THAN A BIG CHEW OF ORDINARY PLUG.

P. B. Gravelly Tobacco Co. Danville, Va. ESTABLISHED 1831

EVERYBODY IS FALLING INTO STEP—BILL POSTER'S BILLBOARDS ARE BEING READ



State Pillow Top FREE



The name of any state on Pillow and State Flower tinted in colors on Art Cloth, size 17x21 inches.

FREE OFFER Send name of State wanted with the names of two 1-year subscribers to The Household Magazine at 25c each and we will send pillow top free. The Household is a family magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly containing stories and departments of interest to all.

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. P.T.32, Topeka, Kan.

Packet of Patriotic Seals Free



We will send free and postpaid a package of 25 assorted Patriotic Seals printed in lovely colors; 3 designs; same size as illustration, to all who send only 10 cents to pay for a three months' subscription to the Household Magazine. These seals are all the rage and are just the thing to seal your envelopes and to use as stickers on your letters, etc.

The Household is a big story paper and family magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. We know you will enjoy reading the paper and we guarantee that the patriotic seals will please you. Address The Household, Dept. S-6, Topeka, Kansas

\$600,000.00 CORPORATION

Wants reliable men with cars to represent us. No experience necessary. can earn from \$400 to \$600 per month. Write for particulars. Swanson Plow Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

OTTAWA KEROSENE ENGINES

Latest design. Durable. Powerful. Reliable. Massive. Built to do hard, heavy work—to give lasting service. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pulls 25 to 50% more H.P. than rated. Shipped on three months' trial. Easy terms. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. 10-Year Guarantee. Book free—postal gets it. OTTAWA MFG. CO. 551 King St., Ottawa, Kans.

For a Better Insurance Plan

(Continued from Page 9.)

Kansas boys aren't the only ones who are showing pep. Dad is getting into the game. Nothing has pleased me so much as the way the older boys are lining up in the father and son contest. We already have a sufficient enrollment to make this contest a big success but I hope that the father and son club will increase in membership until the date for enrollment closes. Here are the names of the teams already entered:

Bruce Mather and G. F. Mather, Burdett, Pawnee county.

Warren Tobin and H. W. Tobin, Sr., Highland, Doniphan county.

Bill Brun and John Brun, Muscotah, Atchison county.

Edward Krause and H. C. Krause, Hillsboro, Marion county.

Clarence Paulsen and P. J. Paulsen, Concordia, Cloud county.

A number of other applications have been received but the recommendations have not been filed. Some of the dads are going to make a real race for pep honors this year, too.

I hardly think it is necessary to talk about the prizes but just remember that more than \$100 is offered for individual honors in the pork production contest, and there's a \$100 special county prize that will go to the 10 boys who make the best county record in the open contest. There's \$55 for the county leader and \$5 apiece for the team mates who help the county leader win first prize. And the biggest prize of all is the \$50 pep trophy that goes to the winning leader. Father and son who win first prize in that contest will be awarded \$25 each. There's a \$25 profit trophy, too, and I am sure that we will have some prize pigs to tell you about within a few weeks.

Clip and fill out the application blank and hurry it in. Some boys are going to wish that they had shown pep when the county membership is published. The liveliest boys in every county are lining up.

Bourbon county boys have not made any great amount of noise in this contest but they have a fine entry of pigs in competition for the county prize. Austin Gilliland was the 1916 member and has made an excellent county leader. Austin's father was crippled last year and most of the work on the big farm has been done by Austin and his younger brother. Early in the 1917 contest Austin showed plenty of pep but he has been so busy that his mother thought it was necessary to write an apology for him.

"I do wish that Austin showed a little more pep," Mrs. Gilliland said, "but he is always busy. Austin showed two pigs at the Hiattville fair and won first and second premium on them." One reason that our club has been so successful is because the folks have shown so much interest in the work. Bourbon county boys had a lot of good times at their meetings, and I believe they will do more in the pep contest next year. The Bourbon county members are: Austin Gilliland, 16, R. 2, Hiattville; Archie Nichols, 13, R. 2, Redfield; Dorwin Wright, 11, Bronson; Harry Wunderly, 14, R. 2, Redfield; Charlie Moser, 15, Uniontown. Austin and Harry have Poland Chinas, Charlie and Dorwin, Chester Whites and Archie a Duroc.

Austin came to the pep meeting in 1916 but was unable to leave home this year. Archie Nichols and his father and Dorwin Wright were here. Archie, Dorwin and Harry have lined up for the 1918 work. The picture was taken at Archie's home when the pigs were small. The sign said "Bourbon County Capper Pig Club." The picture was not very good.

We have a new slogan for the Capper Pig Club. We have lived up to our slogan "More and Better Swine for Kansas Farms." The 1918 slogan will be "Trained Business Boys for Kansas Farms."

Many of the boys have written friendly letters telling me that they were sorry to hear I had been ill and desiring to know if I was well again. You may be sure that those letters were appreciated and had much to do with enabling me to get back in the game. I was quite ill for two weeks and unable to work. I am all right again and hope to show enough pep to keep up with the procession. There is a lot more in belonging to the Capper Pig Club than just producing pork and it won't take you new members long to find it out.

Raise what you feed and feed what you raise. This is the way to maintain soil fertility.

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 must be received 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 electrotyped.

FOR CHEAP WHEAT LAND SEE
J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

160 A., S. W. of Copeland, sown to wheat, 1/4 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.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands. \$5 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

320 A., 3 MI. TOWN. ALL IN GRASS. All level, no imp. Price \$7,000. Terms on part. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

4 SECTIONS of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

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

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

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

125 A. IMP., 80 cult., bal. grass. \$75 a. 480 a. imp., 160 cult., bal. grass. \$60 a. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

LANE CO. 2160 a. 1/2 mi. market, well imp., on creek, 800 in crop, 1/2 to purchaser. \$22.50 an acre. Get list. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

WANTED farmers to buy bargains in our good N. Florida agricultural and stock lands. J. B. Streeter, Burbridge Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

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

3600 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.

160 ACRES, level land in Quaker settlement, 1 mi. school and 1 1/2 mi. church. 10 mi. R. R. town; on phone line. Price \$3000. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

320 ACRES all level, 2 1/2 miles town, well improved, limestone soil. \$85 acre. Terms. 80 miles southwest Kansas City. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

160 ACRES 2 1/4 mi. town, new 6 room house, storage house, orchard, wells, 100 cult., meadow, pasture. Price \$45 per acre. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 480 ACRES. Five miles of railroad town. 90 acres wheat, all goes. Price \$17.50 terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

HASKELL COUNTY, the best one in S. W. Kansas. Write how much you want, how far from Ry. station and how much you can pay down. No trades. R. E. Colburn, Satanta, Kan.

FINE WHEAT SECTION. Level square section in Wichita County, 7 miles from town, good well, all in grass. For quick sale, \$6,000. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND, 320 acres, 5 miles town; 160 wheat, share with sale, for immediate sale; price \$6500. Time on \$2500 if desired. Shallow to water. Make a fine home. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

180 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.

320 A., imps. \$1600; 120 a. cult., bal. pasture. Phone and school. \$3,300. 640 a. smooth wheat land \$8.50 per acre. 160 acres, up, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per acre. Western Kansas Land Co., Leoti, Kan.

LANE CO. farms and ranches for sale. Low prices, easy terms. Have a few propositions in Lane, Scott, Greeley, Trego and Ness counties to trade. Write for list. If it's a trade, describe and price your property in first letter. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

960 A., 1 mi. stock yards, 275 a. cult., good fences, grass and water, 15 a. alfalfa, 8 r. modern house, barn, granaries and sheds of all kinds, silo, scales and tenant house. A No. 1 stock farm. \$30 a. Terms. Lindley & Wadsworth, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

2,640 ACRES OIL AND GAS LEASES located in Coffey county, Kansas, near 3 other locations where sure tests are going down, fine prospect, plenty of water for drilling, well blocked; price \$1.25 per acre. Do not write unless you mean business. Lock Box 37, Hartford, Kan.

151 A. CHOICE FARM bargain. 7 miles Ottawa, Kansas. 7 room house, bath, fair outbuildings; choice laying land. 1 1/4 miles high school. Price \$100 per acre. Write for full particulars of this and other farm bargains. Blue grass, wheat, corn, clover land. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

80 ACRES located 3 1/2 miles of good town on main line of the Missouri Pacific; 75 acres of good smooth tillable land; 65 acres in corn; 15 acres blue grass pasture; 5 room house and barn. Price \$55 per acre, \$1000 cash, rest 5 years at 6%. Possession at once. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

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. \$45 per a. Liberal terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

THREE FARM BARGAINS. 320 acres well improved. All tillable, 3 1/2 mi. Vermillion, Marshall Co., Kan. A bargain at \$55 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., Missouri.

