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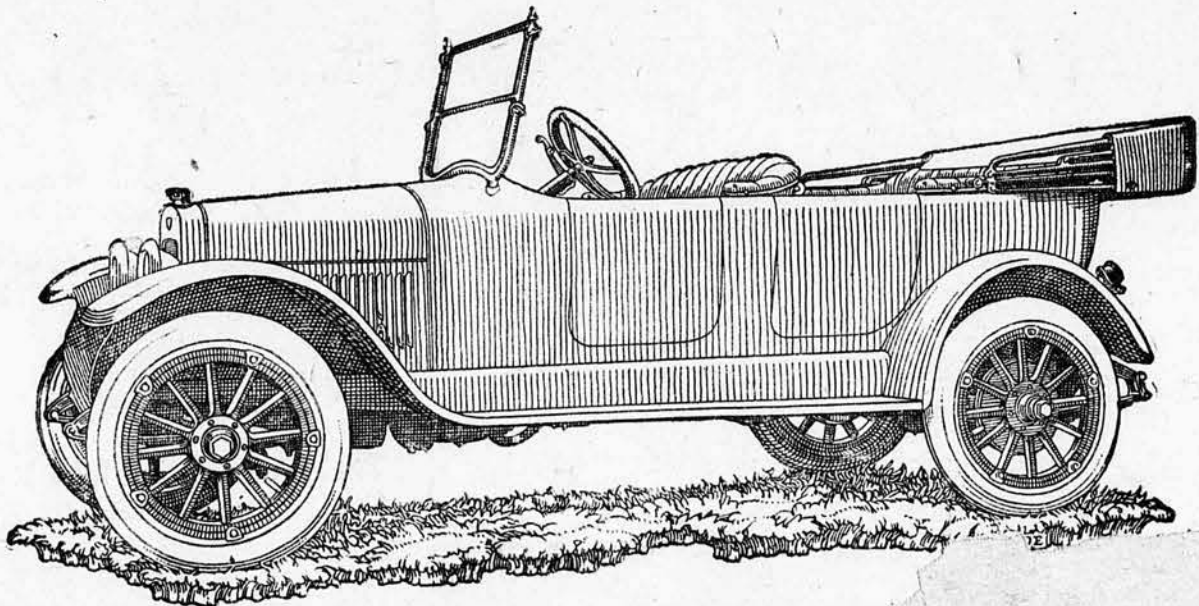
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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Safe and Sane Farming

By J. C. Mohler

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

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

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

Diversified Farming Essential

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

A glance at the record shows quite unmistakably that the trend of Kansas agriculture has been toward enlarged acreages planted to crops and increased crop production, while standing still or going backward in livestock. Numerically at least, according to returns of assessors as of March 1 each year, cattle production reached its highest mark in Kansas in 1904 with 2,757,000 head exclusive of milk cows. In 10 of the 11 years, beginning with 1899, the state had more than 2 million head of stock

cattle. There was a more or less gradual decrease since the record year of 1904 until in 1914 Kansas possessed fewer cattle than in any previous year since 1896. There was a decided increase in cattle in 1915 altho the number was under the 2 million mark. For the three years following, 1916-1918, the number of stock cattle was increased to more than 2 million head each year, altho the average number on hand March 1 for the 10 years, 1909-1918 would be less than 2 million annually, while in the preceding decade the average was considerably more than 2 million head. Values have risen at such a rate that the cattle, altho fewer in number last year, were worth more in the aggregate and in the average a head of all classes than, perhaps, in any prior year. Record values, however, by no means offset the need of Kansas for infinitely more beef animals, but rather would seem to emphasize that need—to make it more imperative. This point we must not overlook.

A Hopeful Sign

During the decade 1899 to 1908 hogs averaged considerably more than 2 million head March 1 each year, while for the following



decade ending with 1908 the numbers fall far below that figure. Milk cows have shown good gains and this is one of the hopeful signs of the present tendency of our agriculture. Altho comparatively unimportant in numbers, a few more sheep were kept in the decade just ended than in the decade preceding, while there have been large gains in mules and horses.

Increase in stock cattle of the past three or four years is attributed almost wholly to the influence of the war and the desire of our beef makers to do their part in full measure toward meeting the needs of the world for meat. The demand for horses and mules for war purposes also had an influence in maintaining the breeding of horses and increasing to a considerable extent the raising of mules. To a certain altho lesser extent, may be attributed the increase in dairying, while the hog industry suffered because of poor corn years, altho there was a determined and successful effort to increase the spring pig crop a year ago in response to the urgent appeal of the government for more pork. The failure of the corn crop that year, however, the high price of feed and the difficulties with respect to markets, resulted in many farmers culling down their herds to the minimum numbers of brood sows. Even under the impetus of war the state's livestock industry fell short of equaling previous records, while very

remarkable gains were made in the acreages in crops and particularly in wheat for the year 1919.

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

The Kansas record in crop production, indeed, has been most noteworthy, not only in aggregate yields but in the diversity of crops grown. Of the comparatively new crops that have greatly enriched our agriculture, alfalfa and the grain sorghums are the most important. Kansas was a stranger to alfalfa 30 years ago and the same may be said as to grain sorghums. Today we have 1,228,000 acres in the former and nearly 2 million acres in the grain sorghums. While in the early days sweet sorghums were grown to a considerable extent, the acreage devoted to these has increased very materially, and we plant between 800,000 to 900,000 acres to the sweet sorghums each year. Sudan grass, another member of the sorghum family, was first noted in the statistics of the state board of agriculture in 1916 when 31,000 acres were reported as devoted to this crop while last year nearly 80,000 acres were planted to it. Sweet clover has in the past three years nearly doubled in acreage, the 1918 returns showing 23,500 acres devoted to this legume.

Besides the crops that have been enumerated as wheat, corn, alfalfa and the sorghums, considerable areas are devoted to barley, oats, and a number of other so-called minor crops. Still the fact remains that more than three-fourths of the cultivated area in Kansas is devoted annually to wheat and corn. This was true in 1918 and was also true in 1899, 20 years ago, but the acreage devoted to crops in that time has increased several million acres. Response to the demands of the war threw our agriculture out of balance because of the urgent needs of the world for wheat and the splendid adaptability of Kansas for its production. Altho wheat and corn today, as they did 20 years ago, occupy about three-fourths of the cultivated acreage in Kansas, the proportion planted to wheat has been increased very largely, in fact about two and one-half times, while corn has suffered a very marked decrease in acreage.

Comments of the Press

The press has commented quite freely upon this situation in the past few months and statements have been made not infrequently that Kansas is not a corn state, such assertion being based on the fact that the corn acreage has been very much reduced and to the further fact that the unfavorable season of the past few years have caused partial and sometimes practically entire failure of the crop. It is possible, as some of our Western farmers assert, that it is all right to raise corn in all portions of Kansas annually if you will only place the word "kafir" before it, altho the writer by no means concedes that certain sections of Kansas are not excellently adapted to corn, and that corn should not remain a major crop in those portions. Wherever

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

IT IS evident that with a few reservations the League of Nations compact will be ratified by the Senate, personally I am pleased that this is true. If I were a Senator I would only insist on one reservation and that would be that the United States should have the unquestioned right to withdraw from the league on reasonable notice without any question being raised by some other member of the league, in other words we would be the sole judges as to whether we had fulfilled our obligations as a member of the League of Nations.

I do not know whether the League of Nations will be a success. Neither does any other man, because it is as yet an untried experiment. It may fail but it is at least worth trying. The greatest difficulties will confront the league during the first three years. If it lasts 10 years it will become permanent and wars in the world will end. Persons in all countries will by that time see the folly of preparing for war and to continue to bear the awful burdens of military preparations.

The individual who insists that because wars always have been, they must therefore always be, has not been an intelligent and careful student of history. There was a time when practically all the wars of the world were religious wars and I have not a doubt that in these times supposedly wise men declared that men had always fought on account of religious beliefs and therefore always would, but there has not been a religious war for more than 270 years when the end of the "Thirty years war" left Europe devastated and desolate. Since then wars have been of conquest and commercial rivalry. This war has demonstrated that it is too fearful a price to pay for trade.

The League of Nations will provide an opportunity for the settlements of trade rivalries. It is my judgement that the time will come when the artificial barriers to trade between nations will be broken down and the flags of all nations will be seen floating in every world harbor and the ships of every organized people will strive in friendly rivalry for the world's commerce. Possibly, I will be disappointed. Possibly men have not yet learned the lesson that no nation gains by war and that the victor may be a greater loser than the vanquished.

It ought to be easier for nations to settle their difficulties peaceably than for individuals because in war there is not the impelling motive of personal enmity between the soldiers who have to do the fighting that there is in the case of personal quarrels. Even in the last war it was necessary for those in command to forbid the soldiers to fraternize with each other, because the constant tendency was to mingle as comrades rather than fight as enemies. Stop the making of cannon; stop the organizing of armies and the training of men for slaughter and wars will cease.

Thinks I am Pessimistic

A few days ago a subscriber came in to tell me it seemed to him that I was getting too pessimistic. Perhaps, it seems that way, and yet as a matter of fact, I am quite optimistic. Just at present the lid of hell seems to be off, but I do not think it is going to stay off. Present conditions are the natural aftermath of the great world tragedy. During the war everything was abnormal, economic conditions were abnormal, social conditions were abnormal. There was a sudden and altogether unprecedented demand for labor and wages suddenly rose to unheard of heights. As labor was diverted from the production of the things men want and will have if they can get them, and as there was an abnormal demand for these same things abroad, prices rose to as abnormal heights as labor. The government was buying the products of labor without any regard to price and that helped to create a new and higher level of prices.

The world is suffering from a war delirium, general sanity has not returned. The tendency to destroy has not yet been fully replaced by the natural and proper desire to create. At a time when there is need of the labor of all

workers to replace what was destroyed by war, a million men and women are striking. At present rates the loss in wages alone must aggregate in the neighborhood of 5 million dollars a day; 125 millions a month, a billion and a half a year. In many cases the strikers are not obeying their leaders and seem to be unwilling to listen to reason.

There are two classes in this country, apparently as wide apart as the poles, but both apparently more concerned in carrying out their selfish purpose than they are in the public welfare. There are certain self-opinionated and autocratic employers who do not concede that labor has any rights except such as may be granted by the permission of the employing class, in other words, they believe that the rights of property are far more sacred and more important than the rights of labor. If they had the power they would reduce wages to the lowest possible level at which the wage worker could exist; they would require the laborer to work as many hours as he was physically and mentally able to endure and when he had reached the period where he was no longer physically able to stand the pace they would cast him aside with as little compunction as they would cast aside a worn-out machine or article of clothing and let him become a public charge until death had mercifully ended his miserable existence.

Fortunately there are not nearly so many of that class of employers as formerly. A great many employers are men of broad vision, of humane impulses and genuine desire to better the conditions of their employees and to co-operate with them. These employers recognize the fact that those who labor have a right to some say as to what the conditions shall be under which they toil. They recognize the fact also that these workers and their families have as much right to live in comfort, to educate their children and enjoy the good things of life, as their employers. These broad visioned men are ready to meet their employees face to face on equal terms and discuss with them plans for their mutual benefit, for they have learned that willing and contented employees means an enlarged output so that better wages can be paid, fewer hours' daily toil required and at the same time better returns made on the capital invested.

The hope of the world is in these employers and their working men. These are at the opposite extreme from the first mentioned class of employers, a group of radicals who are indifferent to the public welfare, who would if they could, destroy our government and bring civil war and bloodshed to this country. They are as dangerous as rattle-snakes and more so, for the rattle-snake never bites except in self-defense. Let him alone and he will let you alone, but these men are deliberately planning the overthrow of the established order.

No matter what wages might be paid that would not alter their plans. They may demand which they feel sure the employers will not grant, but if their demands should be granted they would not stop their agitation or plots against the established order. Just now these extreme radicals seem to be much in evidence but there is certain to be a reaction. For some time now the wage workers have been enjoying better wages and living better than they ever lived before. Granting that in many cases they are not yet getting as much as they are entitled to receive, the fact remains that in a general way they are living better than they ever lived before. Strikes are bound to reduce production and still further advance the cost of living. When these workers are on a strike, living on strike benefits, they cannot live as they have become accustomed to living during the past four or five years. They may be loyal to their labor unions but they will decide that there ought to be some right good reason for striking before they are called on to subject themselves and their families to the privations that are certain to come with the strikes.

Most of the workers are not only reasonably level headed but they are patriotic. They love their country and they are not going to listen with much patience to some loud mouthed

blatherskite who wants to overthrow it. A great many of them are property owners, and while they believe thoroly in the rights of labor they are also in favor of protecting property.

I note that John Mitchell, one of the most trusted and level-headed of the labor leaders, died leaving an estate of a quarter of a million, invested largely in bonds, a form of property most denounced by labor agitators. It never has been charged that John Mitchell made a dishonest dollar so far as I ever have heard. He was a genuine laborer, too, who had toiled at the hardest kind of work, but he evidently was a very fair business man as well as worker and stood for the rights of property as well as the rights of labor.

There has been a great deal of fallacy written and spoken and there is a great deal of fallacy being promulgated now, but when conditions are the worst is just before they begin to get better. I am not possessed of any gift of prophecy, but it is my opinion that things are going to get better.

Disarmament

I have here a letter from J. N. Tinscher, member of Congress from the 7th Congressional district of Kansas in which he says that he thinks every member of the Kansas delegation is against the Baker bill which provides for compulsory military training and for a large standing army. I hope most sincerely that every member of the Kansas delegation will not only be against the Baker bill but also against any other bill that provides for compulsory military training.

In the course of his letter which was not written to me but to a friend of mine, Mr. Tinscher says, "Of course the adoption of the League of Nations as now proposed, might necessitate compulsory military training or even compulsory military service if we are to be called upon to police Europe." He then continues: "You speak of having had a talk with our old friend Tom McNeal. I wish that you would ask Tom what he thinks about it."

For many years I have been an advocate of a League of Nations for the purpose of preserving the peace of the world and doing away with armies and navies. If a League of Nations does not accomplish that then I am most emphatically opposed to it. Disarmament of nations is the first essential to a world peace. Of course that is not the only thing that is necessary but it is a prime essential. In my opinion the action of the Secretary of War, in proposing to organize a standing army of more than 500,000 men and also to provide for universal compulsory military training has done more to create opposition to the League of Nations than anything else. While the proposed league covenant provides for disarmament and while President Wilson is contending that it will do away with militarism, his Secretary of War is proposing to make this the most militaristic nation in the world. The two do not go together.

Personally I have just one great interest in a League of Nations and that is world wide and permanent peace. If the world is to continue armed then not only do I lose interest in the proposed league but am opposed to it. It would be better to go alone than to be tied up in a world confederation with everybody going armed. I am still of the opinion, however, that a League of Nations can be formed that will establish and maintain a world peace without armies and navies.

Miners' Wages

Writing from Scammon, Kan., George M. Bell, a coal miner says: "You say the cost of living is high, but probably the average wage is as high in proportion to the cost of living as it ever has been. I am a coal miner and can assure you that we miners down here in the Pittsburg district are not making high wages in proportion to the prices we pay for feed and other things. In 1914 we were paid for mine run coal 78 cents a ton. Now we get \$1.01. Our officers made a contract in 1916

which conceded us 3 cents, raising the price to 81 cents. They recommended that we accept this as the best they could obtain for us and to reject the offer meant a strike. Now we all know that 81 cents in 1916 was not equal in buying power to 78 cents in 1914, as two years of war had raised prices in a greater ratio than the increase in price, and the most bitter part of it was that this contract would bind us until the fall of 1918. However, after a referendum vote our officers declared that a majority accepted rather than to order a strike. We worked under this condition until after America entered the war when we were given an increase of 20 cents a ton under the terms of the Washington agreement which bound us to ask no other concessions during the war. No other class of labor has gotten so small an advance as the miners in the last 20 years. Do you know of any other branch of labor which has agreed to work for a stationary wage in the face of the fact that the money earned is constantly depreciating in real value; viz., its power to procure food and other things? Unquestionably Mr. Bell is right in saying that \$1.01 has not as much purchasing power as 78 cents had in 1914. Assuming that 78 cents a ton was a fair wage in 1914 the miners ought to be receiving about \$1.50 now or at any rate a dollar and a quarter.

Mr. Bell is not a radical but on the contrary is a conservative and reasonable man, who evidently wants justice and nothing more.

Incidentally I may say that he has the courage to say a word in defense of the negro race at a time when apparently few people dare to do so. I take the liberty to quote further from his letter: "I love to see an upright man who dares to say a word for the weak. I now allude to the persecuted race who were dragged from their native land and are now treated worse than in any other civilized land. Mobs and lynchers have little patriotism. They are making us a scoff and jest in other countries. Every white man of us I say should feel himself bound to help the negro race to a higher standard of life to atone partly if possible for the wrongs our ancestors inflicted on them. This alone can prove our boasts of superior culture."

If it is true that the moral standard of the negro race is not as high as it should be, it should be remembered that the white race in this country is responsible for that state of affairs. The moral standard of a slave is fixed by his master.

A Man's Real Value

Take this question of the value of a man's labor, social value, or property value; how is it to be determined? Mr. Webster says the "workers who produce and distribute for society should be the ones to determine what should be the full social value of their social production and distribution." The logical conclusion of that, of course, is that each worker should be permitted to determine what is the full social value of his production, but if that rule were adopted it would necessarily destroy any socialistic organization. When Socialists say the workers should determine what is the full value of their production, they do not even mean it. What they do mean is that a certain group of so-called workers shall determine what is the full value of the production of all the rest of the workers. Under Socialism the individual worker would have even less to say if that is possible, about the value of his toil than he has under the so-called capitalistic system.

But here again Mr. Webster seems to become confused in his reasoning. He acknowledges that certain capitalists do not produce "because they are capitalists, but because they are workers." Just what he means by that I do not know, but the important point is that no matter how they produce they are capitalists, and he grants they have a share in the production; but he would cut them out of any voice in determining what share of the product shall go to them and what share to those employed by them.

Mr. Webster quotes a dictionary definition of "social," but I am not able to see that it makes any clearer what he means by the "social value" of a man's labor. The vital objection to Socialism as I see it is that it undertakes to divide mankind into antagonistic classes; the capitalist class and the laboring class, and yet Mr. Webster himself, possibly unconsciously, acknowledges there is no such line; that the successful capitalist is at least very often merely a successful worker who by his genius has accumulated capital.

In the course of his letter he refers to Mr. Capper as a capitalist. I happen to have known Mr. Capper since he was a typesetter working at a very small wage and afterward as a hard-working reporter getting just a few dollars more a week than he received as a typesetter. I know that he took hold of an unprofitable business, borrowed practically all of the capital necessary to run it, and finally built up a

profitable business. The building up of that business undoubtedly has been of great benefit to a very large number of people, who by reason of it have been provided employment at fair wages. The business would not have been established and built up but for the organizing genius of Arthur Capper, but it is only fair to say that he would not have undertaken the labor and incurred the financial risks he did incur if there had been no prospect of profit to him.

There is without doubt a great deal of capital that is unearned increment, watered stock that has been given value by manipulation and stock jobbing. I believe in using the powers of taxation as far as possible to restore to the public this wealth which has been gained unfairly. I am opposed, however, to any attempt to divide the people of this country or any other country into classes. I am not opposed to the legitimate accumulation of private wealth nor am I opposed to the owner of this wealth or capital investing it for profit.

I believe the doctrines taught by Karl Marx would not bring about an industrial heaven on earth, but that they would result in decrease of production and an industrial despotism.

Socialism's Weakness

I have here a letter from a socialist subscriber, A. W. Webster of Baldwin, Kan. I have no doubt that Mr. Webster has read a great deal and thought a great deal on economic lines, and is certainly entitled to his opinion. Furthermore, in discussing a question of this kind I freely concede my mental limitations. The problem is so big, so complicated that for me to say that I have found the solution would be an exhibition of egotism that I hope I do not possess. Mr. Webster's letter is rather long, and my space is rather limited; for that reason I cannot give his letter in full, but will endeavor to give the substance of his argument, and in his own language:

Under the present socio-economic system of production and distribution by our profiteering capitalist class, it is quite evident, in fact is painfully evident, the wise ones are not among the profiteers, and the failure of the "wise guys" to determine, for profits the full social value, not the full value, of labor's production and distribution, is the paramount cause for the chaos thru which the world is struggling today.

Now my "cocksuredness" is so fanatically grounded in the belief that it is within the bounds of reason, that I will suggest that the workers who produce and distribute for society should be the ones to determine what should be the full social value of their social production and distribution. And, if I am not mistaken, that is exactly what Karl Marx insists on, to wit the collective ownership, by the workers, of all those things socially used in production and distribution, the democratic management of industry, of production and distribution, with the full social value of their labor accruing to those who produce and distribute.

Also allow me to suggest that those capitalists, whom you describe as endowed with genius and organizing and managing capacity, did not produce because they were capitalists but because they were workers. It was the labor of the brain, not the labor of capital, that organized and managed. And by the same co-operation by the brain power of the genius and the brawn power of the manual laborers the same results could have been achieved without the capital of the genius. For you imply that the genius was a capitalist. The capital brought quicker results in completing the plant and turning out a finished product.

If my "cocksuredness" and my "fanatical faith" are not at fault there was a time in the unfolding of our industrial system when capital was an unknown quantity in production and distribution.

Whence came capital? Was it a gift of the gods? Did it, like manna, come from heaven to nourish and clothe its votaries with authority and power, like Shylock, to demand a pound of flesh from every living producer? Or is capital just plain grafting of the surplus value of labor production of wealth reinvested for further grafting of the surplus value of the production of the worker?

As to your question that staggered "Chris Hoffman, the brightest Socialist in Kansas." I shall not attempt to imply what answer Chris Hoffman should have given. Nor shall I attempt to quote the words of Karl Marx, but will offer the idea of a common, every day laboring man who, before he attempts to "give a guess" as to an answer, will go to the dictionary for a definition of the word social, which I find to be: "Social; men living in society, the public as an aggregate body; social science, science of the social condition, or the relation involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community."

It would appear that the laboring man, the worker in production and distribution, is a member of organized society, and you must admit that production and distribution of labor is socialized, and that individual production and distribution has been consigned to the discard, is in the scrap-heap to stay for the producer socially producing and the distributor socially distributing there must be a social value to their efforts, and that value the only legitimate value there can be to social products.

Capital never did produce, nor can it produce and distribute without the brain and brawn of the worker. But the brain and brawn of the workers can produce and distribute without the capital of the profiteering capitalist class. The workers having produced all the capital possessed by the profiteers why should they not set the social value and not only demand but take all the social value of their labor?

I have given first and last a good deal of study to the socialistic theory, and was for a

time considerably captivated by it. Indeed there are a good many things generally called socialistic in which I still believe, but there are certain theories much advocated by Socialists which, after investigating as carefully as I am capable of investigating, I have concluded are either entirely fallacious or so vague and impractical as to be of no value.

Entirely Too Many Profit Takers

MANY excuses are offered for the high altitude of prices based for the most part on our recent misunderstanding with the kaiser. Doubtless many of them are valid, but I find them far from being all-sufficient. I have just completed a month's work as a member of the Senate Committee investigating the high cost of living. The committee went into the subject thoroly and the developments were most interesting. One thing which particularly impressed me was the great number of profit takers this investigation disclosed, including brokers, commission men, dealers, agents, manufacturers, salesmen, retailers, wholesalers and other middlemen who take toll between producer and consumer.

High prices were being noticed and complained of long before the war. One commonly overlooked cause was and is the number of profit takers. Too many profit takers have as much to do with making necessities cost like luxuries as too many profiteers.

The magazines, in learned articles, refer to this process as "the cost of distribution" and speak of the cost as "excessive." This is entirely too polite a word to use for a kind of distribution that is now costing the country as much as its war taxes, and about half of it unnecessary and useless. We have in the United States today thousands and thousands of men passing things on from producer to consumer, whose services are no more needed than the fifth wheel for a wagon.

The process of multiplying middlemen in the myriad channels of trade has been steadily going on for years. The census shows the increase has been enormous. Consumer and producer foot the bill. Formerly manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer were sufficient to bridge the gap to the consumer. Now we have a multitudinous army of go-betweens and brokers. There are woolen brokers, cotton brokers, grain brokers, leather brokers, coffee brokers, and sugar brokers. They and their families have all to be taken care of, and most of them well taken care of by the toll they take, consequently the price of the product grows like a snowball.

This abuse has crept on us imperceptibly and has long been coming. How it grows was illustrated a few years ago in the hay shipping business. About 1913 the hay growers of the Middle West were one day informed by their Kansas City commission men that beginning with a certain date they would be charged more a ton for handling the product than the fee they had been paying for years.

An unofficial investigation disclosed it was costing the commission men no more to handle the hay, but that so many men had become engaged in the hay commission business there was not enough of it to go around so all could make a living. But instead of eliminating any of these unnecessary toll takers, the commission charges were moved up.

Formerly when products left the farm and before they got to the consumer they increased about 50 per cent in price. In the good old days this was considered a plenty. Now to buy fruit, for instance, the consumer pays three and four times the price the producer gets for growing the stuff. Both consumer and producer are made to contribute handsomely to the constantly lengthening line of toll takers.

The man who is busy in a useless business and collects for it, is more of a drag on the general welfare than the drone who does nothing and merely consumes.

I am hopeful the unnecessary middlemen in foodstuffs are about to be eliminated by the coming development of farm co-operative societies and their right of collective bargaining. The big problem is to reduce the spread between producer and consumer thru more efficient methods of marketing and distributing, especially thru the development of collective bargaining and co-operative societies established by both producers and consumers.

It seems to be a natural law that every abuse finds its corrective eventually. The corrective for this abuse is about due. We certainly are in need of its help.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

For Larger Milk Records

Purebred Sires Have Done Much for Farmers in the Last Few Years to Develop Production in Herds in the Middle West

By M. N. Lawritson

AN EFFICIENT dairy sire must be selected if the best records are to be made. It is not an easy task to find such an animal; the real worth of a sire for the dairy herd can be established only when production records of the progeny are available for comparison with those of the preceding generation.

A study of three sires which have been in service in the University of Nebraska dairy herd should be of interest to a dairyman wishing to improve his own herd. This experiment indicates that the apparently high cost of a good herd sire is more than outweighed by the increase in the value of the progeny.

All records were made in the dairy herd of the university and the feeding, care and management were essentially the same for the dams as for the daughters. In every case the records given are for a period not exceeding 365 days in length, even tho the lactation period extended beyond that time.

The purebred Jersey bull Golden Shylock has had a remarkable influence in improving the Jersey herd due to the ability of his daughters to raise the general average of the herd in milk and butterfat production. This bull was purchased in the fall of 1908 when a little more than 1 year old. He remained in the herd until his death in August, 1916. Twelve of his daughters from eight different dams have complete records for one lactation period and nine have completed two or more lactation periods.

A Big Increase

A comparison of the production of the daughters of this sire with that of their dams reveals the truly wonderful power which he possessed of transmitting to his offspring milk and fat producing ability. The average increase in production of the daughters over that of their dams during the first lactation period was 42 per cent in the case of both milk and butterfat. This increase is very great considering the fact that the dams were good producers, their average fat production being more than twice that of the average cow, according to the 1910 census reports. As the production of the herd increases it continually becomes more difficult to effect marked improvement. With but a single exception the production of both milk and fat by each of the 12 daughters of this sire was greater during the first lactation period than that of their dams. In the case of the cow Glory, there was a decrease of about 1 per cent in milk production, but her fat production showed a slight increase. In the second lactation period, three of the daughters failed to produce quite as much butterfat as their dams and two of these were considerably lower in milk production than their dams. The average of all the daughters, however, was considerably greater.

The purebred Holstein-Friesian bull Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol was purchased in January, 1911, being nearly 4 years old at that time. He was retained in the herd a little over a year, being sold in April, 1912. But three purebred daughters of this bull were raised in the herd. All of these showed very marked improvement in production over that of their dams despite the fact that two of the dams are among the highest record cows ever owned in the university dairy herd. Katy Gerben, the dam of Kittie, at 6 years of age produced 19,161.2 pounds of milk containing 665.14 pounds of fat in one year. LaMay, the dam of LaVerna, holds the largest record of any cow in the herd, namely, 26,660.3 pounds of milk and 773.49 pounds of fat.

Considering the average improvement of the three daughters over their dams, it was found that in the first lactation period their milk production was 66 per cent, and their fat production 99 per cent greater. In the second lactation period, there was not such a striking increase, the milk yield being 22 per cent and the fat yield 69 per cent greater than that of the dams. In

other words the excess production of the three daughters over that of their dams during the first lactation period was 16,872.5 pounds of milk containing 787 pounds of fat, and in the second lactation period 9,068.2 pounds of milk containing 552.2 pounds of fat. The daughters, however, had an advantage over their dams in being older at the time of freshening, thus giving them greater size and capacity.

While the records of but three daughters form but a small number for comparison and for definite conclusions as to the outstanding ability of this sire to effect marked improvement under varying conditions, the increases shown are truly remarkable when the high levels of production attained by his daughters are considered. The average production of the daughters during their first lactation periods was 14,190.1 pounds of milk and 527.7 pounds of fat. During the second it was 16,735.9 pounds of milk and 628.3 pounds of fat. The records of these cows place them among the superior producers of the breed.

King Segis Hengerveld Vale fol-

lowing purposes was 50.73 cents a pound. During the period of September, 1918, to May, 1919, inclusive, the price paid in Lincoln to producers for whole milk testing 4 per cent fat was \$3.48 a hundred pounds.

On this price basis the butterfat produced by the 12 daughters of Golden Shylock during the two years would have been worth \$1,246.14 more than that produced by their dams. If the product had been marketed as whole milk it would have brought a return of \$2,137.07 more than the milk of their dams.

The three daughters of Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol for the two years increased the butterfat production over that of their dams to the amount of \$703.37. The increase in the value of their milk at the rate of \$3.22 a hundredweight for milk testing 3.7 per cent fat would have totaled \$1,169.02, or, in other words, considering the average production of the three daughters, it is found that the butterfat produced each year by each daughter was worth \$117.23 more than that of her dam and the milk produced exceeded

The use of this scrub sire instead of Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol would have decreased the butterfat production of the three daughters by \$140.11, a difference of \$843.48 between the two bulls. In milk production the decrease amounts to \$238.88, a difference of \$1,407.90.

In the case of King Segis Hengerveld Vale, the scrub sire would have decreased the returns from the six daughters below that of their dams by \$240.88 in butterfat or \$410.51 in milk production. The difference in favor of King Segis Hengerveld Vale is \$1,003.10 thru the butterfat production or \$1,708.98 thru the milk production of his six daughters.

These computations should offset any arguments in favor of a cheap bull even for a small herd of cows. The returns from the three daughters of Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol would have justified an investment of \$500 in his case and still have left a profit of \$669.02, whereas, with a scrub sire there would have been a loss of \$238.88, besides his purchase price.

It can readily be seen from the foregoing discussion that in herds of such size that six or more heifers can be raised every year one could afford to invest a large amount in a purebred sire if sires having similar ability could be secured. Assuming that the sire remains in the herd two years and effects an improvement in each of his daughters to the value of from \$50 to \$100 for every year that she produces milk, an investment of \$600 in the sire would be profitable. This does not take into consideration the value of the sire at the time of his disposal from the herd, which is sometimes greater than his purchase price.

Good Breeding Pays Well

Golden Shylock was purchased at a cost of \$200 and died while a member of the herd.

The price paid for Prince Ormsby was \$150 and he was sold about one year later for \$175. Of course, at that time his real worth was not at all realized, or doubtless efforts would have been made to retain him for a longer period. The immediate reason for his sale was his ugly disposition and the difficulty of handling him on account of his tearing the ring from his nose.

King Segis was bought for \$500 and was sold at the end of his term of service in the herd for \$280. The net cost of the three sires was therefore \$420. This is but a small proportion of the value of the improvement which they effected in the herd from the standpoint of milk and butterfat.

Another phase of the question is the value of the offspring. The fact that the daughters of these sires were able to make such good records naturally raised their money value above that of their dams, and better prices were also secured for the male calves sold. The good qualities which these sires were able to transmit to their daughters did not cease in their good effects in that generation but the tendency for high production was transmitted in some degree to several succeeding generations.

Practically the only means available for judging the prepotency of a sire before his daughters freshen is his pedigree. Since investigations indicate that tendencies for high milk production are transmitted by the sire to his daughters and by the dam thru her sons, some of the points which should be considered in the study of a pedigree of a young bull are:

First, his dam. Does she have high records of milk and butterfat production? Do her daughters have high records and have her other sons produced daughters which have high records? Has her sire proved to be a producer of uniformly good stock? Have her other ancestors been uniformly good producers of milk and stock?

Second, his sire. Do his daughters have high records of milk and butterfat production? Have his other sons produced good stock? Has his dam good records? Have his other ancestors good production records?

Planning for the Future

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

WE CANNOT permanently shape our course right on any international issue unless we are sound on the domestic issues; and the farm movement is the fundamental social issue—the one issue which is even more basic than the relations of capitalist and workingman. The farm industry cannot stop; the world is never more than a year from starvation; the great war immensely increased the cost of living without commensurately improving the condition of the men who produce the things on which we live. The situation has become grave.

—The Foes of Our Own Household.

Our object must be (1) to make the tenant farmer a landowner; (2) to eliminate so far as possible the conditions which produce the shifting, seasonal, tramp type of labor, and to give the farm laborer a permanent status, a career as a farmer, for which his school education shall fit him, and which shall open to him the chance of in the end earning the ownership in fee of his own farm; (3) to secure co-operation among the small landowners, so their energies shall produce the best possible results; (4) by progressive taxation or in other fashion to break up and prevent the farming of great landed estates, especially in so far as they consist of unused agricultural land; (5) to make capital available for the farmers, and thereby put them more on an equality with other men engaged in business; (6) to care for the woman on the farm as much as for the man, and to eliminate the conditions which now so often tend to make her life one of gray and sterile drudgery; (7) to do this primarily thru the farmer himself, but also, when necessary, by the use of the entire collective power of the people of the country; for the welfare of the farmer is the concern of all of us.

—The Foes of Our Own Household.

Conservation means development as much as it does protection. I recognize the right and duty of this generation to develop and use the natural resources of our land; but I do not recognize the right to waste them, or to rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come after us.

—The New Nationalism.

lowed Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol as herd sire for the Holstein herd, being purchased July 13, 1912. Six of his daughters have completed records for one lactation period or more. In the case of four of these, very substantial increases in production over that of their dams is noted. In the case of two, the production is not greatly different from that of their dams. Considering the average of the six it was found that their production exceeded that of their dams 45 per cent in milk and 42 per cent in fat production, corresponding closely to the increases shown by the daughters of Golden Shylock during their first lactation period.

The average production of the dams of these daughters was greater than in the case of the dams of the daughters of Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol, so the opportunity for a large increase was not quite so great.

It may be of interest to state the increased production of the daughters over their dams in terms of its money value. During the calendar year 1918 the average price paid in Lincoln for butterfat in cream used for buttermak-


that of her dam by \$194.83. These amounts are greater than the total value of the butterfat or the milk produced by the average cow of the Middle West.


The six daughters of King Segis Hengerveld Vale in the same period would have returned in increased production over their dams \$759.15 worth of butterfat or \$1,298.47 worth of milk, an average of from \$67 to \$108 a cow a year.

In contrast to the above conditions, Farmers' Bulletin No. 993 of the United States Department of Agriculture gives an example of a scrub bull with daughters which failed to produce as much as their dams, their average production being about 13 per cent less than that of their dams. If this scrub sire had been used instead of Golden Shylock the decreased production of the daughters would have caused a butterfat loss of \$379.65, or a milk loss of \$449.09, in the two years. Thus the difference between this scrub sire and Golden Shylock represents a money value of \$1,625.89 from the sale of butterfat of 12 daughters, or \$2,786.16 from the sale of their milk and butter.

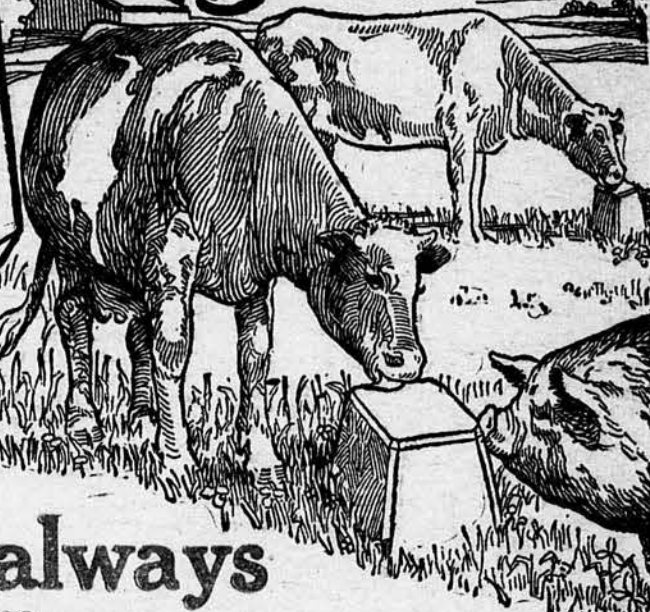
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Electricity Brightens Every Home

Small But Inexpensive Power Plants Can be Installed on Any Farm That Usually Will Meet All of the Ordinary Requirements

By W. H. Sanders

THE ADEQUATE lighting of the modern farm home usually is taken to mean an electric outfit of some sort. Not so much because electric lights are superior to acetylene gas lighting, as that the electric outfit lends itself to other work than lighting. Small motors can be operated easily for household and farm requirements, and have but one gas engine to operate the whole thing.

Looked at from this angle, the logical thing for the farm owner to do is to make a careful survey of all the things such a plant can do. He should make a sketch of the house, floor by floor, indicating where lights are wanted, where motors for the kitchen and wash machine are to be placed, distance to barns and other outbuildings, where the gas engine and dynamo are to be set, and the maximum power requirements that the motor or batteries, or both together are expected to operate at one time. If he feels he cannot make a sufficiently good sketch for the purpose he should get some one competent to do it for him.

Power Requirements

With this data in hand he is ready to submit his problem to the engineers of one company or several companies that make a specialty of installing such equipment. At this point a decision must be made between two distinct types. The self contained unit has engine and dynamo built as a unit, with no provision for using the engine for anything else. The separate unit outfit has a dynamo separate from the engine, and may be driven by a machine capable of delivering a large proportion of its power to a line shaft at the same time that it is driving the dynamo, or it can be used independently of the dynamo for other work entirely.

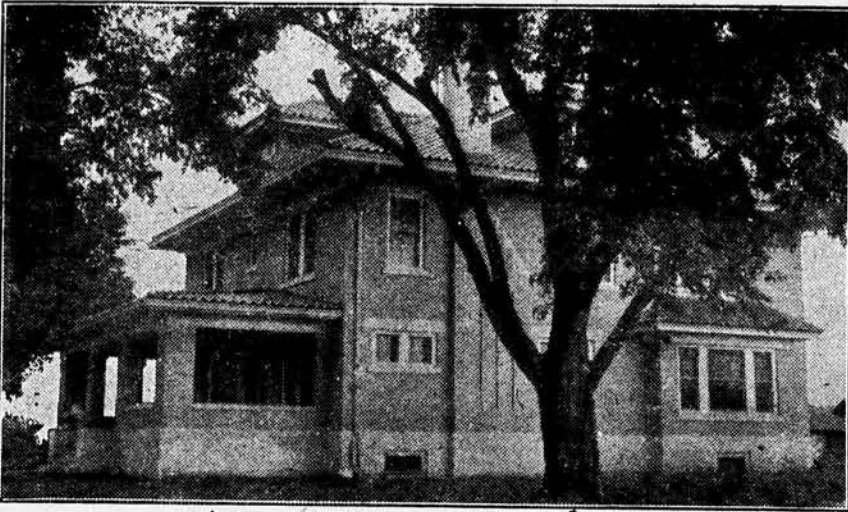
The general power requirements of the farmstead aside from house-lighting, would indicate that the latter type would be very desirable where several heavy machines are to be driven by a single engine. On the other hand, unless work is so planned that some such work as pumping water, grinding feed, or other work is provided, the engine will have to run at a very low efficiency when only driving the dynamo. For such reasons there is much in favor of the self contained unit that does nothing but generate electric current. It might even be a paying investment to have the heavy power engine in addition to a purely lighting plant. This point must be taken seriously into consideration before the plant is ordered.

Usually the light company will send out their own engineer to make a survey of your place and light and power requirements. If he is worthy of being dubbed engineer, he will give honest advice that will enable the owner to make a sensible decision as to his needs. If on the other hand he advises his own goods, regardless of the facts, attempts to put in a more elaborate outfit than the requirements seem to demand, dismiss him, and look elsewhere for advice.

Provide Storage Batteries

Practically all electric lighting outfits depend on a set of storage batteries for perfect service. These batteries being charged from the dynamo, and in turn furnishing current for light and power when the engine is idle. These storage batteries are not quite so mysterious today as they were before autos were started and lighted by them. Every owner of such an equipped car is reasonably competent to care properly for the larger number in his house lighting set. The number of cells in the battery will depend on the voltage used. If the common 32 volt system is installed, there will be but 16 cells. If power of 110 volts is desired, there will be 55 cells. Each storage cell has a voltage of 2.25 when fully charged, quickly dropping to 2 volts a cell on discharge, and remaining fairly constant at that voltage until nearly discharged.

The installation of the higher voltage outfit is not advised, except where power or lights are to be delivered for use several hundred feet from the point



This Farm Home Built by Theodore Anthony, Cummings, Kan., Is as Luxurious and Beautiful as Can Be Found in the City.

at which it is to be used. Under the latter circumstances the higher voltage will be more economical both in the use of current, and in the cost for heavy wire required for the low voltage system. Current consumption is excessive over long distances, unless prohibitively heavy wiring is used. Hence the need for higher voltage.

Things It Will Do

Perhaps, a mention of the things a lighting power plant can be called on to do will in a measure indicate its necessity. First of all, the elimination of fire risks wherever used for lights is a most important item. Then there will be no more lighted lanterns in the barns, hay mows, or garage. There will be no top-heavy lamps to be tipped over in the house. There will be no more daily filling and trimming of a host of individual lamps and lanterns, and especially with the cook mixing kerosene with the breakfast. Lights can be switched into dark rooms or out at the barn by the turn of a convenient switch. In fact hours of valuable time can be saved daily by using electricity. Time is of value to a farmer and his wife. Again, the lights themselves are steady, don't smoke and grow dim, and best of all do not use up needed oxygen, and leave offensive odors.

Second is the making of the farm home the peer of the city home, with running water wherever wanted, by the use of a pressure system that the stor-

age batteries keep going automatically as long as there is any "juice." When the pressure falls to any determined point, current is switched to the pump, and the motor works until the pressure reaches the desired point, when current is automatically switched off again. The washing machine, vacuum sweeper, cream separator, bread mixer and other labor saving machinery can be located anywhere as convenience suggests, and be plugged into any light fixture at will. Ironing day will be without the fearful heat of the kitchen range on summer days, with the added comfort of an electric fan to make ironing play instead of drudgery. Even mother can sit at the breakfast table and cook cakes or waffles, brown toast to a turn, make coffee, boil water, or do a hundred other things that she now has to do over a stove heated hotter than the fiery furnace that was the doom of the Hebrew children. Let's help mother with her work just for luck. Probably she won't thank you for it, but she deserves some consideration.

The Bath Room

Then there is the bath room. The dream and desire of mother and the girls, yes, and a pretty good place for father and the boys after a dusty day in the fields. That running water system can be made to pump cistern water just as easily as it will the hard well water, and there is a world of differ-

ence in using it. The sanitation of the home also depends on the unfailing supply of running water. Sure, we are going to make the old farm home every whit as comfortable and convenient as brother George has in the city. Yes, and whisper soft, there are electric hair curlers, or wavers, or something of the sort that a mere man knows mighty little about, but that are very near and dear to the girls.

Does the Chores

Third is the ease of doing many necessary jobs that require power about the farmstead that are now done by hand labor, or the starting of a balky engine that has a pillar to post existence and no care, especially in the cold weather. Even the engine that drives the dynamo can be cranked up by the dynamo working as a motor. Water pumped for the stock, running the milking machine, corn sheller, grindstone, recharging the storage batteries on your car, grinding feed, elevating grain to the bins—these and many other things can be done thru the agency of the current and an appropriate electric motor.

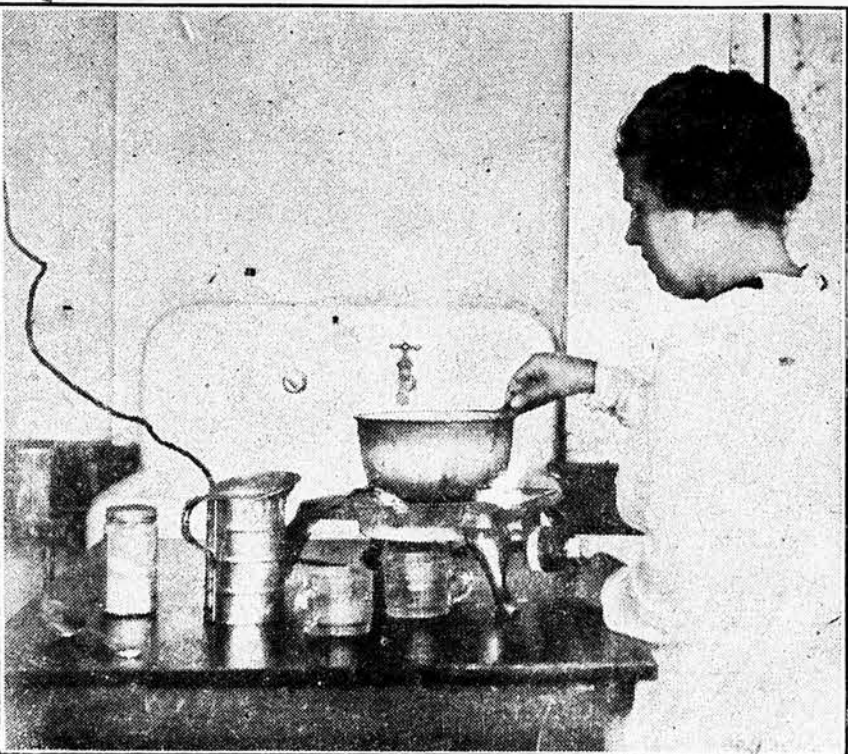
Yes, that all sounds mighty fine, but how about the first cost, operating and upkeep? Is it as economical in the long run as present methods? Well, the answer all depends on what you live for. If the mere piling up of dollars is your end and aim, it's too expensive for you to touch. If you live to enjoy life, and help others enjoy it with you, it would be cheap at half your income.

As a matter of fact the initial cost will run from \$300 to \$750, or even more. If you put in all the trimmings you should to make a modern livable home it may run to a thousand. How many steers or hogs will that take? You thought very little of the \$1,200 you paid for your automobile. Would you do without one for a day? Yet the motor car has added comfort and convenience only along one line and this is travel. The light plant with the modernizing of the home will make of it a place to really live, not a barn in which you eat and sleep, and get shelter from the weather.

Keeping the plant in working order is not so difficult as would appear at first glance. The engine needs no more attention than any other good gas engine. The batteries need to be left alone except for testing with a hydrometer every week and the addition of nothing but distilled water as needed. The wiring once installed will last forever. The motors and dynamo will last in proportion to the amount they are used, and the care they get. Information from several reliable sources indicating that depreciation should fall below 10 per cent.

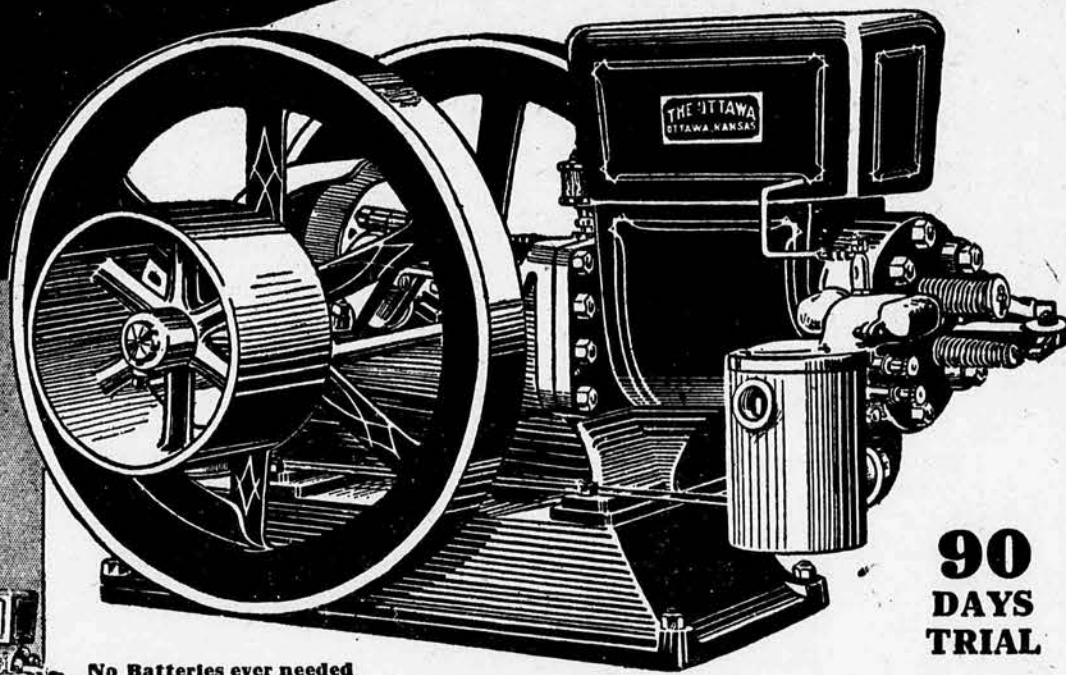
Cost of Operation

The daily cost of operation can be calculated easily from the gasoline used. One gallon should run a one horsepower engine at full capacity for about 10 hours. Probably, the average engine will be a little off on adjustments, so the foregoing should be corrected to say the gallon will give 9 hours at full one horsepower. For each 5 gallons of fuel consumed, the engine requires 1 pint of good oil, or 1-5 of a pint a gallon of gasoline. By keeping weekly accounts of oil and gasoline used, it has been found in a large number of cases that one horsepower of energy at the engine will light 24 lamps of 25 watts. This allows 20 per cent loss in the dynamo. As the storage battery is but about 75 per cent efficient, the one horsepower at the engine can light the 24 lamps from the dynamo direct, but when passed thru the battery at another loss of 75 per cent, we find that each gallon of gasoline should light 17 25-watt lamps for 10 hours. With gasoline at 25 cents and oil at 15 cents a pint, each 10-hour run for fuel and oil will cost 26 cents. The wattage used by the lamps has been 5½ kilowatts. Cost of manufacture, 26 cents, 4¼ cents a kilowatt hour, which compares very favorably with city prices of from 5 to 10 cents a kilowatt hour.



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Letters Fresh From the Field

Rural Folks Discuss Militarism, Small Farms, Summer Fallowing, Winter Dairying, the Packing Trust and Other Important Matters

THE Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to have as many of its readers as possible write about their experiences in farming during the past year. Short letters will meet our requirements best. Cash will be paid for all letters accepted and published. Address all communications intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Opposes Militarism

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best paper we get. I am glad Senator Capper has taken a firm stand against compulsory military training and above all for the stand he took on the League of Nations. Capper certainly is the man we need to represent us in Washington. We need more men like him in Congress and in the Senate. We need a man like him as President, to bring the United States out of the hands of professional militarists, and our Prussianized military machine. I certainly would be glad to see Mr. Capper in the President's chair some day before long. A. Madsen.

Atwood, Kan.

Recommends Small Farms

The question has been asked, can a man make a living on a small farm? My answer is yes. I have been living on a 20 acre place for 16 years. I have fairly good up land with some slough bottom land and plenty of spring water the year around. For a number of years I rented land outside of my own and farmed and got along fairly well, but the last three years I turned to dairying. First I have 3 acres of my low land in alfalfa, 2 acres in timothy, 2 acres in corn and the balance in pasture. Then I bought five high grade Holstein cows and 100 hens. We had a good big garden spot on which we raised out potatoes and garden stuff and we had all the family could use. For the year of 1918 I kept book account of the proceeds from the cows and hens. We sold \$850 worth besides having all the milk and eggs we wanted to use. I bought \$150 worth of feed that wasn't raised on the place. There are three in our family and we lived fairly well considering the war times. Of course we "Hooverized" a good deal that year so that we were able to donate some to the Red Cross and other charities to which we were asked to contribute. I will say to the poor man who is renting, that 20 acres for a home is far better than renting. I farmed as a renter until 16 years ago and think I know what I am talking about. I am now 65 years old and not able to work a big farm if I had one, so I am contented as it is.

Garnett, Kan. G. W. Kihlenger.

Summer Fallowing Pays

I am an old settler, and in studying crop conditions I have become convinced that this is the ideal wheat country, if we will only summer fallow our ground. I have done this for some time and in doing so have not lost a crop. If farmers will summer fallow they can count on from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat an acre. This last summer I had on summer fallow ground 33 1/4 bushels an acre and on stubble ground 20 bushels, and it cost no more to harvest the wheat on this summer fallow ground than on the stubble ground. My wheat now is up high enough to pasture and I am counting on having from 30 to 35 bushels an acre next year, barring loss from grasshoppers or hail. Monroe Traver.

Hugoton, Kan.

Money in Winter Dairying

Having cows freshen in the fall rather than in the spring carries with it more possibilities of profits than many realize. It has been the custom so long to have cows freshen in the spring that many cannot realize that there is another method that may bring greater returns in dollars and cents and at the same time be fully as free

from any objections as the old method.

The first advantage of winter dairying is that butterfat brings a higher price during the winter than during the summer. Probably more than half of the creamery butter made in the United States is made during the months of April, May, June and July. It is then that the prices of butterfat run the lowest. New York is one of the largest butter markets in the country. The average price of creamery extras on the New York market for October, November, December and January of 1914-15 was around 33 cents. The average for April, May, June and July of this year was around 28 cents, or 5 cents less a pound. A dairyman will receive from 4 to 6 cents more for his butterfat during the winter months than during the summer months. If cows freshen in September or October, then the highest price is received for butterfat at the same time when the cows are at their best.

While not altogether peculiar to winter dairying, it is true that winter dairying would help greatly in providing steady employment for men who under the present system are needed only during the rush seasons of seed time and harvest. Winter dairying would permit a farmer who milks 15 to 20 cows to retain a hired man throughout the year. In fall and winter the dairy herd would require attention,

they can be given more attention than would be possible in the spring. All thru the winter there is the possibility of better care. When spring comes the calves are of the right age to be turned to pasture. The net result is that calves raised under the winter dairying plan are quite likely to surpass those raised under the old plan.

Winter dairying should bring direct financial benefits. These benefits will not come unless the cows have a warm, comfortable stable during the colder months and are fed the right ration. The calves need warm, clean, sunny quarters. Then, too, a silo is essential to profit in winter dairying for silage gives the succulence that is needed. Iola, Kan. J. C. S.

Packers Must Be Controlled

I want to express my opinion in regard to the high cost of living as I see it on the packers' side and the farmers' side. When hogs were 22 cents a pound I paid 44 cents a pound for bacon. When hogs were 14 cents a pound I paid 45 cents for my bacon. That looks like reducing prices all right, but all of it comes on the farmer, the foundation of the world. If it was not for the poor hard laboring farmer what would become of this world? I think I know, but I don't like to put it in print.

The packers buy the farmers' hogs,

tin that society people buy at the store and call strawberry, blackberry or some other kind of berry jelly, and the hair is sold to lime and plaster factories. So you see the packers do not lose any of the hog but the squeal. It would be a good plan for some of these investigators to get a pencil and a big sheet of paper and figure a little before they look too far. I think some one is pulling the wrong end of the string when they cut the price of the farmers' hogs and raise the price of bacon and lard. Fred Babcock.

Winfield, Kan.

Against Compulsory Training

What does any nation gain by preparing for war and having a big standing army? Practically nothing. Look at Germany. It prepared for 40 years to dominate the world, and it took just 41 minutes to end her whole career, and now she has the bill to pay. Germany had been sowing for 40 years and now she is reaping. This ought to be the best lesson in the world for every nation.

The United States is trying on the very clothes the kaiser had in his reign, when it talks of any general compulsory military training. This general stuff is nothing but a wolf in sheep clothing. This military faction will do anything, and spend any amount of money or time to plunge the country into war.

Nobody with any real Americanism or common sense will vote for this general training at all. If we start this compulsory training we are only preparing for another larger and more costly war, and we might just as well burn the preamble and Constitution of the United States, because it gives every person the right to pursue happiness and freedom.

Now, you just ask any A. E. F. boy if he had that right while in the army. You ask any of them if they are in favor of anything but the volunteer system, and it's no to the last one. Nobody but the profiteer is in favor of this compulsory training, because he knows he can steal anything in any amount, profit and all, and then have the army protect him. After all he never did the fighting, it's the other fellow. It's easy to stay out of danger and push the other fellow into it. Again they may be out of a big salary and a job, unless they can push this military stuff in.

We don't need to think we can train an army so big that everybody will be afraid of us. Germany thought she had us bluffed because she was powerful. We all helped kill militarism in Europe, now are we Americans going to let militarism go to seed in our own fair land? Fathers, do you want to have your boy marched off and trained to be a baby killer?

If not, then let's get busy. Tell your Congressman to say no when it comes time to vote, and it isn't far off.

Why has every nation in the world looked to America as a land of paradise and freedom? Because we had no compulsory military training. We are free now and let's stay free. No land has progressed faster in any invention, agriculture, manufacture or building than our own dear land. If all we went to France for, and fought for, and sacrificed for is militarism, it would have been better if all of our soldiers remained right at home. We are another Germany just the minute this compulsory training starts.

The few who control our country, the trusts and corporations, the packers, millers, oil trust, and others, want to profiteer as long as they can and cause another war whenever its to their interest. They desire to make the laboring men and ordinary persons pay the debts, do all the work, do all the fighting, and then make the producer and consumer take this militarism as a tonic to better our condition. I am no Socialist or I. W. W., but I have had all the militarism I want, and your turn will be next unless you do something. Louie Hollingsworth.

Geuda Springs, Kan.

Fruit, and Home Orchards

BY F. B. NICHOLS

ARATHER vigorous effort is needed in Kansas in getting better trees and vines planted in the home orchards. It would be an excellent idea if a campaign of this kind were taken up by farm organizations generally this winter. With the increase in successful home orchards, over the eastern two-thirds of the state especially, there is no lack of information available as to the methods of spraying, cultivation and pruning needed, for there are good orchards of this kind in almost every community. The Kansas State Agricultural college has done some mighty fine work with demonstration orchards; if there is any special point in home orchard management on which you desire information you get it from the department of horticulture of that institution.

Details of handling an orchard successfully are now as well known as are the details of handling corn or wheat—or if one doesn't have this information he can get it readily. Why not take advantage of this situation and prepare to have a good, efficient home orchard, ample for the needs of the family?

Why not talk it over in the next month or two with the family, and get a decision on the kinds and varieties of fruit that will be planted? Then select the ground, and get it prepared before spring so the fruit will have the best possible chance to succeed.

And don't forget how much an ample supply of good fruit adds to the pleasures of country life.

thus demanding labor that ordinarily would be idle until spring and summer. It is surely an economic waste to have thousands of men work for a few months, then have them idle until another crop season. A properly managed system of winter dairying would utilize labor that otherwise would be idle several months in the year.

A third advantage of winter dairying is that a greater flow of milk is obtained. Cows have the fall, winter and spring months in which to do their best work. These are the coolest months of the year. Flies are absent practically during all these months. Thus the cows are not bothered by heat and flies. With the coming of green pastures in the spring, the cows have what might be called a second freshening. This together with the absence of heat and flies, means a greater flow of milk. In some cases it has been found that winter dairying has resulted in a 20 per cent increase in the milk flow. Every cow should have from 6 to 8 weeks of rest before calving. In such a case cows that freshen in the fall would have their rest period during the hottest, and driest season instead of doing their work under the handicaps of short pastures, hot weather and flies.

Again, winter dairying usually means better calves. The rush of farm work is over before the calves come and

not one hog, but car load after car load at 14 cents or less on foot. Here are some figures that are as near right as anyone can get them on one hog. The farmer sells his hog, 300 pounds at 14 cents, which will bring him \$42, to say nothing about what it has cost to make this hog weigh 300 pounds, the farmer only gets \$42 for his 300 pound hog.

It only takes 6 hours from the time a hog is stuck with the knife until he is wrapped up ready to sell back to the farmer for meat. How many hogs can a group of men kill in a day? One hog cannot be very expensive to pack. The farmer gets \$42 for a 300 pound hog and the packers get \$125.97 for 175 pounds of ham; bacon at 45 cents is \$78.25; 50 pounds of lard at 60 cents is \$30; 30 pounds of sausage at 35 cents is \$10.50; 4 pickled pig feet for 10 cents each, or 40 cents; blood, 23 pounds, or 8 quarts, at 5 cents a quart is 40 cents; hair, 4 pounds at 4 cents a pound; cracklins, 18 pounds, at 3 cents a pound, or 54 cents. So you see there is no loss about a hog. The meat is cured and wrapped; the lard is rendered and put in buckets; the scraps of meat is made into sausage; the feet are pickled; the entrails are stuffed with sausage; the cracklins are sold for chicken feed; the toe nails and claws are sold to glue factories and the blood is made up in the fine gela-



Commercial Nitrogen—the Great Gold Brick

Commercial nitrogen is fine in its place, but in rotation crops with clover it is one of the colossal swindles of history. Ross's great basic chart in the November issue of The Farm Journal proves the case beyond a doubt. Proves old theories wrong—the potash people right—and makes the new fertilizer principle so clear you can't go astray.

With the great fertilizer article and a vast store of other new and valuable articles and illustrations, the November issue is by far the greatest number ever published. Full to overflowing with helpful hints, jammed to the guards with farm facts for you, for your wife, Jimmy and Mary and Tom. Read it.



Registered Cattle and Farm Profits

While his farm was "ailing," Farmer Mollhagan of Kansas spent \$1500 for five registered Holstein cows and a bull. This illustrated article tells how it affected his farm methods and profits.



A Better Farm Loan System

The Farm Loan law has worked well, but it could be improved. This interesting statement by a Farm Loan Association head points out what should be done to make the system 100%.



"Felch's System of Mating Poultry"

Formerly a secret that cost real money—now set forth complete in The Farm Journal. Also two other worthwhile poultry articles, "Using an X-Ray on Your Hens" and "Canning the Culls."



For Tractor Owners

Two excellent articles—"Laying Up the Tractor" and "Cold Weather Tips for Tractor Drivers." It's hard enough to start a kerosene-burning engine in hot weather, but in the winter—! This last article tells just how to do it.



"The Hot-house of America"

The great Imperial Valley of California, with its wonderful soil, its tropical climate and its irrigation farming—all fully described in this interesting article.



A Community Bull Club

Of special interest to dairymen is this description of a co-operative, community, purebred bull club. Read about the model agreement; proved practical and satisfactory.

Missouri Farmers Control Prices

In Missouri, farmers have organized a new kind of Club. In order to be reasonably sure of selling their products at a reasonable profit, they buy and sell co-operatively, tell their Legislature what they want, and get it. 40,000 members now; 100,000 next year probably. Control of marketing and ultimately of selling prices is what they are aiming at. What can prevent it? A new study of these Clubs, "The Show Me State Shows Us," appears in the November issue of

The Farm Journal

Cream, Not Skim-milk

More Splendid November Features:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| "Growing Rhubarb in Winter" | "Wintering Farm Machinery Out of Doors" |
| "Danger in Rising Land Values" | "The Legal Status of the Dog" |
| "How to Cure Hams Just Right" | "Put a Winter Overcoat on Your Strawberries" |
| "How to Sugar-Cure Bacon" | "Top Dressing Wheat Pays" |
| "A Strong Cement" | "Community Ditching Machines" |
| "Vinegar in Quick Time" | "Farm Incomes Not Ready Cash" |
| "A Singing Literary" | "Colt's First Winter Overcoat" |
| "Barley for Hens" | "It Pays to Dehorn Feeders" |
| "Live-Stock Shipping That Paid" | "The Kicking Mare" and many others. |
| "The Time to Cut Timber" | |
| "Some Battery Pointers" | |

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Send 50c for a two-year subscription, beginning with November, and we will enter it to expire December 1921. Better send \$1.00 for four years, as rate is likely to go up. Money back any time you say so. Ask your nearest newsdealer for the November issue.

The Farm Journal

125 Washington Square
Philadelphia

Fixing Furs for Market

Of great interest to trappers, both professional and amateur, is this timely article, "The Right Way to Prepare Furs for Market."



Boosting Consolidated Schools

For those who are struggling with this question right now, this article shows the distinct advantages of the consolidated system, and how and why it has been successful.



"Bunkhouse or Bungalow"

This fine article gives plans for an improved bunkhouse for half a dozen farm hands. If desired this can later be converted into a practical home for a family.



Pounds of Hog Profits

Mr. Drake tells how he put 1.53 pounds per day on his hog by giving them the proper feed. Read his detailed count in "Feeding Hogs Was Profitable Work."



"The Best Bulletin of the Month"

Each month The Farm Journal presents a digest of the best bulletin received from any of the various Experiment Stations. Iowa has contributed this month's article, covering methods of increasing dairy production.



Butcher Cattle at Home?

If so, you will appreciate this article dealing with the handling of the hides for the market. "Preparing Cow and Cattle Hides and Skins for the Market." Gives the facts you want to know.



These Girls Raise Purebreds

Here are a Few of the Capper Club Members Who Have Increased Production of Chickens in This State by 31,368



From left to right—Back row: Mabel Hodges, Edith Brower, Nina Hosford. Middle row: Etta Hodges, Anna Painter, Mary Morton. Front: Marian Gregg, Clara Burroughs, Clara Armstrong, Letha Emery, Crawford County.



"I'll Give You Warning. That Pep Trophy Cup is Coming to Butler County in 1920," Myrtle Dirks, Leader.



Dorothy Dirks is Proving a Successful Member of the Baby Chick Department.



"Twenty County Leaders All in a Row, To Make Johnson County Capper Clubs Grow," is a Part of the Yell of These Boys and Girls. Every One of Them is a Real Leader.



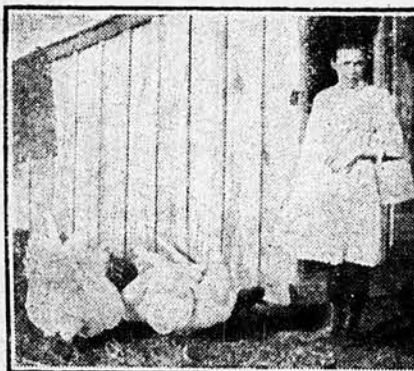
Letha Emery, Crawford County Leader, Has Won Many Prizes on Her Single Comb White Leghorns.



In Coffey County, Where There'd be Pep Enough to Line Up 40 Members, If Membership Were not Limited to 10.



Gail Gardner, Wilson County, is Making a Call for Team Mates.



Norma Reynolds, a Johnson County Girl, is Winning Success With a Flock of White Plymouth Rocks.



A Few of the Cloud County Boosters Who Know How to Raise Chickens and Pigs. Fun is Never Lacking at Their Monthly Meetings.



Eleven-Year-Old Mary Morton Has a Prize Winning Flock of Wyandottes.

To Increase Farm Profits

Better Methods of Crop Rotation and More Livestock are Needed Greatly in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado

By F. D. Farrell

AGRICULTURALLY, a large part of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado has been a land of alternating feast and famine. Periods of agricultural prosperity have alternated with periods of acute agricultural depression. This has been true chiefly because of two things: (1) The wide annual and seasonal fluctuations in rainfall and other weather conditions, and (2) the extensive adoption of a system of farming which has not been well suited to the uncertain climatic conditions.

The agriculture of the region has been built up primarily on the basis of grain production, wheat being the principal crop grown. This agriculture has proved unsatisfactory, except in certain favored localities, because of low yields of crops and frequent crop failures.

In the recent past, the disillusionment of the Plains settlers who have failed to succeed in grain farming has led many of them to attempt to develop their agriculture on a different basis. Every year sees an increase in development in the new direction. To discuss the prospective agricultural growth of the Great Plains it is not necessary to indulge in unsupported predictions; a description of the changes already taking place is practically sufficient. From these changes it appears that the future progress of the region will be characterized by six major economic features. Doubtless there will be many important social changes, also, but these will not be discussed here. The six major features which are coming to be apparent are as follows:

1. The agriculture of the region, as a whole, will be based on livestock industries instead of crop industries. This will be somewhat in the nature of a reversion. The Great Plains area when the white man found it was a buffalo pasture. Later it became what was perhaps the world's greatest cattle pasture. Broadly speaking, the agriculturist has failed to transform successfully what formerly was exclusively a cattle country into a specialized

crop country. Between these two extremes the agriculture of the region is gradually becoming established. Instead of agricultural specialization there will be agricultural diversity. It would perhaps be as unwise to attempt to return to exclusive specialization in cattle as to continue in the present prevailing practices. Some cash crops should be grown in a great many localities, but, in general, crop industries should be subsidiary to livestock industries. The kinds of livestock industries will vary in different parts of the region and under different local conditions. Much of the area will continue to be used primarily as a pasture for beef cattle.

In many places the dairy industry will find a foothold. There will be an opportunity for establishing the sheep industry in many places. Parts of the area may come to be important in the production of pork. In that part of the region where the beef industry now predominates, it probably will continue to predominate. There must be changes in the methods of beef production, however, in order that the industry may be made more reliable and more profitable. The dairy industry in many sections can be depended on by relatively small land owners as a means of paying running expenses and making a living. In a farming system in which wheat production is secondary, the experiences of state experiment stations and of many practical farmers is now showing the practicability of the dairy industry based on small herds. In the Plains country sheep probably will find a place as consumers of waste materials which cannot be utilized effectively by other livestock, and as destroyers of weeds. Where there are especially favored spots, as along the stream courses where alfalfa can be produced successfully, pork production doubtless will find a place.

2. Most of the remaining virgin land of the Plains probably will be left un-

plowed. Plains experience has demonstrated that millions of acres of the virgin land of the region can be most effectively utilized as pasture. There can be no doubt that other millions of acres in the region have been plowed up which should have remained in its virgin state.

3. More feed crops will be planted, and a smaller acreage will be devoted to crops grown for sale; there will be more acres in forage and fewer acres in grain. There is a wide variety of forage crops which can be grown successfully in the region, some being adapted to one set of conditions, and others to other sets of conditions. These forage crops include the sorghums—kafir, milo, cane and Sudan grass—corn, alfalfa, Sweet clover and rye. It is not impossible that the Russian sunflower may prove useful over wide areas. Where native pasture is not available or where supplemental pasture crops are needed, use must be made of such plants as Sweet clover and Sudan grass, each of which is making a place for itself in the agriculture of the Plains.

4. It will be necessary to utilize as livestock feed more of what is ordinarily regarded as waste material. Practicable utilization already is being made in many instances of volunteer grain, corn fodder, straw, and even Russian thistles; and there are indications that the wild sunflowers will be found worth harvesting for feed.

5. More feed will be stored during years of plenty for use in winter and during periods of crop shortage. The Plains farmer must make an extensive use of the silo as a means of storing feed against hard winters and protracted drouth.

6. There must be developed a better relationship among the three chief classes of agricultural resources of the Great Plains: the grazing lands, the dry-farmed lands, and the irrigated lands. Too often in the past every

class of land has been operated by itself without much reference to the others. The range lands can be more effectively utilized when their utilization is associated with that of dry-farmed lands and also with the irrigated lands of the region. The irrigation farmer, while occupying an almost negligibly small area of the Great Plains, nevertheless can be very helpful to both the dry farmer and the range stockman, and at the same time benefit himself. Relationships among these three classes of lands can be developed which will improve materially the utilization of all.

The best development of these features of the Great Plains will require:

1. More far-reaching plans by Plains settlers. It will be increasingly necessary for the land operator in the region to project his plans far into the future. Livestock industries cannot be successfully developed on a one-year or two-year, or any short-time basis, and permanently successful agriculture in the Plains now appears impossible without livestock industries. Before long-time plans of development are placed into operation there must be a radical change in the prevailing point of view with reference to Great Plains agriculture. The essential thing in the required point of view is that the agriculture must be placed on a new basis and that development must proceed over a long period of time.

2. Public support, both moral and financial, of the better Plains agriculture. The time requirements of developing this agriculture, as already indicated, are greater than those of the agriculture which has been attempted and which has not been satisfactory. The change from the one to the other on a large scale will not be easy. The foresight, determination, equipment, time, and capital required will each be considerable. It is important that all people who are interested in the development of the agriculture of the region bear this in mind, and maintain a sympathetic point of view toward stable agriculture practices.

More Efficiency With Labor

A Brighter and Cleaner Life Must be Provided for Hired Men, to Aid in Competition With the City Attractions

By F. B. Nichols

AVERY abnormal condition exists in the farm labor situation today in Kansas. The problems presented along this line in connection with the crops of 1919 were the worst the farmers of this state have ever had to solve. There is plenty of reason to believe that the farm labor situation will be abnormal for many years to come. This shortage of competent help is certain to leave its mark on the agriculture of this state.

Farmers complain, with cause in most cases, that abnormally high prices must be paid for help that is not efficient; especially was that true during the wheat harvest, when tens of thousands of extra men were employed. Average wages paid during harvest of 1919 were "steep," to say the least; and the larger amounts, running \$10 a day or more for unskilled farm help, were clear out of all reason. There is a considerable indication that seasonal help will get high wages for many years to come, and this must of course be kept in mind by a farmer in planting crops that require a large amount of help for a short time, of which perhaps wheat is our best example in Kansas.

Remember that there is a shortage of 14 million men in this world—killed or seriously injured as a result of the war—and that this has upset the labor market completely. While it is true of course that America lost but a small fraction of these men it also is true

that the world is so completely bound together today that a part of the loss was transferred right on to America. There will never in this generation be the surplus of labor that used to be available for harvesting Kansas wheat crops. It will always be high priced and it will be more or less inefficient, as ordinary "floating" labor always is. The part of this mass of labor that will be efficient will be the substantial section known in the past, such as farm boys from Eastern states who have come out to see the country, and college men who are working during vacation.

If this reasoning is logical—if there will be a shortage of efficient seasonal

labor for years—it is obvious that methods must be adopted that will tend to eliminate this class of help as much as possible. A farm management system must be used that will distribute the labor as well as possible over the season. Naturally this means more attention to diversified cropping and livestock—which incidentally would mean an increase in returns from the farms of the Middle West. This also will give a better opportunity for the use of machinery; especially that which has to do with power farming. The use of tractors in Kansas has only started; there will be more engines sold than ever in 1920, if the steel market is in

a condition so the manufacturers can get this essential raw material. Tractors, by the way, are one of the finest little aids in doing seasonal work, especially with wheat, that we have. There are many cases on record of where doing the work at just the right time has increased the yields enough to pay for a tractor in a year or two. Charles Lowe, a farmer living near Caldwell, this year hitched a binder to one corner of his tractor and a disk to the other, and disked the land as he harvested the wheat, the bundles dropping on the disked land just behind the disk. In doing this he reduced the loss of soil moisture and started the forming of available plant food. Later he plowed this land, and it turned over in excellent condition, at a time when it was not possible to plow on the fields which had not been disked.

W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who is also a farmer, hired 110 acres on his farm plowed with a tractor in July, at a cost of \$3 an acre, at a time when he could not possibly have done the work with the force available on the farm. These things show some of the fine possibilities of big power in farming—it is probable that Mr. Jardine will get back his \$3 an acre and a profit of a good many dollars in comparison with plowing later in the season, if the wheat crop of next year is at all normal. All that it cost Mr. Lowe to get

(Continued on Page 40.)



The Hoover Adventures

Even at An Early Age the Well Known Feminine Dependence on Male Protection is Beautifully Portrayed in this Rural Near-Tragedy



Washington Comment By Senator Capper

FIVE THOUSAND American soldiers are on their way to Europe to help police Silesia. Several thousand American soldiers still remain in Siberia and other thousands are being sent there. Secretary Baker has asked the Red Cross and the seven affiliated welfare organizations to continue their work with these troops for a matter of several months. This in face of the secretary's promise, made many months ago, that all American troops would be out of Russia by June, 1919. Nor is this all. Senator Reed charged on the floor of the Senate this past week that if the Administration succeeds in persuading Congress to give it a peace time army of 500,000 men, 200,000 are to be sent to Armenia and Turkey, the inference being that President Wilson has committed this country to the acceptance of the position of mandatory in that country. However, I do not believe there is the slightest danger of Congress passing the act providing for this huge army—as great as Germany had before the world war in times of peace—and I am quite sure that the country is opposed to the United States accepting any mandatory obligations that means sending a huge American army to Europe or Asia. It is apparent, however, that it is the War Department's purpose to continue to supply troops for police purposes in various parts of the world, unless Congress by failing to provide appropriate legislation prevents him from so doing. This intent of the President makes it all the more necessary, to my mind, to provide proper safeguards by means of reservations before giving the Senate's approval to the ratification of the League of Nations' covenant.

Must Check Sugar Exports

I hope to see Congress place an embargo at once upon sugar exports. We need every pound of sugar for American consumption. The country is facing a sugar shortage. In some places sugar rationing has come into vogue again, just as during the war. Economists say that the trouble is that the American public, owing to the fact that the restrictions on consumption were removed, has consumed a full year's rations of sugar in nine months' time. Perhaps this was to be expected following the short rations of sugar during the war. At any rate, whatever the cause, the sugar shortage is here and it is predicted it will continue until the new sugar crop is harvested and refined. In the meantime the War Department has sold in France at 20 cents on the dollar 22 million pounds of sugar shipped there to feed the American army and not required because of the sudden ending of the war. This 11,000 tons constitutes about one-ninth of the estimated shortage in this country and while it would not have cured the situation that faces the country, if it had been brought back and sold in this country, it would at any rate have helped some. The War Department, however, could not see it that way.

Farmers Ask Better Treatment

Efforts made by the various farmer organizations of the country and by me to get a more equitable representation of agriculture in the industrial conference now in session in Washington were of no avail and the farmers of the country have but three representatives in the conference, while the manufacturing industries and the commercial bodies have many representatives. It is but fair to say, however, that agriculture is very ably represented by the three delegates appointed for that purpose, and that C. S. Barrett, the spokesman for the farmer delegates, is not permitting the farmer's point of view to be wholly ignored by the conference. If agriculture is not given fair treatment in the deliberations of the conference, it cannot be doubted that a way will be found to make vigorous and effective protest until any wrong done the greatest of American industries is righted.

In an interview given to the Associated Press at Philadelphia recently,

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer said: "Prices have dropped in all parts of the country. Throughout the United States the cost of foods has fallen almost 25 per cent. Beef on the hoof has gone down so low in some localities that the producers are protesting."

Thus does the attorney general of the United States gloat over a situation that has brought great financial loss to every farmer that has as much as one cow or steer, and ruin to many. The amount saved on meats, even if the reduction in price is prevalent all over the country, is as nothing compared with the great blow that was struck the livestock industry, in face of the government encouragement to the farmers to raise more and more livestock under a promise that prices would be maintained for at least two years after the war. The truth is the national administration cares nothing for the producer of this country and is playing to the city dweller.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

An Interest in Stock

A decided tendency toward a better type of livestock farming can be noticed on many Kansas farms. This is coming in response to the growing belief that livestock farming is fundamentally sound. One-crop grain farming is wrong, both from the standpoint of material rewards and in the developing of a permanent agriculture. There is a growth in diversified cropping in many communities, and this naturally means more livestock. Despite the fact that the market may "act up" at various times, it will not be of enough consequence to stop this movement toward a fundamentally sound type of farming.

More Alfalfa For Kansas

A big acreage of alfalfa will be planted by Kansas farmers in the next year. There probably is more interest in the growing of this legume in Kansas now than there has ever been—its high value is better understood today than ever. It is without doubt the most profitable farm crop, on soils where it will do well, and its value as a soil improving crop has not been exceeded in this state. Instead of 11-15 million acres of alfalfa in Kansas we should have several million acres.

L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, has been a leader in the growing of legumes in Kansas; he believes the acreage of alfalfa should be doubled. He has called attention to the fact that only 3.5 per cent of the improved land of Kansas is in this crop; and that no county has more than 10 per cent.

"This, the best alfalfa growing region in America, should have not less than 20 per cent of the cultivated land in this crop," said Professor Call. "There is no crop that can be harvested with less labor if hogs are used for the purpose; there is no crop that can stand longer on the field after maturity without injury to succeeding crops; and there is no crop that will do more to maintain the soils."

"The mistake is often made of growing alfalfa only on the most productive lands. It should be grown on the thinner soils; with the proper treatment they usually can be put into condition to grow this legume—alfalfa will produce more on such soils than any other crop and there is the greatest gain in fertility."

A Shortage of Beet Seed

A shortage of sugar beet seed in the United States for the 1921 plantings will be serious unless the beet sugar companies and seed growers in this country arrange immediately for the production of a large part of their sugar beet seed requirements for that year. This statement is based on unofficial but reliable reports from representatives of the beet sugar companies and seed dealers who have recently visited the sugar beet seed-producing countries of Europe.

The sugar beet seed situation for 1921 is serious because of the limited production of sugar beet seed in Europe as compared with former years, because of the increased activity in beet sugar production in the European countries, and because of the increased acreage planted to beets in this country in recent years. It is probable that several years will elapse before normal quantities of sugar beet seed will be produced in European countries. American growers, therefore, must depend to a considerable extent on home-grown sugar beet seed. There seems to be no good reason why this country should not produce its full requirement of sugar beet seed annually. The domestic production of sugar beet seed, now totaling millions of pounds, has demonstrated that sugar beet seed of the highest quality may be produced in this country.

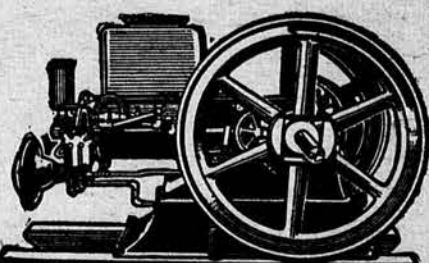
Rosebud's Pride

The death was recently reported of Rosebud's Pride, known as the highest priced Ayrshire, following his sale to Louis Heiser of New Hartford, Ia. While the loss of this bull will be distinctly felt by the breed, Mr. Heiser has a reserve herd sire which he thinks will be able to take the place of Rosebud's Pride.