Kansas City, Missouri.

DAIRY, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM. 120 acres, 3 miles town, slightly location, good road, rural delivery, phone, 35 acres alfalfa, 50 acres blue grass pasture, never failing well spring, running water, good 7 room house, new barn, holds 50 cattle, 10 horses, 60 tons hay, new granary, cement cave, good fences. Land all lies well. One of the best farms in Eastern Kansas; 90 miles from Kansas City. \$75 acre, carry half if desired. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

Improved Quarter 6 1/2 miles northeast Liberal. Half cultivated. House, barn, well, fence. Snap at \$2,520. Terms \$820 cash, balance \$300 annually 6%. Write quick. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan. Seward Co.

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.

A Fine Wheat Farm 320 acres, 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.

\$1800 CASH makes the first payment on a full section of land in Greeley County, Kan., good soil, practically all tillable; balance of \$3000 can run any reasonable time. This is a bargain. Write Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.

Sumner County Produces the big crops, corn, wheat and alfalfa. Improved farms only \$40 to \$75 per acre. Owner's price my price. Write for list. WM. HEMBROW, CALDWELL, KANSAS

160 ACRES FOR \$2500 Near Geuda Springs; good loam soil; improved; 30 past.; 15 hay, 50 wheat, bal. cult.; only \$7500; \$2500 cash, bal. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, 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.

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surpasses ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box R1405, Lewistown, Montana.

MISSOURI

GOOD CROPS here. 40 a. valley farm \$1000. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

ATTENTION! Farmers. If you want to buy a home in Southwest Missouri, write Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

LAND is always a good investment. Particularly in time of war. We have bargains. Folk Co. Land Inv. Co., Bolivar, Mo.

BARGAIN 40 and 80 a. improved. \$1000 each. Terms. Write for list. Your choice. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

NO CROP FAILURES in the Ozarks. Many good farms for sale. Real bargains. Write Geo. B. Corn, 420 College St., Springfield, Mo.

140 ACRES. 40 acres in cultivation, house, barn, orchard. Productive soil, \$1500. W. A. Morris, Mountain View, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

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.

198 A., WELL IMP. 140 CULT. 100 a. valley, balance timber pasture. Spring water piped over farm. 3 1/2 mi. Neosho. Model farm. \$82.50 a., terms. John V. Fleming, Neosho, Mo.

200 ACRES, three miles of Billings, twenty-five miles of Springfield, Mo. Well improved. Seventy acres sown to wheat. Very cheap at \$65 per acre. If you want to buy a farm, write us as we have some good places, 40 acres up. We only advertise good farms. Try us and be convinced. Keystone Realty Co., 418 College Street, Springfield, Mo.

WE START YOU in the cattle or dairy business and help you to make a success on farms bought from us. We, ourselves, own over 300,000 acres in the best general farming section in Texas, where you can make big money in cattle, hogs, poultry, corn, cotton, hay, vegetables, fruits, etc. Prices for all farm products very high. Our lands are sold on very easy terms and dairy and beef cattle are furnished by us without cash payment. Climate fine, water pure and never failing. Write for illustrated booklet and full information. Lasater-Miller Co., 701 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI FARMS: Write for full descriptions and pictures of our big bargains. Fine climate; productive soils; pure water; and a crop every year.

Pioneer Investment Company H. B. Wann, Manager, 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.

80 A. 3 MI. R. STATION; 50 a. cult. Good improvements; good water and orchard. \$2,000. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

44 A. IMP. 38 CULT. 1500 apple trees. One mile town. \$60 a., terms. J. S. Ottinger, Pea Ridge, Ark.

240 ACRES, IMP., PART CULT. \$5 a. If contracted for in 20 days. Good pasture. Plenty of water. Other farms. Austin & Crane, Gravette, 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.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

120 ACRES SMOOTH LAND, 110 cultivation, two sets improvements, on public road, 1 mile of station, good neighborhood, \$4500. E. H. Fair, Centerton, Arkansas.

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.

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.

28 A. adjoining City McAlester. 6 blocks St. car, 1 M. P. O. 28 a. splendid dry bottom, 10 a. cult. Bal. pasture. Fair improvements. \$75 a., terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

Natural Gas Farm for Sale 540 a. 7 mi. from Wagoner, Okla., level and nearly all cultivated; new nine room house, two cement silos and other improvements. 70 a. in Bermuda grass pasture, 135 a. in wheat, 20 a. hog pasture. Place is fenced; on Rural Route and phone. Gas from large gas well in center of farm furnishes free light, heat and farm power, and free use of this goes with farm. An ideal stock and grain farm. Am a lawyer and can't farm and practice law. Incumbance \$7,700. Price \$50 per acre. I own several smaller farms that I will sell at a bargain. Parties dealing with me directly will save commission. Parties interested, address

W. T. Drake, owner, Wagoner, Okla.

SOUTH DAKOTA

IN SOUTH DAKOTA Cheap grazing gives wonderful opportunity to produce high priced meat. Ask for official state bulletins.

Dept. of Immigration, Capitol E 3, Pierre, S.D.

COLORADO

\$10 PER A. buys of non-resident 640 a. 2 similar sections in beans and wheat, actually produced \$60,000. Promised \$2 wheat, why hesitate? King Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

WISCONSIN

\$0,000 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.

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.

OHIO

FOR SALE—188 acres, Northwestern Ohio. Excellent dairy or stock farm. Some bottom land. Spring water. One and one-fourth miles from town, centralized schools, three churches. Ten miles from city. Pikes, rural delivery. Owner dead, reason for selling. \$100 per acre. No agents. Address "E. S." care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

"LAND OFFERINGS ALONG THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY" contains a list of improved farms and unimproved farms offered for sale along this railroad. If you want a farm home at the lowest cost in a country in the rich soil, good markets and fine climate, write for a copy, sent free of cost. Address Immigration Bureau, No. 512 K. C. S. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN, READ THIS. WESTERN FLORIDA. DeFuniak Springs, the last great west and best. West Florida. Are you looking for a home in the South? Do you want to buy direct from owner and get land worth while in a climate that is unsurpassed? We are offering to settlers unparalleled bargains. Our terms reasonable. We want substantial farmers and stock raisers, those who can raise hogs, sheep and cattle, corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, Japanese cane, Irish potatoes, velvet beans and other forage crops. If interested, write for our booklet; tell us what you want. We own 48,000 acres of good high land. Sold only in 40 acres or more. The R. E. L. McCaskill Company, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE and trade. Stephens & Brown, Mt. Grove, Mo.

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

80 A. "UNLEASED" near producing oil wells. Winfield, Cowley Co., Kan. Wants N. E. Colo. dry land. King Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

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.

FOR TRADE

160 a. in Stanley Co., South Dakota. 80 acres in Crawford Co., Arkansas. Will trade together for western land or rental property, or Liberty Bonds, also 17 model six cylinder Reo. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

400 acres, well improved in Lane County, 100 acres alfalfa land, 120 acres wheat land, balance pasture. \$3000 equity for small farm or suburban acres. Address Box "D," Hanston, Kansas.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 123 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. 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.

Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

Jan. 30—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Percheron Horses.

Dec. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Dec. 15—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Jan. 25—Kansas Percheron Breeders, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 20—H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kan.
Nov. 21—N. S. Amspacker, Jamestown, Kan.
Nov. 27—C. C. Eckhoff, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 3—Albecher Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan.
Dec. 6—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 22—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.
Dec. 18—Mouset Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Dec. 20—Blackwood & Wilkinson, Edison, Neb. Sale at Oxford, Neb.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Nov. 26—Pearson Bros., Tecumseh, Neb.
Dec. 20—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 20—H. C. Lookabaugh's Beginners' Department Sale, Watonga, Okla.
Dec. 13—Shorthorn Breeders, Enid, Okla.
Dec. 20—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 26—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 17—Henry Wlemers, Diller, Neb.
Jan. 18—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Dec. 5—J. U. Howe and W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Dec. 14—McNulty & Johns, Strausburg, Mo.
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. 26—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 4—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. Wilde & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Combination sale, W. W. Jones, Mgr., Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 18—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—Gillam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

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.

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. 7—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Naimen, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.
Feb. 11—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb. (night sale).
Feb. 14—Walter Reed and B. T. Jukes, Salina, Kan.
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.

Be sure to look up the display advertisement announcing H. C. Lookabaugh's Shorthorn sale. This offering is especially designed for the beginners in the Shorthorn business. It will include 65 females and 20 bulls. All these cattle represent good substantial families and the individuals are such as might be placed in the best herds. There will be cattle here for the best breeders, the farmers and the boys who want to start in the boys' calf club. Arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Sows Bred to Son of Pathfinder.

J. U. Howe and W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., will sell at auction, Wednesday, December 5, 48 choice Durocs, selected from their respective herds. The offering will consist of 10 tried sows, six yearling gilts, 24 choice spring gilts, seven spring boars and one outstanding herd boar prospect, Pathfinder, Chief 2d, by the famous Pathfinder. The breeder who is looking for a

typical Pathfinder boar will find it in Pathfinder Chief 2d, who sells in this sale. He is the big, stretchy kind, with high arched back and the 1,000 pound kind when developed. Most of the tried sows and the older spring gilts are bred to him. Write today for a catalog. Address either of the parties above, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Ross & Vincent's Poland Sale.

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., sold at auction, November 6, a nicely bred offering of large type Poland Chinas. Included were 20 spring boars of unusual uniformity and quality. They sold very far below their real worth, averaging very little over \$50. Thirty-five females, consisting mostly of open spring gilts and a few bred fall yearlings, sold for little more. It was an exceptionally clean offering of good hogs and had the gilts been bred to one of their good herd boars and sold later in the season, would have brought much more money.—Advertisement.

Bennington & Sons Sell Shorthorns.

D. Bennington & Sons, Rago, Kan., will sell at auction Wednesday, November 21, forty-seven registered Shorthorn cattle, 36 cows and heifers and 11 bulls. These cattle trace to such noted sires as Choice Goods, Prince Pavonia, Searchlight and other sires of note and to such dams as Amelia, Arabella, Adelaide and other noted imported dams. Included will be three proved herd bulls and a number of young bulls ready for service. The cows and heifers of breeding age are bred to good grade sons of Choice Goods. If you want useful milking Scotch topped Shorthorns, do not fail to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Salter's Shorthorn Sale.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., proprietor of Park Place herd of Shorthorns, near Augusta, Kan., sold at auction Friday, November 9, the 46 cataloged Scotch cattle, 36 cows and heifers and nine bulls for \$25,435, averaging \$555. Representative buyers and breeders were present from Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. The rapid advancement of Mr. Salter in the Shorthorn business has attracted the attention of prominent Shorthorn breeders throughout the entire country. Reed Carpenter, president, and F. M. Harding, secretary, of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, were both present. Mr. Salter had listed for this sale an unusually good drive of cows, heifers and bulls. The top female was Edelweiss 8th, by a son of Choice Goods and out of a grand daughter of Imp. Edelweiss, with a heifer calf at foot, by Scotch Cumberland. She sold to Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa, for \$1,625. The top bull was Imp. Newton Friar, taken by Harry Blake, Duncan, Okla., at \$1,900. H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.; H. W. B. Dunlap, Kingfisher, Okla.; A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.; Frank Henley, Perry, Okla.; M. C. McCall, Carnegie, Okla.; Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.; Lawrence Ogden, Maryville, Mo.; Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.; Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.; Tomson Brothers, Dover, Kan.; and Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan., were among those who competed for the good things of the auction. When the advertised sale of 46 head was over, many bidders and buyers were not satisfied with this small number and 32 head of plainer cattle were led into the ring and sold in a few minutes for an average of a little over \$200 a head. Mr. Salter's sale was very satisfactory, both from the standpoint of buyers and seller. Mr. Salter is determined to awaken an interest in better Shorthorns in his territory and the cattle sold in the sale are the kind that will awaken this interest by making good for those who bought them.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Mora E. Glendon, Emmett, Kan., will sell about 90 head of purebred and registered stock Tuesday, November 20. There will be Percherons both purebreds and grades, purebred registered Hereford cattle and purebred Duroc Jersey hogs. Note the display advertisement in this paper and arrange to attend the sale.—Advertisement.

John Coleman, Denison, Kan., Jackson county, breeds Poland Chinas of the strictly big type and grows them out good. At present he has a few good ones for sale at very attractive prices. He will take every precaution in shipping to insure your pig getting to you in good shape. Everything is immune. You couldn't do better than write John Coleman for prices on his Poland China boars.—Advertisement.

Good Durocs.

I wouldn't price six tried sows if I was not reducing my herd. I will book orders to breed to my Golden Wonder boar or sell open, also the gilts same. These six sows are suckling 50 fine pigs. These hogs are worth the money. For further particulars write, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Bargains in Boars.

Hill & King, Rural Route 28, Topeka, Kan., are Poland China breeders who have an acquaintance among breeders over the state because of their exhibits at the Topeka fair each season. They have for sale six good spring boars which they will price very reasonably as the season is advanced and they want to close them out. They are choice and have been priced at their real worth but now they will be offered at a reduction from former prices to move them quick. If you want a good, well bred Poland China spring boar write Hill & King, Topeka, Kan., Rural Route 28, at once.—Advertisement.

Amspacker's Holstein Sale.

N. S. Amspacker's dispersion sale of registered and high grade Holsteins at his farm near Jamestown, Kan., Wednesday, November 21, will afford those who are in the market for registered cattle and high grade cows and heifers an unusual opportunity to purchase good ones at your own price. Mr. Amspacker is renting his farm and expects to leave the farm for a year or so at least. There will be nine head of registered cattle and the balance are high grade. For further information look up this advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. This is the last call for the sale as it is next Wednesday. Jamestown is in Cloud county about 10 miles west of Concordia.—Advertisement.

Duroc Consignment Sale.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., the popular Duroc Jersey breeder, has decided on February 18, as the date for his com-

bination bred sow sale. He would like to hear immediately from a few Kansas breeders who would like to consign a few good ones to this sale. If you have a few of the sale topping kind write to Mr. Jones at once. A nice catalog will be issued and the sale is sure to be a big success. Bred sows this winter are sure to sell high. There is talk of organizing a Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders' association the night of the sale and if you are interested in either proposition write Mr. Jones what you think about it and tell him if you want to consign a few good sows to the sale.—Advertisement.

Choice Holstein Cattle.

Lee Brothers & Cook, Harveyville, Kan., are justly proud of their new Holstein herd bull, Fairmont Johanna Pietertje. He is a beautiful animal. His former owner sold him because he had so many of his daughters that he could not use him longer and after a diligent search for a suitable bull to take his place bought a son of the \$50,000 bull. He is to be used on their purebred cows and a few of the choicest high grade cows. This firm has on hand at the present time over 300 head and by consulting their advertisement in another part of this issue you will see they are offering a fine string of cows and heifers just fresh and a large number that are to be fresh right away. Also a string of young

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

TWO: INTERNATIONAL KING—QUEEN JOSEPHINE (Contractor), 125 pound, March farrow, healthy, thrifty Chester White boars. Registered and crated, \$25 each. F. J. SCHERMAN, R. 8, TOPEKA, KANSAS

KANSAS HERD

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

40 March boars for sale. All gilts reserved for breed sow sale in February. Special prices to move boars. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

Special prices on 15 outstanding spring boars and fall weanlings of either sex. Every one carrying the blood of state and national swine show champions. J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

Big Type Chester White Boars

Heavy bone and richly bred. Will ship on approval. April farrow \$40 each. Fall yearlings \$75 to \$100. Very best of breeding. Bred sow sale Jan. 18. WM. BUEHLER, STERLING, NEBRASKA

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

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 our 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.

See my exhibit at Chicago International. Fred Chandler
Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

Closing Out Auction Sale of Jacks & Jennets

Prairie View
Stock Farm

Sale will be held in Lawson, Mo., on Milwaukee and Santa Fe Railroads, 38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City, Mo.

Wednesday, November 28, 1917

15 Jacks and 25 Jennets

All black with white points; all well bred and registered; Mammoth blood. The good, big bodied, big bone, big kind, with quality and size. Sale will be held under shelter with comfortable seats, etc. Address BOEN & MONSEES, Lawson, Mo., for Catalogue. Come to the sale, we will try to make it pleasant and profitable for you. Respectfully,

Ed. Boen & L. M. Monsees

SAPPHIRE HOGS.

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS
The farmers hog. Baby pigs in pairs and tris.
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 Pigs Pedigree with each pig.
Farm raised S.C.B. Leghorn Chks. for sale. Geo. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood
of Gen. Tipton
1877, Pat. May 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars
and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head in herd. Sows bred
to and spring pigs by a son of the
undefeated Messenger Boy.
WALTER SHAW, R. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS
Phone 3916, Derby, Kansas

500—HAMPSHIRE—500
All registered, all immune. The easy-keep-
ing, quick-maturing kind. Nicely belted;
large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in
the world. Inspection invited or write today.
SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

Howell Hampshires

Best quality spring boars and gilts, sired by Jackson
Lad, son of the undefeated Messenger Boy, also a nice
lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE on APPROVAL

Choice spring boars and choice spring
gilts open or bred to champion. Bargains
in weaning pigs. I will ship you a good
one and guarantee to please you.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas
(Marshall county)

Olson's Hampshires

For sale: 8 extra good spring boars, 1
March yr. boar and one Oct. yr. boar, 40
choice spring gilts, bred or open. All
stock immunized and registered to pur-
chaser. Home of Kansas Top 31663.