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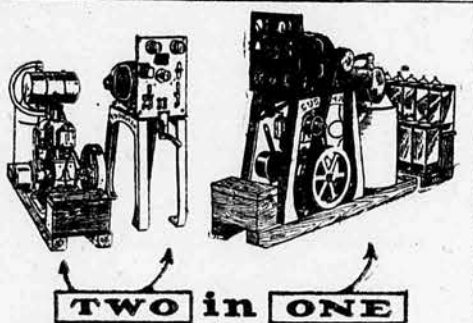
Cushman Electric Plants are built in various sizes to meet various needs. They reach you fully charged and ready to run. Send for free Electric Lighting Book.

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The Cost of Filling a Silo

Change Poor Grain Crops into Succulent Feed

BY C. E. AUBEL

BECAUSE many acres of corn in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma will not make much of a yield of grain this year, many farmers are wondering what it would cost to convert this crop into silage and then utilize it as roughage later on. It is true that silage is materially improved by the amount of grain that is on the stalk when it is cut up. However much of the corn that bears little or no grain and ordinarily would be thrown away or fed at a loss could be saved were it harvested and cut up into silage.

Plenty of Help Needed

The cost and work of filling a silo with this kind of corn should not discourage one. It is a big job and calls for an outlay of cash. However, the interest on the investment is large enough to insure a good profit when one is fitted to utilize the silage.

In filling a silo, plenty of help should be obtained so that no delay will be occasioned by the lack of it. A corn binder should be started in the field the day before the actual filling of the silo is to begin so that enough bundles are always ready to keep the teams working. If the haul is short and a large acreage is to be cut, two binders can be used to advantage. Three or four pitchers should be kept in the field to assist the teamsters in loading. A feeder at the cutting machine is necessary to keep the feeding steady and regulate the machine. It is an advantage to have three or four men in the silo tramping as the best silage is produced by keeping the air tramped out of the corn as the filling progresses. The sides need the closest attention and should be tramped the most. Experience has shown that one can afford to put the most trustworthy men in the silo for this work, and even then, careful supervision is necessary to have the work well done. An engine and engineer complete the necessary force, altho a manager of this crew might be advisable to make sure that everything is kept going nicely.

The animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan has just completed filling two silos and close account was kept of the labor cost on these. The silos totalled 220 tons of silage as reckoned by the Nebraska system of figuring silage in the silo.

Some of the Costs

To fill these two silos of 220 tons it required three days and a half or 35 hours. The cost a day was \$108.75. Six teams hauling from the field to the silo at \$6.50 per day totalled \$39. Four men loading in the field at \$3.50 a day was \$14. One man, team and binder in the field, \$9.75 a day; one feeder at machine, \$3.50. Three men tramping in the silo at \$3.50 was \$11.50. One engine and engineer at \$12.50 a day. Fuel amounted to \$6, sharpening knives, \$1, oil, grease, and incidentals, \$1, and interest, risk, and depreciation, \$10.

The total amount of silage put up was 220 tons, making about 63 tons a day at a cost of \$108.75 a day to operate, or \$1.72 a ton. These figures show the cost of putting up silage to be about \$11 an hour. If everything is progressing satisfactorily and no delays are occasioned so that a steady run can be maintained the cost a ton can be materially decreased. However, from 75 to 85 tons a day may be considered a good day's run, and when this number of tons is put in the silo the cost a ton would be but \$1.45, and if 85 tons were put in the cost would be but \$1.28 a ton. If the amount of silage handled is only 50 tons a day the cost will be \$2.17 a ton.

Fall Painting

Paint dealers often complain that property owners do not buy paints in the quantity they should for fall use. Master painters also find it more difficult, as a rule, to get painting jobs in the fall than earlier in the year.

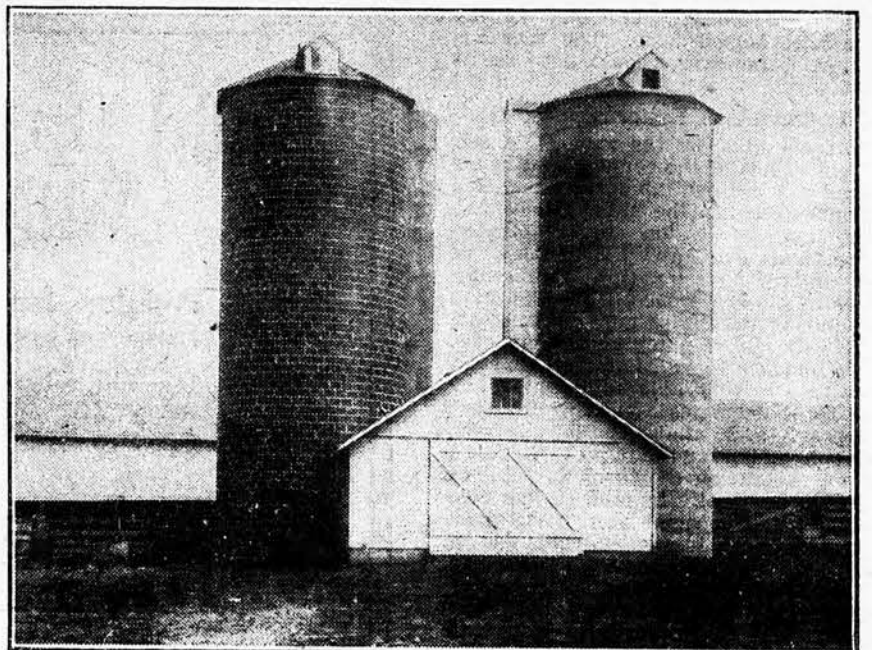
This may be due to accepting conditions according to old traditions in the trade; failure to present more strongly the advantages of fall painting to the property owners. There are many talking points in favor of fall as the ideal time to paint, but if the property owner is accustomed to considering the spring or summer as the traditional right time, those advantages may not occur to him unless the dealer or the master painter points them out.

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

Another advantage of fall painting is the absence of intense heat, hence no blistering and not too rapid drying. Neither is there much danger of thunder storms in the fall, whereas in summer, many a painting job has to be done over because of the damage done by a sudden storm.

Flies and other insects frequently disfigure newly painted jobs during the summer. They are not troublesome in the late fall. From the property owner's standpoint, he is likely to get a better job if his painting is done in the fall because he catches the master painter at a time when he is usually not rushed with work; therefore, has more time to spend on the work.

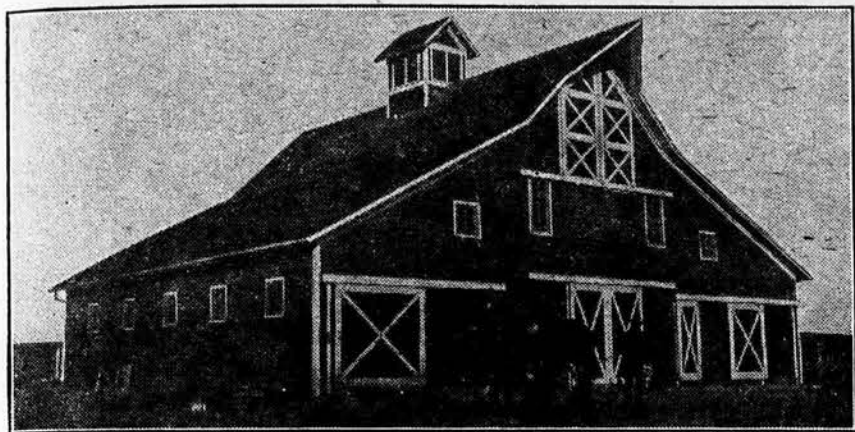
Three scrubbing brushes nailed in a box so the brushes will rub both sides and the sole of the shoe when the foot is drawn thru the contrivance will be a work-saver for the farm woman these days—if she can get the men folks to use it when they come in from the fields.



Two of the Silos on the Animal Husbandry Farm of the Kansas State Agricultural College That Have Done Good Service.

Good Barns for the Stock

Better Protection is Essential on Kansas Farms in the Future for Implements, Crops and Animals



Attractive, Roomy Barn on the Farm of W. B. Parks, Wood River, Neb. Horses are Kept in the Right and Cows in the Left End.

WHENEVER you build a barn or any other kind of building, you build for a definite purpose. Whether it be for properly housing and caring for livestock; to store feed and farm implements; to prepare products for market, or for a combination of some of these, it should be built with the right amount of floor space for every purpose, the total of which will determine the size of the building.

This rule seems simple, but it sometimes becomes very complicated when the question of economical construction is taken into consideration. For example, a barn 40 feet square would have a floor area of 1,600 square feet, and may be of the proper size and meet all the requirements for which it is intended. At the same time it may be that a building 32 by 50 feet, which has the same floor area, also will meet the same requirements, and cost less on account of not requiring such heavy construction for a 32-foot span as would be necessary for a 40-foot span. It is on such points as these that the practical builder and trained architect thoroly versed in the requirements of modern farm buildings can be of great service to farmers.

Every barn should be an individual study. It should comfortably and economically hold the livestock, feed, bedding and all articles. The construction should be such that it will resist the weather and be permanent. It should be as fire-resisting as the financial investment will admit. It should be free of all unnecessary posts and other structural members that would interfere with the convenient and economical handling of materials, stock, products and by-products.

Comfort for Cows

Cow comfort receives much attention because practical tests have demonstrated that an improvement giving comfort and making the cows contented is a good investment. Too much thought and study cannot be given to the construction, arrangement and equipment of the barn for the comfort and profit of the herd. A favorite type of modern dairy barn, for example, consists of a frame structure, the frame of which is built entirely out of planking not more than 2 inches in thickness, and built on a concrete foundation which extends far enough above the floor and outside ground level to prevent moisture from coming into contact with the wood sill and frame.

The sill should be well bolted on the top of the concrete foundation. The studding are 2 by 6-inch for barns of ordinary dimensions, and spaced 16 inches or 24 inches on center, the 24 inch spacing being preferred because any stock length of boards can be nailed to them without waste. The studding are generally 14 or 16 feet long and have a doubled 2-inch by 6-inch plate spiked on top, which ties them together, keeps them in a straight line and forms a sill for the rafters.

Spacing of Floor Joists

The floor joists of the hay mow floor are made of 2 by 6 or 2 by 10-inch joists, as the weight may require, and are spaced the same as the studding so the end of each joist may be spiked against the side of the studding and at

the same time rest on a 2 by 6 ledger or "ribbon" which is notched 1 inch into the studding and continues the full length of both side walls with as few joints as possible. Three lengths of joist generally are required to reach from one side of the barn to the other. The ends of the middle tier of joists are spiked and lapped against the inside ends of the two outer tiers so that each set of joists forms a continuous tier from one side wall to the other, to take up the outward thrust of the roof. The joists are supported under the lapped ends on a set of girders, built of three or four thicknesses of 2 by 10 or 2 by 12-inch joists.

Floor beams are supported by posts or iron columns spaced so they will intersect with the line of stanchions and the partitions between the stalls, and rest on concrete piers built below the concrete floor.

As soon as the studding are set in place, they should be braced against wind, and as soon as the joists are in place more braces should be added. These braces should remain until the siding is in place and the roof has been completed; then they may be taken out.

In framing the roof one set of rafters is carefully laid out on the hay mow floor or other convenient level platform, and after the exact length of each piece is computed, these are used as patterns and the required number of pieces cut from this one set of patterns. When all rafters, braces, ties and collar beams have been cut, each set is spiked together to form a complete arch rib which will reach from the plate of one side wall to that of the other.

The Arches

The best method of procedure is to build all these arches laid flat, one on top of the other, the ends of each arch resting on the wall plates at the point where it is to be secured after it is raised to a vertical position.

After all of the arches are completed the end arch is hoisted to a vertical line, perfectly plumb, well spiked into place, and well braced. A block and rope are hooked to the collar beam of the arch that is in place, and with this the next arch is hoisted, plumb, and nailed in place. This method is continued until all are in place. Each arch is nailed to several sheathing boards that are used as guides and ties to secure the arches as soon as they are raised, and each arch is braced to the studding as soon as it is set in place.

College Team Wins Honors

The dairy judging team of the Kansas State Agricultural college won first place in the students' judging contest at the National Dairy show held at Chicago recently. Sixteen different teams were competing.

The Kansas team also was first in judging Holsteins, and third in judging Jerseys. E. E. Gottman of Kansas City, a senior in agriculture, stood third as an individual judge. Raymond Campbell, of Carson, also a senior in agriculture, was second in judging Ayrshires. G. C. Anderson, a junior, was the third member of the team.

As a result of the work done by the team at this show, the college will receive one gold medal and three trophy cups.

The team won fifth place at the Dairy Cattle congress, Waterloo, Ia.

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Trapping the Raccoon

BY F. E. BRIMMER

The idea that the fox is the most cunning of all animals in the woods is wrong and that the raccoon should be awarded this honor for his intelligence is positive proof of his remarkable sagacity. While the fox may be sly and tricky, the raccoon is wise, bold and daring. This fact should be kept in mind when trapping the ring tail fur bearer and traps located accordingly. Probably the most steady developed trait of the raccoon is his curiosity. He will dare anything to satisfy some whim of his lively curiosity. That is the reason that old trappers often put pieces of broken mirror in the water, or perhaps bright bits of tin, and a passing raccoon is sure to investigate. The raccoon is one of the most sanitary of all the wild creatures and he will faithfully wash every bit of food he eats when near water as carefully as a person.

There is nothing better for catching the raccoon than the water set. This is made by selecting a place in a creek, pond, lake or spring hole where the water is a foot deep and the pool is at least 6 feet in diameter. In the center of the pool of water an island should be made from sod projecting a few inches from the water. On this island thus formed the bait should be located, consisting of bits of fish cut fine, a chicken's head, or a piece of bloody meat of any kind. Scent bait of the right kind is all right. Eighteen inches from the shore another small island should be built up of sod, only this one does not quite come to the surface of the water. On this second island your trap should be placed with its jaws when open just a little below the surface of the water. Now find a small piece of moss about 2 inches in diameter and place it carefully on the pan of the trap so that it projects half an inch or more from the water. The raccoon in attempting to get at the bait in the center of the pond will use as a stepping place the small moss that rests on the pan of the trap and will thus be captured.

Where a log has fallen across a brook the raccoon will be sure to cross and, perhaps, stop to fish, for he is a constant fisherman. Locate a trap on one end of such a log with scent bait or bits of fish sprinkled on the middle of the log. A trap set thus should be well camouflaged by covering it with moss and bits of bark, pieces of log and earth. Conceal the chain as well as the trap and do not leave any signs of having been in the vicinity. All trapping for so wary an animal as the raccoon should be done with rubber boots so that you can wade along in the water to the place where you make the set and place your trap while standing in the water.

Set a trap in 2 inches of water near an old stump or tree that stands at the water's edge and hang bait 2 feet high on the side of the tree over the trap. A pen of stakes with a trap at the entrance and bait in the back of the pen may capture raccoons. Often a glittering piece of metal is suspended 2 feet over a trap set in shallow water. If you can find the path of the raccoon from the den tree to the water a trap should be set at the water's edge. All sets should be made as carefully as possible and with the least amount of signs.

Seller Wanted No Come-Back

A Chicago man was driving thru the country south of St. Louis, trying to buy a mule. He was directed to a negro who had one for sale.

"Do you want to sell a mule?" said the Chicagoan.

"Yaah, sah," replied the owner. "May I ask whar yo' live, sah?"

"What has that got to do with it?" queried the Chicagoan.

"Well," explained the negro, "I ain't gwine to transfer dat mule to nobody dat lives less than 200 miles away from here. When I sells dat mule I wants to git rid not only of de mule, but of all conversation appertainin' to him."

Those Senators who put their faith in reservations never engaged a Pullman section in advance.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

The ruins wrought by man are hideous; those wrought by time are beautiful.

More Orchards are Needed

Many Farmers Find Fruit Trees Profitable

BY A. C. HARTENBOWER

THE APPLE crop of Kansas for 1919 is estimated by the American Fruit Grower to be 582,000 barrels as compared with 333,000 barrels last year. This is an increase of 249,000 barrels. This means much for Kansas especially Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth counties where the greater part of the orchards are situated. Many farmers in this section and other sections, as well, are taking vivid interest in setting out new orchards.

Plans for Orchard Project

This has been brought about largely by the acre orchard project as carried out by E. G. Kelly and Harold Simonds of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Many of these orchards were set out during the past year with a loss of but 1½ per cent of the trees.

The agreement as entered into between the orchard raiser and the extension division runs for a period of five years and is renewable by the agreement of both parties for longer periods. The farmer on his part agrees: To buy the necessary spraying outfit and pruning tools when required; to follow the recommendations of the other party as to methods of pruning, spraying, fertilizing, cultivation and general care; to keep records and turn them in at the end of each season; to provide trees with trunk protectors, and make replacements of yearly tree losses; to set up signboard provided by the extension division of

extension service. A choice section of land was selected and Mr. Streeper intends to build a modern home, which goes to prove that one improvement leads to another.

A bit of human interest element is displayed in the story of J. O. Seymour of Franklin county. Mr. Seymour has a large family of boys and girls. With their interest at heart, he set out on March 11 an orchard for them as they grew older. Two of his sons will never return from "Over There." There are many other interesting bits of orchard news reported from time to time, which merely go to show that all it takes to produce an orchard in Kansas is a determination to set willing hands to the spade and to care for it unto the harvest.

For Larger Sorghum Crops

The acreage of the sorghum crops has been increasing in the last few years, and it is probable that this will be continued. These crops certainly have given excellent returns, especially in Central and Western Kansas, and on the poor shale soils of Southeastern Kansas. Sorghums have returned greater profits than corn; and they are more nearly certain of producing some return in the unfavorable seasons.

Sorghums did especially well this year in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. There are some excellent fields of Dwarf Blackhull kafir, for example, which showed up mighty well



Sorghums Have Given Good Returns in Western Kansas This Year; There Will be a Considerable Increase in the Acreage in 1920.

the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college agrees: To select the nursery stock for the first planting and to provide without cost to the co-operator, one of its staff for aid and suggestion in all operations concerned with the orchard.

Various are the interesting methods used by those interested in orchard culture.

Johnson County's Community Project

Harry S. Wilson, county agent of Johnson county, has developed a community affair of the project at Olathe. Near this place John Duguid planted an acre orchard. The farmers from the surrounding country brought their spades to assist in the planting while their wives supplied well filled lunch baskets to be eaten at the noontide hour. Here each year, a meeting is held at this home where future plans are discussed concerning orchard growth.

No less interest has been given than that evinced by Milo Richardson in the same county. Mr. Richardson planted an acre orchard on one of the most valued acres of his farm. This acre was in wheat which had every indication of producing 30 bushels to the acre. This meant a sacrifice of approximately \$60, but Mr. Richardson feels that there was no sacrifice. He took good care of his plot and did not lose a single tree.

Mr. Kapka, a Kansas City business man, now of Leavenworth county, evidently believes in the future of Kansas as evidenced by his decision to enter the new orchard field. Both he and his wife are enthusiastic over prospects of their young orchard.

In the spring of 1919, A. C. Streeper of Atchison county plowed up an old 2-acre orchard and decided to set out a new one according to the instructions of E. G. Kelly of the state agricultural

in many localities, that produced big yields of grain—30 bushels or more. A field of this Dwarf kafir, by the way, is always quite a sight to Eastern Kansas farmers—the stalks are only two or three times longer than the heads.

Especially good results have been produced when the sorghums were made into silage; there are hundreds of pit silos in Western Kansas which now contain silage which will not be used for a year or two. Farmers are more and more coming to depend on silage crops, and on the idea of storing the feed in good years for use in unfavorable seasons. Whether for grain, stover or silage the sorghums are paying well; their popularity will be shown in 1920 by an increase in the acreage.

Skinning and Curing Pelts

BY F. E. BRIMMER

There are two ways of taking off the skin of a furbearing animal and each pelt should be taken care of in its own particular manner in order to bring highest prices. A raccoon skinned as you would properly skin a skunk would ruin the pelt and scarcely any dealer would even buy it. Care should always be taken to leave but little fat and flesh on the skin when it is removed from the carcass and all blood should be promptly wiped off with leaves or a cloth. A skin that is punctured by the point of the knife is greatly injured in price. Use the right method to skin the animal and take care with the pelt as it is peeled off.

The first and most common method of skinning furbearing animals is the cased method by which the fur is pulled off over the body of the animal like a sack open at both ends. This is done by first cutting down the inside of the rear legs to the base of the tail and then pulling the skin off over the

carcass without further cutting until you come to the head. The base of the ears will have to be cut free and also on some pelts like the wildcat, fox and other pelts, the eyes should be cut around carefully as well as the lips and nose. All pelts are more valuable if the ears, lips, eyes and nose are not injured and part of the skin about them lost in the skinning process. Use the cased method in skinning the fox, coyote, wolf, the mink, otter, muskrat, fisher, skunk, wildcat, opossum, marten, ermine, weasel and civet cat.

The second method of skinning fur bearers is the open pelt method that is used on several animals where the cased method would be wrong and bring poor prices at best. This way of skinning the pelt open is accomplished by skinning down the inside of the rear legs to the base of the tail and then making a long slit down the center of the belly to the neck of the animal. Cut also from the front feet down the inside of the legs to the slit in the belly. Take off the skin thus cut of the raccoon, beaver, bear and mole.

Many trappers make the mistake of thinking that alum and salt should be placed on the skin to keep it good until it gets to the buyer. This is a mistake that costs money. Never put anything on the skin you have taken off. Simply hang it in a dry warm place where it is not near artificial heat and not in a moist damp air. Here in two weeks and in some cases less it will become well seasoned and ready to ship to the buyer. Be sure that smoke and dust are not permitted to come in contact with the green pelt. If the pelt dries out blue on the skin side this is a sure sign that it was trapped too early in the season and so you have an unprime pelt on your hands. Never try to dry your furs in any manner whatever because they can never be so skillfully disguised as to deceive the eagle eyes of a fur buyer and place your pelts on only properly constructed stretchers so that they will not be dried out of shape.

Repair Your Car Windows

Jack Frost is on his way; he will soon be in our midst to stay. Unlike the cur of fiction, his bite is worse than his bark. Now is the logical time to repair broken lights in the storm curtains of the car, and it is astonishing how few cars one sees on the streets that has not at least one broken window light and it is equally astonishing what a lot of cold a single broken light will let loose upon the unhappy occupants of an open type car on a cold winter's day.

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

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

This method makes the cost of the replacement less than a dollar. The success of the method depends on using the right kind of cement; in short, one made on a pyroxylin base. This is because the cement and the transparent sheeting are both made of the same ingredients. Cotton is the base. A pyroxylin cement combines with the sheeting in such a way that the two pieces of sheeting become a practically homogeneous unit.

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

Sunrise

She struggled to a certain hilltop and saw before her the silent inflowing of the day. Out of the east it welled and whitened; the darkness trembled into light; and the stars were extinguished like the street lamps of a human city. The whiteness brightened into silver, the silver warmed to gold, the gold kindled into pure and living fire; and the face of the east was barred with elemental scarlet.—R. L. Stevenson.

Are the Mills Profiteers?

The Costs in Making and Marketing Flour

BY A. R. KINNEY

THE AMOUNT of flour in a bushel of wheat depends upon the kind and quality of the wheat. Shriveled wheat kernels have about as much bran and much less flour than plump kernels. A fairly safe guide as to the amount of flour in wheat is its weight to the measured bushel. For this reason wheat usually is bought on test by the bushel. In badly shriveled wheat the flour is of poor quality and in soft yellow winter wheat, even tho it may test very heavy, there is likely to be too much starch and too little gluten. Gluten is the substance that makes wheat flour elastic when made into a dough. If there is the right amount of good gluten the bread will raise well and make a nice, light loaf.

You will see that the miller who must stand back of every sack of his product with a "Your money back if you want it" guarantee, must be "Johnny at the rat hole" all the time. He must be able to judge every lot of wheat as it comes to the mill and blend them together so the quality of his product will remain uniformly high. If he is not a good judge his flour will be good some days and poor on others. The country grist mill that grinds the wheat as it comes from the farmer's wagon without scientific blending cannot make uniformly good flour.

Who Buys "Straight Grade" Flour?

At our Ravenna mill we use 58 pound wheat as a basis of our calculations and find we can make a barrel of flour from $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels if we run all of the flour together into one grade. This quality of flour would be called a "straight grade." The farmer is getting \$2 a bushel for this quality wheat at most country elevators in Central Nebraska. The price depends upon the distance from Omaha and the profit demanded by the dealer. The farmer then gets \$9 for enough wheat to make a barrel of flour. But this is straight grade flour, and there is the joker. There is too often a joker in the deal. Who will buy straight grade flour?

The echo answers "who", and so does the housewife.

If you can find us a buyer for straight grade flour in any considerable quantities we will load him up until we both are happy.

Some American housewives still are thrifty, but the trouble is they also are wise. They know they must have nice, clean, white "high patent" flour if they want the nice, big, white loaf that has made the American housewife famous, and her sons world winners.

Mr. Wiley says patent flour is bled white but it has made Americans red blooded and your common sense American housewife shies at the fakir's buncombe. She knows white bread makes her family happy and healthy and she insists on having it even if it does cost about a dollar more a year for every member of the family, than the cheaper kind.

Yes, we must make high patent flour to please our housewife customers and to make it we must start with $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$. The farmer must have \$13.50 instead of \$9.

Figure Retailer's Profit

The retailer pays us \$10.70 for four 48 pound sacks by the carlot for cash. If he wants less than a carlot or wants credit, it is all the same to us but it costs him more. Now then you have your pencil sharpened and handy and here is a clue: Figure up his freight and drayage, storage, interest, rent, clerk hire, insurance, loss from damaged stock, loss from bad accounts, loss from probable declines in the market while he is retailing out a carlot, and the thousand other things that keep the retailer's life interesting, and you can find what your retailer is making on his sack of flour. Remember, this flour is better than any flour that comes to Nebraska from the North regardless of how much the other flour is advertised, so don't let him plead an excuse for profiteering or poor judgment in buying. If the flour your dealer is selling you is from a "midget" mill or other country grist mill making "straight" or so-called "first grade" flour, it is worth \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel less according to the amount of cheap,

grade flour, shorts and dirt the miller has left in it.

Now where did we leave off? We had used \$13.50 worth of wheat, and sold \$10 worth of flour with four sacks costing 70 cents and we have left some 5 pounds of low grade flour to sell to the mixer of self-rising pancake flour, some 138 pounds shorts, bran and screenings, and some 30 pounds of "clear grade" flour that had to be separated from the patent. What shall we do with this "clear"? We used to sell it to European customers. During the "Hoover" period we had to leave it right in the domestic flour. You all remember how nice and rich it looked, and how nice it was (not).

Government in the Way

Now the war is over, but government control is not. The government agency will not allow millers or anyone else but itself to sell flour in Europe, and will sell no grade but "straight". It says to the foreign buyer, "You must buy this grade at our price or none. It is too much bother to sell you the cheaper grade no matter how badly the miller wants to sell it or how badly you want to buy it." The housewife demands nice, clean, white flour. To make it the miller must separate off the dark stock. A bureaucratic governmental agency won't sell it nor allow anyone else to do so and it must be stacked up in the miller's warehouse while he prays for a change of heart either from the domestic buyer or the export agency.

Storing up this enormous amount of unsalable flour against an uncertain future means that a higher price must be charged for domestic flour to cover the probable loss and certain expense. Thus the European is compelled to buy a higher priced flour than he wants and the American to pay more than he should.

When the cheaper grades of flour and the feed finally are disposed of, the workmen paid off, and the other expenses of buying the grain and supplies and selling the product deducted, the miller hopes to have something left over for the income tax collector. Whether he has depends largely upon whether he can get more than his share of the business.

Milling Business Isn't Play

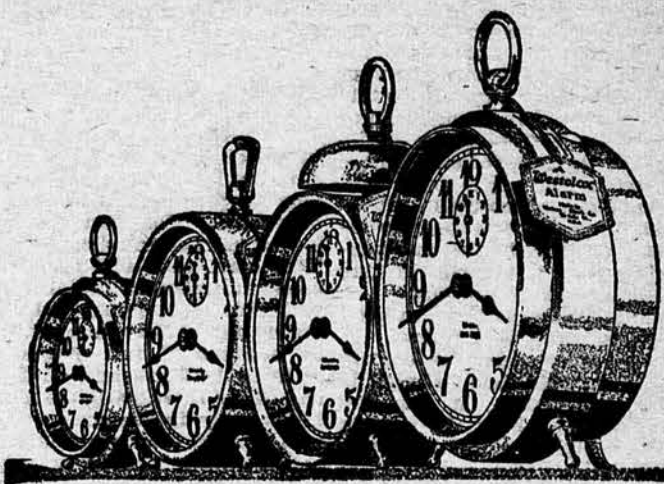
There is milling capacity enough in the United States to grind in 160 days all the flour the people of the country will buy in a year. A very good export year would enable all to run another 30 to 60 days. Then all might shut down, turn the employees out and take a vacation for the rest of the year. It doesn't work this way, tho. Some make better flour than others; some do the work more economically than others. In short, some are more efficient than others, and they get the orders that enable them to run most of the year. The ones who get the volume of business probably make a profit. The others certainly don't.

Milling does pay some millers, but most of those who go up against the game come out losers. Why is it? Because competition is very sharp, margins of profit very close and only those who can obtain a much more than average share of the trade available can keep ahead of the sheriff armed, with a summons to the bankruptcy court.

Meanwhile, the American housewife has the finest quality of flour produced in the world. The bread she makes is the most wholesome food in the world and the cheapest of any staple food in America. The average American consumes a barrel of flour a year. The cost of a barrel of the cheapest grade of flour that will make a bread fit to be eaten is about \$11 at retail. The best quality high patents, such as the "Peerless", cost at retail from \$12 to \$14 a barrel according to distance from the mill and the cost of the service that goes with the sale.

The silo combines more good things and brings greater profits than any other building on the farm.

Legumes and livestock mean soil fertility.



Westclox

WESTCLOX is a short way of saying Western clocks. It means a line of good alarm clocks made by the Western Clock Co.

The trade-mark, Westclox, is printed on the dial of every one: also on the orange-colored, six-sided tag attached to each clock. These marks of quality make it easy to choose a Westclox alarm.

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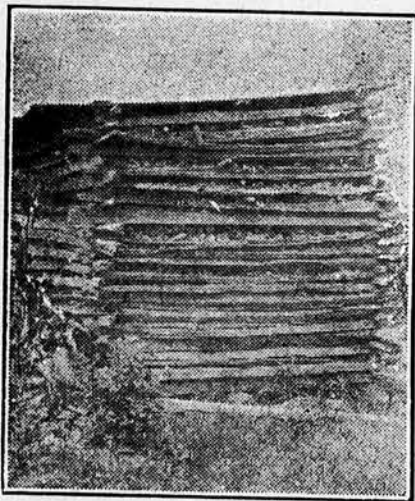
pratts

How to Select Steel Traps

BY F. E. BRIMMER

There are several steel traps on the market that are the best possible machines for the purpose and there are some others that are not worth the energy it takes to haul them to your trapline. A good steel trap may be told by its markings just as a sound horse and a profitable cow may be distinguished. With the price of steel where it is and the money that pelts will bring nothing short of marvelous, it becomes necessary for the trapper to select his new traps for the fall and winter campaign with a view to getting the best that his money can buy.

One of the surest ways to tell a good steel trap is to examine its jaws. If these curve up over when the trap is closed in a half circle then the trap is likely to be a good one. In case the jaws do not arch up high the trap is worthless. The high curving jaws grip the leg of the animal high and so make his capture many times more sure. Every one of the trap companies build these high gripping traps and they are just as easy to get as the old style, but some trappers do not realize the difference between a low and a high



Corn Pens Cause Great Grain Waste.

gripping trap, so they pay 5 or 10 cents less on a trap and get one that scarcely pinches the animal above his toes. This sort of trap means poor catches and many feet and toes instead of valuable pelts. Demand nothing but the traps that have the highest gripping jaws that you can find, and you can locate what you want at your hardware dealer's or thru the trapping advertisements in this journal.

Another thing to watch about the jaws when you are selecting that new steel trap is the width of the faces where the jaws come together. The best traps have a wide face that will not cut the leg in two, while the narrow rounding edges of the cheap steel traps will permit the animal to twist and turn out or else cut his leg off. Use a jaw that is from half an inch to three-quarters of an inch wide, or else a trap that has either double jaws or extra grippers. There are several makes on the market that are 100% efficient and these should only be used.

Make sure that the pivots that hold the jaws to the frame of the trap are strong and work smoothly. Make certain that every trap you take from the box or barrel at the hardware store will work evenly and well by actually trying it yourself. Ask the dealer if the manufacturer will warrant the springs under all weather conditions and different temperatures. Only traps that are so warranted should be good enough to use on a trapline where muskrats are bringing nearly \$2.00 in the prime and skunks are crowding \$10 for the black furs. A good trap must have a long chain and a trigger that works to perfection. Look every trap over as carefully as any machine you ever bought.

A certain newspaper that made a practice of answering inquiries from readers received this one:

"Please tell me what is the matter with my chickens. They go to roost apparently well. The next morning we find one or more on their backs on the floor, stiff, combs white and feet in the air."

It was the editor's busy day, and this was the answer his reader received:

"Dear sir, your chickens are dead."

Store Grain in Metal Bins

One Year's Waste Will Pay for the Investment

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DO YOU know how much money you lost last year or this year on account of not having a good bin in which to store your grain? Your first big loss came from having to rush your crop to market as soon as it was harvested. The result was an overloaded market and disappointing prices. Your corn, oats, and wheat could have been marketed to better advantage if you had been prepared to hold these grains for a later market. This year on account of the congestion in the railroad traffic many of the elevators had all of their available storage space taken early in the season and farmers who brought their grain later were compelled to leave their wheat in sacks and pile them on the ground until shipping facilities could be obtained. This resulted in much waste that could have been saved.

The loss from wasting of grain and selling it on unfavorable markets this year will amount to \$700 to \$800 on many farms. This would have been more than enough to purchase all the bins necessary to hold this grain, and would have left a profit of several hundred dollars besides. There are not many investments that will yield such profitable returns. Certainly such opportunities on the farm are somewhat rare. No banker or business man would let such a chance slip. You spend hundreds of dollars in equipping your farm with modern implements for the planting, cultivating and harvesting of your crops, but you spend entirely too little on your barns and granaries which are necessary for taking care of these crops after they are harvested.

Useless Losses

Don't pile your wheat sacks on the ground and imagine that your grain will be safe with nothing but a light covering of straw to protect it against the weather. If your grain should get wet, overheat and spoil, the amount of money that you would lose in one season would pay for five or six bins. Storing grain in wooden bins or in rail pens lined with bundles of wheat or oats is too big a risk for any one to assume. It is very difficult to appreciate fully the risk you take in storing grain in a bin that is not fireproof until you have lost all or a part of your crop in this way. A good metal or a good tile bin is absolutely ratproof, and fireproof. Hundreds of wooden bins burn every year. A fire may start from lightning, or by a spark from burning buildings or a lighted cigar, from overheating and from many other causes. Grain stored in wooden bins is never safe.

Wooden bins always afford a natural hiding place for rats. It is an easy matter for them to gnaw holes thru the floors and walls of wooden bins. Not only is there a great waste from what the rats eat but also from the grain that works thru the holes in the floors and is lost. The waste just from what the rats consume is much larger than you would think. J. G. Hurty, health commissioner of Indiana estimates that a rat destroys \$1 worth of food a year and when there are from 50 to 100 rats around the barn or the

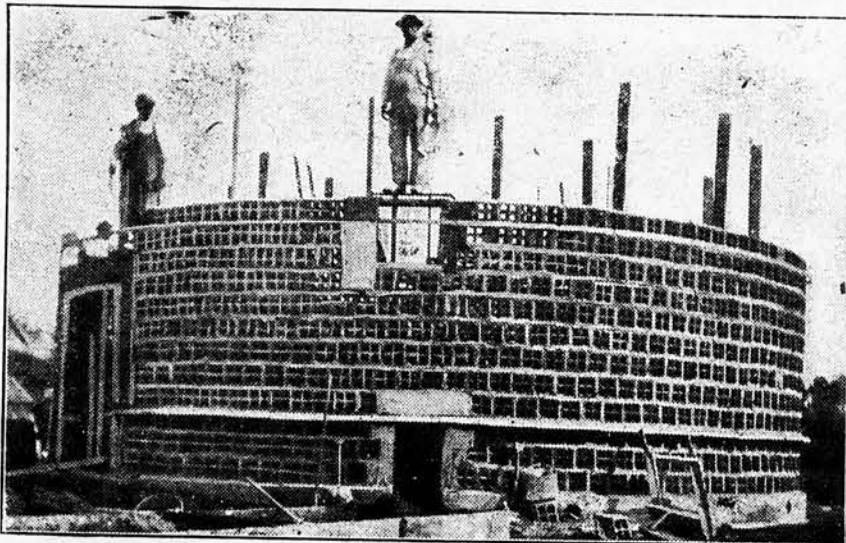
place where the grain is kept the loss they cause in a year will run from \$50 to \$100.

If you had a good metal bin the rats would leave your place in a short time because they could get nothing to eat. The rats will cost you possibly \$100 a year and a good bin will cost you \$100 only for the first year and there is no expense afterwards, except the interest on the amount of money invested. The allowance made for this purpose need not exceed \$10 a year and in many places would be much less. Of course you can take your choice of spending \$100 this year in keeping up a lot of worthless rats or you can spend it for a good bin that every year will help to make your bank account become larger and larger. A recent bulletin of the United States Health Service states that the average female rat will contribute three litters a year of young rats and that every litter will average about 10 individuals. If all of them lived to maturity you might have everything on your place eaten up in a short time. One of the best ways to prevent them from taking up a permanent residence on your place is to shut off their food supply. A rat proof metal bin is one of the best means you can use to bring about this result.

When wooden bins are used grain weevils and other destructive insects often get into the grain and cause considerable damage. The numerous cracks and crevices at the top and sides of such a bin make it a difficult matter to destroy the insects by the introduction of any of the poisonous gases ordinarily used for this purpose. In a metal bin all openings can be closed entirely until after the process of fumigation is completed.

Easily Moved

Another distinct advantage of the metal bin is that it can be mounted on sled runners and moved to any part of the field where it would be most convenient to use the bin. Many farmers often run the grain direct from the threshing machine into the metal bin and in this way save double handling of the grain. Metal bins when properly constructed have excellent means of providing all the ventilation needed by newly threshed grain. It is a well known fact that any large mass of matter will heat in the center and at the bottom first, because the pressure is greater there. Everyone also knows that warm air rises and if there is no outlet it accumulates at the top of the granary and thereby gradually increases the temperature of all its air and contents. In some metal bins this warm air is carried off thru the ventilating shaft which extends from the bottom of the bin to the top. The cool air being heavier falls to the bottom of the ventilating shaft and thru small perforations in the side of the shaft works its way into the grain as rapidly as the warm air rises and passes off. In this way a constant circulation of air is maintained and the grain is kept from overheating. For many farmers who want an all purpose bin the combination metal bin will be found very convenient. Oats can be stored in sea-



Circular Tile Cribbs Like This One and Metal Bins are Better Than Wooden Structures. They are Durable, and are Ratproof and Fireproof.

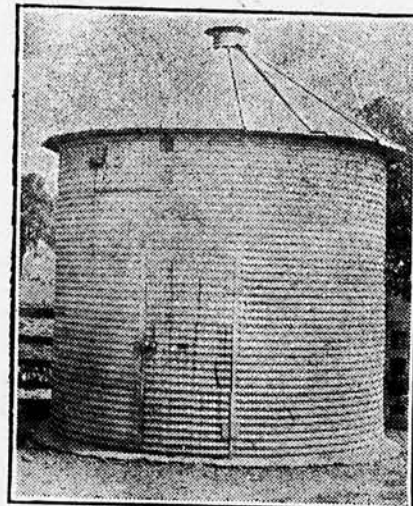
son, wheat a little later and corn sometime in the fall, or perhaps, corn one year and wheat the next. If the bin is not entirely filled with wheat, wire racks or shelves can be placed at the top and the ears of seed corn can be stored there for safe keeping until needed at planting time. Every well equipped farm should be supplied with two or three metal bins for the safe storage of grain. As an investment it will pay even if a man has to borrow the money for his purchase.

Sowing Wheat in Dry Soil

BY GEORGE BISHOP

If the ground for wheat has been plowed dry and at sowing time there can be found, by digging down to the subsoil, a lot of unpulverized clods and air spaces, you have your choice between one of two things to do. The one is to get onto that field with a weighted disk harrow or subpacker, if you have one, and pack and harrow that field again before putting the drill over it. The other is to go ahead and sow the seed and trust that rains will do the rest.