Olson Bros., Assaria, Kansas
Farm 12 miles south Salina.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Choice Pathfinder Boars cherry red and
right. Address W. T. McBRIDE, PARKER, KAN.

IMMUNE DUROC BOARS

April farrow, choice breeding and good
individuals at farmer's prices.
GLEN FRIDY, ELMONT, KANSAS

40 Duroc-Jersey Boars

Cholera immunized; sired by Gold Medal 17631, Taylor's
Model Chief 126455. Extra strong breeding boars,
close prices to close them out. Over ten years nothing
but prize winning bred sires used. Baby pigs ready to
wean at prices to move them as we have more than we
have accommodations for.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

(Immune)
Good growthy spring boars of Defender,
Colonel, Pathfinder, Illustrator and Select
Chief breeding.

JUNIATA FARM
Dan D. Casement, MANHATTAN, KAN.

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.

DUROCS

6 two year old sows.
4 grand daughters of Defender.
50 fall pigs.
5 gilts.
1 one year herd boar.
R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

Breeders of Durocs
For 25 Years

Herd headed by three great boars, sons
of Orion Cherry King, Illustrator 2nd,
and A King the Col. Feb. and March
gilts and herd boars of size and quality
for sale. Dams of the most noted blood
lines. Write for prices.

Lant Brothers
DENNIS KANSAS

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

purebred bulls ready for service. This well
known firm has sold Holsteins, both pure-
bred and high grade cows and heifers all
over Kansas and Oklahoma and have a large
number of pleased customers in almost every
locality in these states. Their prices are
considered very low considering the quality
of cattle they sell. They are devoting their
time to the Holstein business and welcome
visitors and correspondence whether you are
ready to buy now or not. They are issuing
a fine booklet about Holsteins that will be
off the press in a few days and you better
have them book you for one as soon as they
are ready to mail. They are free. Write
them today.—Advertisement.

Choice of the Herd.

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Kan., Dickinson
county, has purchased the Holsteins of the
Healy estate and added them to his already
large herd. He has more cattle than he can
winter. For this reason he is making a
special 60 days private sale offer on any-
thing in the herd, in the way of cows,
heifers and young registered bulls. He has
70 head of choice, heavy springing, high
grade heifers, due to freshen in November
and December and 50 long yearling heifers
that are bred to his two herd bulls whose
sister holds the world's record for milk
production as a 2 year old. If you are in-
terested and looking for good ones at re-
asonable prices you better write M. A. Ander-
son, Hope, Kan., at once.—Advertisement.

Big Dispersal Sale.

Thompson Brothers, Marysville, Kan., will
hold a big dispersion sale of jacks, Jennets
and stallions at their barns in Marysville,
January 30. Nine jacks, seven Jennets, two
Percheron stallions, one Clyde, one French
Draft and a standard bred stallion will be
sold. It will be a clean sale of breeding
stock, that is absolutely right in every way
and in its very prime of usefulness. While
all the jacks are of real merit there are
at least two jacks of outstanding value.
Thompson Brothers have been in the busi-
ness 15 years. They take pride in what
they have accomplished in breeding better
horses and mules in Marshall county and
if weather conditions and roads will permit
they will put on a colt show that will be
worth seeing.—Advertisement.

Choice Holstein Offering.

C. C. Eckhoff, Herington, Kan., will dis-
perse his herd of Holstein cows and heifers,
Tuesday, November 27. Eighty head are
included in the sale and it is a strictly
clean up sale. There will be 30 cows and
heifers that are either fresh or heavy spring-
ers. Twenty large 2-year-old heifers, all
due to freshen before February 1 and some
are heavy springers now. Ten yearling
heifers are bred to registered bull. There
will be some good propositions in purebred
bulls. One 3 years old and a yearling and
two that are under a year old. All are
registered. If you want dairy cows attend
this sale. It is a clean up sale made neces-
sary because of no help. Herington has 20
passenger trains daily and you can get
there very easily. Stock can be shipped
over the Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and
Santa Fe.—Advertisement.

Moser's Duroc Jersey Sale.

F. J. Moser's annual sale of Duroc Jer-
sey boars and a few gilts at Sabatha, Kan.,
last Wednesday resulted in a general average
of \$58.40. Thirty-five head brought \$1,927.
The top was \$150 for a fine spring boar,
sired by High View Chief's Col. He went
to Chas. P. Stover, Morrill, Kan. The
breeders of Northeastern Kansas and the
farmers of that section of the country like
Mr. Moser's way of doing business and like
his type of Duroc Jerseys. Mr. Moser is
more than liberal in his dealings and in the
long run it has paid him because both
breeders and farmers like to deal with this
kind of a breeder. His offering last Wed-
nesday was not highly conditioned but it
was one of the best offerings of big, husky
boars that has been driven thru a sale
ring this fall. The breeding back of it
is as good as the best. At present he
offers a few choice June boars, sired by
Defender's Top Col. Also 150 baby pigs
at weaning time. These pigs are the same
breeding as those sold last Wednesday and
can be bought very reasonably as Mr. Moser
needs the room. A pedigree with each pig.
Write him for prices.—Advertisement.

Turinsky's First Duroc Sale.

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Washington
county, made his first annual Duroc Jersey
boar and gilt sale at that place last Thurs-
day. He sold 34 head at an average of
\$45.50. The top was \$75, paid by A. W.
Schroer, Winkler, Kan., for a splendid April
boar, sired by Junior Orion Cherry King.
Junior Orion Cherry King was a big factor
in the sale. He is a splendid individual
and was on exhibition sale day. He is a
son of the great Orion Cherry King Jr. the
world's champion at Omaha. It is doubtful
if there is a better bred boar in the West
today than Junior Orion Cherry King.
Among the prominent breeders who attended
the sale from over the state were W. W.
Jones, Clay Center, Kan.; Col. Jesse Howell,
Herkimer, Kan.; J. P. Johnson, McPherson,
Kan.; B. M. Welch, Waterville, Kan.; Gwin
Brothers, Morrowville, Kan.; Glen Keesecker,
Washington, Kan.; A. L. Wylie, Clay Center,
Kan.; J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.;
and others. The offering was in splendid
breeding form, not highly conditioned but
just right for active service. The manner
in which Mr. Turinsky handled his sale
and his evident fairness and desire to treat
all his customers right made him many
friends. His public sales in the future are
sure to attract more breeders each year.
He has a few boars left that he will price
very reasonably.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY ESSE R. JOHNSON.

William Palmer, breeder of registered
Angus cattle, at Liberty, Neb., will hold a
dispersion sale some time during the last
week in March. One hundred and twenty-
five head will be sold. This will be the
largest sale of Angus cattle ever held in
Nebraska and should attract buyers from
every adjoining state. Full particulars will
appear later. Application for catalog may
be made any time. Write William Palmer,
Liberty, Neb., and mention this paper.—
Advertisement.

Buehler's Big Chester Whites.

Wm. Buehler, Chester White breeder, of
Sterling, Neb., has some very choice Ches-
ter White boars for sale. They are strictly
big type, both spring boars and fall year-
lings. They have lots of size, and bone,
with feeding quality. They are of the best
breeding and will be sent out on approval.
Attractive prices are being made in order
to close them out quickly. Mr. Buehler an-

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

REMOTE VIEW FARM

Durocs of quality, choice April boars, also Aug. and Sept.
male pigs at weaning time. Wm. Oberle, Buxton, Kan.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship Pairs and tris
not related. Golden Model, Critic, and Col. Gano blood.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

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 immune
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 win-
ning blood, for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Sired by the Famous Oley's Dream and the great All
Col. 3rd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder
in quality and price. Write today for prices.
W. W. OLEY & 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.
O. H. DOERSCHLAG, R. 2, TOPEKA, KAN.

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, Illustrator, Crimmon Wonder,
Golden Model and Critic breeding.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Immune Duroc Boars

On Approval Pedigreed Duroc
Boars with size,
length and bone; immune and guaranteed breed-
ers. Shipped to you before you pay for them.
F. C. CROCKER, BOX 8, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

BROOKVALE FARM DUROCS

Spring boars, sired by two line bred Cherry Chief
boars and out of Select Col. and Crimmon 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 36th, litter mate to Nebraska grand champion.
All immune. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS

Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustrator 2nd
Jr., G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimmon Wonder, C. W.
Again Jr., Great Wonder and Critic D. These are
from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman,
Russell, Kansas

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. WYLIE & SON, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Jones Sells On Approval

Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow.
Pairs, tris and herds, not related.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Bancroft's Durocs

Choice March boars and gilts. Guaranteed
immune. Early Sept. pigs at weaning time
Nov. 8th. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.

Moser's Class Durocs

A few choice June boars by Defender's Top
Col. 150 baby pigs—pedigrees with each pig.
Big bred sow sale Feb. 7.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BurtChellis, Gypsum, Kan.
Registered Spotted Poland Chinas at farmers prices
Popular blood lines. Write at once. Address as above.

Old Original Spotted Polands

A few spring boars. \$5 spring gilts, bred or
open. 50 baby pigs in pairs or tris.
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.

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 Septem-
ber farrow and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breed-
ing. Prices right. ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant
77326, 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

Big Type Spotted Polands

25 March boars and gilts for sale. 75 baby pig
bargains. Pedigree with every pig. Write today.
Carl E. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley Co.)

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring boars, sired by Mammoth Orange, King Price
Wonder, Big Wonder; also a few gilts, and weaned
pigs. All immune. John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kan.

Fairview Poland Chinas

40 March boars, heavy boned fellows, ready for ser-
vice. Also choice gilts. All pedigreed and priced to
sell quickly. F. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.

Poland China Private Sale

Spring boars, good ones, and gilts open or bred to
order. Also special bargains in pigs just weaned. A
special offer in a half ton herd boar. All immune.
N. M. BAILOR & SON, ALLEN, Lyon County, KAN.

MYERSDALE FARM POLANDS

Grant Joe, by Big Joe, and Myersdale King, by King Of All, in service

Breeding Stock For Sale
Harry E. Myers, Gardner, Kansas

ERHART'S 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 To-
peka 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.

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 spe-
cialty. The best of my judgment at your
service. Bred sows and gilts in season.
PHIL DAWSON, ENDICOTT, NEB.

1000 Pound Boars

700 to 900 lb. sows, big type Polands.
For 30 days we will sell choice spring
boars weighing 150 to 200 lb. at \$35 to
\$40. Fall pigs, either sex \$20 each, or 3
for \$55. Cholera immune, recorded and
guaranteed to please or your money back.
First check gets pick, ask for Catalogue.
S. E. WAIT, BLUE MOUND, KANSAS

Mar. Boars

and gilts sired by Hercules
2d and Grandview Wonder.
75 fall pigs for sale, in
pairs and tris not related.
(Picture of Hercules 2d.)
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Blough's Big Polands

March boars and gilts offered sired by
Our Big Knox and out of herd sows not
equalled in many herds. No public sales
but fair prices at private sale and satis-
faction guaranteed.
John Blough, Americus, Kan.

Farmers Prices

for 20 Poland China March boars. Sired
by one of the best big type boars in the
state. All immune.

50 baby pig bargain. Pedigrees with
everything.
H. J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

Rist's Poland Chinas

40 spring boars at private sale, also 1
herd boar. Big boned, stretchy fellows.
Best of big type breeding.

Plainview Hog & Seed Farm

Frank J. Rist, Prop. Humboldt, Neb.

ELMO VALLEY

POLANDS

A few nice big March boars for sale at
farmers prices to move them in the next
two weeks. Also some nice May boars.
The biggest of the big kind.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
(Dickinson County)

BRED SOW SALE, FEBRUARY 1

Lookabaugh's Third Letter

Now that I have been writing to you about my **Beginners' Department** I have decided to hold a public auction November 20th, so that I can explain and demonstrate to you my main object. I am particularly anxious to see every good farm in the Southwest have a few good registered cows on it. The big milking kind that will give you plenty of milk and raise a calf that will sell for half what the cow cost. You need improved blood on your farm to utilize the waste product in order to assist you to produce more beef and butter-fat to help feed the soldiers.

You need a little recreation and a little time to think. You know thought is one of the most valuable assets to man. The only difference between a smart man and an ignorant one is, the smart man learned to think and it became very easy for him, while the ignorant man never had time to think. Start a good account of your farm, see what it is that is making or losing you money. Compare if you will the bushel of wheat sold from an acre of land at the high price of \$2 a bushel, with the five months' winter pasture on a good Shorthorn that should and will produce you at the rate of 50 pounds of registered beef a month which is worth at least fifteen cents a pound. Do not burn your straw-stacks but let the cow eat it up through the cold winter weather and leave your land richer and better for the next year's crop than it was for the preceding year. What do you care if the weather is dry and the wind does blow if you have reaped at least a \$30 beef crop off of your acre of wheat and still have the acre of wheat left that would probably make you more grain than it would had it not been pastured? Why do I advocate cattle? Because the average man can't help but make a success with cattle because he does not have to furnish them with a lot of grain products that do not materialize every year in some sections of the Southwest. But you say every man cannot make a success by raising registered Shorthorns. But I say there is no farmer who cannot make a success by keeping a few good cows on his farm. Many a farmer who did not have a great deal of confidence in himself has developed into some of our best breeders. Let that part remain to be proven. When you are backed up by a good guarantee of 50 per cent of the price you pay for an animal for her calf back at a year old—why should you hesitate? Well if you still feel shaky do not buy so many. You should at least have nerve enough to buy one or two. Think of the boys' future and the business you can build up for them.

I am especially interested in the boys' Calf Club members. I want to see it develop and grow into one of the largest, best, and most interesting exhibits of the State Fair. Why shouldn't it? We have the material among our boys. We have some of the best climatic conditions in the world for Shorthorns. Our country is the home of alfalfa, one of the best cow foods on earth. Write and tell me about some man who is engaged in the breeding of registered cattle and failed in the last number of years. The secret of success is having the right thing at the right time. But you say, they are already high. When it is possible for a \$400 cow to produce a calf that will sell from fifty to one hundred per cent of what the cow cost, is that investment high in the cow? What can you invest your money in that will make that rate of interest? Then ask yourself why she makes it. Is this \$200 or \$400 calf that she produces sold too high at that price? If it is a bull and used on even grade cows he will produce in pounds of beef and quality which he adds to the calves, enough to pay for himself several times over. There is no investment that a farmer can make that will pay him a higher rate of interest on his money as a pure bred bull. I have often made the remark that a good bull does not cost a man one cent, he only loans him the money until he has time to pay it back to him at 100 per cent profit. Why are we working long hours, early and late, to scatter more Shorthorns on the Southwestern farms, just to sell Shorthorns? No! This **Beginners' Department** is not established for a selfish purpose, it is to help you get started so that you can help someone else get started, so that finally there will be good cattle on every farm along with some other good livestock in order to make it a full and complete farm. A farm in its fullness producing all that is possible on each acre of land and by the use of livestock, converts that product into a still higher price product and carry the bacteria back to the soil, thus making a complete circle and giving the farmer employment in the winter time as well as in the summer.

Some of the best breeding cows on our farm are in the **Beginners' Department** and while they are not all bred by us they have been personally selected by us and we stand behind them with our usual guarantee. A number of the females and all of the bulls in our November 20th sale are from some of the very best bred families on our farm. We want you to be sure and be here and bring your boys with you. If he buys a calf to show next fall at the fair in the Calf Club, we will take his individual note if he does not have the money. I have confidence in our boys and want to see them make good. There will be three premiums offered at the State Fair next fall, totaling \$150, for the boys winning the first, second and third prize premium. We are selling ten calves at our November 20th sale the right age to go into this contest and while none of them are bred by us we know the kind of blood that is in them and we are sure they will respond with feed and care for you as they have for us. But if you wish to select one that we have bred out of our breeding herd you certainly will have our permission.

"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 lbs. in one year. One Shorthorn cow has exceeded this record, making the highest score in a contest with 700 cows, all dairy breeds competing.

I extend to all of my readers a cordial invitation to visit our farm. Come and stay as long as you like. You will become clearly familiar with our herd and our method of doing business. Come and see our State Fair winning show herd, our Grand Champions, and our first prize get of sire. You will see the outstanding get of **FAIR ACRES SULTAN**, one of America's leading sires. You will see **BERD'S SULTAN** (our new acquisition), **THE TWIN** brother to **FAIR ACRES SULTAN**; and **AVONDALE'S CHOICE**, **WATONGA SEARCHLIGHT**, **IMPORTED DOUNE ROYALIST** and the **Grand Champion 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

nounces a bred sow sale to be held at Sterling, Neb., Jan. 18. Write any time for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Hereford breeders and farmers should not overlook the sale of Sam Drybread at Elk City, Kan., November 22. Eighty-five head of choice breeding stock will go in this sale.—Advertisement.

The 150 head of high grade Holsteins that sell at Linwood November 20 are a very attractive lot. They have lots of size and are sired by bulls that carry the blood of the heavy producers of the breed. This herd has been carefully culled and only the good producers stayed on the farm. Those interested in dairy stock should plan to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Ware & Son's Polands.