Regular and abundant rainfall can work wonders in overcoming a very



Metal Bins Prevent All Possible Losses.

poor seedbed condition at sowing time on plowed ground. The proof of this could be pointed out on every side this past season. The important fact for the Western wheat farmer to keep in mind is that neither the favorable distribution of rainfall nor the abundant supply, such as came for the winter of 1918-19, can be expected on an average of more than one year in five. There is a feeling that, so far as practicable, all wheat should be sown by October 25. But in choosing between planting wheat a week later and putting it in earlier on a field that needs another time over, it will usually pay to give it the extra work, if moisture conditions are so that you can get results, and then get the wheat into soil.

Picking the Brood Sows

Fall is the time of year when hog growers should select from the spring crop of pigs the sows to be used as next year's dams. From now on until the breeding season these sows should be fed in a manner different from the way they were to be fattened for market purposes. Good forage crops are a necessity. Oats is an excellent feed for these sows. In addition they may be fed a small amount of corn and some shorts or middlings, and fish meal or tankage.

Careful attention should be given to the selection of sows for breeding purposes. First they should be selected from a good sized litter and from a dam with good suckling qualities. A brood sow should be of a good rangy type, with a strong, arched back, deep sides, rather thin neck, and not too broad in the face. By all means she should be a "good-footed" animal with strong legs and pasterns.

A sow that takes plenty of exercise freely is the one that is most likely to make a desirable brood sow. Do not select a sow from a litter where the dam is cross and irritable. A sow should be gentle and easily handled.

Attention should be paid to the eyes. A blind sow is likely to step on and injure her pigs. Careful attention to these details at this time will have a tendency to add to the value of the breeding herd and to the number of pigs that may be brought to maturity,

Dairy Farms Pay at Lamar

Excellent Crops Were Grown This Year by R. A. Jarboe

BY F. B. NICHOLS

SOME BIG yields were produced this year on the dry land farms of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. Several good examples are found in the Jarboe community south of Lamar, Colo. Some especially good results were obtained on the farm owned by R. A. Jarboe, a former Kansas man, now a "drylander" and a man who is getting good results by fitting his farming system to the country.

The main effort on this place is to make the best possible use of the moisture which falls. This should be the ideal on every farm, and especially on the places which have a limited rainfall. Drouth resistant crops which will make a good use of the moisture are grown, and then these are fed to animals which are capable of giving a large return. A large part of the feed is used for dairy cows, the milk being sold to the condensery at Lamar. This place is a mighty encouraging example of what careful attention to drouth resistant crops and dairy cows will do for a man in that country.

Some good results have been produced from Sudan grass. This year one large crop of hay was grown; the second-crop was profitable, but somewhat smaller. Six pounds an acre of seed was drilled last spring after the ground was well warmed up. There was considerable snow in the Lamar community last winter, and this did a great deal to put a good moisture content into the ground before the season started. The Sudan grass made the best possible use of this moisture and of the rain which came—as indeed it does anywhere it has a chance.

Good Yields of Milo

Milo did well this year. This also was true with Dwarf Blackhull kafir; there are many fields south of Lamar on which excellent yields were produced. Feterita also has done well in that section.

The wheat yields have perhaps been the most amazing of all. Mr. Jarboe believes in deep, early plowing for wheat, and in handling the soil so the greatest possible amount of water will be conserved. Doubtless a part of the large yields of wheat, rye and barley which he grew this year can be credited to the snows of last winter, but fine results were obtained from the care taken in moisture conservation.

The sorghums raised on this farm are stored in pit silos, 12 feet wide and 35 feet deep. When the feed is placed in a silo of this kind it is safe from the elements, and available at any time in the future in which it is desired to pull it out. Mr. Jarboe is mighty well pleased with the results from his pit silos. He believes that a much larger proportion of the feed grown in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado should be stored in this way. If one has several silos of this kind it is possible to save the feed from the "fat" to the "lean" years, and thus to use it in the most efficient way.

About 45 head of cattle are kept on this farm. The milk is delivered to the milk route which takes it to Lamar. The constant aim in the growing of crops is to produce the feed for these cows, and thereby save much expense.

Turkeys are profitable; about 50 head are on the place now; these are being fattened for the fall trade. The birds get most of their feed from the country—they live on the prairies at no expense except a little care in the summer. In the fall a little extra grain will put them in fine condition to go on the market at a good price.

A Profitable Plan

Taken altogether this place is a good example of the sensible sort of farming which can be used with profit on the uplands of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. There is nothing fancy, but the idea is to grow as large crops as the rainfall will permit, and then to feed these crops to livestock, in this case mostly to cows. As a result a good living is made every year, and when the better seasons come, such as 1919, the returns are excellent.

The Jarboe community has done some mighty fine things in co-operation, especially in filling silos and in harvesting, the machinery being owned in co-operation. As a result a fine community spirit has been built up—that community contains as well satisfied a bunch of "drylanders" as you could find in many a mile. The people have a belief in the future of the dry land, and they have demonstrated some mighty fine things in crop growing this year.

Rat Dogs Wanted

Inquiries for rat dogs frequently reach this office. A small classified advertisement costs but little and anyone who has fox terriers or any other good rat dogs for sale can quickly find buyers in this way. The cost of an advertisement can be figured easily from directions given in the heading over Farmers Classified Advertising department. The rate is made for cash with the order and is purposely made as low as possible, considering the large circulation which the advertisement will be given.

Duthie Shorthorns Average \$7,154

A cablegram received at the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association from John Garden of Uppermill Farms, Wapello, Ia., who is in Scotland at the present time reports that the average price received at the recent Duthie sale of Shorthorns at Aberdeen was \$7,154, with the top at \$27,083. A Durno heifer calf sold for \$10,220 and ten heifers averaged \$4,599.

Counting the Cost

A story is told about a citizen whose daughter is about to be married, and who has been trying to get a line on what the expense of the rather elaborate ceremony will be. He approached a friend of his, seeking information.

"Morris," he said, "your oldest daughter was married about five years ago, wasn't she? Would you mind telling me about how much the wedding cost you?"

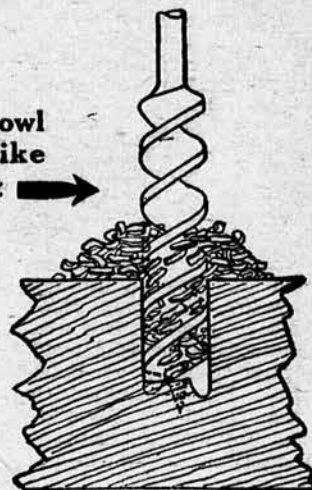
"Not at all, Sam," was the answer. "Altogether, about \$5,000 a year."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



There Were Many Excellent Fields of Sorghums in the Jarboe Community; This Field Was Grown From Seed Carefully Selected for Early Maturity.



Groove in bowl spindle — like an auger bit



Oils Itself

JUST as an auger bit draws up the shavings out of a hole you are boring, so the grooves in the shaft of the **Primrose Cream Separator** draw up the oil and force it *through* every bearing.



¶ The separator that oils itself without any thought on your part beyond occasionally replenishing the supply in a reservoir, will certainly outlast one that is oiled now and then when it turns hard.

¶ See a Primrose at the nearest International dealer's. Primrose has other exclusive features.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

U S A



Scene on the farm of Alex. Chitcome, Jefferson, S. D.

SUN-LITE WINDOWS

HOW TO MAKE 45% MORE ON YOUR HOGS

This book is a reliable guide on scientific hog house construction, etc. Written by Authorities. It's free.

Be SURE of QUALITY in Hog House Windows

Year-in and year-out satisfactory service—that's what quality means in hog house windows. That's the service that progressive farmers everywhere are getting from O-K Sun-Lite Windows. By equipping your hog house with

you can be sure of the same good service. They're built to outlast your building. Cannot break or rust. Wind or water cannot penetrate them. Convenient—screens easily removed. Most economical.

Don't take chances in buying hog house windows. Save yourself disappointment, bother and expense. Do that when you buy a reliable O-K Sun-Lite Windows. Sold by all good dealers.

FREE—The valuable book shown to the left—also book of hog house plans. Write for your copies today. We'll also send catalog of O-K Products.

Phillip Bernard Company, 2818 Floyd Ave., SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Livestock Losses in Kansas

BY J. C. MOHLER

Scanning the history of the livestock industry of Kansas, it is seen that numerically, at least, according to returns of assessors of animals on hand March 1 every year, that cattle production reached its highest mark in Kansas in 1904, with 2,757,000 head exclusive of milk cows. In 10 of the 11 years beginning with 1899 the state had more than 2 million stock cattle. There was a more or less gradual decrease since the record year of 1904 until in 1914 Kansas possessed fewer cattle than in any year since 1896. There was a decided increase in cattle in 1915 altho the number was under 2 million. For the three years following, 1916-1918, the number of stock cattle was increased to more than 2 million head altho the average number on hand March 1 for the 10 years, 1909-1918 would be less than 2 million annually, while in the preceding decade the average was considerably more than 2 million head.

Values have risen at such a rate that the cattle, altho fewer in number last year, were worth more in the aggregate and in the average a head of all classes than perhaps in any prior year. Record values, however, by no means offset the need of Kansas for infinitely more beef animals, but rather would seem to emphasize that need.

During the decade 1899 to 1908 hogs averaged considerably more than 2 million head on March 1 every year while for the following decade ending with 1918 the numbers fell far below that figure. Milk cows have shown good gains and this is one of the hopeful signs of the present tendency of our agriculture. A little more attention appears to be given sheep raising in the decade just ended as compared to the decade preceding, while there have been large gains in mules and hogs.

Despite the many handicaps encountered the increase in stock cattle of the last three or four years is attributed almost wholly to the influence of the war and the desire of our beef makers to do their part in full measure toward meeting the needs of the world for meat. The demand for horses and mules for war purposes also had an influence in maintaining the breeding of horses and increasing to a considerable extent the raising of mules. To a certain, altho lesser extent, may be attributed the increase in dairying, while the hog industry suffered because of poor corn years, altho there was a determined and successful effort to increase the spring pig crop a year ago in response to the urgent appeal of the government for more pork. The failure of the corn crop that year, however, the high price of their feed and the difficulties with respect to the market, resulted in many farmers culling down their herds to the minimum numbers of brood sows.

Reference is made to these facts to show that conditions were such that the farmers and stockmen of Kansas were unable to produce beef and pork in record quantities during the war, because of unfavorable circumstances, but that on the other hand they did very remarkably increase the acreages in crops, and particularly wheat. Reference is also made to the foregoing facts as the base for some comments that I believe pertinent and well worthy of attention. Despite the fact that the total value of stock on hand March 1 last year was the greatest in the history of the state, the livestock census shows fewer animals than in many years previously, while our farming industry has constantly expanded and developed in other directions. Large areas are devoted to the growing of crops. Last year there were more than 25 million acres in the Kansas crop acreage as against 18 million acres in crops in 1915. Thus it is seen that while we have progressed in our farming operations, bringing more land under cultivation and increasing our production, we have gone backward in our livestock industry. Our acreage in wheat for the 1919 crop is about twice the area planted in 1905, for example and our corn acreage this year is 2½ million acres less than then, altho the area planted to oats has increased, in fact doubled, and the same may be said for alfalfa; that the acreage in this wonderful legume has more than doubled since 1905, while the acreage in grain sorghums has increased, in fact more than trebled previous records.

The Postal Law That Hurts

If Rates Must Cover the Cost in Every Instance, Rural Free Delivery May Be Attacked Next

IT HAS been stated that the postal zone increases apply only to the advertising sections of magazines. This is perfectly true as a statement of the mere words of the postal zone law.

It is not true as a statement of facts, for a periodical or a newspaper is a unit from cover to cover. It is one unit of bulk that is never broken. The argument that the increased postage merely affects advertising is virtually the same as if it were argued that the postal zone legislation had provided that the upper half of a magazine should pay postal zone rates and the lower half flat rates. It would be a mere bookkeeping separation, that would not in the least affect the postage cost to the reader, for the reader—who is the ultimate consumer—takes the magazine as it comes, and the cost of the magazine is its cost as a unit, and its postage cost to him is its entire cost as a unit, no matter how ingeniously or intricately one may subdivide the component parts.

Sold at Less Than Cost

There is one other important factor, also, which I feel many sincere and ordinarily keen-minded citizens have overlooked, and that is, that the magazine and newspaper differ from every other commodity—if you wish to consider newspapers and magazines as merely commodities—in the fact that it is the only "commodity" that is sold to the consumer at less than its actual cost of manufacture!

And a newspaper or magazine is the only "commodity" of which this is true.

Take such a publication as the Saturday Evening Post, for example. You cannot buy the blank paper that is used in a single copy at the mill for the price at which the entire copy is sold to you, with the additional expenses added of its printing, illustrations and with the works of the ablest and highest paid writers in its columns! This would not be possible without the advertising pages, as will readily be appreciated. So that the benefit of the less-than-cost-of-manufacturing price of the magazine goes to the reader not only in a pecuniary saving, but in its social, cultural and civic advantages.

Publications Should be Accessible

Should we as patriotic, clear-thinking citizens do anything to make difficult the accessibility of our newspapers and periodicals?

I think not.

I think as a matter of fundamental principles we should not. I am the more confirmed in this view when I see that the United States is one of

the greatest reading nations in the world, that it has a national periodical press that has been one of the greatest factors in unifying its idealism from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the greatest emergency our nation ever faced. We have only to think of such countries as China and Russia or a half-dozen other non-periodical and non-newspaper consuming nations to give us food for very serious thought in this matter of legislating repressively against the easy accessibility and wide circulation of one of the greatest educational instruments of modern civilization.

Now as to the advertising and whether it should pay a higher rate than the body of the magazine. I think I have answered half of that question when I point out that the periodical and newspaper is the only product that is sold for less than its cost of manufacture, and that this fact is made possible by the advertising. Advertising is nothing but a bulletin board—the bulletin board of our economic, wealth-producing, business life.

Advertising is the one great factor in modern wealth production that enables wealth to be distributed almost instantaneously; a generation or so ago the same result could not have been accomplished without years of hand-to-hand selling and expensive, slow, personal salesmanship. You, as a thinking citizen, know what any restriction upon advertising would do to the wealth production of this nation. Congress itself saw this, and when means of war taxation were being carefully discussed and every channel was being developed, it was deliberately decided that the destructive economic effects that would follow the taxation of advertising would be too great and too dangerous to attempt.

Advertising and Business

The difference between advertising and an ordinary economic commodity is, to my mind, this: that advertising is an idea, the germ of an idea, a thought; it is the economic, generating germ of infinite wealth-producing potential; it is, in itself, not wealth production, but it means the production of wealth by reaching possible consumers who otherwise would have been deaf, dumb and blind in their demands upon our national wealth production. What the cultural, educational and stimulative reading pages are to the social and civic factors in our national life, just that is what advertising is to the economic and wealth-producing side of our nation. Both the editorial and the advertising pages are nothing but thoughts; they are the stimulations, the stimulative germs of an enormous

creative potential in all channels of our civic and economic life. To me it is unsound policy that would attempt to limit or restrict the circulation of stimulative thought thruout our nation on the ground of postal cost.

Now then as to the allegations of the cost of transmission of this second-class matter thru the mails.

The figures upon which the absurd allegations of second-class deficits are made were compiled by the Post Office Department in 1908 and 1909—eleven years ago! So unreliable were they even then that when the United States Postal Commission, headed by the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, investigated them two years after their compilation, they were officially discredited as being no indication of what the costs were for the various divisions of second-class matter! Moreover, the Post Office Department since that date has taken pride in stating that it has in enormous and basic ways cheapened the postal cost of second-class matter.

The most unfortunate part of this postal zone legislation is that it is an insidious and dangerous attempt to set back postal history 70 years and re-establish the universally condemned principle of postal cost determining the postal rates. It abolishes the sound postal principle of equal postage to all parts of our nation. The rural free delivery—one of the most vital and important postal functions—is conducted at almost a total loss, and if this vicious and unsound cost principle is once established the demoralization of our splendid postal principles is only a matter of logic and time.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Labor and Kansas Farming

BY W. M. JARDINE

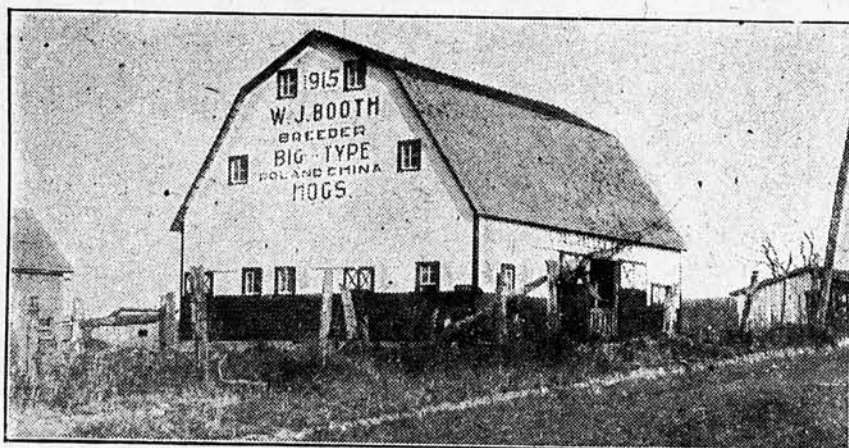
Labor is a factor that is bound to have a large influence in whatever readjustments are made in Kansas agriculture. Common, unskilled farm labor received in 1914 from \$2 to \$2.50 a day and board. In the harvest season of 1919 the same class of labor received 50 cents an hour or \$5 a day with extra pay for all time over 10 hours. Board was furnished in addition. Stackers received 60 cents an hour or \$6 a day and board this season, compared with \$4 to \$4.50 in 1914. A man and team received 70 cents an hour or \$7 a day of 10 hours, with board and feed, this season. Even at these prices, labor was hard to secure and in some communities farmers went beyond the schedule of prices fixed upon at the conference in Hutchinson in May, 1919, in their zeal to save their crops.

Farm labor is not only high priced, but it also is scarce and of poor quality. The only sensible thing to do is to endeavor to distribute the farm operations thruout the year as much as possible and reduce to the minimum the amount of extra labor needed at any particular time. Farmers should plan to do the greater part of their work with the help of their own families and exchange with neighbors. Reducing the wheat acreage to 6 or 7 million acres, keeping corn at 4½ million acres, increasing the sorghums, alfalfa and pasture crops to a total of not less than 8 million acres, feeding to livestock on the farms all of the forage produced, will contribute to a better balance in the use of labor and will make for a better balanced agriculture.

No discussion of a better balanced agriculture for Kansas would be complete without a consideration of means of increasing economy in production. Not only are farmers forced to meet exorbitant wage demands from farm labor, but the shorter hours and higher wages demanded by labor in the manufacturing industries will continue to be reflected in the increased cost of everything farmers have to buy from clothing for their families to machinery and supplies to produce their crops. Farmers are going to be forced thru necessity to use efficiency in their business, just as industry has had to do. They must adopt and practice tried and proved, up-to-date methods and they must eliminate waste.

Ten thousand Serbian orphans were beneficiaries of American Red Cross aid that was carried to 75 Serbian villages and it was appreciated.

Boost Your Home Products



W. J. Booth is Proud of His Prize Winning Polands and His Big Barn. Can You Blame Him?

GOOD PUBLICITY is essential in the sale of specialized farm products, such as breeding stock for example. Why not make the greatest possible use of the free aid you can get from your buildings, and from a bulletin board along the road which will tell of your needs and of the things you have for sale? If you have a special line you are featuring, a simple dignified statement, such as the one used by Mr. Booth, is always of value.

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



If you have an old style torch-generating gasoline table lamp with good fount, send it to us by Parcel Post and have it fixed up. We will make it into a "Quick-Lite" match-lighting lamp that will give you years of satisfactory service. We will also clean and test your lamp, returning it in perfect working order. The Quick-Lite burner costs \$2.50, the cleaning and testing is FREE. The Quick-Lite burner.

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

Send your lamp and \$2.50 at once to nearest house, and have it made over better than it was when new.

The Coleman Lamp Co.
Wichita St. Paul Toledo Dallas Los Angeles Chicago

Think It Over If you are not satisfied with your present income write us—

Men in all walks of life are joining our selling organization every day. We prefer men who have their own cars. Salary, commission and expenses.

H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

For Sick Chickens

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

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

Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 407, Omaha, Neb.

Tire Agent

We want one exclusive representative in each locality to use and sell the new Mellinger Extra-Ply hand made tires. Guarantee Bond for \$5000.00. (No second). Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Do not buy until you get our Special Direct Prices. Write MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO., 927 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

POTATOES For sale in car load lots. Non-irrigated. Good quality and prices right.

F. C. KOHOUT, Grower
Rushville, Neb.

How To Make Hens Lay

Dear Sir: I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present high prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 52c packages of Walko Tonix. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in April are laying fine.

Math Heimer, Adams, Minn.

More Eggs

Would you like to make more money from your poultry? Would you like to know how to keep your birds in the pink of condition—free from disease and working overtime on the egg-basket? Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko Tonix will make your hens lay. Send 52c for a package on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Ia.

GET MORE EGGS; SAVE FEED

Higher prices for eggs this winter will make big profits for those who know how and what grain mixtures to feed. Improper methods mean big loss. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry made a thousand hens in the American Egg Laying Contest lay 200 to 304 eggs each in a year. Another big flock cleared for him \$6.15 per hen in nine months. His methods are explained in a new bulletin, "How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed." Get this bulletin, free, by writing Quisenberry today, addressing care American Poultry School, Dept. 332, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Think Langshan is Turkey

When Dressed Capons of This Breed are Attractive

BY I. B. REED

TO THE NORTH of the Yang-tse-Kiang River, in China, is a section of country known as the Langshan district. When that section was first opened up to trade, in 1862, the common chickens of that section were among the articles dealt in. From that native chicken the present day Langshan has been developed.

In 1872 the first lot of these Langshans was sent from China to England, the purchaser being one of the Croad family. In its early stages the Black Langshan and the Black Cochins were very similar in shape, and were easily confused, but about 1889 the Langshan breeders began to change the type of their birds in order to get away from the confusion, making the bird a higher standing, larger boned fowl.

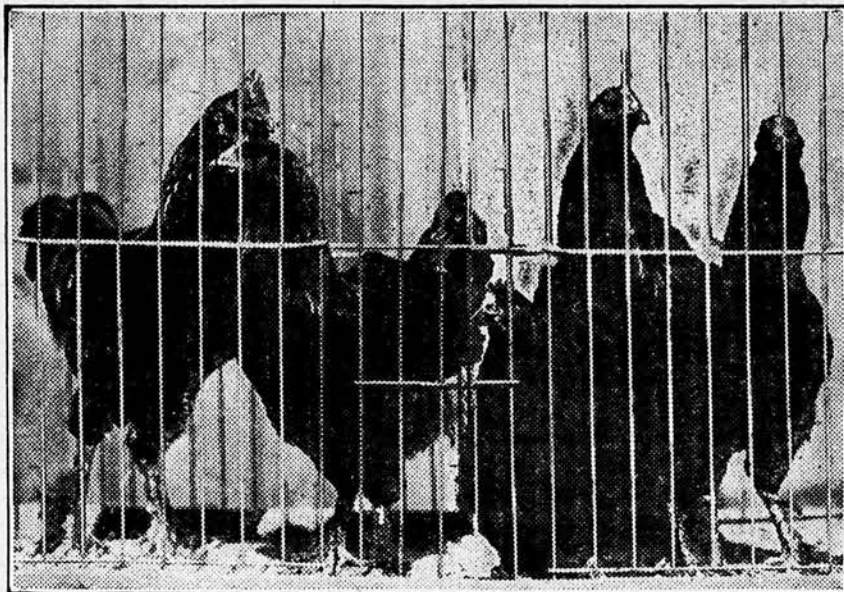
The Langshan is generally included in the dual purpose classification, being a very good producer of large brown eggs, and responding freely to efforts looking toward winter egg production. It is a valuable breed for the back lot breeder, being by nature a tame bird, easily confined, and not

suffering from lack of range. They are more easily confined by small fences, and adapt themselves to the litter-scratching form of exercise more freely than do most of the lighter weight breeds.

There are two varieties of Langshans, the Black and the White, with popularity catering to the Black almost wholly. Very few Whites are to be found, and most of those are in the hands of fanciers.

Langshans weigh from 8 to 10 pounds for males and from 6½ to 8 pounds for females. They have slightly feathered legs of great length, single combs, and a pronounced shape of their own. Their blue-white skin makes them very attractive and distinctive when dressed for market, and many times Langshan capons, properly dressed, are mistaken for choice young turkeys. They are good sitters and mothers, and are well adapted to the needs of the person who wants to produce winter eggs and choice table fare.

The Langshan is really deserving of more attention than is generally bestowed upon it at the present time.



These Black Langshans, Exhibited by Helen Andrew of Olathe, Kan., a Capper Poultry Club Girl, Won First Prize at the Kansas Free Fair.

The Kind of Kafir Heads

BY GEORGE BISHOP

While this year has proved to be much above the average for corn over virtually all of Oklahoma, the folks are fully aware that it is still necessary to save some seed of the kafirs. During fair-time in the counties and at the state fair, we were asked many questions about the kafirs and we also got to see what progress, if any, is being made in the type of head of kafir that was entered in competition for premiums at the fairs.

About seven years ago when kafir began to make low yields along with all other crops of the state, it was decided that perhaps kafir had "run out" for the lack of some definite understanding as to the type of head to select for seed. To correct this condition, a few self appointed "custodians for the welfare of kafir," after a somewhat hasty survey of the situation, decided that the trouble lay in a faulty formation of the head of the kafir. Acting on this clue and taking for granted they knew just what they were talking about, these men assumed to say that the head of kafir to select for a higher yield of grain should be made up according to certain mechanical specifications, namely, that a head of kafir should have not less than five joints on the center seed-stem and that the center stem should be at least three-fourths the length of the entire head. A number of other requirements were carefully indicated, but the foundation upon which it was decided a head of kafir should be built for maximum yields of grain, was to have not less than five joints on the center seed-stem. No penalty was to be assessed for more than five, provided other development was not reduced and the head remained in proper proportion.

Largely because there was no evidence to show that this was not the best head formation, this rule for selecting seed heads has since been observed generally over the state and is found almost without exception in the 10-head exhibits at the county and state fairs. But the uncertain part of this practice which is now accepted as best, is that we do not yet know by definite comparative yields whether, in fixing this type of kafir head, we have actually made any gain in yield of grain to the acre over the bushy-topped, loosely-formed head that was so common before we began to select for more compactness and a certain number of joints on the center seed-stem.

I have a feeling that the grain yield has been increased where the type of head which we agreed upon has been properly selected. The fact that no penalty was made on show heads where there happened to be more than five joints on the center stem or where there was what we designate as a continuous center-stem, has caused some folks to select for the greater number of center-stem joints, without the proper regard for the side seed-stems or the number of them at each joint. I observed a lot of this weakness in the boys' kafir-club entries at the state fair. The result was a long slender head with less grain on it. The main reason for deciding on the number of five for center-stem joints was that in comparing a great number of heads it was observed that, as a rule, when the number of center-stem joints ran much above five, the head was small in proportion to its length and had fewer seed-stems on the side.

A few months ago they told us that labor won the war. And we are beginning to understand that.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

Says One of Our Readers



One of our readers says, "More Eggs" increased my supply from three to 117 eggs." Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results.

Now is the time to give "More Eggs" to your hens, while prices are high and profits big. Don't let your hens loaf; make them lay. "More Eggs" Tonic has done this for 400,000 chicken raisers all over the country. It will do the same for you.

Million Dollar Bank Guarantees Results

Profit by the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry. A million dollar bank guarantees if you're not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this guaranteed profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 8667 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for \$1.00 package of "More Eggs" Tonic.

Poultry Raisers Everywhere Tell Wonderful Results of "More Eggs"

"More Eggs" a Godsend

I received your "More Eggs" Tonic and found it was a great Godsend. I was only getting 12 eggs a day, and now I am getting 50 per day.

MYRTLE ICE, Boston, Ky.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor

I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left.

MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens

The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1,200 eggs. I never saw the equal.

EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs

I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.

MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens

I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from forty-four hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.

A. G. THODE, Sterling, Kans., R. No. 2, Box 47.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package

Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1,368 eggs.

A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

Send Coupon

Every day counts! Send the coupon today for a full size package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Order now and start your hens making money for you. You run no risk. A Million-Dollar Bank will refund instantly if you are not entirely satisfied. Profit by the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry. Act NOW. Just put a dollar bill in with the coupon. Send for this bank-guaranteed egg producer and profit-maker NOW. Today!

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert
8667 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Send me one full-size package of "More Eggs." Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way. I enclose \$1.00. (Either P. O. money order, your private check or \$1 bill).

Name

Address

MAKES YOUR **FORD** RIDE EASY LIKE A BIG TOURING CAR

Here's the device Ford drivers have long been looking for—a steering stabilizer. And these are a few of the things it does to make a Ford ride easy:

- Takes the vibration from the steering wheel and front wheels.
- Eliminates the side pull.
- Prevents the front wheels from turning under.
- Holds the front wheels in line with the rear wheels.
- Makes it impossible for the front wheels to lock on turns and cause accident.
- Adds to the life of your car and pleasure in driving.
- Will give thousands of miles of service without attention.
- Can be attached in ten or fifteen minutes.
- Made of steel, and "fool-proof."
- Makes your steering device mechanically safe.
- Protects the lives and limbs of yourself and family.

They Have It!



SAVES

Wear and tear on tires.
Arm, nerve, eye and body strain.
Its cost on first set of front tires and steering [knuckles].
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By placing our order for ten thousand sets of these knives before war time prices were put into effect, we were able to purchase them at an extremely low price and are now able to offer you the set postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25. This offer good 20 days only.

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For More Corn in 1920

A VERY CONSIDERABLE labor shortage in Kansas makes very careful planning necessary with the corn and kafir crops of 1920. The wheat acreage has been reduced about 4 million acres, and a large part of this land will be planted to these cultivated crops. This increased acreage in connection with the abnormal shortage in labor, will make the handling of the big crop of next year a very serious thing unless the best possible use is made of modern machinery.

The machinery situation is made somewhat complex by the fact that the manufacturers are not certain of the demand. Raw materials are scarce, especially steel, and very high priced, and the agricultural implement manufacturers are having labor troubles in some sections. As a result, some manufacturers are going to be very conservative in the amount of agricultural implements they make in the coming year. Unless they get full information from farmers and dealers in regard to the big demand which is coming there will likely be a serious shortage next year with all kinds of corn and kafir cultivating and harvesting tools.

Why not see that you, at least, are not caught in this last mad scramble to get essential implements? Many farmers have the money available to buy these tools now, and it is probable they can get a reduction in the price at this time. At least you can talk the situation over with your local dealer, and make it certain that you are protected—that the tools you need will be available. Why not do this the next time you go to town?

Durable Fence Posts

The split cedar posts you buy often come from Idaho. They are from the Western Red Cedar trees, close kin to the Eastern arbor vitae or white cedar of the Lake states. They are fairly durable unless an incipient decay is already in them. This decay is difficult to detect but hastens the deterioration of the post when set in the ground. Our common shingles are obtained from the same species of trees.

The so-called Tennessee cedar is the Eastern red cedar, the same that is used for pencil wood, and cedar chests and is close kin to the Rocky Mountain red cedar, which is equally resistant to decay and similar in most respects. At somewhat double the cost of the split cedar post it is well worth the difference because of its great durability.

The creosoted Southern pine posts are mainly from long-leaf pine and their durability is largely due to the creosote, which, if properly used, should render the post worth the price. The deeper the penetration of the creosote the longer the post will last.

The native "pitch pine" post—is usually our native Western yellow pine of the foothill region. Certain trees injured usually by fire naturally become impregnated with pitch, which renders the wood immune to a large degree from fungous growth, the cause of decay. Since "pitch posts" command next to Tennessee cedar the highest price, the durability of such posts is remarkable.

Good results have been obtained to date at the Colorado Experiment Station by using creosoted posts from fire killed lodgepole pine and Englemann spruce from Colorado forests.

W. J. Morrill.

Colorado Agricultural College.

Bees, and More Honey

The honey crop in Kansas in the last two or three years has been very profitable. There is every indication that this will be the rule indefinitely. Sugar prices will continue high for a considerable time, and this always has a most happy effect on the prices for honey. Even more important than the prices paid, however, is the fact that an ample supply of honey is assured

for the home table when one keeps several stands of bees.

There are but few communities in Kansas in which bees cannot be kept at an excellent profit. The great increase in interest in bee keeping is a mighty encouraging thing. If you have questions on bee raising that you cannot answer easily you can get full information from George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Dean has made a careful study of the bee business of this state for many years, and has done some excellent experimental work. He believes that a big growth is coming in this business.

Saws and Sawing

The average farm is fortunate if it possesses a single hand saw, and the user is fortunate indeed if the saw has teeth which will cut. To be able to do a decent repair job, or at least to work to advantage, a farmer should have at least three handsaws, but the three should not be alike. One, commonly called a hand saw, should be for cross cutting; this is the saw usually found on farms. Another type is known as a rip saw, used for cutting lengthwise of the grain. This saw is a great convenience but not an absolute necessity, because ripping can be done with an ordinary hand saw tho the process is slow and laborious. The third saw which should be found on a farm is a compass or keyhole saw. It is short and narrow and used for starting a cut from a bored hole. After the cut has been made long enough to admit the point of a hand saw, the compass saw is laid aside and the cut finished with the hand saw. The compass saw differs from the keyhole saw in being wider and longer as well as thicker and stouter. Either will answer the farmer's needs but the compass saw is stouter and will last longer.

Never lay aside a saw after using without wiping off all dirt and moisture. If the saw is to be left for some time it should be oiled carefully before being hung up.—Power Farming.

Maybe we can keep warm next winter by burning our bills.—Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.

To make your future rosy, use W. S. S. paint.



Harvesting the Honey Crop on a Kansas Farm; the Bees Have Supplied a Mighty Good Food at a Very Low Cost.

Week's Financial News

Many Foreign Securities are Offered for Sale Now

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

FOREIGN demands on the supply of capital in the United States are reflected in new offerings of securities recently put out or still pending. Within the past fortnight investors have been offered at Kansas City along with other financial markets of the United States two issues of securities which originated in Brazil. A new offering of Belgian bonds is expected to be made soon on the same markets. There is also under way the floating of a loan for the government of China. France and England are negotiating loans. The issues of the foreign securities recently placed on markets have been taken by some Kansas business men. The investors of the Sunflower state will be offered opportunity to invest in the new Belgian, new Chinese and other new bonds of foreign governments which are being arranged for public absorption by investment bankers.

Earlier this year, Rio De Janeiro, the capital city of Brazil, sold in the United States an issue of 10 million dollars of 6 per cent serial external gold bonds maturing 1922 to 1931, which were sold at prices averaging a return of 6½ per cent to investors. Kansas City reported a heavy sale of these bonds. The more recent Brazilian offerings included 7½ million dollars of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power company three-year 6 per cent gold notes on a basis yielding investors 7 per cent and City of Sao Paulo 6 per cent bonds, amounting to 8½ million dollars, dated November 1, 1943, at 95½, or a basis yielding the investor 6.37½ per cent interest.

European Loans Slow

It is clear, however, that the foreign borrowing in the United States at this time is not so heavy by far as Europe in particular desires. Progress in arranging loans for Europe has been and is still slow. Just now, there is a feeling in financial markets that bankers ought to work in greater harmony in arranging for European borrowing here. The need for extending credit in various forms if American export trade is to be maintained is becoming more and more obvious, but, aside from the steps taken to enact the Edge bill in congress into a law, little of great importance has been accomplished. The Belgian loan is expected to be the next important European financial transaction in this country. There is still hope that enactment of the peace treaty at Washington will bring a change.

Blame for delay in providing Europe with more credits is difficult to place. There is still serious questioning as to the advisability of lending huge sums to Europe. Opinion on this point is divided, with eminent bankers on both sides. Some of the comments as to European economic conditions which are in circulation in financial markets are not encouraging to hasty lending. Belgium is looked upon with greater favor than France as a debtor. England, too, ranks higher in this respect than France. There is real surprise in markets which give attention to foreign financing over the persistence with which the French are said to be holding out for a pooling of the debts of the different allies in the recent war.

Besides the new foreign securities offered to investors, many issues of a domestic character have been brought out recently and are in course of public offering. Among the preferred stocks put out have been two issues of the J. I. Case Plow Works company. One of the J. I. Case Plow Works company issues consisted of 3½ million dollars of 7 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, which was offered to investors at \$97 a share. This offering was followed by the placing on the market of 2¼ million dollars of J. I. Case Plow Works company 7 per cent participating second preferred stock at \$98.50 a share to the investor.

Prices of investment securities in general are averaging about steady, with markets not as active as expected. There is steady buying by investors, but it is more cautious than expected. A waiting mood is evident in many

instances, owing to a desire for a clearer outlook in the disturbed labor and foreign exchange situations. In the meantime, it is believed investment funds are accumulating. In speculative securities, there is more activity, but scarcely of the same degree experienced some weeks ago. The speculative fever appears to be still rampant. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the desirability of reducing this speculation, of purchasing the strongly protected bonds or the highest grade of preferred stocks rather than issues in which the element of chance plays a great part. This view is based on the growing opinion that, as in the case of cattle and hogs and corn, the probability is that the next swing of prices in the majority of commodities will be downward.

Clip Liberty Bond Coupons

Have you clipped the coupons dated October 15, 1919, from the fourth 4¼ per cent Liberty Bonds you own? If not, get the bonds out, find the coupon dated October 15, clip it, and cash it for its full face value of \$2.13 on every \$100 bond at your local bank. The United States government distributed, or had ready for distribution, \$148 million dollars to pay these coupons. While on the subject of coupons, it is well to bear in mind that on November 15 interest of \$2 on \$100 will become due on the second 4 per cent Liberty Loan Bonds and interest of \$2.12 a \$100 will fall due on the same date on the second converted 4¼ per cent Liberty Loan. It is surprising to note the number of owners of Liberty Bonds who have not clipped their coupons promptly. There is pleasure and profit in clipping interest coupons. Nothing is more encouraging to the making of investments in high grade bonds than the clipping of coupons. And this is a good time to encourage investments in high grade bonds.

Recessions have followed sharp upturns in the market for Liberty Bonds, but prices are still above the low points of the year. It is believed that the weakness is due in a measure to liquidation by strikers in the steel industry and other union laborers who are striking and not earning regular wages. A notable exception in the Liberty Bond Market is the great strength of the 3½ per cent bonds, which, on account of their broad tax exemptions, are being sought by the richest investors. The fourth 4¼ per cent Liberty bonds are quoted below \$94 per \$100 denomination, while the 3½ per cent issue is quoted at about \$101 per \$100 denomination. The accrued interest on the latter will be \$1.28 on October 27 and 14 cents per \$100 on the fourth 4¼ per cent bond on the same date. This wide difference in prices should induce holders of the 3½ per cent bonds who are not so wealthy as to need the broadest tax exemption features on their investments to lower their taxes to sell that issue and put the proceeds into the Liberty issues offering higher returns. For example, the owner of a \$100 Liberty Bond of the first 3½ per cent issue who is not wealthy can obtain more than \$101 net for that bond today, put away \$7 of that amount, and purchase a 4¼ per cent Liberty Bond for the remainder, or around \$94. And the individual who makes such a trade will be drawing 4¼ per cent interest a year instead of 3½ per cent.

"Mercantile demand for money is rather light," is a comment frequently heard among bankers in Kansas City and the Southwest. This comment is in reference to borrowing by wholesale and retail merchants. One of the explanations offered is that times have been so highly prosperous in the Southwest and in other parts of the country that many merchants who formerly borrowed \$10,000 to \$50,000 at a time to finance their merchandising activities have accumulated enough money from their unusual profits to enable them to go without loans. With the high cost of commodities, more money is required to finance the business of the average store, but the tendency is to carry lighter stocks.

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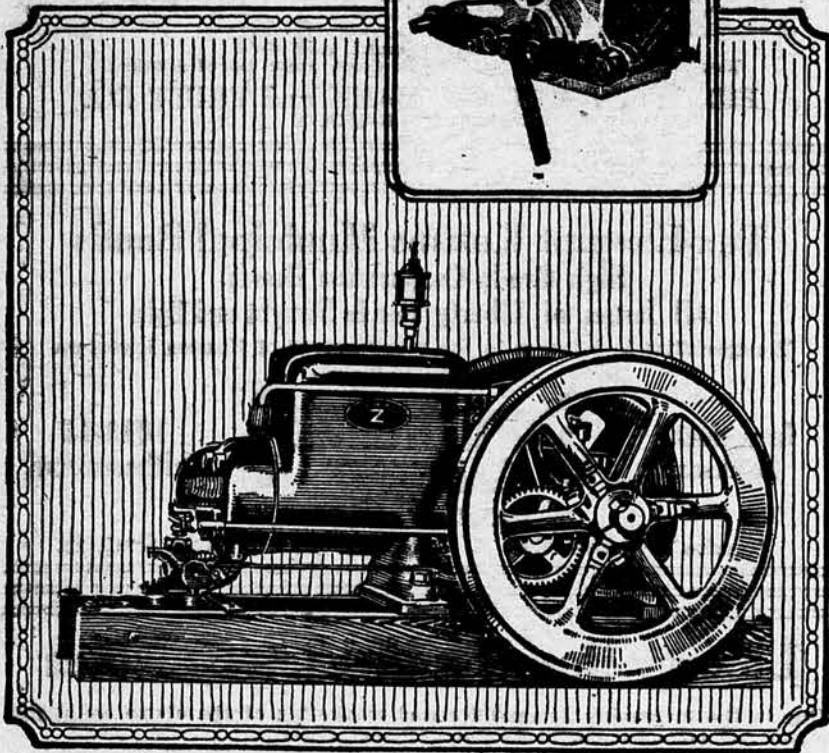
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THE HOUSEHOLD
Dress Dept. 66, Topeka, Kan.