If any of the Mail and Breeze readers are in the market for a good Poland China boar or good gilts they should write to that old reliable Poland China breeding farm, P. L. Ware & Son, of Paola, Kan. They have nearly 100 to select from. They are sired by good, big boars that have proved their ability to sire the big kind. The sows of the Ware herd are a real quality bunch and always raise big litters. Write for prices and descriptions of these hogs.—Advertisement.

1000 Pound Boars.

In order to close out the balance of his spring boars, S. E. Ware of Blue Mound, Kan., will make very attractive prices on them. They are the very best of breeding and from sows of immense frame and bone. They are cholera immune and guaranteed in every respect. They are being priced at from \$30 to \$40 and at these figures will not last long. Here is a chance to secure a top notch boar for about 50 cents on the dollar. If interested look up the Ware ad and write for catalog.—Advertisement.

Jacks that Make Good.

Whenever you find the name Monsees connected with a jack sale you can depend on the offering being up to the highest standard. It has been demonstrated for the past 15 years that Monsees bred jacks were the world's best, as only one World's Fair championship has escaped them in this time. The Boen herd also ranks among the best in the West. When it comes to size, bone and breeding ability, it is hard to find them better than the Boen jacks. If you are interested in jacks, you should plan to attend the Boen and Monsees sale at Lawton, Mo., November 28.—Advertisement.

Big Two Days' Holstein Sale.

On December 3 and 4, Robinson & Shultz, owners of the Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan., will sell 125 head of Holstein cattle. There will be bred cows and heifers and a few choice young bulls from tested dams of large production. The Albechar herd made a strong showing through the circuit this season. They were heavy winners at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City and Muskogee. At the last show they won first in class and grand championship on the herd bull, Sir Juliana Grace DeKol. They also won first and senior championship on Princess Alta Gerster, and first junior championship and grand championship on Albechar Johanna Lillie and several other firsts, besides first on breeder's young herd, aged herd, calf herd and get of sire. Note the display advertisement in this issue and write immediately for catalog of this offering.—Advertisement.

Big Sale for Joe Young.

Joe R. Young, the veteran Poland China breeder of Southwest Missouri, has held many successful sales. The most successful sale of his career as a breeder, however, was held Friday, November 9, when he sold 54 head of open gilts and young boars for \$7,281, making an average of \$134.92. When the so called "hot blood" Poland Chinas were at the zenith of their popularity, Joe Young insisted on a big hog with quality. And now that the big typed Poland Chinas have the center of the stage, "Joe" Young still insists on a big hog with quality. That Mr. Young is right, and always has been right, is shown by the fact that his offering drew buyers from seven different states. The largest individual buyer in the sale was E. H. Moore, Okmulgee, Okla. Mr. Moore took nine head at a cost of \$1,215. The highest boar in the sale went to E. C. Forest, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, at \$655. The highest priced gilt went to L. Gibson Adams, Norberg, Mo., at \$305. The bidding was snappy from start to finish. Very much credit for the condition of the offering and the success of the sale is due to Joe Sheehy, Mr. Young's partner in the hog business.—Advertisement.

"The Day"

We have carried the master's burdens; for him did we sow and reap:
His was the joy of harvest; his was the boon of sleep;
Ours was the shepherd's vigil; his was the savory meat:
Ours were the pulse and water; his were the strong and the sweet.
We delved in mines for the master—when Thebes was young—and before;
Ours were the toil and danger; his were the gems and ore.
The master flamed with desire—and our daughters were his prey.
Our sons fed the carrion birds—and his were the spoils and the day;
Till mourning the loss of our children we went alone to the grave.
For the master had us in thralldom—and there was none to save.
His was the fair wide landscape, as far as the eye could see,
And only a strip of it six feet long was given to such as we;
A six-foot strip for the weary folk, whose days of toil were past,
Set free by death from the master—freed by kind death at last.

And for many generations, thru weary year after year,
We, the people, have waited our day—and behold! it is here!
As slave and serf and thrall, as peasant and servant and hand,
We have toiled at the oar and the forge, built cities and tilled the land,
Now we are strong and bold; we ask more than permission to live.
Give us our share, oh master, or be left with nothing to give.
—Maud Goling in Farm, Stock and Home.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

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

20 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 20

Weighing from 125 to 300 lbs. Write today for price and description.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bete), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.**

Shorthorn—Polled Durhams

One Shorthorn bull calf (Roan) six months old. One Polled Durham bull calf, six months old. Both with best of breeding and good individuals. **E. E. Fisher, Stockton, Kansas.**

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.

Woodland Ranch

Breeders of

Shorthorns—Polled Durhams

15 bulls for sale. 7 of serviceable ages now. Write for full particulars.

ELLIOTT & LOWE,

Courtland Kan. (Republic County.)

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 Hall Sultan. 12 bulls from 6 to 8 months by Mittie's King, by Mittie's Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. Reds and roans. Out of big cows.

C.A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., (Smith 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.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Private Sale

I am making special prices on my crop of spring calves. Nothing older in bulls, at present. Scotch and Scotch-topped, reds and roans.

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.

C. W. TAYLOR,

Ablene, Dickinson County, Kansas

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)

Sunrise Herefords at Auction Manhattan, Kan., November 23

8 BULLS AND 50 COWS AND HEIFERS. These cattle are sired by some of the best bulls of the country. Many of the cows have calves at foot and are rebred to either Beau Blanchard 15th 565343 or Vic Paragon 509602, two of the good bulls used in the herd. About one-half the offering are daughters of Ohio Donald 290050 and great granddaughters of Prince Rupert 79539. Many of the cows are daughters of the best bulls of the country. The bulls are a useful lot and sired by such bulls as Laredo Boy, Domino, Maple Lad 34th, Beau Gondolus 7th, Fairview Byron 2nd, Vic Paragon and other good bulls. Write today for a catalog and plan to attend. The sale will be held under cover on the farm which joins the farm of the State Agricultural College.

W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kansas

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 Goodie blood.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

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)

Shorthorn Bulls

20 good ones from 8 to 12 months old. Scotch and Scotch tops. We invite inspection of our herd.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Lancaster Shorthorns

Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.
Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland

Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

K. G. Gigstad

20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

W. H. Graner

12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner

4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz

Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8 months.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

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.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

GROWTHY MULE FOOT HOGS from my State Fair prize winning herd. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices low. C. M. Thompson, Letta, Ind.

Livestock Catalogs Any breed, any style. We arrange all details. No trouble to you. Price reasonable. G. A. Lande, Mgr. LYONS PUBLISHING CO., LYONS, KANSAS

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 Cremo and. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Riley County Breeding Farm Registered Red Polled Cattle

75 head in the herd. 20 bulls by L. S. Cremo, in ages from six to 12 months. 20 cows and heifers sired by and bred to L. S. Cremo.

ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan., (Riley Co.)

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords
Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron 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

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Males Bred and priced right. All ages. 300 registered and grade Jerseys. O. J. CORLISS & SON, COATS, KANSAS

Registered Jersey Cattle Cows, bulls, heifers and calves. Priced to sell. V. E. SWENSON, LITTLE RIVER, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

For Sale, High Grade Guernsey Bull 8 months old, of good milk strain. Price, for quick sale, \$40. L. L. Mullin, Walnut, Kan.

2 High Grade Guernsey Cows in milk, 2 cows to freshen soon, 2 yr. heifers, 1 yr. bull and 2 bull calves. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS 8 for sale. Forest Standard of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Brilliant X 12826-454955

My Polled Durham herd bull is for sale. 3 year old, red and a splendid breeder. All my cows bred to him and am keeping his heifers.

Also bulls from 6 to 9 months old, 4 of them polled, and by Brilliant. One a splendid yearling Shorthorn bull. A. C. LOBOUGH, WASHINGTON, KANSAS

Combination Sales

Double Standard Polled Durhams
24 Bulls—31 Females, Dec. 4th

Shorthorns

39 Females—17 Bulls, Dec. 5th

35 calves sell with dams in the two days.

Both sales in Columbus, Neb.

Send for catalog to

H. C. McKelvie, Sale Mgr., Columbus, Nebr.

Maurer's Holstein Farm

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. E. MAURER & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herded 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.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.
Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Assn. 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, 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.

For Sale or Exchange Holstein Herd Bull, Lake View Reputation. Lad 115028; also one bull born Feb. 28, 1917. Papers furnished for 5 generations. SAM'L NOWLAND, Route 1, Anadarko, Okla.

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.

HOLSTEINS We have a nice assortment of high grade cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also a few pure bred bulls. Address EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.

TREDICO HERD

Registered Holsteins. Large, Strong and Healthy. First class records and type. GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

registered. Especially low prices, need the milk. Thirty pound breeding, fine individuals. Also heifers and cows. Write Sunflower Herd, Oskaloosa, Kan. F. J. Searle, Proprietor.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

From A.R.O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production.