West Kansas Field News

BY G. C. GIBBONS

Kansas Crops Win Prizes.
Sorghum Exhibits to Chicago.
Western Kansas Makes Good Record.
The Golden Belt Sorghum Club.
An Interesting Experiment.
Record of Silage Yields.
Purebred Seed for Profits.
Grass Experiments for Hays.

IT IS interesting to note that the exhibit prepared by Bruce Wilson of the Kansas State Agricultural college again won the sweepstakes prize over all agricultural exhibits shown at the International Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City. Those who know Bruce Wilson and his ability along these lines are not surprised at his success in preparing these exhibits.

But here's a fact equally interesting to Western Kansas farmers. The Fort Hays Experiment station provided the sorghums that won first place at Kansas City. Mr. Wilson expects to use the sorghum exhibits in a display at the International Stock show at Chicago and also at the Mississippi Valley Exposition at St. Louis next month.

Now it was not my intention to make this a sermon on the supremacy of sorghums, but there's a few other items about Western Kansas sorghums this year that will bear mention. I have spoken before about the Golden Belt Sorghum club, which consists of more than 150 boys and girls in this section of Western Kansas who are growing sorghums under the direction of Lewis Christensen, county superintendent of Ellis county, and L. E. Willoughby, district agricultural agent with headquarters at the Fort Hays Experiment station. The seed for this club is provided by this station.

Here are the results of the first year's activities of the club. Each member of the club grew an acre of either kafir, milo or feterita. Now that means 150 acres more feed in the community. Sorghums are yielding 5 to 7 tons an acre this year and the result will be nearly a thousand tons more feed to use this winter and a more important thing yet, pure seed on 150 farms for next year's use.

These club members exhibited samples of the sorghums first at the Golden Belt Fair at Hays. Here they carried off 20 prizes for the best heads of sorghums with a story written, telling how they grew the crop. From here the exhibits were taken to the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson and there they carried away 16 prizes showing against a state club exhibit. Then the exhibit was placed with all other state clubs and was shown at Kansas City in the Soils Products Exposition and there the Kansas exhibit won first place. And the interesting thing is that the Golden Belt Sorghum club display made up nearly half the entire showing of the state clubs.

Once in awhile we find a man who is interested in the prosperity of his neighbors and his community as well as in his own prosperity and success.

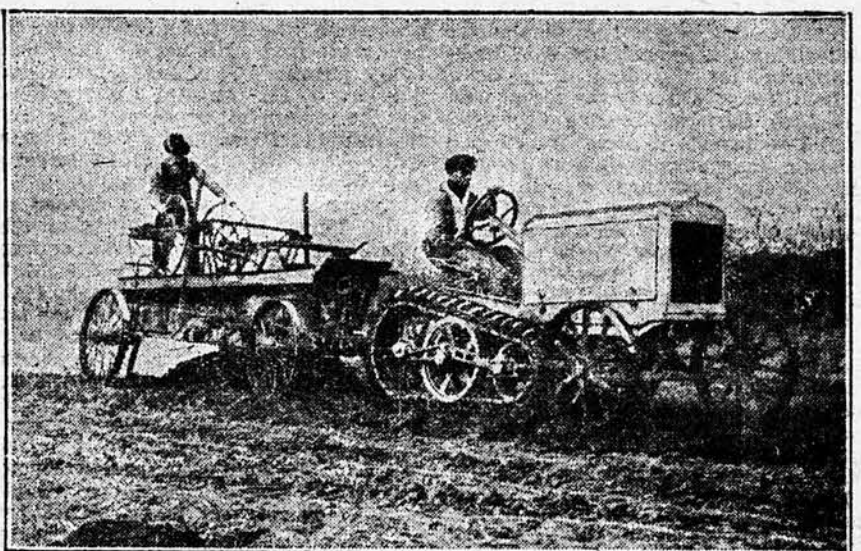
M. R. Baker of Wallace county, rancher and farmer, is one of these men. He has conducted a forage crops experiment on his farm this year in co-operation with the Fort Hays Experiment station and his neighbors who have aided in caring for the crop. Ten varieties of sorghums and two varieties of corn were tried out this summer and a similar experiment will be continued next year. The results secured are of value because all varieties were planted the same day and handled under practical Wallace County conditions.

The yields of silage in tons an acre were as follows: Red Amber cane 10.2, Dwarf yellow milo 7.4, Black Amber cane 6.9, Western Orange cane 6.9, local dent corn 6, local flint corn 5.7, feterita 5.7, Freed's sorghum 5.2, Sumac 4.7, Pink kafir 4.0, Dwarf kafir 2.8, and Sudan grass 2.6 tons. The last four varieties yielded low because of thin stands. Red Amber was the best variety for silage. It is better than Black Amber in nearly all Western Kansas trials. Dwarf Yellow milo was the best grain variety among the sorghums. It was easier to get a stand of than either feterita or the two kafirs. Both the dent and flint corn made very good grain yields but did not show more than medium silage value. The average Sumac sorghum is too late maturing for Wallace county but Mr. Baker has an early strain that is adapted. He finds however that in selecting for earliness he has lost some on yields.

I often wonder why farmers persist in growing a mongrel variety of sorghums. The best object lesson I know to teach them the value of a pure variety is for them to see the two kinds growing together. I recently saw a field of Red Amber cane, a part of which was planted with hand selected seed and the remainder planted with what was supposed to be pure Red Amber seed but was far from being pure. One could distinguish the difference to the very row where the pure seed was planted. There was a difference of at least 2 tons an acre in the forage produced from the two grades of seed.

The Cereal Crops Office of the United States Department of Agriculture is establishing grass gardens at 11 stations in the United States. According to information just received, the Fort Hays Experiment station has been selected as one of the places where a grass garden will be located. The plan calls for a tract large enough to accommodate 600 species of grasses. It is estimated that there are approximately 975 native and other grasses in the United States now. Grass seed and living specimens will be sent as rapidly as field men and specially employed men collectors can secure them.

The object of establishing a grass garden at the Fort Hays station is to make additional study of certain diseases of cereals such, for example, as the rusts, scab, and anthracnose, of our native and economic grasses.



Many Uses for Tractors Have Been Found by Kansas Farmers. For the Heavy Work Required in Grading Roads They Have No Equal.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Good Rains in Coffey County.
Late Wheat is a Gamble.
Acreage in Oats May Increase.
Apples at \$2 a Bushel.
Books on Machinery are Useful.
Land Prices Have Advanced.**

AT LAST the dry soil of Coffey county has been well wet down and the wheat can now grow as fast as it pleases. The rain was closely followed by a touch of cold weather, but cool and damp weather is what wheat likes. The wheat sown on early plowing or on corn ground came up promptly, and is now making the ground look green but that sown on plowing done after September 10 failed to start until a light shower about one week ago. That moistened the ground slightly, and the wheat thrust out a small sprout which grew very slowly. It has taken new life since our real rain, and soon all wheat sown will be showing the drill rows the length of the field.

Since the ground has been moistened many intend to plow still more ground and sow it to wheat, even if the seed does not get into the ground until Oc-

tober 20. I regard this late sown wheat on freshly plowed ground as being more or less of a gamble with the odds against the sower. Those who sow late will have one consolation, however, the Hessian fly is not supposed to go into winter quarters on it.

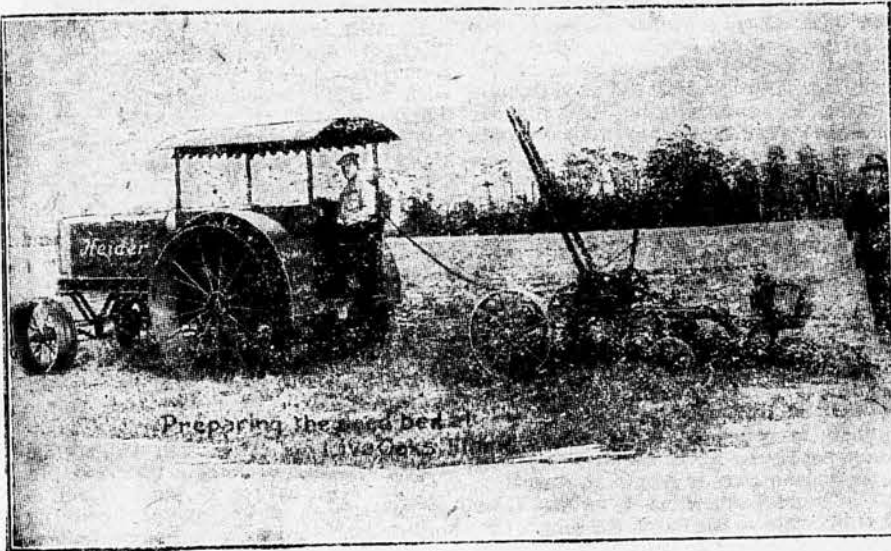
A man who has been going with a threshing machine ever since harvest told me this week that in nearly every case the best wheat they threshed, both in quality and yield, had volunteer oats in it. It was not the oats which grew therein which made the wheat better; it was the fact that the wheat grew on land which had grown oats the previous season. On this farm the wheat which stood up best and which I think will yield best—we have not threshed yet—grew on land which produced oats last year. There is not so much oats stubble to plow this fall as there was one year ago; the acreage last spring was so largely sown in wheat that many did not care to risk more on small grain.

The corn ground was so largely sown to wheat this fall that not much remains to sow to oats next spring. On this farm all the corn ground is sown to wheat, and if we sow oats next spring we shall have to plow some of the wheat stubble this fall or winter. Such ground should raise good oats, but if the plowing has to be delayed until next spring I should not care to risk oats on it. Spring plowing seldom produces the best oats here. Oats have proved so good a crop here for many years that we feel we must have a good acreage of them, so our plans include about 20 acres of wheat stubble being plowed soon, ready for oats next March. One advantage plowed ground has over cornstalk ground for oats lies in the fact that sowing can begin earlier in the spring, and early sowing is almost a necessity if we raise good oats here.

For the last month we have been

eating apples which were shipped in and which cost us \$2 a bushel. These apples were sold as "hand picked" but I think the hands that picked most of them were those belonging to the Kansas south wind. These apples were Grimes Golden and Jonathan which means they were good to eat even if somewhat wormy. We intend to lay in our winter supply next week from a noted Coffey county orchard. The main crop is Winesap, one of the best winter varieties, and we shall help them out with a few Ganos to be used for pie timber in place of Ben Davis which can now scarcely be procured. Much fun used to be made of old Ben but many a Kansas boy had apples to eat in the years when Ben Davis was a crop and no others bore.

I have just been looking into a trunk where I keep odds and ends and noticed a collection of the books which come with farm implements in which are given directions for setting up the machines, and the different parts with their numbers and cost as repairs. We always keep these books and before the



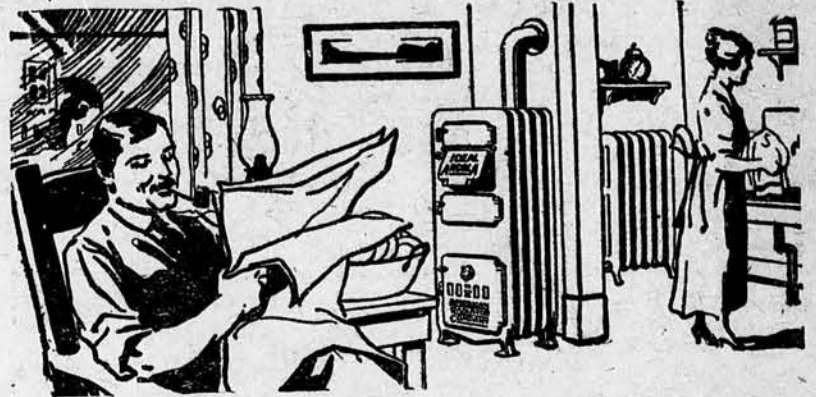
In Making Seedbeds for Wheat and Other Grain Crops the Tractor Has Proved Itself to be One of the Most Valuable Machines on the Farm.

machine with which they come is worn out they are consulted many times regarding the names and numbers of repairs wanted as well as the price. It often happens that the number of a machine part becomes worn off or defaced so that it cannot be read. It is then that the book is valuable. We always save them.

From Bellefonte, Kan., comes an inquiry regarding the best variety of cane to be used for molasses. In this locality Amber or Orange is the favorite but the southern variety called "Ribbon cane" is being planted to some extent. I had often heard of this cane but had supposed it suited only to a more southern climate until last year when a friend raised some in the north part of Coffey county which not only made good cane but matured seed as well. Those who have raised this Ribbon cane say it produces a very superior quality of molasses. The bad feature of the Amber cane is that the seed persists in the ground for several years, and in some cases becomes a real weed. The Amber is a very hardy, early cane which makes seed regardless of the season, but aside from these good qualities is inferior in all else.

In reply to several inquiries regarding the price of land in this part of Kansas and its producing value will say that the average upland farm is priced right around \$75 an acre at this time. This is an increase of about \$25 an acre over one year ago. The best, well improved upland farms sell for \$100 to \$125 an acre. Bottom land sells for about \$25 to \$40 an acre more than upland as a usual thing unless the bottom happens to be of exceptional fertility and has better drainage than the average bottom. Such land will at this time sell for at least \$150 an acre. At these prices I think the better land is the better bargain whether it lies on the bottom or upland.

Winter is Coming!



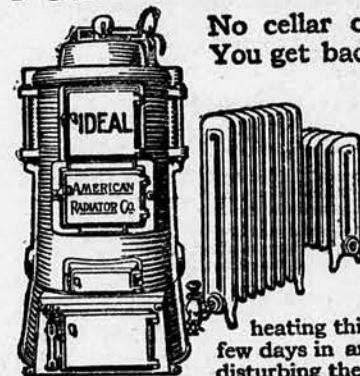
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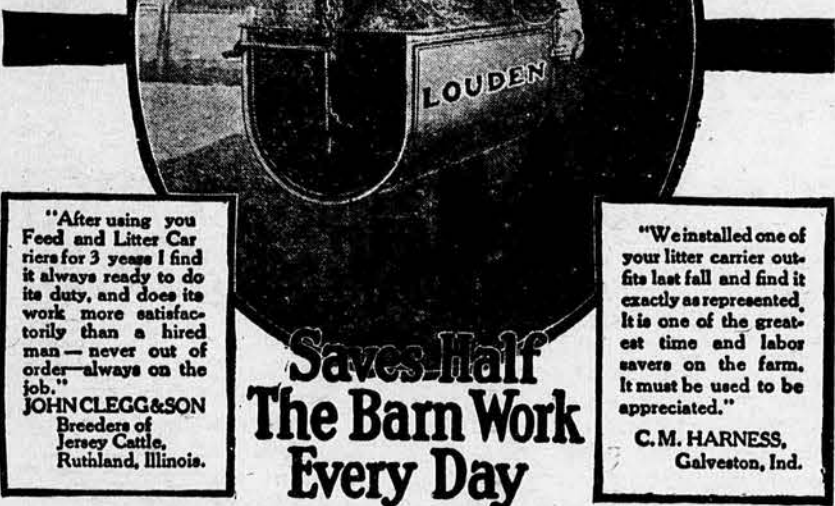
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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. F. B., Topeka, Kansas

Rural Engineering Hints

Get Ready Now For the Coming Ice Harvest

BY C. E. JABLOW

A SPRING HOUSE or a well may be sufficient to keep one or two articles of food cool in the summer, but the inadequacy and the inconvenience of such a system is known to those who make use of such cooling mediums. Cellars and caves also serve as a reasonably satisfactory method of keeping the goods to be preserved, temporarily wholesome and fit for human consumption. These methods are useful, only where the supplies can be preserved at a temperature much in excess of that easily attained in a good refrigerator.

There are entirely too many American farm homes that are entirely lacking in what is commonly considered a dire necessity in a city home. That is the possession of a serviceable refrigerator. A refrigerator not only makes many foods more palatable, but retards the growth of bacteria and enables us to keep foods in good condition that would otherwise spoil and be wasted. It may seem to the reader that a discussion of food preservation by the use of the refrigerator may be untimely. For those of us who are situated in a small town where ice is manufactured, the only feasible plan is to purchase ice from this source. For the farmer, purchasing ice and hauling it for great distances results in too much waste. Therefore if the farmer is to have the advantage that the city home possesses, it becomes necessary for him to store a supply of ice, given him by dame nature and thereby be provided for the months when the sun shines with a blistering heat for many days at a time.

Storing the Ice

Of course better ice can be cut and harvested in latitudes farther North, but unless this is done as a commercial enterprise and it is subsequently shipped to other parts, the necessity is not nearly so great as storing for a warm season that is longer in duration and is more intense, such as we have in this state. In most parts of the state, with the possible exception of the southern portions, it is entirely practicable to put up ice in the winter for the summer months. There are many in this state who make a practice of ice storage in the winter and those who have conditions favorable should plan to store at least 10 tons during the next harvesting season. Once tried, and the advantages experienced of an ice supply in hot weather, it will become a permanent rule to put up ice each winter.

The storage of ice underground is of ancient origin altho we find that even today there are many ice caves or cellars and the results obtained are entirely satisfactory. If it is planned to store in this manner a site with a sandy subsoil or on a hillside where drainage can be had easily should be selected. The crudest, altho many times successful arrangement, consists of an excavation with walls having a slight batter to prevent crumbling. The excavation is covered by timbers and then brush and earth are added. The disadvantage of such a system is the difficulty of getting the ice for use in the summer and also where the drainage is not good the storage will be unsatisfactory on account of excessive waste that usually will result.

A Simple Plan

An improvement on the plan just described is to construct a simple and inexpensive frame house about 12 feet on each dimension and with a third or half pitch roof. A ventilator in the gables should be included. The doors should go to a height, slightly greater than the height to which it is desired to pile the ice.

A construction for the walls consisting of 2 by 4 studding covered on the inside and outside with matched lumber with an addition of waterproof building paper on the inside is sometimes used. The inside is further finished by the nailing of 2 by 2 furring strips on top of the building paper and then another layer of matched lumber. Such construction, it will be seen will provide a double air space in the walls

and undoubtedly will serve to insulate the interior to a high degree. Where lumber is available at a far lower price than can be purchased by the writer, such construction will be advised. Since most of us do not expect to get great bargains in building materials, I would advise a wall construction consisting only of 2 by 4 studding with drop siding on the outside. A spacing of 24 inches between centers of studs will be sufficient. The foundation should preferably be of concrete extended 8 or 10 inches above the grade. Provision should be made for bolting the sill to the foundation by embedding the heads of the bolts in the concrete, while it is still soft, 5/8 bolts about 8 inches long will be satisfactory and should be embedded about four inches. Enough length should be left out to extend thru the sill and allow for screwing on the nut.

The simple construction just described may be thought insufficient, but the successful storage of ice is mostly one of insulation and this can still be applied between the ice and the outside walls. In fact the better construction just described will not eliminate the necessity of surrounding the ice with sufficient non-conductor of heat. This non-conducting material should not be less than 12 or 15 inches and should be 18 inches or even thicker. The most common insulating material within the reach of the farmers is straw and chaff. The straw should be put thru the cutting box. If the first layer of ice is placed on a good layer of the insulating material and gradually built up closely in the form of a cube, the results will be most satisfactory. The surrounding insulation is gradually built up as the pile grows. Short planks to span the door frame should be used when packing the insulation. In this connection it may be mentioned that a door in two or more sections will be found most satisfactory. Besides straw, other insulating material such as saw dust or mill shavings can be used. If it is desired to build a double wall, some sort of insulating material offered on the market can be placed inside of the wall, for the best construction, if cost is not the prime consideration. Material suitable for this is, granulated cork, hair felt, charcoal or mineral wool.

Suitable Tools Needed

Of course suitable tools are desirable if they are procurable and if the practice of putting up ice each winter is to be instituted. However, the lack of tools should not deter one from putting up ice, if the desire and inclination are present. With a couple of cross-cut saws, an ax, a pair of tongs, and with sufficient muscle and brawn the house can be filled.

The size of the ice cakes cut will of course depend to a great extent upon the thickness and convenience of handling. It usually will be found that oblong shapes will pack better and make a more secure pile as the different layers can be staggered. It should be the aim to make all the cakes as nearly as possible the same size.

After all of the ice pile is complete cover the top with 2 or 3 feet of the insulating material and when warmer weather approaches and it will be noticed that some of the top covering has sunken, be sure to add more insulation in the low place. This sinking may be due to excessive melting in one portion of the pile. Frequently on account of the small size of the ice house, it can be placed on the north side of some other structure and be protected to a great extent. In doing this however, one should make sure that the drainage is good and is carried away from the foundations of the large structure.

"Oh, Charley, have you half-a-minute to spare?"

"Yes. But only half-a-minute, my dear."

"Well, I only want you to explain to me exactly what's meant by the Covenant of the League of Nations."—The Passing Show (London).

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Health in the Family

Common Sense Will Help You to Handle Germs

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are invited to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Lerrigo thru the columns of his department. No charge is made for this, but when a personal answer is desired postage should be enclosed for reply.

Various Questions

I am coming to you with a few questions that I cannot ask my home physician, and if you will only answer them thru the columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze you will do me a great kindness. Please remember when you read this, that I know my fears are foolish, and also remember I have been a sufferer for years and my nerves are in a terrible condition.

One fear is this: I have a dread of helping with dinners and socials for fear some particle of dust and secretion from my nose might accidentally get into something that was to eat, and some one might eat it before I could prevent them. If such a thing should happen what would I do? I also worry about keeping my hands always clean. If I blow my nose I feel as if I should scrub my hands with soap.

What can I do to overcome such fears? I was raised with the thought that my nose was the filthiest part of my body.

I do hope you can answer me in some way, so if I ever should have such a thing happen I could use some good common sense and not go crazy. Please answer as soon as possible.

H. E.

Here is a letter that impresses me very much. I have thought such thoughts myself, so I know that they must be common to many persons. I like the sentiment that shows anxiety to keep from doing harm to another, and am glad of the opportunity to take the edge off that anxiety.

The fact of the matter is that disease germs, dangerous tho they are, do not have everything their own way. They do not live very long. They cannot exist unless they find suitable soil. They must have proper degrees of temperature and moisture. They are blasted by the breezes of the atmosphere and withered by the bright rays of the sun. If every single disease germ proved fatal to every person attacked the result would be a speedy end to the human race. But disease germs must attack in force to be effective, they must find a non-resistant soil, and even then the human body usually will destroy them after a resistance that we speak of as an "illness."

I think it is safe to make the broad statement that germs from the body of a person in health will do no harm to other persons. It is true that even a healthy person carries constantly germs that are capable, under certain conditions, of creating disease, but while the body is in health they lack virulence.

There is one great exception, and that is in the bodies of persons who are "disease carriers." These "carriers" are those who have had a disease, such as typhoid fever or diphtheria, have recovered from it so that they are immune to its germs, but for some reason still harbor the live germs in their bodies, and are capable of passing them on to other persons in such a way as to transmit the disease.

These "carriers" are very unfortunate persons. Everywhere they go they leave a trail of disease. There is on record one instance that has become quite historic in the annals of medicine. The person was a woman cook, of a nomadic turn of mind, for she never remained long at one place, but went from family to family. Everywhere that she went she left a trail of typhoid fever. At last the public health authorities definitely connected "Typhoid Mary" with the series of typhoid cases, and she was removed from public activity.

We do not think that these "carriers" are very numerous, but there are enough so that we feel sure that all

persons employed in dairies, in bakeries, in restaurants, or in the production or preparation of any food supplies should be rigidly questioned as to their previous illnesses and a physical examination made to determine their safety to the public. In the army whenever we detailed a new man as a cook, or cook's helper, the first step was to send him up to the base hospital for a physical examination to make sure that he was a safe man to deal out food to his comrades.

The average individual who never has had typhoid or diphtheria does not need to bother her head about whether she is a "carrier." So long as she knows herself to be in good health she may go cheerfully along her way, serving as universally as Martha served, and knowing herself to be just as safe and helpful. Of course she will carefully wash her hands before preparing or handling food, just as she would before sitting down to her own meal. But she need not give so much as a single thought, aside from that simple measure, to any harm that she is likely to do her fellows.

What the medical profession asks and the public has a right to expect is that proper care be shown when the condition of health changes to one of illness. Even in the earliest stages of a "mere cold" the victim should put herself in self constituted quarantine, avoiding all means of contact with others, and being especially careful not to contaminate food. Remember that the "mere cold" may be influenza, the "sore throat" may be diphtheria, the "touch of fever" may be typhoid. In case of doubt always give the other person the safe side of the matter.

Just as the human body in health is perfectly safe to others, the same body in contagious illness is actively dangerous to others. The germs that rest in the mouth and throat, harmlessly during health become active for evil when health has given way to illness. Most of the spread of contagious disease comes from a well person coming in actual contact with one who is ill with the disease.

So we may sum the matter up by saying: Don't bother about germs so long as you are in good health. In case of illness quarantine yourself until you know that you cannot spread contagion. Avoid actual contact with persons who show symptoms of contagious disease. That's all you can do. Don't worry.

Causes of Eczema

I have eczema on my legs and am afraid it will get to my face. I am under treatment by a good doctor but would like you to tell readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze what causes eczema. Is it true that it is a disease of the healthy? L. L. B.

Eczema is a skin disease but is influenced greatly by the general body health. It may be aggravated, for instance, by digestive errors, and the eczema patient should never indulge in alcohol, spices, and condiments, highly salted foods or those markedly acid. Many cases of eczema are due to some external irritant not recognized as such by the patient. A baker for instance may have it from working with sugar, a laundress from soda, a photographer from using chemicals. Many a tender skin is aggravated into a condition of "eczema" because of strong laundry soap remaining in undergarments. There is nothing to the story that it is a healthy person's disease. It seldom appears on the face of an adult, so your worry is uncalled for. Its cure is possible but requires careful living.

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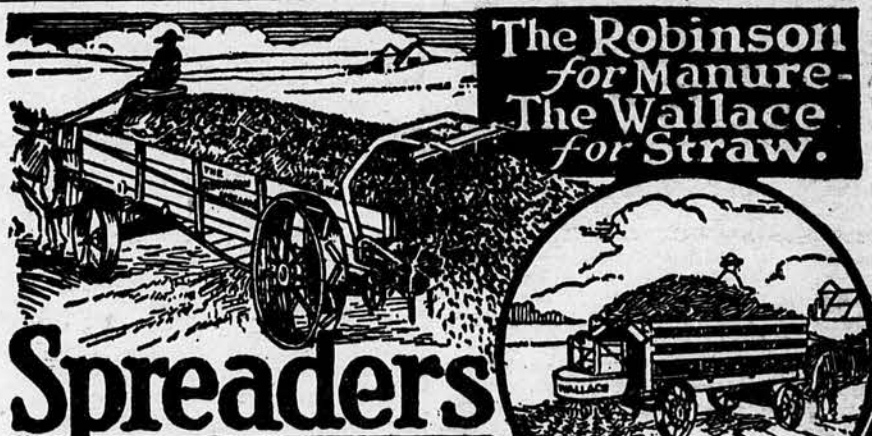
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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

A Schedule for the Work of the Farm Home Will Save Time for Reading and Recreation

THE woman who has a definite schedule for her work and adheres to its observance in a degree, is able to accomplish much work with less physical and nervous fatigue than she who works in a haphazard manner. In slack seasons this is true and in times of special stress, cherry picking and canning, in harvesting, threshing and silo filling, it would seem almost impossible to manage were it not for the help of a schedule. A farm woman should make out for her individual use, a daily schedule, a weekly schedule and a season schedule. To have for the daily tasks an allotted time and place, hastens and simplifies their execution, with the minimum of worry.

A weekly schedule is of utmost importance and help to a busy farm woman. Weather and circumstances permitting, to know that the washing will be done on Monday, the ironing and baking out of the way on Tuesday, the dusting and cleaning on Wednesday, will leave Thursday for a breathing spell and an opportunity to visit or receive guests. Then she is rested to resume the heavy tasks on Friday, to prepare for Saturday's marketing, cleaning or preparing for a serene and restful Sabbath.

Then too, the advantages of a season schedule are much greater than can be contemplated by one who never has given it a trial. The psychological time for the housewife to do the sewing for the spring and summer, the kiddies' dresses and aprons, her own gingham and percale work clothes, the sheets and pillow slips to replace those worn out, is in the disagreeable days of February and March, when outdoor cleaning is out of the question and useless. To get these out of the way before planting garden, setting hens and housecleaning, is of unspeakable value. Then to have the chicks well started by the time strawberries and cherries, peas, beets and green beans are to be canned, will give a sense of satisfaction which is a pleasure in itself. If the above mentioned canning is done before the hurry skurry of harvest meals overtakes one will often save collapse on account of overwork. With care the summer canning and preserving may be done in the intervals between stacking, threshing or silo filling and interfere with none of these things.

After the school children's clothing has been attended to, a general getting ready for winter is in order, after which the way is clear for a long delightful season of reading, study, writing, entertaining and myriads of delightful things. One great advantage of working by schedule is that by its help one can have time for the things which are so necessary for one's all-around development, and which seem impossible in the ordinary hit-and-miss way. However, care should be exercised to keep the schedule a servant instead of its becoming a task-master.

Lily Bowers Crampton.

Cowley Co., Kansas.

Is Fancywork a Waste of Time

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

The art needle work department of the Kansas Free Fair this year showed that women are taking more interest in entering articles of a practical nature. One could easily find suggestions for unique ways of using pieces of leftover materials that so often are tucked away in the sewing bag and never put to any good use. Educators in home economics find occasion for much argument as to whether or not it is advisable for women to spend time knitting, crocheting, and embroidering such articles as centerpieces, doilies, luncheon sets, bed spreads, and so on, when the time could otherwise be spent in community work. Home life was not made any the less pleasant during the war because fancy work could not be done, but as soon as the

war work was completed the fancy work basket made its appearance, and in many instances necessary articles were forsaken for the unnecessary.

Art needle work when done in connection with the needs of the home is to be highly commended. Many happy hours can be spent in utilizing worn-out garments and scraps of materials. In the department of knitted articles at the Kansas Free Fair, one saw how small amounts of leftover yarn could be used in making infants' caps, booties, and jackets. Even the house slippers, house jackets, shoulder capes, socks and mittens for adults, while requiring a little more yarn, gave one the idea of the possibility of using bits of different colored yarn for some good, practical use. The time spent in

The question of pleasing combinations must be taken into consideration in making any article in which colors are to be used, for the beauty of the work may be destroyed because of the lack of harmony of color. The worn-out school dresses, school shirts, work shirts, stockings and socks, kitchen aprons, or cotton dresses can be torn into strips and when combined with the white of bed linen by knitting, crocheting, weaving or braiding, make rugs that find many uses in the home. Because the rugs are light weight and washable they can be placed in front of the dresser in the bedroom, beside the bed or cedar chest and much wear on the covering of the floor can be saved. Another useful place for these rugs is in front of the kitchen work

amount of time darning stockings and socks, patching coats and dresses, making over garments that were not in style, retrimming hats that were a bit out of date, and contesting for prizes on their work. Such a display would call for just as much art in needle work, and present a practical line of work. Any one of these calls for skill in manipulation. To darn a large hole in a sock or stocking requires care. Since the foot must carry the weight of the most wonderful machine known to mankind, the human body, it must be properly dressed. Far too often it is made to wear a stocking with a hole in it or one in which the hole was closed by the draw string method.

Is it ever a waste of time to do hand sewing when machine sewing could be used just as well? We have grown accustomed to believe that if any dainty sewing is to be done it must be done by hand. However, the infants department showed plainly that attractive work can be done on the machine and much time and energy saved.

Thru the Mothers' and Daughters' clubs and the Junior Red Cross there is a wonderful opportunity to educate the younger generation that the most beautiful of all art needle work is that which is done on articles that are a necessity and not on those which are merely a luxury.

Cheese Dishes You Will Like

Cheese Soup—To a quart of scalded milk add a teaspoon of onion and 2 tablespoons of carrots chopped fine, 1 teaspoon of salt, ½ teaspoon of pepper, a blade of mace. Cream together 2 tablespoons of butter and 1 tablespoon of flour, pour over the scalded milk and add grated cheese and the yolks of 2 eggs. Stir until the cheese is melted, and serve at once.

Macaroni Rarebit—Add 2 cups of boiled macaroni to a rounding tablespoon of fat, made very hot, and when well heated add a cup of cheese finely cut up, ½ teaspoon each of salt, mustard and pepper. When it comes to the boiling point, add 3 eggs beaten up with ½ cup of rich milk. Remove immediately from the fire so as not to boil the eggs, but cook just enough to set them. Serve hot on slices of toast.

Finnan Haddie with Tomato Cheese Cream—To a cup of cooked Haddie which has been mashed thru a sieve, add 2 tablespoons each of cream and vegetable fat. Heat, then remove from fire and add the white of 1 egg beaten stiff. Spread on slices of toast and bake until nicely browned. Heat a can of tomato stock, add a tablespoon of grated cheese, a sprinkle of cayenne, ½ teaspoon of mustard, 4 tablespoons of cream and serve the slices with a spoon of this sauce.

Cornmeal Cheese Relish—Mix together 1 cup of cornmeal and a cup of skim milk, turn into 2½ cups of boiling salted water, stir until the mush boils, then cook over boiling water for ½ hour. Add an egg beaten, a teaspoon of vegetable oil and 2 tablespoons of grated cheese. Pour into a shallow pan and cool. When set cut into inch squares, arrange with spaces between, then a second row on top in the intervening spaces, making a pyramid. Brush over each layer with vegetable oil, sprinkle with grated cheese, and place in the oven long enough to heat the squares and melt the cheese.

Cheese Souffle—Make a white sauce of 2 tablespoons of butter, 3 tablespoons of flour, ½ cup of milk. When thickened add ½ teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne pepper, 1 cup of grated yellow cheese. Stir until smooth, remove from the fire, add the yolks of 3 eggs beaten until thick. Cool, cut and fold in the beaten whites, turn into a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven 20 to 30 minutes. Serve at once.

Cheese Wafers—Put grated cheese on the top of small wafers, place in the oven and heat until the cheese is melted. Bits of pastry can be baked

We're Catching Up With the City

FOR TWO WEEKS I have been attending a nurses' training class in a small village, conducted by a trained and efficient instructor who has seen service in France. Such a thing as this class would have been absolutely unknown in a country community 10 years ago. But the world has progressed far in 10 years. The country is coming to itself. It is realizing that it, as well as the city, is a part of the United States. The word "country jake" is rapidly becoming obsolete. In my college days my country habitat was a stigma which had to be lived down. It is no longer so. My clothes or the scratches on my automobile do not show that I come from the country. My friends do not care if I do come from the country. And I am having the same Red Cross training in nursing that I would have if I were living in Chicago.

We—30 women of us—are learning many things in this class. The nurse has shown us how to make beds, tend babies, and bathe, feed and care for the sick. "My," said one woman to me, "How I wish I could have known all this before my family was reared." She has two children ready for college. Her family has been well brought up but she realizes that it might better for them for her if she these things needed to know.

Across the Red Cross of the community Latin conjugation proposal who are here class learned ago. These girls who will feed, clothe, and care for the future babies, and husbands of the community. They are learning in a modern kitchen, built and supplied by the school district, how to prepare properly planned and cooked meals. We women learned that by practice on our husbands and families.

Yes, the world is progressing. The next 10 years will show as much or more progress than have the last 10 and the girls of high school age then will be learning to take care of their future families when they are ill as well as when they are well. A thoro course will be established in every community in the United States and a girl should be required by law to take it and to pass an examination in it before the man who wishes to marry her can procure a marriage license. If this were done there would be no fewer marriage licenses nor birth certificates, but fewer divorce suits and death notices. I wish we could hurry the course of progress a little and establish at once in our legislatures laws which will teach the girls of our land, the country as well as the city girls, how to give the nation trained service for its maladies at less than \$35 a week.

Lyon Co., Kansas.

Katherine R. Polk.



Thirty of Us are Taking the Course.

knitting sweaters, sport hats and "tams" and scarfs is not wasted for these are garments that are useful, warm, and comfortable. The home maker who does her own work knows that there are many times during the day that work of this kind can be done when there is no time for anything else. There are usually a few minutes while a meal is cooking that one can add several rows to her knitting; or while she is waiting for the men to come in from the field. And even tho one be a community worker, she often can weave some hand work into the routine of the day.

In almost every home there are worn-out sheets, pillow cases, night garments, kitchen aprons, housedresses and cotton, woolen or silk dresses. These can so easily be made into something of practical use, and after visiting the art building at the fair one felt one must go home and make a survey of the machine drawers, clothes and linen closets, and sewing bag.

This is especially true in the winter for it saves one from standing on a cold linoleum or perhaps a bare floor. They are of great convenience around the kitchen range or living room stove, for the bath room, or across the door sill. Garments made of silk which are too badly worn for other purposes can be torn into strips and made into covers for couch pillows that are extremely soft and comfortable head rests. We are using the practical cover for the couch pillow more and more. The time has passed when the pillow stands stiffly starched and unused on the parlor sofa.

The embroidery and crochet display at the fair represented an inestimable number of hours of hard work and nervous energy, for there were many beautiful pieces of work on display. But as one studied the work one wondered how many poor children could have been made comfortable and saved from suffering with the cold this winter if the women had spent the same

in small squares when making pies and used for this purpose.

Cheese Sauce—Cook together 1 teaspoon each of butter and flour and pour over it a cup of milk, stirring and cooking until smooth and thick then add 2 tablespoons of grated cheese. When dissolved pour over cooked rice or potatoes, or slices of toast.

Cheese with Rice—Steam 1 cup of rice, with salt, cover the bottom of a buttered dish with the rice, dot with butter, sprinkle with shavings of cheese and a little pepper. Repeat until the rice and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of cheese are used. Add milk to half the depth of the contents of dish, cover with buttered bread crumbs, and bake until the cheese melts.

Cottage Cheese and Nut Roast—Cook 2 tablespoons of chopped onions in one tablespoon of fat and a little water until tender. Mix together 1 cup of cottage cheese, 1 cup of chopped walnuts, 1 cup of bread crumbs and the juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon. Moisten the mixture by adding the onion and water in which it has been cooked. Pour into a shallow dish and brown in the oven.

Rice, Tomato and Cheese—Cook 1 cup of rice in boiling salted water. Cook $\frac{1}{2}$ onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ sweet pepper and 2 cups of tomatoes until well blended. Add salt, pepper and 2 tablespoons of fat. Arrange in a buttered baking dish a layer of rice, then tomatoes and grated cheese, using $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cheese. Place in the oven just long enough to heat thru. Mrs. Laura Dameier.

Women Agents Go to School

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

During the week of October 13 to 18 the county home demonstration agents of Kansas held a conference at the Kansas State Agricultural college, which in itself was a school for those women who are employed for the purpose of working in their communities and helping the homemakers solve some of the problems of the management of their homes. Those of us who are homemakers know only too well the many times we need and desire the advice of someone concerning some little perplexing problem that has arisen in connection with our work. The telephone and the neighbor have been a great help in many instances and we never shall cease to depend on the two in emergency cases. However, every one of us appreciates the opportunity of meeting with some especially trained person and talking over in a most informal manner the particular problem in question.

That the women who work in the counties in this connection are going to accomplish a great deal in the coming year was shown by the projects which were worked out during the conference. Every phase of the work of the home was included in the lectures given by the members of the board of instruction of the home economic department of the college. These lectures were of a practical nature and had to do with the farm home as it exists today.

We all need to know more of the practical standards in the preparation of foods; for we as homemakers have in our care the health of the members of the family, and while we enjoy most preparing the foods the family like best, we must not lose sight of the fact that food has a direct relation to the health of the individual. There are many points in regard to healthful dress which we many times overlook when planning the clothing of the family; and just now with the high cost of materials we need to pay more attention to the economic efficiency of dress. It certainly means a great deal to be able to purchase a material and choose a style for making the garment that will be suitable for wear on different occasions, where thoughtlessness in planning the material and the style would make it necessary to purchase two garments. There is not any one of us who can afford to miss the opportunity of learning something concerning the principles of good house furnishings.

Food, clothing and shelter are the three departments of the home that need the constant thought of the homemaker, and there are many branches of these departments that need our attention. These home demonstration agents are ready to suggest to us methods which will help us in the management of the finances of the farm home, and to teach us the advisability of the use

of home conveniences. Another phase of the work of the housewife which we often neglect is that of home nursing; we so many times find that we are called upon to administer first aid to some injured person and we are at a loss to know what to do.

A few of the counties in the State of Kansas are fortunate enough to have within the reach of every homemaker in the county these women who are trained in the art and science of home-making, and who are employed for the purpose of going into the county and helping wherever they can in lightening the load of the homemaker. They are doing a great deal of good work and that their efforts are appreciated is shown by the many calls they have from the housewives in their respective communities.