LILAC DAIRY FARM
E. F. D. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale

Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, 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.

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 \$25 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.

BUTTERFAT, High Butterfat, will naturally make you think of ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS

At the present price of butterfat and the prospect of its going much higher, can you imagine any better investment than some good, big, high grade Holstein heifers that will freshen soon?

We have a large herd from which you can take your choice of as many as you want, but we specialize in carload lots. Bring a few of your neighbors and take a carload of heifers or springing cows. I believe the price of dairy cattle will advance with the price of the dairy product so don't wait too long.

We can furnish you with splendid young A. R. O. bulls. Come and see our herd, we believe we have what you want, and we can sell them at reasonable prices. 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 at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of the court house.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days

Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.

70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in November and December.

50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings), bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old.

Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many of them old enough for service. Address

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the Santa Fe and only 8 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

High Grade Holsteins

If you can use one or two cars of good high grade Holstein cows or heifers, see me at once as I am overstocked. They are priced to sell. Heavy springers. Don't write but come at once.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

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

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

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

Shorthorns At Auction

**Rago, Kansas
Wednesday, November 21**

47 Head of Cows, Heifers and Bulls

A good, useful lot of Scotch Topped cattle that trace to such noted sires as Choice Goods, Searchlight and Prince Pavonia and such females as Imp., Adelaide, Imp., Arabella, Imp., Amelia and other reliable families.

Three Herd Bulls, Proven Sires

Also eight nice, young bulls from 5 to 12 months old. The cows and heifers of breeding ages are all bred to a great grandson of Choice Goods. Some few have calves at foot. Do not forget the day, Wednesday, November 21.

D. Bennington & Sons, Rago, Ks.

Auctioneer: Col. J. D. Snyder.

Holstein Dispersion Sale

A young herd founded a few years ago with purchases from well known eastern herds. The decision to close out was reached but recently.

**Jamestown, Cloud County, Kan.
Wednesday, November 21, 1917**

32 head in all will be sold, consisting of nine pure bred, five of them cows and heifers, just fresh, 10 high grade cows and heifers that are fresh now, six heifers. Included is the herd bull, a 27 pound bull, well marked and very desirable. Write for particulars today.

N. S. AMSPACKER, Jamestown, Kansas

Van Landingham and Harper, Auctioneers.

Jamestown is in Cloud county, 10 miles west of Concordia. The farm is 3 miles south of Jamestown.

Pleasant View Farm Stock Sale

Emmett, Kan., Tuesday, November 20

31 HEAD OF HORSES

3 stallions registered in P. S. of A. 1-5 year old black stallion, wt. 1900. 1-2 year old black stallion, wt. 1600. 1-1 year old grey stallion, wt. 1400. 5 high grade Per. Mares in foal. 2 three year old geldings. 5 two year old geldings weighing from 1350 to 1500 pounds. 5 yearling mares weighing from 1,000 to 1260 pounds. 3 yearling geldings.



30 HEREFORD BULLS

13 yearlings weighing 1,000 to 1,250 pounds. Good colors and well marked. 17 bull calves, from 7 to 10 months old, also a few good cows, bred to Domineer. All good breeding. Breeding list furnished sale day.

15 Registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs

4 boar pigs, April farrow, weight about 150 pounds. 9 April gilts, bred, for February litters, also two tried sows, to farrow soon.

Train leaves Topeka, at 8:10 A. M. Will meet Union Pacific trains at St. Marys, day of sale.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

Holstein Dairy Cow Sale

We will sell at public auction at the H. E. Hayes farm, just north of the city limits, 10 a. m.

Olathe, Kan., Saturday, November 24

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Beechwood Sarcastic Hengerveldt," No. 282,726. Registered Holstein cow, 6 yrs. old. Fresh. A fine individual. Two months old heifer calf from the above registered dam. Preliminaries now being made for registry.

Registered Holstein Bull, "Beechwood Billy," No. 192,619. 2-yr.-old. Fine individual. Kind and gentle. Extra good markings.

30 head high-grade Wisconsin Holstein cows, fresh and close springers. 8 head coming 2-yr.-old heifers, bagging to calf.

4 REGISTERED JERSEY COWS. 2 are fresh with calves by side. 2 are close springers. Papers will be here by day of sale. 5 grade Jerseys, close springers.

21 HEAD SHORTHORN COWS. Fresh and close springers. This is an extra choice bunch of cows and more than half of them will calve by day of sale. Inspection invited. Several of these Holstein cows will give 8 gallons of milk when fresh.

HANNON BROS., Owners, OLATHE, KANSAS

Cols. James, Callahan and Jameson, Auctioneers.

Olathe is situated 20 miles southwest of Kansas City, on the Santa Fe and Frisco R. R., Strang Line and Santa Fe Trail.

Duroc-Jersey Sale

J. U. Howe and W. D. McComas

Sell at Thomas Fruit Farm, 1 1-4 miles west of Mt. Carmel car line,

Wichita, Kansas

Wednesday, December 5th

**10 Tried Sows, 6 Yearling Gilts, 24 Choice Spring Gilts
7 Choice Spring Boars and 1 Herd Boar**

The tried sows are descendants of such champions as Select Col., Good E. Nuff, Ogan King, Beauty's Model Top, Otey's Dream and Tatarrax, and are the kind that farrow and raise large even litters. Most of the younger gilts and boars are by Howe's Col., a grand son of the grand Champion Select Col., and most of the tried sows and older spring gilts are bred to Pathfinder Chief 2nd., he also sells. He is by the great Pathfinder ("Pathfinder Chief 2nd., has the typical Pathfinder size, stretch and quality and will make a 1,000 pound hog and good enough to head any herd." A. B. Hunter)

Sale held under cover rain or shine. Buyers from a distance stop at Pacific Hotel. Transportation furnished to and from sale. For catalog address

J. U. Howe, Wichita, Kansas

W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kansas

Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom, Arnold & Yazle.
Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

The Capper Pig Club

Offers Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, Hampshire, Berkshire, Spotted Poland, Mule Foot, Chester White and O. I. C. Pigs For Sale

Quality Boars and Gilts Priced Right

Duroc-Jersey Breed Club

FRANCIS WILKINSON, SECRETARY, SEDGWICK, KANSAS.
202 Boars—180 Gilts

Poland China Breed Club

VIRGIL KNOX, SECRETARY, SOUTH HAVEN, KANSAS.
132 Boars—102 Gilts.

Chester White or O. I. C. Breed Club

RAYMOND SHOUP, SECRETARY, PROTECTION, KANSAS.
Chester White 8 Boars—19 Gilts. O. I. C. 40 Boars—30 Gilts.

Hampshire Breed Club

WALLACE CORDER, SECRETARY, R. 3, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
25 Boars—26 Gilts.

Spotted Poland China Breed Club

WILLIAM ROBISON, SECRETARY, YATES CENTER, KANSAS.
16 Boars—14 Gilts.

Berkshire Breed Club

GILBERT ARTHUR, SECRETARY, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.
6 Boars—5 Gilts.

Mule Foot Breed Club

RALPH WILLISON, SECRETARY, ELK CITY, KANSAS.
2 Boars—3 Gilts.

All pigs for sale are purebred and have been selected by the boys from their contest litters. Only pigs considered good enough for first class breeding stock are offered for sale. This offering represents the best blood lines of the breeds.

SEND FOR A CATALOG

A catalog giving the name of every boy who has listed breeding stock for sale, and the number of boars and gilts offered, can be obtained free, by applying to the club secretary of the breed desired. Purchases are to be made direct from members.

Catalog and any additional information desired, also can be obtained by writing to John F. Case, Contest Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Patronize Patriotic Pork Producers

Lookabaugh Initiates His Shorthorn Beginners' Department By Selling 75 Shorthorns

Selected for Beginners, the small breeder and those wishing real herd bulls

At Pleasant Valley Stock Farm

Watonga, Oklahoma, Tuesday, November 20, 1917

65 Females—10 Bulls

10 Choice Bulls capable of heading good herds, including Imp. Alister, by Flavins, and out of Imp. Graceful 29th; Watonga Headlight, by Watonga Searchlight, dam, Lavender Bloom 2d out of Imp. Lavender Bloom; his half brother topped the Oklahoma City sale 1915; Prince of Quality, by Golden Dudding, out of Violet Queen of the Marsh Violet family; Select Stamp, by Fair Acres Stamp, by Fair Acres Sultan and out of Violet Princess 2nd, from the Cruickshank Violet Cloud family; Valentines Stamp 2nd, by Fair Acres Stamp, by Fair Acres Sultan and out of Orange Lass of the Cruickshank Orange Blossom tribe; Meadow King, a Canadian bred bull, a roan son of Clansman and out of Meadow Belle; Cumberland Goods, by Orange Cumberland, a grandson of Cumberland's Last and out of Missie Belle 2nd, by Scotch Goods, a grandson of Imp. Choice Goods.