Men's and Boys' Pajamas

9414—Children's Underwaist and Drawers. A dainty little combination finished with lace and insertion will be found a most useful garment. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9415—Men's and Boys' Pajamas. The coat of these pajamas may be made in either of two styles. The large view shows the coat finished with a



9415 facing around the neck and front closing. Sizes 8, 12, 16, 30, 40, 44 and 48 inches.

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

Try These Mango Pickles

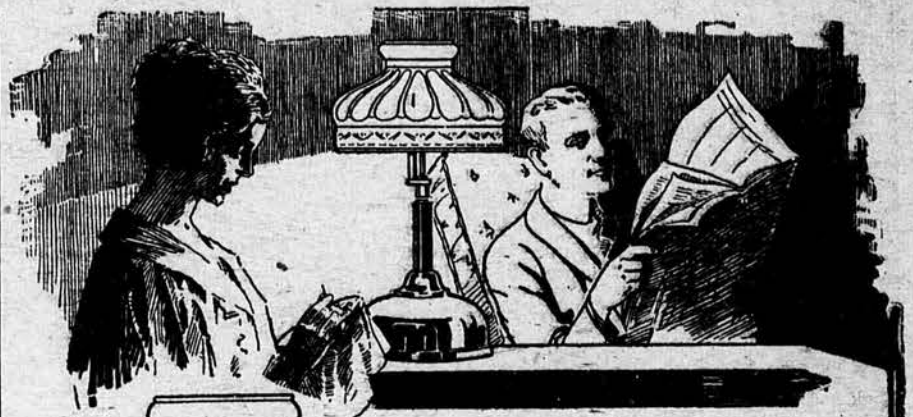
This may be used to fill stubby cucumbers, large green tomatoes, sweet green peppers or cantaloupes. Mix 4 quarts of finely chopped cabbage, 2 quarts of finely chopped celery, 3 cups of chopped onions, 1 tablespoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon, pepper and allspice and 3 tablespoons of white mustard seed, and let stand over night. Then fill the hollowed vegetables, replace the tops, cover with a moderately strong vinegar, let stand over night and the next day simmer for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in the vinegar. Place in a stone jar and cover with fresh cold spiced vinegar.

Mrs. Marjorie C. Metz.

Good Buttermilk Biscuits

Please tell me how to make buttermilk biscuits.—Mrs. J. T. Towns, Kansas.

Buttermilk biscuits may be made the same as sour milk biscuits. Sift 1 quart of flour, add 4 tablespoons of lard, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of soda, and enough buttermilk to make a soft dough. Roll thin, cut into biscuits and bake in a very quick oven. —Editor.



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Omaha Hide & Fur Co., 708 S. 13 St., Omaha, Neb.

Do You Need More Closets?

Just Get Some Lumber and Follow These Suggestions

BY RODNEY MONCURE

IT WAS A HUGE old barrack of a home—my grandfather's house—as I recall it now. Three full stories and an attic, 10 bedrooms, a half-basement kitchen with a vast open fireplace and a big brick oven, a broad, white-columned porch, looking off across the white fields and the meadows miles away to the distant town. Oh, it was the wonder of the neighborhood when he built it, three-quarters of a century

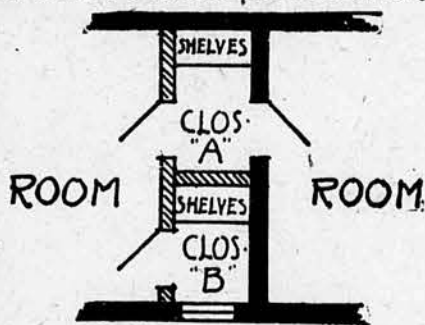


Figure 1.

ago! But there was just one closet in the whole place and that was in the kitchen.

I don't know whether many farm homes are as badly off as that, but unless they have lately been built, I'll wager that the closets aren't 100 per cent right, by any means. So I'm going to give a little talk on closets. I've been planning houses for farmers and other folks for 25 years and have learned a little about them in that time.

Let's suppose that there are two closetless or nearly closetless bedrooms and that space can be pared from one of them. We'll build partitions as I've shown by the light lines in Figure 1. This gives a very decent pair of closets for the two rooms. If we do not wish the rooms to communicate, we can lock the new door in closet "A," otherwise leave it open. There should be a clear depth of at least 18 inches between partitions, 2 feet is better and 2½ feet better yet. Most closets are only a foot deep and the clothes are crammed and crushed together to their injury and the owner's inconvenience. At one end, four or five shelves are built. This is better than having the one overhead shelf

where a woman must stretch on tip-toe and grope blindly among a rick of hats and other feminine furbelows.

Notice the small window in closet "B." I always put that in where I can. Did you ever notice how stale a dark closet smells, especially in hot weather when everyone's clothing is somewhat damp with perspiration? It is humiliating to carry this "closet odor" with you all the time, even when dressed in your best. A closet with a window always is clean and sweet; besides, plenty of light saves time and temper when hunting for a missing slipper or shirt.

If there isn't space to cut the closets off the end of the room, we must use one corner like Figure 2. This is more or less of a makeshift, but it has the advantage of not seriously cutting down the size of the bedroom, and yet it gives a reasonably deep closet. Another way is to run up an outside bay-window as in Figure 3. By this scheme we can get very nice big closets, without interfering with the room. Perhaps we shall have to close up one window, in each bedroom; but that does not matter much. The closet doors can be glass, and the closet windows will let plenty of light pass thru these doors. For bedroom ventilation, I find a closet window is really a great comfort. For example, in winter I leave the closet door and window open at night, and so get plenty of fresh air but without the direct draft that an open bedroom window would have made.

Now let's consider Figure 4. The solid part shows the old farmhouse as I bought it; the lighter lines, what I

added. I ran down the old roof lines to the first story so as to give a bungalow effect and built a porch underneath. A Dutch dormer window lights the closet, and gives more head room in the center. The space under the window out toward the eaves is utilized by a series of drawers and shelves with drop doors something like a writing desk. The drop door is a mighty convenient device I find. It is hinged at the back, and held by a couple of chains at the ends, so that when open it stands out like a shelf. Things may be taken out of the locker, sorted over on the shelf, then what is not wanted may be put back and the drop door pushed up. A spring catch (cupboard door catch) holds it shut.

Drawers are most convenient, I find, from the floor up to a height of about 3 feet. Above that level, the locker and drop door are better. A good drop door is 12 or 15 inches high, and from 2 to 4 feet long; a drawer is about the same length but not more than 6 inches high. The horizontal depth of the drawers and lockers depends on the space we have—1½ to 2½ feet, let us say. A practical test of five years has made me think my figures are about right. Where there are more and shallower drawers it is not necessary to

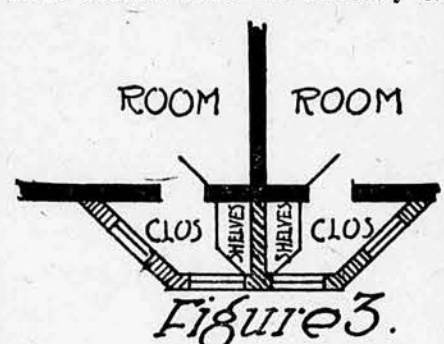


Figure 3.

paw over clean clothes to find something that happens to be on the very bottom of the deep pile.

If you are building a new house, instead of merely remodeling an old one, the problem of closets is usually much simpler. You can make your outside dimensions large enough to work in all the closet room you wish. If you are using a set of stock plans, and the closets are too small, don't hesitate to add a couple of feet to the total length

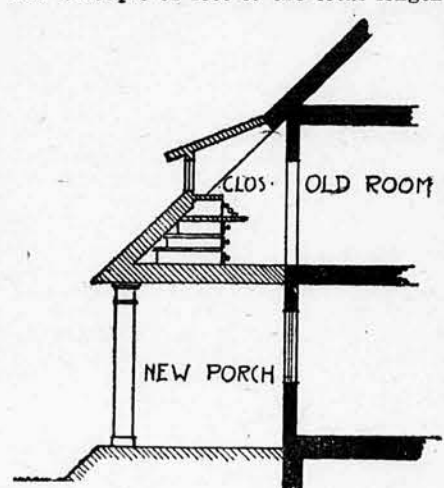


Figure 4

of the building. Good roomy closets are an actual economy. Can you expect your children to take proper care of their clothes if these clothes are crammed helter-skelter into some little dark cubby-hole?

A Few Fashion Notes

Collars and cuffs are sometimes laced with ribbon of a becoming shade. Make the blue serge dress the foundation of the school girl's wardrobe.

The blouse of wash material is very handy and serviceable as well as being extremely popular.

Mrs. B. B. King.

Neosho Co., Kansas.

"Live one day at a time," advises the Toledo Blade. That's about all most of us can afford to do.—Des Moines Register.

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FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Money alone does not place things where they should be. We have had the money with which to buy school playground equipment for a good while. Getting the materials needed and getting them assembled has taken some effort. We could have ordered slides and letters from school furnishing companies if we had been able to pay a fancy price. As it is, buying posts, gas pipe and boards and bolts has made three tilters cost about \$20. We had our gas pipe cut into 3-foot lengths so the tilters could be at different heights. A screw cap over each end of the gas pipe prevents them from slipping. The blacksmith made the bolts needed to hold the boards fast to the gas pipe. An extra length of gas pipe, extra smooth, has been purchased to be used as a turning pole. We plan to add swings and a slide as soon as we can.

Busy work material often is lacking in country schools. Ingenious teachers could make much of such equipment but the cost of it is small and school boards should provide a fund with which such could be purchased. It is our plan to get some of this material for home use. Should this winter in any way be a duplicate of last winter, such busy work as schools need will be needed here at home. In our order there are boxes of alphabet letters. These cost 15 cents a box when printed on 1 1/2-inch strips of card-board and cut. The cost is about half that if the purchaser does the cutting apart of the letters. These cards are especially suited to the little beginner. Number cards and word cards may be bought and at the same cost. Toy money, pegs of various colors, papers for mat weaving and a hand loom complete our equipment.

Letters have come from people who bought walnuts in this locality last year. The crop this year is not so large and it is doubtful whether there will be many to ship. We noticed a basket in a Lawrence store with a price label of 5 cents a pound.

One of the best looking cans in our club's exhibit every year has been a can of spiced apple. This is really a sort of pickle. We have tried the club member's method of making the product and like it exceedingly well. She uses apples that do not cook to pieces or pears. Cider vinegar is diluted until it is not very strong, sugar is added to suit the taste when tried and stick cinnamon and cloves. The small round globe in the end of each clove is removed before it is placed in the sirup. This does away with the dark color cloves usually give a liquid and is probably the secret of the honey like appearance of the sirup. Into the boiling sirup the apples, pared, are placed and carefully removed when their transparent appearance shows that they are cooked. They are packed in jars and the sirup poured over them. The jars are then sealed and stored away.

Our last lesson in the canning club series deals with products suited to October and November canning. These are cabbage, carrots, cranberries, hominy, pumpkin, squash and sweet potatoes.

The directions for canning sweet potatoes show several changes suggested. The lesson states that it is difficult to can sweet potatoes successfully. Probably this refers especially to the frequent discoloration one sees in canned sweet potatoes. We are told to select absolutely sound sweet potatoes of uniform size. Wash thoroughly and boil without peeling until about two-thirds done. "Peel by scraping the skins off and pack hot to prevent discoloration. If necessary cut into halves or quarters or slices an inch thick. Try to have the pieces nearly the same size. Fill the jars as full as possible without crushing. Add 1 teaspoon of salt and 2 to 5 teaspoons of medium thick sirup, but no water. Sterilize 2 hours in hot water bath or 1 hour in steam pressure cooker. Intermittent processing tends to darken sweet potatoes."

We are told that in Mexico and the Orient the pumpkin, squash and eggplant are highly esteemed for preserves and candy. "They are cut into

1-inch cubes or slices about like the quarters of an apple. They are soaked in lime water over night, rinsed thoroughly, then boiled in sirup with various spices and aromatic flavorings. These are really a sort of preserve or sweet pickle. By boiling on successive days, the sugar completely permeates the cubes, which may be drained and dried until the outside crystallizes and the inside remains soft and moist. They may then be served like candy or crystallized fruit."

Cranberries, too, may be used for candies or as cake decorations. The proportions of sugar and berries are given us as 2 cups of each to 3/4 of a cup of water. "Boil the sugar and water together until it forms a soft ball, not brittle, when dropped into cold water. Wash the cranberries, dry and pierce each one with a large darning needle. Spread them in a single layer on an agate or enamel plate (be sure not to use tin) and pour the sirup over them. Place in a moderate oven until transparent, then lay on a greased platter or paper to dry and either roll in granulated sugar or dust with powdered sugar."

Window Boxes Brighten a Room

October is the time to prepare window boxes for winter blooming. The boxes should be about 6 inches deep, 3 feet long and 18 inches wide, and may be placed on a small table or stand in a sunny window. South windows are best, but east windows will do very well. Bore several holes in the bottom of each box and fill it with rich soil. It adds to the life of the box and also makes it more ornamental to paint it green or red. Around the edge of the box set slips of green and white striped Wandering Jew. It grows quickly, hangs over the sides of the box and soon covers the stand and makes a beautiful showing. Coleus is also very lovely for the edge of window boxes. It grows rapidly. A little slip will soon be a great mass, and it alone will make the box a bower of beauty. Double Petunias also are fine for the edge. They have such large lovely blooms and are admired by everyone.

Plant Geraniums, Begonias or wliat-ever flowers you have or like in the center of the box. I like a dwarf Calla Lily in each end of the box and a large white Calla in the center. Many combinations such as Tulips, Hyacinths, the Chinese Sacred Lily, and many other flowers will thrive in a window box with very little care, and will afford the entire family much pleasure the whole winter thru. Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

Every Clipping in Its Place

Practically all of us housewives have boxes and drawers containing a variety of clippings. As a rule we forget what we have, and if we do happen to remember having some particular piece, when we need it we either do without it rather than spend the time hunting for it, or else proceed to make the house resemble a volcano eruption before finding it.

I solved this problem a few years ago to my own satisfaction, at least. I secured a number of pasteboard boxes and proceeded to sort out my accumulation by putting all the historical pieces in one box, and having separate boxes for poetry, literary gems, Biblical stories, programs, personals, war articles, missionary literature, jokes, Christmas articles, Easter and Thanksgiving pieces, prohibition articles, cartoons, diplomas and certificates of various kinds and valentines. I made cook-books out of the recipes. Then I printed on each box in large letters the contents of it. I wrote an index for each box on a piece of pasteboard and placed the index in the top. If the children wish something pertaining to their lessons, all they have to do is hunt out the box containing the articles on that subject. The pleasure to be derived from being able to find just what we desire just when we desire it, more than compensates for the extra labor.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

The Telephone's Fault

Now chaos reigns at Jones's place,
The dishes fill the sink,
The cobwebs hang in every room,
The poultry need a drink.
Once Mrs. Jones, as housewives go,
Was counted very fine—
But they, alas, installed a phone,
That's on a party line.
—Velma West Sykes.




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(Established 1890)

They Win Nearly \$5,000 in Prizes

BY MABLE CALDWELL
Kansas State Agricultural College

It sounds like a dream or a fairy story, but it is true. Kansas club boys and girls, most of whom are less than 16 years old, now own prizes having a value of \$4,650. This is the exact amount in cash carried away in prizes at the Kansas State Fairs held in Topeka and Hutchinson; the Wichita Wheat Show and Exposition and the International Soils Products Exposition in Kansas City, Mo. Not only cash prizes were carried away but seven beautiful loving cups, valued at \$250, and trips with all expenses paid to Manhattan and Wichita which amounts to \$800 or \$900, were also won by these boys and girls. Among the cups were world sweepstakes silver trophy cups, won on corn by John Brox of Atchison; one on grain sorghum by James Porter of Hymer and canning by Gladys Menard of Paxico.

Pep and enthusiasm mark the work of each boy and girl. The clubs seem to have started out with the idea that each will win and if losing once, to try again. This is evinced in the spirit of the Paxico Canning club. Two years ago, this little club sent in exhibits to Topeka and failed to get any prize whatever. Nothing daunted, they tried again and won prizes at every fair. At the International Soils Products Exposition, this club won the silver trophy cup for the state of Kansas.

One club sings to the tune of "Smiles" a little song that expresses the sentiments of every club boy and girl:

We have miles of wheat fields growing,
We have miles of corn on cob,
We have miles of fatted cattle lowing,
We have hogs and chickens by the gob;
We have miles and miles of all the good things,
Things that God has given to but few.
That is why we love the state of Kansas,
God's own country; we sing to you.

In many states, the problem being discussed is "How to Keep the Young Folks on the Farm" as shown by the lines:

Why did you leave the farm, my lad?
Why did you bolt and leave your dad?
Why did you beat it off to town?
And turn your poor old father down?
Thinkers of platform, pulpit, press
Are wallowing in deep distress;
They seek to know the hidden cause
Why farmer boys desert their pa's.

This has been the cry for years in many states. The answer is made in the following:

I left my dad, his farm, his plow,
Because my calf became his cow;
I left my dad—'twas wrong, of course—
Because my colt became his horse;
I left my dad to sow and reap
Because my lamb became his sheep;
I dropped my hoe and stuck my fork
Because my pig became his pork;
The garden truck that I made grow
Was his to sell but mine to hoe;
It's not the smoke in the atmosphere
Nor the taste for life that brought me here;
Please tell the platform, pulpit, press
No fear of toil or love of dress
Is driving off the farmer lads,
But just the methods of their dads.

The club plan is the simple solution of this problem in Kansas. Parents are awaking everywhere to the conclusion that their boy and girl are entitled to, not their bit, but their best. Bankers and money lenders are backing the young folks in their effort. Whether in canning, gardening, pig club or calf club work, the refrain comes back as they work with live zeal:

Gone are the days when my work returned no pay,
Gone are the times when I idled hours away,
Gone are my doubts for the better things I know,
I hear the home folks calling
"Club Work—Go."

Six Good Friends

I am a little girl 9 years old. I like to go to school. I am in the fourth grade and in the second grade in music.



I have two brothers. Their ages are 6 and 3. We have great times playing with our kittens. This is a picture we had taken with some of our pets.

Kinsley, Kan.

Wave Boyer.

For Our Young Readers

How the Day was Celebrated in Merry Island

BY MYRTLE JAMISON TRACHSEL

OF ALL THE peoples in olden times who enjoyed a Halloween frolic, it was, perhaps, the young folks of Ireland and Scotland who got the most fun out of it. Bonfires were lighted on every hill, and the young people gathered together and told fortunes. For all the fairies and witches were supposed to be abroad that night and reveal secrets of the future.

First the men and maidens went out hand in hand, with eyes shut, and pulled the first stock or plant of kale they came to. If one happened to pull a small, crooked one, that person's future wife or husband, so the saying was, would be small and crooked also. If one pulled a long straight plant he might expect that sort of wife, and her disposition would be sweet or bitter according to the way the heart of the stem tasted.

Three bowls were placed on the hearthstone—one was empty, one contained pure water and the other foul water. Each one of the company was blindfolded in turn and led to the bowls. If he put his finger into the pure water he would marry a maid; if he chose the foul water a widow would be his fate, and the empty bowl made him a bachelor for life. The position of the bowls was changed every time it was tried.

If a maid took a candle and stood alone before a looking-glass eating an apple, she would see the face of her future husband in the glass. Or if she went out alone to sow and harrow a handful of hempseed, saying a little rhyme as she did so, the man of her dreams would come behind her. There were many other ways of causing him to appear. Then having learned his identity she might determine the state of their future happiness by placing two nuts on the fire, naming one for each of them. If they remained side by side all would be well, but if they jumped about there would be strife in their household.

The last ceremony was placing in the dying embers of the bonfire a small stone named for each member of the company. In the morning if anyone's stone was found to have rolled from the circle, that one, they said, would surely die within the next 12 months.

Make Carbon Copies of Letters

We have had a typewriter at our house for five or six years. We find it very useful in many ways. Papa and mamma always use it to write their business letters on and when there is anything important that they wish to keep, they make a carbon copy.

Mamma writes questions for her Sunday school class on the typewriter so they can be read, she says. Mamma has a missionary friend in China to whom she always writes a good long letter at Christmas time, and she always uses the typewriter for that, and she sometimes writes to other friends on it, too.

A typewritten letter is neater, saves lots of space, and is much more easily read than most handwriting. We think we could not keep house without the typewriter, and some day we are going to have one of the best there is made.

Lyons, Kan. Marjorie L. Smith.

Typewriter Saves Time

I find the typewriter a valuable instrument on the farm, for we can use it in writing our business letters, and in writing letters to our friends.

I am leader of the Capper Poultry club of Crawford county and I use the typewriter in making out the announcement cards for each of our meetings every month to the 10 girls in our club. I also use the typewriter in making out my report each month for the Capper Poultry club, and also in writing to our state secretary, Miss Bertha G. Schmidt.

Mamma uses the typewriter in writing business letters and making out her monthly reports of her farm flock for the Capper Poultry club.

Brother uses the typewriter occa-

sionally in writing his letters. But papa has never tried writing on the typewriter yet. I think he could if he would only just try.

It is much easier to sit down to the typewriter and write a letter than it is to hunt for a writing tablet and pen and ink to write, or I find it so anyway.

Letha E. Emery.

They Go For the Mail

One of the errands which Max Ralston, 3 years old, likes best to go on for mother is to get the mail, especially when there is lots of it. His big Scotch



collie, Bob, goes with him. Bob and Max are great chums.

Max is the son of Mrs. V. W. Ralston of Mound Valley, Kan.

Find Market for Mushrooms

BY ANNE CLIFFORD

The little village of Bustleton within the limits of Philadelphia has awakened to the commercial value of mushrooms. Beginning in September when the mushroom season opens, dozens of men and boys may be seen plodding thru the dew-laden pasture fields armed with buckets and baskets. For the fertile fields in and around Bustleton yield many bushels of mushrooms which find a ready market in Philadelphia.

Many persons highly prize mushrooms as an article of food. Altho they are not highly nutritious, they may be prepared in ways which make them a delicious dish. With mushrooms selling at \$1 a pound in the cities, it is surprising that more people in the rural districts do not prepare to be expert collectors. The collector of mushrooms cannot depend upon any simple test. He must know what he is gathering. It is a simple matter to learn to recognize certain edible mushrooms and to discard all others.

The common mushroom, *agaricus campestris*, is the best known edible mushroom. It can be found abundantly in the wild state and can be gathered safely by an ordinary collector. The cap of this mushroom is fleshy and hemispherical, later becoming expanded and nearly flat. It is smooth, in color white or light brown and the flesh is white and firm. The gills are white at first, later becoming pink and finally blackish brown. The stem is stout, smooth and provided with a ring. The only danger in collecting it can be entirely avoided by waiting until the gills are pink or changing to brown, as the poisonous variety most nearly resembling it has white gills which remain white. This edible mushroom may be found in woods, but it generally grows in pastures and on richly manured ground.

The One Machine of the Home

The sewing machine, invented by Elias Howe, has made a wonderful difference in home life. It has saved to millions of families billions of dollars. It has made the family independent so far as its work goes of the services of others. It has given millions of mothers and daughters an opportunity to do valuable and important and money-saving work without being obliged to seek employment to do it. It has even held poorer families together. Not only for the household but for

work to be sold outside the sewing machine has been a godsend to very many women and girls.

It is a remarkable thing about the sewing machine that it remains today the one machine of the home rather than of the factory, tho used in countless numbers in factories. If the truth were known, humanity owes Elias Howe a greater debt of gratitude for his unique invention than it owes to any other inventor of machinery.

And it is somewhat surprising to learn that the sewing machine is so modern an implement. Howe was 27 when he invented the machine, in 1846, and it is therefore only 73 years old. It was some years before it came on the market as a contrivance that could be profitably used. But for half a century it has been an almost indispensable part of the home equipment. The machine lent itself to improvement and perfectibility and improvements were rapidly made. Today the family sewing machine can be run by electricity, almost without physical effort, and is a wonderfully smooth-running machine.

All There

A little girl, traveling in a sleeping car with her parents, greatly objected to being put into an upper berth. She was assured that papa, mamma, and God would watch over her. Finally she was settled in her berth, and the passengers were quiet for the night, when a small voice piped:

"Mamma."

"Yes, dear."

"You here?"

"Yes, I'm here. Now go to sleep."

"Papa, you here?"

"Yes, I'm here. Go to sleep."

This continued at intervals for some time, until a fellow passenger lost patience and called:

"We're all here! Your father and mother and brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and first cousins! All here! Now go to sleep!"

There was a brief period after this explosion. Then the tiny voice piped out very softly:

"Mamma!"

"Well?"

"Was that God?"

A Joke on the Doctor

The Red Cross doctor was examining a doughboy who had been badly wounded in both hands.

The boy surveyed his injured members ruefully.

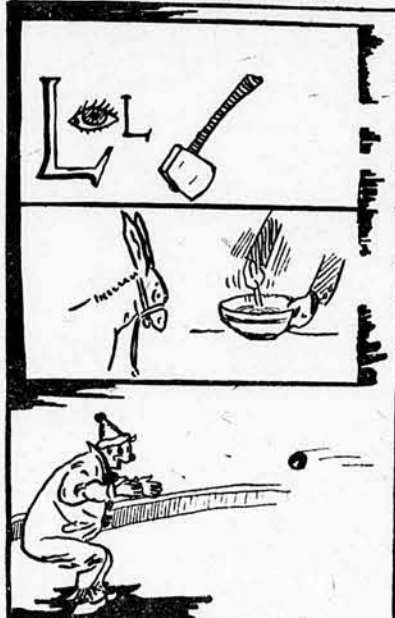
"Do you think I'll be able to play the piano when I get well?" he asked.

"Certainly you'll be able to play the piano," said the doctor emphatically.

"That's funny," remarked the soldier, "I never could play one before."

FLOWER-PUZZLE

JOHN K. DILLON



If you can guess the names of these two flowers, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers.

Solution October 11 puzzle—Three kinds of trees: 1, balsam; 2, aspen; 3, linden. The prize winners: Nellie Peckham, Alta Lindsey, La Junta, Colo.

FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru the columns of this department. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

To Increase Growth of Feathers

Some of my chickens have such a light coat of feathers that they will suffer with cold this winter unless something can be done to make them grow more feathers. What would you suggest?

MRS. J. M. TAYLOR.

Overland Park, Kan.

Frequently it is noticed that some birds in a flock of growing chicks fail to develop feathers while others in the same flock are all right. This trouble seems to go in different strains of poultry and is no doubt due to heredity. At the Ontario Agricultural College considerable work has been done to prove this point. It was found that slow feathering was due to the kind of ancestry the bird had. Some birds would produce all "naked" offspring some only one half would be naked while other birds would not produce any. Of course this would depend entirely upon the hereditary make-up of the birds mated. Theoretically it would be possible to develop a strain of poultry which would be featherless. The fact that only a few of your birds are featherless would indicate that it is not due to the rations. We have noticed similar cases in our own flocks. Usually such birds have poor constitutional vigor and fail to make satisfactory growth. It is best to dispose of such birds as they develop slowly if at all and are not profitable to keep. In feeding fowls for eggs one should supplement the grain with a mash containing 20 per cent tankage or give the birds all the milk they will drink. The ration which we are recommending for 100 hens daily consists of the following: corn 10 pounds; oats, 5 pounds; bran, 3 pounds; shorts, 3 pounds, and tankage, 1½ pounds. The bran shorts and tankage is mixed together and kept in a box or hopper before the hens all the time. The grain is fed morning and night. About 5 pounds of grain in the morning is sufficient. At night the hens should be given all the grain they will eat. If sour milk is fed in place of the tankage it should be fed at the rate of 3 gallons a day for 100 hens. A soft limestone grit or crushed oyster shell should be kept before the fowls all the time. With this ration one should succeed in getting winter eggs.

H. L. Kempster.

Open Season for Trapping

Please tell me what is the open season in Kansas for capturing opossums, raccoons, skunks and other fur bearing animals. Will the game laws of Kansas permit a man to engage in fur farming?

Hillsdale, Kan.

GEO. D. BOWER.

The open season for muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum and civet cat in Kansas is from November 15 to March 15. There is no open season for beaver or otter until 1921. It is unlawful to hunt or kill any wild animal upon the land of another person without his written permission. There has been no legislation directly on propagation. In some states permits are required to conduct a fur farm and the owner has to make verified yearly report showing number of animals kept in captivity, and the number sold. There is no reason why you should not conduct a fur farm if you so desire.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Registering Hogs

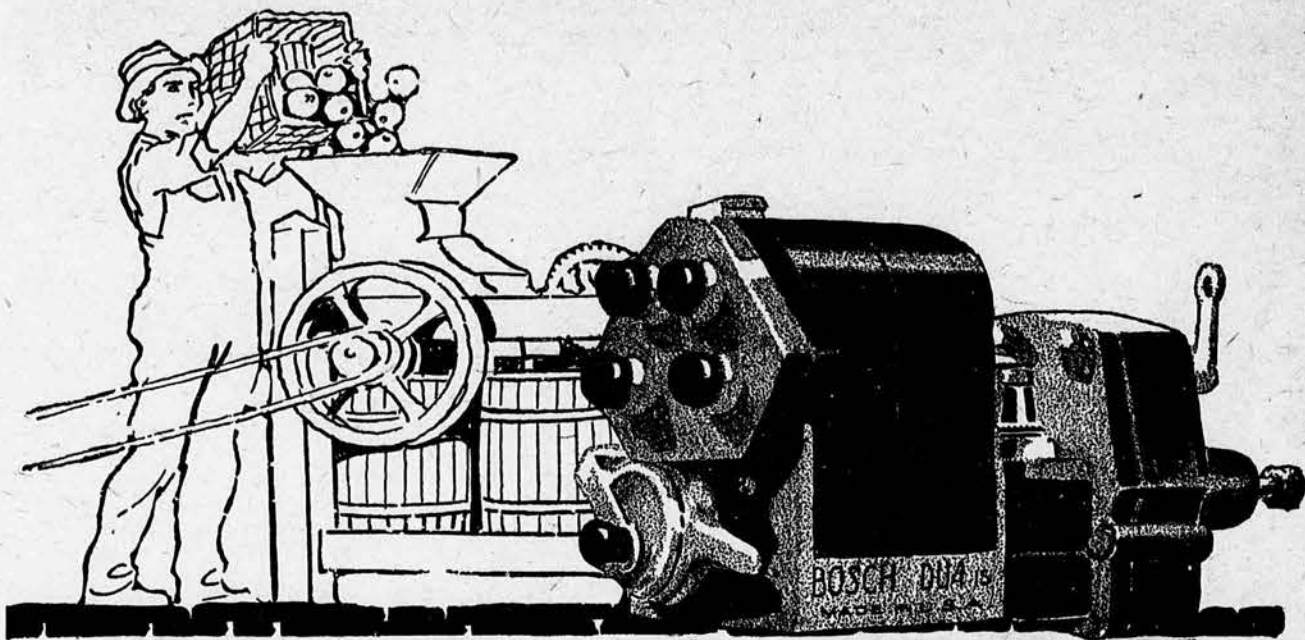
I have a Spotted Poland China boar and a sow of the same breed, and both are from registered stock. The sow will have a litter of pigs soon. What steps must I take to have the pigs registered? C. S. CROOKS.

Ponca City, Okla.

You can register your spotted Poland hogs without difficulty in the same record in which the sow is now listed. Simply write to the secretary asking for registry blanks, which you will find are easy to fill out. There should be no difficulty at all about this if you can establish definitely the pedigrees of both the sire and the dam.

E. F. Ferrin.

Save first; spend afterwards—buy W. S. S.



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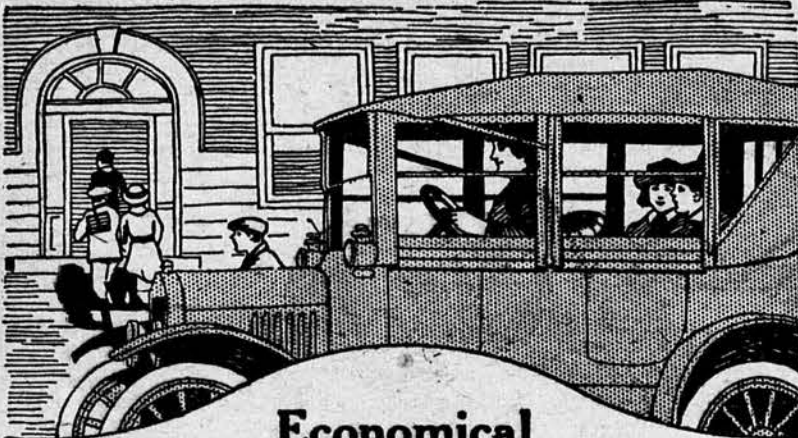
This picture shows a "Chink" doing his daily wash. In the picture are a few faces of his customers—these faces can be discovered by a little figuring, and by turning and twisting the picture in various positions. It looks easy and simple, but if you can find as many as two faces, mark them with an (X),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

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BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary



WORK IS NOT man's punishment. It is his reward and his strength, his glory and his pleasure.

That quotation from George Sand which appeared in the last number of "Squeals and Cackles," the monthly publication of the Butler county club, has become the motto of these girls. Myrtle Dirks, their leader, is eager to see Butler county head the list in 1920, if first place cannot be won this year. This is the end to which every live wire in that county and every other county is working. Doing one's best and trying again win success. Pep standing will be raised by the Butler county girls by lining up new members.

"I am working for 10 girls and 10 mothers next year," Myrtle wrote. "I think I can get them, too. I am going to give you warning now that if there is a pep trophy cup next year, Butler county is going to win it. Not long ago I visited the school that Erna Thorpe attends and I found three girls who are interested in the club. My mother visited Mrs. Fouts and I think she will join the club next year. She went to Topeka only because she didn't want Maude to go alone. She says she is glad she went and she intends to go again next year. She never supposed the mothers were half so interested in the club as they are. We are trying to get some girls in Pawnee county, too." Pawnee has not had a club this year and Myrtle wishes the girls in other counties to know the value of club work.

In Crawford, the pleasure of work is being realized also. "We are trying hard to get complete membership of Capper Poultry club girls and mothers and of Capper Pig club boys in Crawford county for 1920," Letha Emery, county leader, said. "I sent 16 boys' names to Mr. Whitman and asked him if he could send them literature about the club. We have seven girls lined up now for next year's club and mamma and I are going to keep on trying until we get complete membership. Mrs. Gregg said she is going to try to get some. Wouldn't it be fine if we could have 10 girls as active members, 10 mothers and 10 associate members as well as 10 boys in the pig club? That is our aim."

Linn county club girls are working hard, too, to line up new members for the club in 1920. "We are going to try to have one or more new members for the pig club, mothers' division, associate membership division or members in other counties, to report at every meeting," Hazel Horton, county leader, wrote. And Linn county girls are putting their good plans into practice by lining up girls in Anderson county and by lining up active and associate members and members for the mothers' division.

—Reba Cubbison of Johnson county

and her mother recently have moved to Greeley, Anderson county, and they have carried the club spirit with them. "We are trying to get girls for the club down here," Reba writes. "One girl already has said she will join." Mrs. Scruggs, mother of John Scruggs, leader of the pig club in Anderson county, is helping to line up girls. And so we hope to see Anderson county club spirit increase from membership of one in 1919 to membership of 10 in 1920. Allen county also has only one member this year and Nellie Foster of Humboldt is looking for other team mates. "If none of my sisters wishes to join I expect to go into the club in 1920," writes Anna Greenwood who lives in Greenwood county, where there is a membership of only three, "and I am going to do my best toward complete membership." Agnes Neubauer, leader of the Republic county club where four girls have been lined up this year, is working for complete membership. If you know girls in these counties who are not members of the club, why not write them about it? Or give their names and addresses to the club members in their counties.

The picture at the beginning of this club story shows Hazel Horton, leader of the Linn county club, and some of her Light Brahmas. Hazel is very proud of her contest fowls, for she recently won four prizes on them at a picnic at Kincaid, competing against experienced breeders. The prizes were first on pen, cockerel and pullet and second on pullet.

More Space for Club News

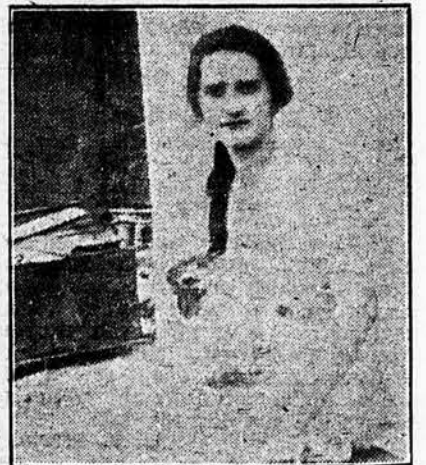
Here's news that will please every member of the Capper Poultry club. Once a month we are going to have a page of club pictures and a page of club letters in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, besides the regular Capper Poultry club and Capper Pig club departments. These pages will be made up of letters and pictures of the club girls and boys. The best letters of course will be chosen for the letter pages. Tell us about your meetings, your prize winnings, or any success you have with your contest chickens or good methods you discover in caring for them. If your club has not sent a group picture, you'll want to have one taken soon for the picture page. Also send us a picture of you and your contest chickens, if you have not done this.

Letha Emery has won some more prizes on her chickens at the Cherokee county fair at West Mineral. She took first on Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel, first on pen and second and third on hen. Mrs. Emery won first on pen, first on cockerel and second and third on pullet. Her chickens are Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

Mary Morton of Crawford county won four first prizes at the Hiatleville fair on her

White Wyandottes. Esther Maus of Shawnee county won first prize on her Single Comb Buff Leghorns which she exhibited at the Auburn fair after Ruth Banks of Atchison county had won prizes on her Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds at the Effingham fair she received an order for three dozen pullets.

We've had another letter from our French orphan written by his mother. He says that he has received the second check from the Society of Fatherless Children of France and again expresses his gratitude for help.



Margaret Schopper, Douglas County.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Wants Loan from Land Bank

On my land there is a \$2,500 first mortgage. My property is so valuable that I think I could obtain easily that amount as a loan from the Federal Land Loan Bank. Would it pay me to keep on paying 7 per cent interest to the man who at present holds first mortgage? Can I have my wife's name placed in the deed without having to pay the cost of recording it again? Please explain to me what my expense would be on a \$2,500 government loan?

SUBSCRIBER.

If you can get a loan from the Federal Land Loan Bank of \$2,500 it certainly will pay you to do so rather than to continue to pay 7 per cent interest on the present loan. The interest on your Federal Land Bank loan cannot exceed 6 per cent and to this will be added 1 per cent to be applied to the payment of the principal of the loan. As a matter of fact I think your interest rate will be $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent plus 1 per cent for amortization of the loan, making your total annual payment $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In addition you will probably have to pay the cost of appraisal. Write to Federal Land Loan Bank Wichita, Kan., for statement of necessary expenses. If I am rightly informed about the interest rate your annual payments would be \$162.50. Of this amount \$25 would be applied the first year on payment of the loan. The amounts applied this way would increase gradually from year to year until the entire loan is paid. The loan would be entirely paid off in about 36 years but you could pay it sooner if desired. It will be necessary for you to join a local association in order to get the loan from the Federal Land Bank. By agreement with the grantor you might have your wife's name inserted in the deed and change made in the recorder's office. He would have a right to charge a small fee for making the change in the record.

You should write the Federal Land Loan Bank, Wichita, Kan., for full instruction as to how to proceed to get loan.

Wants to Disinherit Husband

Is there any law in Kansas by which a woman may disinherit her husband? My husband has squandered so much of my property that I feel it would be only just to leave what is left to the children, if that can be done. The property is in the form of land. If he can not be disinherited, how can I protect the children's rights after my death? I am almost sure he would use almost any means to cheat them out of their share. If I made a will stating that the land could not be mortgaged or sold during his life time, would it be legal?

A READER.

There is no way in which you can disinherit your husband unless you get a divorce. In that event the court probably would give you all of your property, which would then be yours to dispose of as you thought best. Such a will as you speak of would not be legal. You could provide by will for the appointment of a guardian for your minor children, but if there are no minor children there is no way I can think of by which you could protect them, unless you simply willed them a life estate in the land, the title to vest at their deaths in their children. In that case they could not dispose of the land and your husband could not get title to it or persuade them to sell it or dispose of it.

Thresherman's Charges

Can a thresherman collect 33 cents a bushel for threshing wheat? He says he has to have a guarantee of 1,200 bushels a day in which event he will thresh for 18 cents a bushel, but I observed that he did not thresh the 1,200 bushels in a day in good wheat. He charges \$216 for 10 hours work and pays the pitchers \$6 a day. Everybody says that he is charging too much but nobody wants to complain.

READER.

He can collect whatever his contract either written or verbal calls for. If he has no contract or agreement he could only collect what would be a reasonable price.

Husband's Share

A and B were husband and wife. A died about eight years ago, leaving no will. B is living. They had 3 children, C, D and E. C died about 25 years ago leaving a husband but no children. According to the laws of Kansas what right if any has the husband of C to the property left by A?

SUBSCRIBER.

None whatever.

Replacing Improvements

A rents an improved farm. The windmill and tower blow down. Can he require the owner to replace them or provide power to pump water?

SUBSCRIBER.

Yes.



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THE pre-war Mitchell was a famous Six — a 14-year development. It won us a world-wide success. Now we have added more strength and endurance. There are larger parts, sturdier parts, better materials. We have used all our experience to give you the ideal, long-lived Six.

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Engines are tested by dynamometers. Axles are tested by electric apparatus. Transmissions are tested in a sound-proof room. Gears are mated pair by pair. A large staff of trained inspectors guards against the misfits which cause troubles.

The body is a new design. The frame is uniquely staunch. Extra coats of finish give a lasting luster. The new-grade top will stay new. The leather upholstery is filled with interlaced hair, so the cushions keep their shape.

Fuel cost has been much reduced. Fit and smoothness in the motor save power waste. A thermostat controls the temperature of liquids, air and gas. The carburetor intake is twice-better heated.

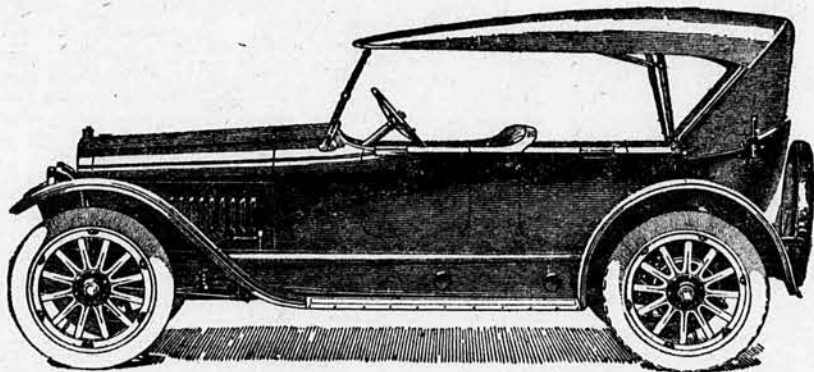
Unique riding comfort is attained by long cantilever rear springs. And ample tests have proved them unbreakable in use. Driving comfort is attained by a ball-bearing steering gear. Brake efficiency is increased 75 per cent.

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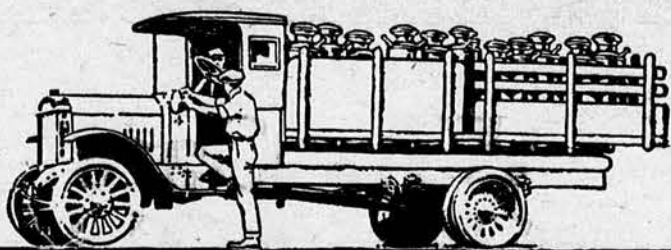


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CUT out the four pieces above
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To the person sending in the
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Puzzle. Enclosed is 50 cents for a year's subscrip-
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Capper Pig Club News

Let's Take a "Smell" at the Prizes We're Working For

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

DO YOU REMEMBER how, when you were a small boy—just a very small boy, of course—you liked to go in the dining room, when the table was set with good things, and smell the appetizing odor? Dinner always tasted better when you had anticipated it so long, didn't it? That's just the way with Capper Pig club prizes, they're all the better because we think of them so often during association, George W. Ela, secretary, Hampshire.

The principal reason for talking prizes just now is to show every Capper Pig club member that it's up to him to keep his records in condition to make an accurate report of his contest work in December. This is the most difficult time of the contest year to keep records, it seems to me, for hogs are being taken out of the contest

What Breeders Think About Clubs

THE PIG CLUB plan for schooling farmer boys and girls is a complete success as a medium for their acquiring practical knowledge in a most impressive and lasting manner.

Their ambition to succeed is aroused and spurred to the highest speed to attain complete understanding in caring for and feeding the pig to obtain the best response in growth.

It is impossible to estimate the immense value to the livestock interest of the farm in the next decade from proficiency of the practical education of the pig club graduated scholars. Their progressiveness and aggressiveness will make itself felt in their communities.

The advantage derived does not stop in the community, but its beneficent influence spreads over the county, the state and the nation. Three cheers for the success of the pig club! —The American Swineherd.

the contest year. Let's just have one more "sniff" at them now, for it won't be long until they will be awarded. And how many and how large they are! Aren't they worth working for?

First, of course, come the 15 awards which make up the principal cash prizes. These amount to an even \$100, as I'm sure you remember. Then there is a cash prize of \$50 to be divided among the team making the highest average grade for the year's contest work. Next year, by the way, all counties with membership over five will be permitted to compete for this prize, and I shouldn't be surprised if it would be increased to \$100, or \$10 for every boy in the team.

Then, there are the cash prizes for pep—\$5 apiece for the boys who belong to the county winning the big pep trophy, and \$10 to the county leader. A prize of \$5 goes to the leaders in the 10 counties which are in the lead at the end of the contest. And I haven't mentioned the trophy cup; it's valued at \$50 before it is awarded, but after that I doubt whether there is enough money in Kansas to buy it from the winning county.

Contestants in the father and son division are competing for \$150 in cash prizes. These are divided into seven prizes, in which father and son will share equally.

So there you are: \$405 in cash prizes and the trophy cup!

But that isn't all. Prize pigs to the value of \$300 will be given by six Kansas breeders. Those pigs are about the biggest prizes to be won this year, too, and the winners certainly will be lucky fellows. Perhaps you don't remember who are offering these prizes. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, will give the Duroc Jersey; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Poland China; William Hunt, Osawatimie, Spotted Poland China; Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Chester White; S. G. Nash, Eskridge, Berkshire, and the Kansas Hampshire Breeders

and sold and it's important that dates, prices and other information be put in to your records. I feel certain—we are going to receive the highest percentage of reports this year ever sent in.

It doesn't make any difference if you have had some bad luck and feel sure you can't win a prize. You gave your word when you enrolled that you would complete the contest work. Then, too, every club member who files a complete report will receive something to show for his year's work. That is a Certificate of Achievement, signed by Arthur Capper, John F. Case and the club manager. Isn't it worth while to be able to show such a certificate and say, "That shows I had pep enough to complete my contest work?"

Say, fellows, did you ever know of an instance when girls showed more honest-to-goodness pep than the boys? Certainly you didn't. Well, right now is the time for the boys to be stepping lively to stay ahead. Miss Schmidt, the Capper Poultry club secretary, tells me she is going to have a page of poultry club girl pictures in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. And I had to say I haven't enough pig club pictures on hand to make such a page! Now do you see where you come in? Find somebody with a kodak or camera of some kind and have that person take a good picture of yourself and your sow and pigs. Send the picture to me, and you'll soon be looking at yourself in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

All thru the winter, Capper club boys and girls are to have a page of pictures and a page of letters every month, in addition to their regular club departments. Won't it be a fine opportunity for you to show other folks what good pigs you have, and tell on the letter page what you're doing with them? It'll be excellent advertising, too, and no club member objects to that. So let's have the pictures and the letters, and show the girls we can keep up with—and ahead—of them.



Lloyd Cashman of Nemaha County and His Eight Spotted Polands When They Were 2 1/2 Months Old. 'Spect They're Some Pigs by This Time.

THE FARMISCOPE

Subscribers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute freely to this column. Bright sayings of children, witticisms, and good jokes especially are desired. Address all communications intended for this page to the Feature Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The Sins of the Father

The headmaster of a boarding school was invited to preach at a local church on a day when the scholars usually had a holiday, and arranged that all his pupils should assemble to hear his discourse.

He was busily working on his sermon when his son, who was a scholar, entered the study and asked anxiously:

"Father, is your sermon long?"

"No, Jimmy, not very long."

"But how long?"

"Well, about 20 minutes, I should say. But why?"

"Because the boys said they would thrash me if you were more than half an hour."—London Answers.

Widows Are Wonderful

"I love you! I love you!" he murmured for the nineteenth time. "Speak! Answer me!"

The maiden coyly hung her head.

"I—oh, John, this is so sudden!" she pleaded.

He drew her closer to him.

"Don't be afraid, darling!" he said gently. "Would you like me to ask your mother first?"

With a cry of alarm she threw her arms round his neck.

"No, no!" she gasped. "Mother is a widow. I want you for myself!"—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

A Serious Handicap

On the night of the annual concert of the village band the trombone player was taken suddenly ill, and had to send an amateur friend in his place.

The conductor thought the stranger played rather loudly, but did not want to hurt his feelings, so just mentioned it casually between two of the items.

"You blow well, my man," he said. "Got good lungs, haven't you?"

The trombonist replied proudly: "Not so bad. But Ah've got a cold throat; if Ah was fit tha wouldn't hear them there fiddlers at all!"

An Electrical Spanker

New York—It's kind of rough on Willie to tip off his day this way, but news is news and it's got to be printed.

There is to be exhibited at the New York Electrical Show a mechanism that Willie will vote nefarious and his dad will proclaim a blessing. It is an electrical spanker!

The management of the show has been searching New York for boys to act as demonstrators. To date, there has been a dearth of voluntary spankees.—Milwaukee Journal.

A Serious Point

"I suppose when Hungary settles its government it will change its form of national assembly."

"Why should it?"

"Because its Diet might not agree with its new constitution."—Baltimore American.

His Reason

"It's generous of you, Smith, to wish me luck in my engagement to the girl I cut you out of."

"My boy, don't mention it. I wish you luck because I know you'll need it."—Boston Transcript.

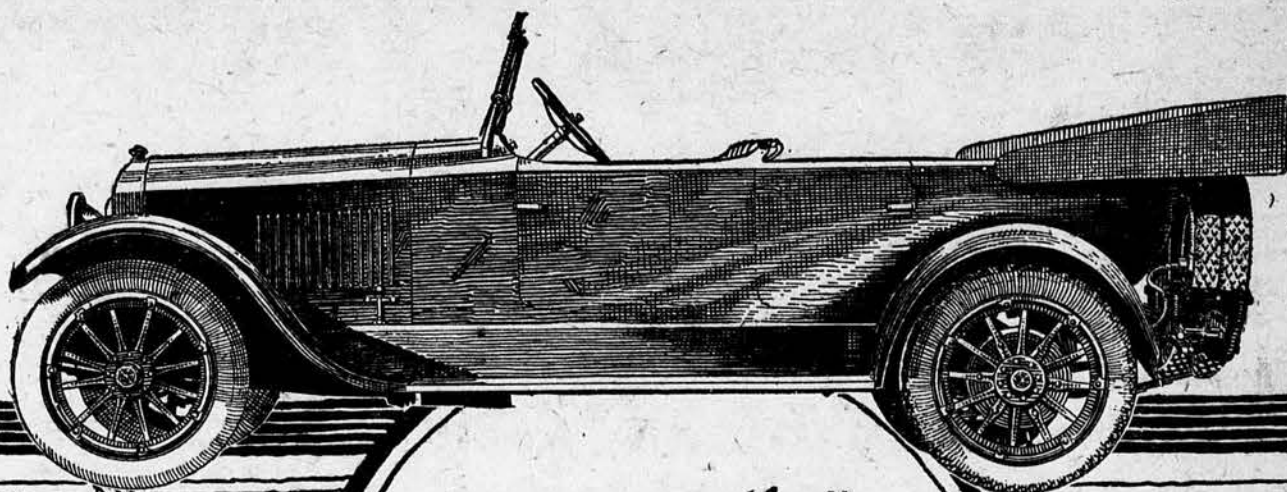
Keeping Up With the Gang

"Of course, you would never think of deserting your party?"

"Never!" said Senator Sorghum. "On the contrary, it sometimes takes quick work on my part to keep my party from deserting me."—Washington Star.

The Personal Touch

A newspaper out West refused to publish the Ten Commandments for fear its readers would think them too personal and stop the paper.—Havensville Review.



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THE BIG-SIX

A CAR of attractive and artistic design, with a 60-horsepower motor always within your control; perfectly balanced chassis of remarkable solidity; 126-inch wheelbase insuring generous body proportions; genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery; outside and inside door handles; Gypsy-type top with plate glass windows; curtains opening with doors; compartment in back of front seat for small packages, gloves, etc., and extension light in tonneau. Silver-faced jeweled 8-day clock, and magnetic speedometer, are mounted on a circassian walnut-finished instrument board. 33 x 4½ cord tires.

See it—ride in it—and you will understand why it is probably the most talked of motor car in America today.

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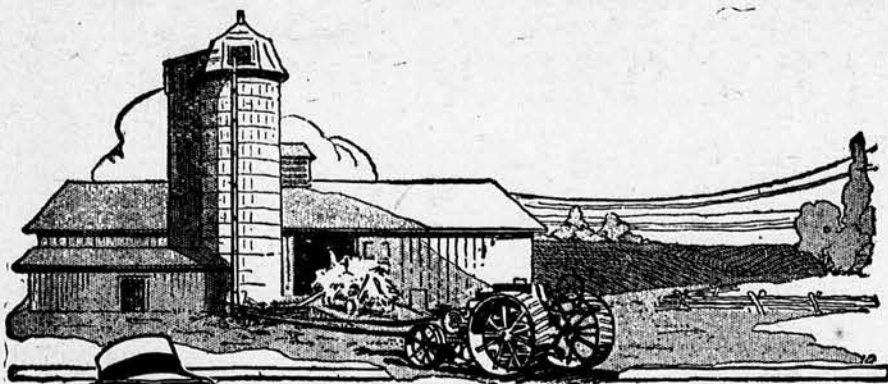
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Studebaker quality, dominant for 68 years, is reflected in this BIG-SIX

Somebody Wants Everything

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

"Plug in" with buyers



Don't Blame Your Ensilage Cutter



—If your silage does not pack properly. The best machine in the world will cut unevenly and tear the corn if the knives are dull.

Dull ensilage knives waste time and power. They slow up your work. They tear when they should cut the corn.

Sharpen your ensilage knives with a

Luther
HUMMER GRINDER

and see what better silage you get. The "Hummer" sharpens mowing machine sickles, harrow discs, plow points, cultivator blades, axes and all other cutting tools. Every grinding

job is an easy, one-man job with a "Hummer." Pedal it like a bicycle. No pressure required—no water necessary. The "Hummer" sharpens without drawing the temper.

The "Hummer" Grinder is built like a cream-separator. It has ball bearings, worm gear drive and is made of metal throughout. The head swivels, so the most awkward tool can be sharpened easily. It will do in a few minutes a job that would take hours on a grindstone.

SEND 10c FOR
DIMO-GRIT POCKET HONE
Luther DIMO-GRIT wheels are made of a remarkable abrasive substance that is made in great electric furnaces. Send 10c in stamps for a DIMO-GRIT pocket hone and see for yourself how quickly it puts a keen edge on your jack-knife.

LUTHER GRINDER MFG. CO.

The Largest Makers of Farm Repair Tools in the World

Dept. 110 Milwaukee, Wis.

Safe and Sane Farming

(Continued from Page 3.)

corn is not considered a reliable crop, the sorghums are, and both are good silage crops.

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

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

tion of tenants, landlords, bankers and other agencies.

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

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

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

More Efficiency With Labor

(Continued from Page 13.)

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

It is natural to assume that the Kansas farmers are following the practices their experience reveals as most profitable under the circumstances in which they find themselves, and if the tenant, for example, because of these circumstances grows wheat, say, well-nigh to the exclusion of other crops and livestock, it is doubtless because it is most profitable for him. In such a case it is readily apparent that the farmer's time is by no means fully occupied. Enforced idleness on the farm for a considerable portion of the year not only is bound to increase cost of production but limit production itself to a point far below the possibilities under better methods of farm management. The remedy, so far as this situation applies to the tenant is concerned, that seems most practicable is for the landlord and tenant to adopt and stock-share lease, where the tenant is competent to handle livestock successfully. In any event it is vitally important that our farmers get away from the increasing tendency to stake so much on a single crop and the season, for experience has taught us that it is unsafe to trust all our eggs in one basket. To get away from this tendency will require the close co-opera-

tion in that dishing was the labor of hitching the disk behind the tractor and the cost of a little more fuel.

An even distribution of work along with efficient machinery will do a good deal toward eliminating extra hired men, with the expense required.

With the hands which are required it is important that they be kept satisfied. Conditions must be made more agreeable for them. More of an effort will be needed in getting married hired men, and in providing homes that will be satisfactory. I think one of the best efforts made along this line in the Middle West has been that on the Center Farm of the American Beet Sugar Co., of Lamar, Colo., of which G. L. Penley is superintendent. Mr. Penley has worked out a system that is fundamentally sound; which will provide good men, and keep them contented.

Keep the Men Satisfied

First of all, a good scale of pay is used; \$3 a day for teamsters and irrigators, and \$2.75 a day for the other men. It is necessary to pay good wages when one is getting efficient men; there is no question but what with many hired men a considerable increase over prevailing wages is justified when the men are well acquainted with the farming methods one uses, and have demonstrated that they know how to do one's work the way he wishes it done.

For the married hired men, Mr. Penley has good modern homes—and it is right along this line, in the providing of satisfactory living conditions, that I believe the greatest effort can be made in the solving of the hired man problem. A large proportion of the

You Can Save Money Now!

Many magazines have announced an increase in their subscription price. Others are contemplating advancing. We can still offer a few magazines however, at bargain prices. Order today.

Not Good After December 15, 1919

Club No. 1		Club No. 4	
Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for	Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for
Household	\$1.15	Woman's World	\$1.60
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Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for	Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for
Capper's Weekly	\$1.65	Capper's Farmer	\$2.20
People's Popular Monthly	Save 60c	Pictorial Review	Save \$1.05
Club No. 3		Club No. 6	
Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for	Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for
Home Life	\$1.45	Household	\$1.75
Mother's Magazine	Save 90c	Modern Priscilla	Save \$1.00

NOTE If you do not find your favorite magazine in clubs listed above make up your own combination of magazines and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any two or more magazines providing they are clubbed with our publication.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me all the publications in Club No..... for the term of one year.

Name.....

Address.....

When writing to our advertisers mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

houses in Kansas in which the married hired men live are not all that they ought to be, to say the least. The adding of one or two rooms will not be expensive, and yet that and a few little inexpensive additions of wall paper and paint may change the place from a poor place into one in which the man and his family will find a great satisfaction. If the hand is a normal human being, and most hired men I have worked with have been, he will appreciate this consideration, and there will be an increase in the efficiency of his work. Then why not provide ample space for a good garden, a place to keep chickens and two or three hogs, and a share of the fruit, if some is available? If these things are done you will find that the solving of the farm labor problems will be much easier, and that the cost in wages will not be so great, as the extra ground and the opportunity to keep chickens, a cow and a few pigs will make up to a considerable extent for larger wages which he might get in the city.

Modern Homes

It will pay the country to "cash in" to the limit on the advantages which it can offer to hired men, which cost but little, and which might be a deciding factor in keeping a man in the country. He is especially likely to stay if he can see the opportunity to develop into a renter in a year or two and then later into an owner. It is the vision of the better things along the road ahead which help us all thru the trials and troubles of the present. If the hired men see an opportunity in the country they will stay in most cases, and if they can't have an opportunity to develop and do something they shouldn't stay anyway. I have no patience with the old bunc idea that a man should stay in the country just because he was born there. That is rot, of course. A man should go where he can get the most from life, in a financial way and in the satisfaction which life offers, and if a hired man feels that he can do better in the city than in the country he should go there. In some cases he can do better, but in many cases this is not true—he remains in town on ordinary work such as that on the streets, and about two jumps ahead, and sometimes not that much, of the wolf, all his life.

Now under modern conditions a much larger number of these men can be saved to the country. They are needed there, and in plenty of cases the country will return far more than the city. But to aid in getting these men to see the brighter side of rural life, they must have better homes, definite employment every month in the year, and in some cases higher wages, altho steady employment and better homes are needed more than higher wages.

A Neighbor's Son

Unmarried hired men are more likely to be "floaters" unless it happens that they are above average quality. Fortunately is the man these days who can hire that best of all hired men, an efficient neighbor's son, whom you have known all his life, and who knows just what you wish. There are such men to be found, in some communities. I know, but they are mighty scarce. In general the average of the unmarried hired men is not so high as five years ago. Mr. Penley has been very successful in dealing with his unmarried hired men; he has made conditions very agreeable for them, and this is possible where several men are used. He has a hotel with individual rooms for the men, shower baths, a big lobby and complete modern equipment thruout. No charge is made for the rooms; the board is provided at a low cost.

It seems to me that some of the fundamentals in the farm labor situation are obvious, and of these the most important is that we cannot expect much improvement soon. That being the case, all that we can do is to make the best of the situation. Eliminate seasonal labor as much as possible; use diversified methods of cropping and a good system of livestock farming—and thus keep away from the "floaters," the most difficult class of farm labor to manage. Then make conditions better for the hired men, especially in the matter of home conditions, with the idea of getting efficient men, and of obtaining real results from the ones we have. A considerable improvement along these lines is possible.

Why Firestone is Giving Extra Value in Tires

Firestone is giving so much more per dollar this year than the ordinary that our 42,000 dealers want us to tell the public why.

How can Firestone sell the new Standard Oversize Firestone Cord at a normal price?

How can Firestone give the most highly perfected, special molded 3½-inch tire at a price that dealers usually ask for "off brand" kinds?

How can Firestone tubes be sold for less than others of any reputation at all when their very looks and "body" and feel indicate their finer quality and longer mileage?

The answer to all this is Firestone generalship of man power—Firestone organization of brains and capital.

Firestone has built tires since the beginning of motor cars and trucks. Firestone built the first truck tire, and practically all the "firsts" among tire and rim improvements belong to Firestone.

Most Miles per Dollar

Firestone



Plant No. 1. Capacity 20,000 Tires Daily. This vast plant is now concentrated on Cord Tires and Truck Tires. Its efficiency and capacity have been greatly increased by Plant No. 2.

That's because Firestone has thought farther ahead.

So today, Firestone is farther ahead than ever. Year by year Firestone has been laying those foundations of man power and resources which are bearing their biggest fruit in low cost mileage today.

It took Firestone man power to create the factories shown here.

It took Firestone man power to foresee the value of a Firestone organization in Singapore, the source of rubber supply, thereby saving you 3 cents a pound on rubber.



Plant No. 2. Capacity 16,000 Tires Daily. Devoted exclusively to 3½-inch Tires. Firestone is first with a huge separate factory and organization specializing entirely on this tire in greatest demand.

It took Firestone man power to control the fabric from cotton field through the mill, and to design looms for special widths of fabric, thus reducing waste and lowering the cost.

And why is this Firestone organization the most effective in the business?

Because Firestone attracts and holds the men who do things.

90% of Firestone workers own stock in the company. Firestone Park is a unique and attractive home community; the clubhouse plays a real part in the daily life of these workers. The Firestone bank has thousands of depositors. The Firestone insurance fund protects every worker in the organization.

All of these are reasons why Firestone can give more in the Cord Tires, or Fabric Tires, or Truck Tires, or Tubes.

Their personal financial interest in you as a customer makes Firestone men save at every turn, to hold you by giving mileage at lowest cost.

Ask your dealer for a Firestone in your size and type.

Ro-San Rolling Bath Tub with Heater

Full size white enamel tub, nickel-plated 12-gal. tank. Closes up in space 3 ft. square. On casters—roll it anywhere. Heater attachment for kerosene, gasolene or gas. Water heats quickly, waste drains through hose attached to temporary or permanent outlet. Simple. Guaranteed. Write for catalog and price.

Rewe Sanitary Mfg. Co.
1034 6th St.
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Ask about Ro-San Indoor Closets and Wash-stands. No Plumbing Required. **30 DAYS TRIAL**

FACTORY PRICE

This U. S. Army Officer Shoe, First Grade Munson last, Goodyear sewed—factory price direct to you at only \$4.95 and 18 cents for postage. Store price is \$5.50. Made of best waterproof mahogany calf leather, guaranteed for best and longest wear. Send only your name and size and we will send you these U. S. Army Shoes. If they are not just as we say, send them back, you don't lose a cent.

On arrival pay only **\$4.95** for shoes, and only 18c for postage

U. S. NATIONAL ARMY SHOE CO., DEPT. M. B. WESTFIELD, MASS.

Smallest Bible on Earth

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

Throw it Away!

"Oh, throw it away!" says the shiftless man and the careless man when a tool or implement is no longer of use to him. It matters not to him whether there still is value and use in the article for somebody. But the wise man turns it into cash for somebody wants it.

A Classified Ad turns it into Cash

BOYS GIRLS HURRY!

WE'VE GIVEN AWAY MANY PONIES FREE

We're Giving Away Four More **FREE** Now. Be Quick. Get Yours



Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle Given **FREE**. I have one for YOU—it won't cost you one cent either—I'll even pay the Freight on it to your home. I know YOU want a pretty pony, and buggy—This is your chance, but you must **HURRY**. Send me your name and address **TODAY—QUICK**. A post card will do. Just say "I want a pony"—**HURRY**.

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

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

Solve This Puzzle

War Puzzle Picture



Send No Money, Just Coupon Below

15 Grand Prizes Given Free

First Prize



FORD AUTO

Third Prize



AMERICAN FLYER

Second Prize



CULVER AUTO

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE

This is a very interesting puzzle. In this map of Europe are the hidden faces of eight soldiers and sailors of various nationalities. CAN YOU FIND THEM? Try it—it will be great fun. Take this picture and look at it from all sides and see if you can find the hidden faces. There is a Frenchman, Englishman, Chinaman, Russian, Italian, Jap, Spaniard and an American. You won't necessarily find the picture of the Englishman in England, or the Italian in Italy or any of them in their own country. But it is possible to find them all in this picture somewhere. If you can find four of these faces—mark them with a cross (X) and send together with coupon TODAY. See offer below.

Every Club Member Rewarded

Extra, Special—Notice

Everyone solving the puzzle and joining the club will also receive a beautiful Allied Victory Finger Ring. It is made of Silver—Warranted. The shield of the U. S. A. in standard colors, Red, White and Blue show off in beautiful radiation. Newest and most appropriate finger ring on the market. Suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. Remember it is given FREE. EXTRA and in ADDITION to the 15 grand prizes. Solve the puzzle today.



—HOW TO JOIN—

When I receive the puzzle with the four faces marked and the coupon, I will send you four packages of beautifully colored post cards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants these cards. They are the very newest and most appropriate line on the market today. High grade quality. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of my club and receive the Allied Victory Ring free and post-paid. Many do it in an hour's time. But you must act at once—today.

R. S. PAXTON, Manager,
417 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.
I enclose my solution to your puzzle.
Please send me the Post Cards and full
details of your club.

Name
St. or R. F. D.
Town..... State.....

New Corn and Oats Advance

Acute Car Shortage Causes Light Shipments of Hay

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

CHANGE OF sentiment regarding the trend of prices is noticeable in the market for alfalfa, prairie and tame hay. Recent bullish enthusiasm is giving way to a feeling that forage values are more likely to recede. So far as current prices are concerned, the trade displays a strong tone, and, if anything, demand is slightly in excess of offerings now available on the market. However, close analysis of the hay trade reveals the fact that the super-structure is excellent, but that the foundation or base is weakening. For this reason, hay dealers are exercising extreme care in making transactions extending over any lengthy period.

The acute shortage of cars in the important producing areas of the Southwest and West accounts for the unusual conditions surrounding the market for hay. Carriers are unable to meet more than an insignificant portion of the requirements of shippers for cars to move hay from the surplus growing areas. Rather loud and bitter complaints have been heard of the scarcity of cars for loading grain and flour, while little or nothing has been mentioned of the shortage of equipment for the hay trade. Yet it is generally true that when there is a shortage of cars for industries, the hay trade suffers most, discrimination being practiced to an extent by carriers to the disadvantage of hay shippers.

Car Shortage is Acute

Largely because of the inability of railroads to supply cars, the movement of hay to market, particularly to Kansas City, is greatly restricted. The amount of alfalfa, prairie and tame hay being loaded is comparatively light for this period of the year, being considerably lighter than a year ago when crops were reduced by drouth. There is an unusually large supply of hay in the producing sections of the Southwest, the rural representatives of dealers in Kansas City and other markets are reluctant to contract for hay. One large Kansas City dealer reports an offer from a producer of alfalfa in Kansas of a large quantity of good quality hay, in bams. The price at which the producer was willing to sell was in line with the current market. But the dealer refused the hay.

Refusal to contract for hay in bams in interior districts is almost general in the trade. Of course, a dealer occasionally contracts for large quantities, but such buying is the exception. Generally, the handlers who are contracting for alfalfa and other varieties of hay at current prices hold selling orders for later shipment, and, therefore, are assuming little risk.

Why the reluctance to contract? An easier car situation is anticipated within the next few months, or before the close of the current year. With more cars, an enlarged movement of hay would result. It is common to witness improvement in the supply of cars during the holiday period. A freer movement of hay at such a time, when dullness usually marks the trade, would wield pressure against prices. Many producers who now are holding for higher prices because of the strength in the market would doubtless be tempted to unload much of their surplus. It is recalled a similar situation was witnessed in the hay trade about two years ago. Prices at that time had mounted to a top of \$35 a ton for alfalfa, due largely to a car shortage. A little later in that year, when railroads furnished cars more freely, hay moved in almost record volume, forcing a break of more than \$10 a ton within a single week.

As to future demand for hay, prospects are not particularly bright. Government buying, which a year ago was the most important factor in the market, is today extremely light. Nor is Texas and the Southwest as a whole buying hay. In the past two or three years the Southwest required hundreds of cars of hay because of drouth conditions, but this year there is a surplus of hay in Texas. Some dealers had anticipated that buying by the drouth areas of the Northwest would offset the lack of Texas demand, but demand

from the Northwest is of disappointing volume, the bulk of the cattle in the suffering districts having been moved to more favorable localities.

Feed supplies over the country as a whole are considerably above normal, and it is difficult to find communities where a shortage of any consequence is in prospect. This, of course, points to a slack demand for hay. Another bearish influence is the generally lower level of other feed prices. Alfalfa, prairie and timothy have thus far failed to react with corn, oats, mill-feeds and other commodities. Yet these feedstuffs wield much pressure on hay, which must eventually reach a parity.

Choice Alfalfa Brings \$32

Little good quality hay is coming to market. Best prairie is quoted at \$21 to \$22 a ton, No. 1 around \$18.50 to \$20, No. 2 at \$16 to \$18, and the cheapest wild hay at \$10 to \$15.50. Choice alfalfa sells around \$31 to \$32, No. 1 at \$29 to \$30, standard at \$26.50 to \$28.50, No. 2 at \$21 to \$26 and the brown variety at \$18 to \$20.50. Timothy and clover mixed are selling at an extreme range of \$16 to \$26 a ton in Kansas City. Alfalfa displays the strongest tone, the scant arrivals finding a ready outlet. How long this will continue is based almost entirely on loadings in the country. Without improvement in the car supply, a strong trade doubtless will be witnessed.

Operations of the blanket permit system limiting daily arrivals of wheat in Kansas City to 135 cars, which have been slightly modified, restricted the movement from Kansas and other Southwestern states. A good demand prevailed for wheat, but the larger milling interests, many of whom have accumulated much grain, were hesitant to make purchases, owing to the scant supplies available. Red winter wheat displayed the strongest tone, and, with the exception of the cheapest grades, advanced 4 to 8 cents for the week. Poor quality offerings met with a slow demand, selling largely at the government basis. Dark hard wheat was unchanged to 3 cents higher, quotations ranging up to \$2.52 a bushel, or at premiums of as much as 34 cents over the guaranteed level. Some grades of hard wheat were as much as 7 cents lower, the prices generally were unchanged to 5 cents higher. There is an extremely wide range of quality in the offerings of wheat, and it is not uncommon for the same grade of wheat to sell at a range of 25 cents.

Proposals for the removal of export and import restrictions on wheat had little effect on prices, and, until more definite information is available, the trade will be little influenced. A larger movement of wheat is expected, resulting from measures to improve the car situation.

December Corn Advances Slightly

A slightly improved tone developed in the corn market. Trade interests estimate that probably 5 million bushels of new corn have been sold for December shipment by cash handlers, and because of car shortage and lack of elevator storage, some difficulty may be encountered in filling orders. An artificial situation may be created temporarily in this way to strengthen corn prices. Of course, relief from car scarcity would solve the problem, but at the moment there is concern among some handlers, thus tending to improve the current market. Corn sold in Kansas City last week up to \$1.46 a bushel, with other grades down to \$1.25, being 2 cents lower to 4 cents higher for the week. Another factor which is construed as bullish is the extensive practice among producers in "hogging down" their corn. Such operations will hold much corn from market channels. The December future price rose 1 cent to \$1.23½, and the May option advanced 2 cents to \$1.22½.

Improvement in corn imparted strength to the oats market, cash prices rising 1 to 3 cents a bushel to a range of 65 to 71 cents. Gains in futures were only fractional. A moderate demand from Louisiana and surrounding Southern states was witnessed. The carlot movement increased slightly, but offerings still are comparatively

light. Oats are selling around the cost of production, and growers are somewhat hesitant in parting with their grain. Because of the predominance of the cheaper grades, much oats are being fed on farms. Export interest broadened slightly.

Frost and generally colder temperatures were the basis for fear among handlers who had sold short on mill-feeds. As a result, the market strengthened, bran closing around \$34 a ton, sacked, in Kansas City, or \$1 to \$1.50 higher than in the preceding week. Brown and gray shorts continued easy, some distress offers of the brown variety selling down to \$40, with gray around \$47. Easterners bought bran more liberally, but the trade as a whole remained dull. Liberal supplies of corn tended to limit demand for shorts.

High Prices for Wheat

BY W. W. BURGESS

Reports have been coming to us that many farmers have planted less than one half as much wheat this fall, or are planning on planting less than last year, which seems strange to the student of economic conditions.

In spite of the big production this year there will be little if any surplus, and possibly a shortage before the next crop. As a certain pointer to this coming condition consider the sugar shortage at the present time.

A careful analysis of foreign conditions will convince the careful thinker that America will likely export more wheat next year than this year. France and England never did produce much wheat and will consume more and more. Russian wheat fields are still unplanted. Shortage of man power in Australia has forced small planting. Argentina will not produce much more than enough for home consumption.

When the demand is up—up in all parts of the world the price goes up. When wheat is in the open market again, you can count on rapid advances. I am personally convinced that \$3 wheat is very probable next fall. Every indication points to it, and I have studied market conditions for several years.

It seems to me as if putting wheat in the ground is just like putting money in the bank and getting from 25 per cent to 50 per cent interest, provided of course that you take steps to protect your crop against its natural enemies.

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

I believe in straw spreading for many reasons. It certainly does stop winter-kill—the cause of many short crops—it protects the wheat surely and at little expense. Straw spreading prevents soil blow and drouth, enriches the soil and increases land values.

From study and observation and from having talked with hundreds of successful farmers I am convinced that it is false economy to attempt to spread straw by hand when you can get a simple, accurate machine for approximately \$85 to \$90 that will cover 20 acres a day. There is no sense in working yourself and horses to death by hand spreading when you can get a machine that will last for years and that will send out a regular cloud of straw 20 to 25 feet wide and have less than \$100 invested. Many farmers have told me that they made from \$350 to \$1,000 extra by spreading straw. That such extra profits were figured by comparing plots protected by straw, with others, side by side, that were not protected. Straw can be spread any time now, and the sooner it is done the surer you may see that you will have a big profitable crop. My judgment is to plant all the acreage you can, protect it with straw and look for a big price next fall.

Advertisements Guaranteed

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

GET MORE WHEAT PER ACRE

This Plan Guarantees Success

You can make from \$10 to \$30 extra per acre on your wheat by increasing the yield from 5 to 15 bushels to the acre. 10,000 farmers have done it and you can do it by spreading straw the Simplex way.

Straw spreading protects your crop against freezing out, soil-blow and drouth. Remember it's what you harvest, not what you plant, that counts. Bert Garrison, Urbana, Ill., got 10 bushels per acre more on 40 acres strawed the Simplex Way than 30 he left unstrawed—he gained \$800 on strawed wheat and lost \$600 on unstrawed.



The Simplex in Action

Hand forking won't do—it bunches, leaving spots bare. It takes a machine like the Simplex Straw Spreader to do the work. The Simplex is shipped anywhere on free, 60-day trial with a year to pay.

A letter or card to Mr. L. D. Rice, President, The Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 1003 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., will bring you a big illustrated book entitled, "How Spreading Straw Increases Crop Yields"—send for it today.

The malady for which there is no cure—old age.



Always a Good Supply of Gasoline

One of the advantages of HAYES Underground Gasoline Storage is that you always can have an ample supply on hand. The smallest system we sell has a 170 gallon tank. It's doubly dangerous to carry anything like such a supply above ground, and mighty inconvenient to handle, too.

The measuring stick that goes with every TOKHEIM Underground Storage System tells at a glance just how many gallons are left in the tank. You can have the tank filled as often as necessary from the oil company's wagon. But even if you run truck, tractor and auto the smallest storage tank we sell will carry a whole week's supply of "juice."

Other farmers are buying TOKHEIM Storage Systems partly because of their convenience and partly because they cut out the fire hazard. Get posted on the price—it is very reasonable. Learn all about the advantages of underground storage. Our 15 years of experience in selling gasoline handling devices assures you of full reliability and the most for your money. Fill out the coupon and mail it now.

HAYES EQUIPMENT COMPANY

712 E. Gilbert St., (Farm Storage Division) Wichita, Kansas



Hayes Equipment Co.

Wichita, Kan.

Send particulars about your gasoline storage systems

Name.....

Address.....

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Belters are stylish

Styleplus for this fall include a wide choice in belters. Suits and overcoats both. Every man of every age and every physique can find the Styleplus that will make him look his best.

Styleplus are smart clothes for smart men. They have the style and they give the service. They sell at known prices. We attach a sleeve ticket to each garment which tells the price.

Always see and try on clothes before you buy them. Buy at a store. And then you know what you are getting for your good money.

Clothes will be more expensive later on. Conditions are forcing prices up. Buy liberally for fall. Buy Styleplus now.

Sold by one leading clothing-merchant in most cities and towns. Write us (Dept. E) for name of local dealer.

HENRY SONNEBORN & CO., Inc. The big name in clothes
Founded 1849 Baltimore, Md.

\$30-\$35-\$40-\$45

And a limited assortment at \$25



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America's known-priced clothes



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This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

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POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

BEAUTIFUL SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels, \$3. Mrs. J. M. Blanchard, Chautauqua, Kan.
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BUFF, WHITE, BLACK, COCHIN; Golden Seabright bantams, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

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ROUEN AND MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.
WILD MALLARD DUCKS, DOMESTICATED, \$1 each. Chas. Dipman, Larned, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$3 each. Emil Thiemert, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, first prize winners. Mrs. E. A. Janeway, Princeton, Kan.

GUINEAS.

PEARL AND WHITE GUINEAS CHEAP. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

GEESSE.

GEESSE, MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, FINE birds. Mrs. Tom Curd, Perry, Kansas.
MAMMOTH WHITE EMBDEN AND TOULOUSE geese cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Walter Axtell, Axtell, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels, \$1.50. Oliver F. Holl, Russell, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Mrs. A. T. Buderback, Nortonville, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Mrs. Della Goheen, Oak Hill, Kan.
FANCY ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. \$2 to \$3 each. Carl Heine, Lucas, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. Mrs. H. C. Wishrope, Lyndon, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Willow Spring Ranch, Emmett, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Carrie Gardner, Hartford, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each. Josephine Reed, Oak Hill, Kansas.
PUREBRED WHITE ROSE COMB LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each. Mrs. H. Kemper, Logan, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, \$1 each. Ellen Reed, Oak Hill, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, extra good, \$1.50. H. G. Kinkead, Wright, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2; fine birds. Mrs. James Rigney, Route 6, Manhattan, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Egg laying strain. Mrs. Dick Higley, Cummings, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, fine ones, 21 years a breeder. Will please you. \$2 each, \$10 for six. Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Kan.

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STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, three dollars each. Chas Conklin, Olivet, Kan.
FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. G. E. McCandless, St. John, Kan.
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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each; 6, \$8; 2, \$5. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, until Nov. 1st, \$1.00; hens, \$1.50. Sarah E. Rollins, Gretna, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, extra large. Two dollars each. Address Lillian Shufelberger, Bloom, Kan.
35 FINE YOUNG PURE BRED, SINGLE Comb Leghorn cockerels. Prices better now than later. E. W. Mitchell, Box 93, Virgil, Kan.

ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn hens \$2 each. Early hatch cockerels \$1.50 each. While they last. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Tom Barron strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Geo. Hartwell, Jamestown, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, HATCHED from Ferris' pen, 200-230 egg laying strain. Price \$3. James W. Tanner, St. John, Kan.

BEST STRAIN APRIL SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1 until Oct. 1. Mrs. Ethel Miller, Langdon, Kan.

FROM IMPORTED STOCK, ENGLISH White Leghorn cockerels. Tom Barron strain, \$2. Also Golden Fawn rabbits. C. H. Ralston, Udall, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

EXTRA THOROUGHbred BLACK LANGSHANS, April hatched. Six pound cockerels \$5, pullets, \$4. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

MY BEST BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3 if taken before Nov. 10. Guaranteed cockerels, \$2.50. Ollie Ammon, Netawaka, Kan.

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S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.

PURE WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

FINE R. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. W. Mead, Lees Summit, Mo.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels at \$2. Quantity limited. Order early. F. E. Stritesky, Irving, Kan.

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LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, best laying strain, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. J. G. McClure, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3; pullets, \$2; dozen, \$20; May hatch. Max Donly, Carlton, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russel Welter, Grantville, Kan.