30 Young Cows with lusty calves at foot or heavy in calf, many of which are rich roans and the big 1600 pound milking kind. 25 two and three year old heifers; reds, whites and roans all safe in calf.

Special Inducements To Calf Club Boys

10 good heifer calves, especially for members of the Boys' Calf Club. Any member of the Boys' Calf Club can settle for his calf with his individual note. I wish to encourage and will assist all the members of this club who buy at this sale.

The Object of This Sale is to induce farmers who can handle only a few cows to buy a few of these good registered cows and heifers that will give plenty of milk and raise a calf that will sell for half the price of the cow.

Parties Desiring Pure Bred Shorthorns may select and arrange for cattle to suit their means and needs, for included in this sale are not only the big useful milking kind but others representing the best families of the breed.

Write today for catalog. Address

Auctioneers: E. F. Herriff, O. F. Hurt, Bert Odell.
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Holsteins At Auction

Dispersion Sale of entire herd of high grade Holstein dairy cows and heifers.

Herington, Kan.
Tuesday, Nov. 27th

LICGETT SALE BARN

80 Head of Holstein Cattle—80

- 30 cows, some fresh, others heavy springers.
- 20 large, two year old heifers, all due to freshen before Feb. 1. Some springing now.
- 10 long yearling heifers, bred to a registered bull.
- 1 registered pure bred bull, three years old.
- 1 registered pure bred bull, one year old.
- 2 registered pure bred bulls, 8 months old.

Reason for selling, no help

C. C. ECKHOFF

Herington

Kansas

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Lester Lowe.

Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Note—20 passenger trains at Herington daily. Can ship over Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.

SALE STARTS at 12:30 P. M.

Great Sale of Registered Holsteins

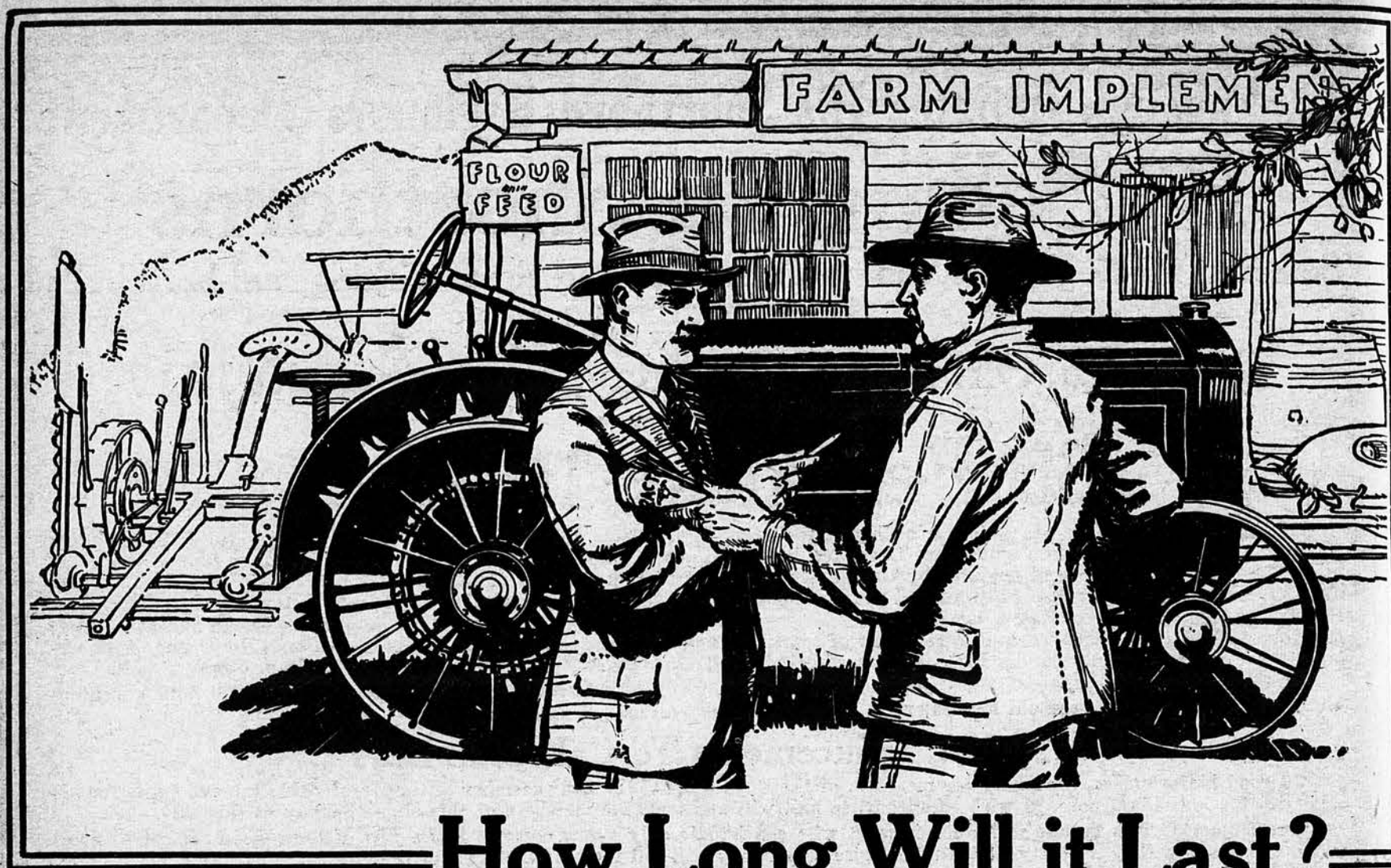
TWO DAYS SALE

Albechar Holstein Farm
December 3 and 4

We will offer for sale 125 Head of pure bred, registered Holstein cows and heifers and a few young bulls.

These cows are Blue Ribbon animals, prize winners at the big shows this year, of the very highest breeding and individuality. There will be a large number of A. R. O. cows in this sale, bred and in calf to some of the best bulls of the Holstein breed. All animals tuberculin tested, and guaranteed free from tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. Write for catalog containing full descriptions and four generation pedigrees of each animal.

Robinson & Shultz, Owners
Independence, Kansas



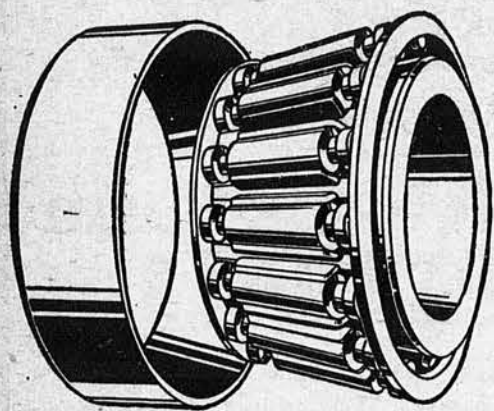
How Long Will it Last?

That's the question you farmers want answered before you buy a tractor. You want the dealer to tell you how long his tractor will give you good service.

A tractor's length of life depends upon two important items:

- 1—The strength and durability of the parts of which the tractor is built.
- 2—The farmer's knowledge of how to properly operate and care for his tractor.

Providing your tractor is skillfully operated and properly cared for, the one factor most likely to shorten its life is WEAR. This wear is naturally most excessive where metal rubs against metal on axles, transmission and bull-pinion shafts, worm gearing, etc. At these points you will find bearings installed to afford protection against this wear.



Yet these bearings in turn will wear. Some types may stand up for a certain length of time and give good service but eventually the results of wear, amounting to as little as a hundredth or even a thousandth part of an inch, will make it necessary to replace these worn bearings in order to prevent more serious destruction and keep your tractor working efficiently and economically.

But Timken Bearings instead of being replaced can be adjusted to eliminate the effects of wear.

Simply a part turn of a wrench or the removal of a shim forces the tapered cone and rollers closer into the tapered cup and makes the bearing just as good as new—a simple and easy operation that prevents loss of valuable time, lessens expense, keeps shafts in proper alignment and gears in proper mesh.

Furthermore, Timken Bearings combine in one bearing the ability to support two loads—radial load or downward pressure and end thrust or sideways pressure—loads otherwise met by two bearings. This double service ability of Timken Bearings provides a much simpler bearing mounting in your tractor, which in turn means far fewer parts to wear out or cause trouble.

This subject of wear on the tractor is vitally important to you as a tractor buyer. Get all the information you can about it. Write today for Timken booklet, K-17, which carefully explains in detail the use of bearings in farm tractors.



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio



TIMKEN BEARINGS