COCK STRAIN THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF Orpington cockerels. \$4 to \$10. Ship on approval. Write Mrs. John C. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

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NORMAN STRAIN COCKERELS. A. Koelg, Hanover, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75 EACH. J. S. Beachy, Garnett, Kan.

FINE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 while they last. L. E. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, early hatch, \$2. Mrs. Norman Gross, Russell, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised. Price \$2 each. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

SOME CHOICE EARLY HATCHED PURE bred Barred Rock cockerels, \$2 each, or three for \$5 if sold soon. Leo Bradrick, Fortmoss, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS: RINGLET and Aristocrat strains, large boned, nicely barred, \$2 to \$5. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.

79 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND pullets, first premium stock, good laying strain. Cockerels \$6-\$7.50. Utility \$2.50. for immediate sale. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

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R. C. RED COCKERELS \$3-\$5 EACH. Mrs. R. E. Halley, Wilsey, Kan.

CHOICE RED COMB RED COCKERELS, \$5 and \$10. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Lloyd Kumball, Manchester, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, AMERICA's leading strains, \$2-\$5. Springdale Farm, Eureka, Kan.

LARGE DARK RED ROSE COMB REDS, good scoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.

BEAUTIFUL ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, dark, standard bred, \$3 each. Nora Luthy, R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

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WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE YOUNG STOCK for sale. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE cockerels \$3. Viola Crail, Route 3, Madison, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE roosters, \$3 each. John Mealey, Saffordville, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 and \$3.50 each. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTES AND Fisher White Rocks, cheap. 230 egg strain. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

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100 SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. For pen headers and utility flock. Priced accordingly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ralph Sanders, Springdale Stock Farm, Osage City, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Steven's American and Barron's English laying strains; \$3 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Pinedale Stock Farm, Lebo, Kansas.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS—HENS, \$4; toms, \$5. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, TEN dollars each. Mrs. Blue Rice, Richmond, Kan.

STRICTLY PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND toms, \$6. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

LARGE BONE AND FRAME, YOUNG White Holland toms, \$6 if taken soon. White Rocks. Ada M. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

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

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WE ARE PAYING FOR No. 1 HENS, 23c per pound; turkeys, 35c; guineas, \$5 doz.; pigeons, \$1. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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GUINEA PIGS FOR SALE, WHITE FOR prices. Frank Elliott, Onaga, Kan.

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RHUBARB ROOTS WANTED. STATE price. J. B. Mason, R. R. 1, Bethel, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE KANRED WHEAT. Ask for sample. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan.

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WOLF HOUND PUPS, SEVEN MONTHS old, large. O. C. Westerman, Yoder, Colo.

3 FEMALE HOUND PUPS FOR SALE, \$5 each, coon bred. John Rash, Centerville, Kan.

COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM HOUNDS, trained and untrained. T. C. Rice, Garnett, Kan.

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WANTED—100 WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ puppies, about 6 weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

LET US TRAIN YOUR HOUNDS ON COYOTE with well trained hounds. If you want good dog, I have it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ed. Brunk, Norcatur, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWELVE WOLF HOUND puppies. Sire and dams are very fast and can kill any coyote. Single puppy, either sex, \$15; two, \$25; or three, \$30. Tom Walker, Clay Center, Neb.

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

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WANTED TO BUY—ALFALFA SEED, NEW crop. Mail samples stating quantity. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

WE WANT TO BUY ALFALFA SEED. Send us samples and how much you want for it. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kansas.

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WANTED—USED CRANK CASE GOOD order for 18-35, single cylinder Rumely engine. F. L. Worley, Chanute, Kan.

10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND JOHN DEERE 3-bottom plow, new this fall. Will trade for cattle or sell. Thad Beck, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—30-60 OIL PULL tractor, extra rims, guide, ten bottom plow; 32-64 Avery separator, nearly new; 15-30 oil pull tractor, five bottom plow, guide; 31-44 Advance separator, all in good shape. Harb Bros., Wellington, Kan.

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PURE EXTRACTED HONEY—60 LB. CAN, \$12.25; two, \$24. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

PURE STRAINED HONEY IN 12 LB. CANS, 26c; in 50 lb. cans, 25c. here. Roy Bunger, Eskridge, Kan.

DELICIOUS WISCONSIN WHITE CLOVER honey. Green county's famous cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

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SILAGE—320 TONS. CORRAL FURNISHED. E. N. Stites, Atlanta, Kan.

USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS for sale, \$40. Walter Howell, Abilene, Kan.

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

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EXPERIENCED CORN FARMER WISHES to buy, or rent for cash or shares, about 80 acres bottom corn land. Oscar Giesel, Route 3, El Campo, Tex.

FARM HELP.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MAN AND WIFE to take charge of 1200 acre ranch, 200 under cultivation, balance pasture. Must be experienced in the breeding and care of cattle, horses, mules and chickens and general farming; also understand gas engines, car, tractor, pumping plant. No objections to small family if not grown. Salary \$700 a year, jointly. Everything furnished and 10% of profits. 25% of eggs and poultry sales. Must furnish first class recommendations and begin work Nov. 1st. Also want experienced farm hand \$50 a month, best accommodations, daily papers, etc., work ten hours a day, only do chores Saturday afternoons. Mrs. W. I. Swain, Swain Ranch, Dwight, Kan. Telephone connection.

FARM WORK WANTED.

I WANT A JOB OF CORN HUSKING, commence Nov. 1st. H. S. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

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COMPLETE PICTURE SHOW FOR SALE, consisting of 300 chairs, 2 picture machines, 2 pianos, 1 meter, desk, light fixtures, curtain, booth fire extinguishers, 3 exhaust fans. Price \$850. Belleville, Kan., G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

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WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. A man with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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Less Wheat for Next Year

Kansas Farmers are Busy with Fall Plowing

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WHEAT sowing is still in progress, but most of this work has been completed. Early sown wheat in many counties has made an excellent start and will soon be ready for pasturing. Unfavorable weather conditions in some of the counties will cause a great reduction of the wheat acreage. Many farmers also are dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them this year by the government. Unfair grading and unfair prices have been reported from many localities. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting some of the grain marketed at any price on account of the car shortage. The mills and elevators in a number of counties have been unable to get cars for shipping, and as a consequence the millers have been unable to receive and store the wheat offered them. In Sherman county a great deal of wheat has been sacked and piled up in rows on the ground on account of a lack of storage room in the elevators. If there should be much rain and damp weather soon much of this wheat will be damaged and ruined. Farmers are beginning to realize that they must build more granaries and be prepared to store their grain on their own farms. In normal times this would enable farmers to store their grain and wait for a favorable market, and the profits that would result in one season would more than pay for such investment. Good metal bins, concrete bins, tile bins, and well-made wooden bins with ratproof floors should be built on every farm and all corn, oats, wheat and other grain should be stored in them.

Recent rains that fell in the greater part of the state have put the ground in excellent condition for fall plowing. Many are planning to plow their fields this fall in order to get the full advantage of the fall rains and winter snows. This will put the ground in better condition for corn, oats and sorghum crops that will be planted next spring. A greatly increased acreage in the sorghums will be made on account of the decreased acreage that has been put in wheat this fall.

Frost is reported from nearly all of the counties in the state, but no serious damage has resulted as corn and practically all of the sorghum crops had matured before the frost came. The early appearance of frost killed the grasshoppers and checked their ravages on the early sown wheat and pasture crops. Many counties report a good yield for the fourth cutting of alfalfa that was harvested just before the first killing frost came. Apple picking is almost completed and many orchards are producing a good quality of fruit. Fall vegetables are being harvested and stored for the winter. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Brown—First killing frost of season came October 15. Wheat is all sown and ground is in excellent condition. Not much corn was cut this fall. Wheat sells for \$2.03; cream, 63c; eggs, 48c; hay, \$18; hogs, \$14.50. There is no corn on market.—A. C. Dannenberg, Oct. 18.

Butler—One inch of rain has fallen recently, putting ground in good condition for drilling. Weather has been cool, but we have had no frost. Farmers are cutting corn and kafir. Hens are 23c; eggs, 45c; butter, 50c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, Oct. 11.

Chautauqua—We have had sufficient rain this week and farmers are rushing wheat sowing and preparation of ground. Some wheat is up, and looks well. Milk cows are high, but other cattle and hogs are very low. Shorts are \$3; bran, \$2.50; flour, \$6.20; butterfat, 65c; eggs, 45c; potatoes, \$1.75; sweet potatoes, \$2.—A. A. Nance, Oct. 18.

Clay—Threshing is completed and farmers are hauling wheat to market, and drilling for winter wheat. All livestock except horses sell well at public sales. Early sown wheat is growing satisfactorily. Wheat sells for \$2.05 to \$2.21; corn, \$1.70; oats, 75c; best grade flour, \$2.50; butterfat, 67c; butter, creamery, 69c; country, 60c; eggs, 55c.—P. R. Forslund, Oct. 18.

Cowley—Wheat ground is too wet to work. We have had no frost and cattle still are on pasture. Blackbirds are numerous and have cleaned up many small fields of kafir. Choice alfalfa sells for \$24; prairie hay, \$15; hogs, \$14 to \$14.50; cows, \$5.50 to \$7; butterfat, 67c; eggs, 45c; bran, \$1.85; shorts, \$2.65.—Fred Page, Oct. 19.

Douglas—We had a good rain October 16, which benefited wheat that was sown in hard ground. Not as much as usual was put in. Last cutting of alfalfa is up. Apples are nearly all picked. Few hogs and sheep, and no cattle are being fed. Livestock is healthy.—O. L. Cox, Oct. 18.

Ellsworth—Frosty nights have killed grasshoppers. Most of the wheat is sown, and acreage is larger than farmers expected, but not as large as last year. Cattle are feed-

ing on grass and are healthy.—W. L. Reed, Oct. 18.

Finney—We are having a great deal of rain this fall. Early wheat is green and ready to pasture. Many farmers have not threshed their wheat on account of rainy weather. Cattle are in satisfactory condition, and prices are low. Butter is 55c; eggs, 45c; cream, 65c.—Max Engler, Oct. 14.

Ford—Some parts of county still are dry and a good general rain is needed for wheat. A heavy frost on October 10 killed grasshoppers, late feed and gardens. Cattle are being pastured on wheat.—John Zurbuchen, Oct. 18.

Franklin—Weather is very dry and wheat is coming up slowly. Wheat acreage will be 40 per cent smaller than last year. Many cattle are going to market which will cause a marked decrease in the cattle industry. Hay is being shipped as fast as cars can be obtained. We had a killing frost October 17.—Elmer D. Gillette, Oct. 18.

Gray—Wheat pasture is excellent. A recent frost nipped garden stuff and late feed, but done little damage to kafir and other feed crops which are being cut and shocked. Corn and feed crops are very good. Cattle are healthy and there is sufficient feed. Farmers are pleased with prospects.—A. E. Alexander, Oct. 18.

Hamilton—Weather is ideal, and there is more moisture in ground than in 33 years. We have had only one frost, and crops have had time to mature well. There is sufficient feed for winter, with the large acreage of wheat and rye that was sown. Some fields of wheat and rye are 4 inches high, and are being pastured. There is a great deal of kafir and barley grain in county. Cattle are in excellent condition. The elevator here has sold 2,000 bushels of wheat to Hamilton county farmers. Corn is \$3.50 a cwt.; wheat, \$2.05; eggs, 45c; hens, 22c.—W. H. Brown, Oct. 18.

Kiowa—A large part of county still is dry and wheat acreage will be small on that account. North part of county has had rain, and wheat is growing fast there. Corn is scarce and what crop there is grew on sandy land. New farmers' elevator at Joy, recently completed, shipped its first car of grain last week. First frost of season fell October 10.—H. E. Stewart, Oct. 18.

Lincoln—Wheat sowing is one-half completed, and is coming up well. There is plenty of moisture in the ground. A heavy frost on October 10 killed kafir and sorghum feed but seed matured well. Few public sales are being held. Milk cows sell for \$100 to \$190; eggs, 48c; corn, \$1.80; wheat, \$2.05; cream, 62c; barley, \$1.30.—Frank Sigle, Oct. 12.

Linn—Drouth continues and stock water is scarce. First heavy frost came October 16. Very little wheat has been sown yet and acreage will not be as large as last year on account of drouth. Corn crop is good in north part of county, but the average yield is small. However, there will be enough for home use with other feeds. Farmers are completing fourth cutting of alfalfa. Cattle are healthy and a good many farmers are buying sheep. Public sales are numerous. Great interest still is shown in prospecting. Chickens have dropped to 20c.—Mrs. O. J. Mitchell and J. W. Cline-Smith, Oct. 18.

Osage—First killing frost of season came October 17. Wheat is growing well. Nearly all kafir has been cut and Sudan grass is in the shock. Milk cows are in demand and sell well at public sales. There are not many hogs here. Movement of wheat has been very slow. Eggs, 50c; cream, 62c.—H. L. Ferris, Oct. 17.

Morton—Weather has been wet and unsettled the past month, making conditions favorable for sowing wheat, but delaying harvesting of crops. Many row binders are in use. Some farmers are topping maize by hand. We had a light frost October 11 but no damage was done. Butterfat, 63c; eggs, 41c; hens, 15c; roosters, 8c.—E. Rae Stillman, Oct. 17.

Pottawatomie—Wheat sowing is almost completed. Early sown wheat is up and looks well. A good rain recently put the ground in excellent condition. Corn is very poor in some localities. Some farmers are cutting fourth crop of alfalfa. Hogs are going down fast. Old corn is worth \$1.75; eggs, 47c; butterfat, 65c.—F. E. Austin, Oct. 10.

Pratt—Wheat sowing is completed and some fields are being pastured. There is not much moisture in south part of county. Corn crop is satisfactory and almost ready to husk. Kafir, milo and other seed crops are good. Cattle are healthy.—J. L. Phelps, Oct. 18.

Rawlins—We are having good rains and farmers are putting in wheat. We have had a light frost and snow in some parts of county, but leaves still are on trees. Threshing is nearly completed. Prices on farm produce are good. All livestock except horses brings good prices at sales. There is a serious shortage of cars and farmers cannot sell enough wheat to pay threshing bills.—J. S. Skolant and A. Madsen, Oct. 18.

Rooks—Wheat seedling is nearly finished. Frost damaged some cane and kafir. Considerable volunteer wheat has been left to make a crop. Some farmers are pasturing wheat, but the ground is too soft in most fields.—C. O. Thomas, Oct. 17.

Sherman—A light snow and three frosts last week made it necessary to harvest late cane and kafir. Timely rains have made it so favorable for winter wheat that farmers are sowing a large crop. Rains have delayed threshing and much wheat is piled on the ground. Elevators are full and there are no cars to ship the grain.—J. B. Moore, Oct. 17.

Stafford—Farmers in some parts of county still are preparing ground and sowing wheat. Grasshoppers have done but little damage to wheat. Some corn is being husked. Cattle are in good condition. Horses bring low prices at public sales. Mules and milk cows sell very well. Wheat, \$2.16; old corn, \$1.40; hogs, 12 1/2c; butter, 50c; eggs, 45c.—H. A. Kachelman, Oct. 18.

Stevens—We had a light frost October 12 but very little damage was done. Weather is excellent for wheat but it is difficult to cut feed and grain. Quite a number of silos are being built. Wheat is tall enough to pasture. Wheat sowing is almost completed. There is a big crop of maize and kafir to gather. Wages are high. Good

crops for last three years are causing a great many new settlers to come to this county.—Monroe Travers, Oct. 18.

Sumner—Much rain has fallen in south and east part of county, making ground excellent for seeding wheat. Not much plowing has been done in north part of county. Cattle are in satisfactory condition. Silos have been filled. Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 78c; corn, \$1.60; eggs, 47c; butterfat, 69c.—E. T. Spocking, Oct. 18.

Wilson—Enough rain has fallen to benefit wheat seedling. Fifteen per cent of crop was sown and remainder was disked. Pedigreed hogs are in feed lots now. We had two light frosts.—S. Canty, Oct. 18.

Woodson—We are having pretty autumn weather and first heavy frost of season came October 17. Pastures are getting short and feeding will begin soon. There is not much stock water, but still some moisture for wheat. Farmers are sowing wheat but only one-half as much as last fall will be put in. Sales are numerous, and produce brings satisfactory prices.—E. F. Opperman, Oct. 17.

Farmers Want Fair Play

That Kansas farmers expect only "fair play and no favors" is apparent from the hearty response reported by Secretary J. C. Mohler to the recent open letter of the board of agriculture asking for a "show down" on the cost of producing the wheat crop of 1919 in this state.

In this investigation, Mohler has endeavored to ascertain first how many and what farmers desire to co-operate with the board by filling out cost statements. "The response so far," Mohler says, "has been most encouraging, and we feel that the large number of bona fide wheat growers who will report their expenses will make it possible to cover the question of the cost of the crop so thoroughly that the results of the investigation will be conclusive. Already more than 2,000 farmers have indicated their desire to lend a hand, and every mail is bringing further assurances of assistance. It is, of course, only with just such excellent support as this that the undertaking can be carried thru."

Swine Plague in Illinois

An outbreak of swine plague which, so far, has resisted all attempts to check it, is reported in Douglas county, Illinois. According to reports, the lungs of the animals fill up as if they had pneumonia. Expert assistance is being given the hog men in the affected area, but so far the disease has been spreading without check.

Back to Sun Time

Tomorrow, October 26, the daylight-saving law becomes nullified. On this date the master clock at the United States naval observatory will be set back one hour. As the law providing the saving of an hour of daylight thru the summer has been repealed, every timepiece in the country will likewise be moved back to stay. Senator Capper led the fight for the repeal of this measure that was so obnoxious to farmers in Kansas and every other state.

Higher Prices for Milk?

Will there be a considerable advance in the price of milk and butterfat in the near future? Can dairymen hope to pay the present abnormal prices for feed and "get by" without a higher return? How can the most efficient feeding systems be used so the lowest production costs may be obtained? The Farmers Mail and Breeze is watching the milk situation very carefully just at this time, and it can be depended on to keep its readers informed of developments along this line which are expected in the near future. It hopes to make its service to the dairymen of Kansas of special value in the next few months. If you are interested in keeping cows you will not wish to miss a single copy.

But the publishing business is in an abnormal condition. All production costs have advanced greatly, especially is that true with paper. Great additional advances in paper costs are expected in the next few weeks, and if these come it may be necessary to increase the subscription price of The Farmers Mail and Breeze. For this week, however, you can still take advantage of the rate of three full years for \$2. Why not send in the blank on page 28 and thus protect you against the advance in price which has been forced by paper costs? You will thus be sure of up-to-the-minute information in the dairy crisis which is just ahead.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy must be received by the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kansas.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

IF YOU WANT a good dairy, stock or grain farm write W. H. Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm. Price \$100 per acre. G. W. Savage, Winfield, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

160 ACRES, \$9,600; terms on \$7,500. Other farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

80 ACRES well improved, lays 5 miles from town, every foot tillable. For quick sale \$7500. Write W. T. Porter, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE Overlook Farm, 360 acres well improved \$75 per acre. Write the owner. Wesley Knaus, Benedict, Kan.

160 A level grain and alfalfa farm, at \$35 acre, in Okla. Write owner. W. T. Chilcott, Mankato, Kansas.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—400 acre improved farm, 300 acres in wheat; all goes at \$65 per acre. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$3 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 160 acres, three miles of Haggard, Kan. 80 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Inquire of J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

BARGAIN—820 acre ranch, two sets fair improvements, two miles from Codell. Price \$25 per a. W. A. Barry Real Estate Co., Codell, Rooks Co., Kansas.

NORTON AND GRAHAM COUNTY LANDS our specialty. If you want a home or an investment write us. Allen & Larson, Box 28, Lenora, Kansas.

160 ACRES WHEAT LAND 5 miles Pratt, Kan., all cult.; a bargain. Must be sold at once. Pratt Abst. & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings, 90 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

96 ACRES, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 2 mi. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

160 ACRES, good improvements and good terms. 80 acres improved, close to school, \$4,500. 320 acres improved, small payment. \$60 per acre. E. L. McCoy, Eskridge, Kan.

360 ACRES, highly imp., mile town, 140 cult., bal. blue stem grass; living water. 120 imp., 60 cult., 20 timothy, 30 pasture. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

320 ACRES, good pasture, 80 acres bottom, good house, school on corner, rural route, phone, 15 miles Eureka. \$40. Must sell by Oct. 31. H. D. Hoyer, Owner, Eureka, Kan.

IMPROVED CORN, alfalfa, wheat, oats and stock farms, 40 to 800 acres, \$60 to \$100 a. S. E. Kan., N. E. Okla. Good schools, roads and markets. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acres improved farm, Wichita county, Kansas, 2 1/2 miles from town. A real bargain. \$20 per acre. E. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL 80 acre tract, modern home, good buildings. Close town. Offered for immediate sale. Write for description of this or any size farm interested in. Free booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRE WHEAT FARM, Rush county, all under cultivation, close to market, rented, no improvements. Is a bargain at \$7,000. Also well improved farms. Write for descriptions. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

172 ACRES, 6 miles Lawrence, Kansas. Good 7 room house, good barn, large granary, machine shed, work shop, permanent water. 60 acres hog tight, 130 acres smooth tillable land, 10 alfalfa, 10 prairie meadow. 1 1/2 miles to Fort-to-Port concrete highway now building. 1 mile to school and church. \$125 per acre. E. T. Arnold, Lawrence, Kansas.

KANSAS

HALF SECTION, ten miles north of Brownell, Kansas, half under cult., good shade trees, improvement fair. \$30 per acre. Also good sec. in same neighborhood, running water, \$20. Herbert & Norcross, Ellis, Kan.

80 ACRES, 3 miles Ottawa, 2 miles another town, fairly well improved, lays good, water abundant, some wheat now sown. Price \$115 acre. Write for list of farms. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

BEST OF KANSAS and Oklahoma wheat, corn and alfalfa farms for sale. Some paying good oil royalties also. Real homes. Good terms. Exchanges made. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

IMPROVED 160 ACRES, \$2600 \$800 cash, bal. annual payments. Possession at once. 70 acres for wheat. House, barn, well, fence. 3 mi. from town. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

ONLY \$18 PER A. for an extra good, smooth quarter in Wallace County, Kan. Deep, rich soil, 80 ft. to abundance of pure sheet water. Will carry back \$2000 at 6%. Act quick. Geo. Cloon, LeLoup, Kansas.

WALLACE COUNTY, fine crops, splendid water, ideal climate, an all around good place to live and make money. Have some exceptional bargains in lands to offer. Delbert Symes, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

A SNAP Quarter section fine level wheat land, 120 acres in cultivation, 4 miles Jetmore, county seat Hodgeman county, \$4,500. C. R. Furrow, Owner, Colorado Springs, Colo.

SMALL RANCH OF 960 ACRES 13 miles from Quinter, Gove county, 170 cultivated, 125 fine alfalfa land; 15 feet to water; small improvements; best of grass. Price \$13 per acre, good terms. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

316 ACRES, 3 miles from town, high school, 10 room house, 3 barns, 5 miles from Catholic church and Parochial school, 100 a. bottom land, 120 a. blue grass pasture, balance black limestone, running water, well fenced. Price \$100 per a. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

450 ACRES, mostly finest bottom, nominal improvements. Leavenworth county concrete road now building, railroad station at corner. Near good town, 30 miles Kansas City. \$150. Corn Belt Farms Company, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

320 ACRE BOTTOM FARM, all tillable, 240 acres, 1st and 2nd bottom, choice alfalfa and wheat land, fair improvements, best bargain in S. E. Kansas. Price only \$85 per acre and worth \$150. Act quickly on this. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

RANCH BARGAIN: 640 acres, improved, smooth, school across road, in well settled community. Well watered, fine grass. \$25 acre, easy terms, six per cent. Other lands, free map, list and literature. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

THE BEST LAND to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

A GOOD BARGAIN. 160 acres, Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, always rented. \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

IDEAL STOCK FARM 320 a. modern improvements, close to school and good town, living water, 110 a. cultivated, creek bottom, 120 a. meadow, balance in pasture, orchard and lots. For detailed description write to E. W. Patrick, Waverly, Kansas.

320 ACRES good land, no sand or gravel. Perfectly level, 220 acres now in wheat and looks fine, one-fourth goes to purchaser. Only \$20 per acre. \$1000 down, \$2200. March 1st, 1920, three years' time on balance. E. B. Atkinson, Oakley, Kansas.

FOR SALE. Some of the best 160 acre farms in Clay Co., close to town, well improved, and plenty of good water. Two of these are for sale for 30 days only. Also a number of cheaper farms. Write or see Carl Johnsmeyer, Clay Center, Kansas.

160, 240 AND 960 ACRES. Price \$60, \$11,000 hardware, \$4000 building, for Western Kansas land. \$21,000 mortgage, \$5500 for Western Kansas land. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

NORTHWEST KANSAS LAND Come to Rooks and Graham counties, and buy cheap land. Easy payments. Easy terms. Write. Inlow and Furry, Palco, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

KANSAS

80 ACRES, Lyon county, Kan. Well improved, 9 miles Emporia, R. F. D. and phone line, 50 rods to school, 6 room house, barn, poultry house, cave, 15 acres pasture, rest farm land, \$7,200. Terms one-half cash long time on balance. Write for list of all size farms. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE—320 acres. Unimproved; free from rock or gravel; underlaid with an abundance of sheet water; 2 miles from railroad shipping point; 5 miles from county seat. Price \$18.00 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. D. F. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, Kansas.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN THE STATE 335 acres, 3 1/2 miles town, on main road, 10-room house, 2 large barns, 200 plowed, balance fine pasture, 100 acres creek bottom, fine alfalfa, \$110 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

200 A. choice white rock bottom land, 1/2 mi. from Burr Oak, Kan. Improvements consist of 7 room house, 3 room tenant house, barn, cow barn, hay house, corn crib, 50 a. in alfalfa which is fenced hog tight, 130 a. seeded to wheat, price \$200 per a. Have other land bargains. A. B. Tegley, Burr Oak, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Anderson county farms of all sizes. Some farms to trade for hardware and grocery stores and city property. Many bargains. We sell on straight commission. Let us show you what we have, talk to the owner and get their low price. Our aim is to please our customers. Garnett Land & Oil Co., Garnett, Kansas.

SMALL STOCK RANCH BARGAIN—400 acres located 4 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres fine farm land; 200 acres blue stem and buffalo grass; small improvements; fine water; one mile to school on mail route and phone line. Special bargain at \$22.00 per acre. Write for bargain E. E. Jeter, Land Merchant, Lenora, Kansas, farm list.

OUR BEST BARGAIN 640 acres highly improved, joining county seat, 1 mile of running water, 500 acres first bottom, 40 acres now in good alfalfa, 40 acres good corn. Elegant residence with Delco lights and power plant. Nothing better. \$25.00 per acre if taken at once. No trade. Brooke Land & Trust Co., Winona, Kan.

320 ACRES, 160 cultivated, 1/2 bottom land, fine grass, 25 a. alfalfa, big new barn, house, other improvements, 2 1/2 miles town and high school. Price \$90 a. 160 a., 120 cultivated, balance grass, fair improvements. Price \$65 a. Other bargains. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 4 miles of Ottawa, good main road, 7 room house, good barn and other buildings. Good water, all tillable, 15 acres hog tight. A fine farm and a choice location. \$11,000. 120 acres, 9 miles Ottawa, 3 mi. to good trading point. Good improvements and a complete set. Sandy loam lays well, 15 acres hog tight, good water, 30 alfalfa land. School close. A good buy at \$190. Write for list of other bargains. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farms Large list Lyon for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

PASTURE BARGAIN Square section of Reno county grass land. Will pasture 150 to 200 head. Fenced, good well, etc. Price \$30 per acre. Would sell on easy terms or might consider part trade. V. E. West, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Good Section 5 miles east of Dighton, extra good improvements, worth at least \$5,000.00. About half cultivated. Priced at \$35.00 per acre. Terms: 800 acres 3 1/2 miles south Pendennis, 260 acres under plow, balance grass. This is choice unimproved, except for well and fencing. School on corner of land. Good neighborhood. Priced \$27.50 per acre; terms. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

800 Acre Stock or Dairy Farm Ft. Scott dairy district, mostly alfalfa land. 560 excellent grass and pasture, 160 crops, 160 young timber, new stone residence. Fine stone barn 4x124 with L 4x84. New concrete silo 40x18. Tenant house, well watered, creek and wells, windmill, good fences. Great bargain. \$65 a. 240 acres near Ft. Scott, all tillable, lays well, good improvements. \$75 per a. 157 acres, 3/4 mile from condenser at Ft. Scott, good soil, mostly tillable, improved. Great bargain \$110 per acre. Other good farms and properties. Depue & Slaughter, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

1,000-Acre Farm For Sale Farm consists of 740 acres of good pasture with excellent, never-failing springs; balance cultivated land and alfalfa. Good 7-room house and small tenant house; large, new barn and other well-built buildings. Three silos, one new tile, one steel and one stave. Situated 1 1/2 miles from good high school, on county road and telephone line. Priced for a short time at \$45 per acre. No trades considered but will give liberal terms. GIBBY BROS. REALTY CO., Eskridge, Kansas.

Clay County Dairy Farm 280 acre dairy farm in Clay County, 3 1/2 miles from high school and town, 170 acres in cultivation of which 65 acres is of creek bottom, 34 acres of alfalfa, 100 acres of growing Kanred wheat to go to W. A. farm, 100 acres of pasture, 10 acres of timber, well imp. 6 room house, new dairy barn will hold 20 cows and 9 horses, bin and milk room, 300 ton glazed tile silo, new hog house for 20 sows and feed bin, granary, driveway, chickens, house and other outbuildings, good water, 600 bbl. reservoir filled by windmill supplies the house and barn and other places are drilling for oil, 5 1/2 miles north and another well south, well fenced some hog tight, on mail route and telephone line. Price for quick sale only \$100 per acre. Write or phone me. Will meet train. Chas. Dibben, Wakefield, Kansas.

KANSAS

25 BARGAINS, \$50 to \$75 acre. Some farms are mile to town. Write for list. V. C. Archer, Colony, Kansas.

WALLACE CO., KAN., is the "Promised Land" of today. The finest of soil, water and grass. Corn, wheat, barley, kafir and alfalfa crops that are hard to duplicate. Any sized farm or ranch, live agents, bring or send me your men. Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Box 431, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

314 ACRES Well improved stock and grain farm, one mile Toronto, Woodson Co. Four year high school. Good churches. 90 acres broke. 35 acres wheat, half goes. 30 acres alfalfa. 125 acres meadow, balance pasture. 100 acres woven wire; plenty water; ponds, well, cistern, partnership farm. Must sell; possession. A bargain at \$65 per acre. Good terms. W. H. Kaltenbach, Toronto, Kansas.

FINE FARM HOME. 160 acres, 1 1/2 miles station, 3 1/2 miles good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. 56 miles Kansas City, all good laying land. 60 acres grass, 70 acres wheat 2 story 8 room house, new barn 44x56, close to school and church. R. F. D. telephone, just listed. Price \$100 per acre, \$4000 or more cash, remainder long time 6% if wanted. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

4,500 ACRE RANCH, Harper and Barber Co. Six miles of running water, 100 never failing springs, good grass, never been overstocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, granaries, barns, sheds, garage shop, windmills, fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. A bargain at \$30 per acre. 1,440 acres Comanche county, 7 1/2 miles from Sun City. 900 acres in cultivation, two sets of good improvements, fenced, heavy black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. Price only \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms. 160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms. The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

ARKANSAS **WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK.**, for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

WANTED—1000 FARMERS to locate in White Co., Ark., good farming and berry land. State the kind of farm you want. Address, T. E. Pennington, Kensett, Arkansas.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

CALIFORNIA **COME WHERE YOU DON'T HAVE** to fight cyclones and snow storms. Improved orange and alfalfa farms. **LINEKER LAND CO.,** Palermo, Calif.

COLORADO **320 ACRES**, improved, \$20 per acre. Part cash. I. W. Northrup, Agate, Colorado.

30,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write, J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.

Irrigated and non-irrigated lands in southeastern Colo., lowest prices, write for list. McMurtry & Pinkham, Holly, Colorado.

DEAL WITH OWNER AND SAVE COMMISSION 1 1/2 sec. stock and grain ranch, 1/2 mi. Ry. station Cheyenne Co., Colo. Some irrigated, plenty of water. Must sell. \$22.50 a., 1-6 cash, 1-6 March. Balance 4 years 6%. W. E. Campbell, Arroya, Colo.

Best Lands The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.

Listen Land Buyers How does this sound? 6 fine sections in Cheyenne county, all or any one \$25 per acre. Good terms. 1 section good land, Cheyenne Co. 15 miles N. W. Sheridan Lake, \$20 per acre. 2 sections, 9 miles north of Sheridan Lake, \$22.50 per acre. 1 1/4 section, 10 miles from Sheridan Lake, at \$15 per acre. This is all good plow land, nearly every acre can be plowed with tractor. Many others as good. Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo. Offices at Burlington and Stratton, Colo.

COLORADO

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES
\$15 to \$75 per acre. Write for list.
Haver & Weeks, Eckley, Yuma Co., Colo.

WRITE THE ERWIN LAND COMPANY,
Burlington, Colorado, for information and
prices on Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa
county lands.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for
sale at bargain prices; terms; information
and literature on request.
Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

FOR RENT—Weld county, five hundred
acres or more dry farm with all modern
improvements. Apply,
Frank Kirchhof, 1220 7th St., Denver, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO.
Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and
upland farms. Write for list.
C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

WE SELL LAND in East end of Kiowa Co.,
Colorado and West end of Greeley Co.,
Kansas, cheap.
Kella & Kean, Towner, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms pro-
duce sure and paying crops. We have them
at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write.
Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

FARMS where one crop pays for the land,
fine climate, good schools and roads, \$20
per acre; raise wheat, oats, corn and stock;
good markets. J. J. Ramsey, Calhan, Colo.

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and
unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a.
Write for descriptive list.
M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, Colo.

IMP. AND UNIMPROVED farms and ranches in
eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and po-
tatoes, on easy and easy terms. Write for
list. Frank Rich, Haswell, Colo.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado,
crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre,
none better, ideal climate, good water.
Write us for particulars, or see us.
The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kan-
sas land. Farms, ranches and invest-
ments. Tracts of 160 to 2,500 acres. Our
prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre.
Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

320 ACRES, improved, 120 cultivated, bal-
ance pasture. Plenty good water, 14 miles
from town. \$225, \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March
1st, balance 3 years at 6%.
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40 BUSHEL WHEAT LAND, \$40 per acre,
in the famous Burlington district, the gar-
den spot of Colorado. Agents wanted. Write
Bentley Land Company, Burlington, Colo.
for our confidential proposition.

DO YOU WANT A HOMESTEAD?
320 acres, improved, 38 ft. to sheet water,
productive, want to sell relinquishment with
crop, stock and implements. For particulars
write, E. E. Thornton, Ordway, Colo. Care
Jess Shubert.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale.
Do you want a home of your own, where
you can grow good crops of corn, wheat,
milo and other forage plants? Write to
The Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo.,
for information. H. A. Long, Manager.

EASTERN COLORADO FARM LAND
Washington, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne,
Lincoln, Kiowa and Prowers counties. \$15
to \$100 per acre. Wheat, corn, potatoes and
fruit, sure crops. 320 acres improved, must
be sold by September. Write us for particu-
lars. C. C. Annable Realty Co., Otis, Colo.,
Eads, Colo.

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado,
the garden spot of the state. We own
our own land and guarantee delivery. If
you have never seen this district, which is
largely shallow water, by all means look it
over before buying elsewhere. Write us.
CHARLTON-HOPEWELL LAND CO.,
Haswell, Colorado.

HOMESTEADS 640 ACRES
In the mountains the finest land you ever
saw, almost level, low land, good grazing
the year round, no better stock country on
earth, plenty timber, finest water, come
quick. Terms cheap.
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LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No
other district has such a future ahead of
it. A farm bought now, will be worth
double in a few years. Let us show you
what we do for those who buy from us. Let
us show you the experience of those who
have been here a few years. We sell our
own lands, and can offer good farms with or
without growing wheat. For further particu-
lars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN
SOUTHERN COLORADO
We have an exceptional list of improved
farms under irrigation, which we are offer-
ing at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly
advancing in price and these sure-crop bar-
gains will not last long at the prices at
which they are offered. Write for list.
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Box "A", San Anacelo, Colorado.

FLORIDA

UNIMPROVED 371 acres, best soil, spring
water, fine stock and grain farm, \$12
per acre. See, Brooklaw, Cottagehill, Florida.

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA
Your chance to select from thousands of
acres of south-central Florida highlands,
splendid orange, garden, general farming,
cattle and hog lands, wholesale prices,
terms or exchange. Florida Good Homes
Co., Seagriff Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEBRASKA

5 SECTION RANCH, Lincoln Co., Neb.
Nine miles from Sutherland on U. P. Ry.
Blocked solid, 400 acres farm land. Priced
right. Good terms. Write owner.
John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

OHIO

CORN FARM 360 a., all black, fertile, im-
proved. John Pfister, Grover Hill, Ohio.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret
Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

GOOD STOCK FARM on river, priced right.
Houston Realty Co., Houston, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms.
Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

STOCK, dairy, poultry farms for sale. Write
for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

WANT TO BUY a home in south Mo.? Write
Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.

LISTEN! Dandy 120 acre valley farm, \$4500;
imp. 160, \$3000. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for
illustrated booklet and list.
R. L. Fresson, Bolivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo.
Write for booklet and prices. Best bar-
gains in Missouri.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms
in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre.
Write, Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

RELIABLE LAND DEALERS. Bank refer-
ence. Write for list.
Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

CITY PROPERTY, farms, ranches, sale or
exchange. Write.
Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good
water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000.
Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly,
buys 40 acres productive land, near town,
some timber, healthy location. Price \$200.
Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

160 ACRES, highly imp., 110 cult., 50 meadow
and pasture, wells and springs, 3 miles
El Dorado Springs. \$75 acre. Other bargains.
Hunt Realty Co., El Dorado Springs, Mo.

240 ACRES, 4 1/2 mi. of R. R. town in Vernon
Co. Two sets improvements; almost level,
black soil; must sell now. Adjoining land
selling at \$100 per acre. A bargain at \$80
per acre. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

STOCK FARM, 525 acres, 2 houses, watered
by wells and creek. Price \$16,000. Half
down. 80 acres, improved. Price \$2,500.
Write for free bargain list.
Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

103 ACRES WELL IMPROVED
40 cult., 25 bottom, bal. blue grass pas-
ture. 1 1/2 mi. good town. Abundance water.
\$75 a. if sold in 30 days.
Box 51, Humansville, Mo.

311 ACRES
160 a. cult., 7 miles R. R. town, buildings
poor, mostly bottom land, 80 fine saw tim-
ber, fine spring at house, best proposition S.
W. Mo. for grain and stock raising. \$50 per a.
S. S. TILLERY REAL ESTATE CO.,
Humansville, Mo.

117 ACRES, 2 1/2 MILES OF TOWN
75 acres rich creek bottom land in cul-
tivation, 30 acres hog tight, 2 good barns, 4
room house. Price \$65 per acre.
40 acre fruit farm, 6 miles out, 6 room
house, 10 acres of fruit, 25 acres of smooth
land. Price \$2,700.
E. A. PRITCHARD,
Collins, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa
and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M.
Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats,
alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for
free illustrated folder.
E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

160 ACRES, near Hinton, Caddo county,
Okla. Improved, 100 acres in cultivation,
balance pasture, near school. \$40 per acre.
G. W. Depue, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair
improvements, rich loam soil, lays well.
6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail
lines. \$35 per acre. Terms.
Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

160 A. 1 1/4 miles good R. R. town, this coun-
ty. 70 acres fine dry black bottom cult.
Bal. pasture, made 40 bu. per a. come this
year. Fair imp. \$27.50 per a. Terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

COME TO OKLAHOMA
We have fine climate and good land cheap,
one to two crops pays for land. For bar-
gains in farms in all parts of Oklahoma,
write Ira Maxson, 315 Baltimore Building,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA LAND in 35-inch
rainfall belt. Pasture or timber lands
\$10 to \$25. Good prairie, \$35 to \$75. Creek
and river bottom, \$50 to \$100. Terms.
Write us what kind of a farm you want and
how much you can pay down. We will tell
you who has the farm for sale, and send
you a U. S. Railway Administration booklet
that tells the facts about farming oppor-
tunities in this country. Every homeseeker
and investor will appreciate this new and
valuable booklet. Farm Bureau, care of
Industrial Department, M. K. & T. Railway,
Room 318, Dallas, Texas.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land
list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

TEXAS.

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and
bumper crops instead of paying rents al-
most equal to our selling price. Write today.
J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas
on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has
authorized the completion of the new Shat-
tuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to
take care of this year's big crops—wheat,
oats and sorghums. This will open for im-
mediate settlement and development a large
block of my land in a wheat and stock-
farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford
counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma
state line, where the first crop has in a
number of cases paid for the land, and
where cattle and hogs can be raised at a
low cost. Land is of a prairie character
ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no
brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on
easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls
during growing season. Write for free illus-
trated folder, giving experience and results
settlers have secured in short time on small
capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN,
928 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest
corn belt in the United States. Also west-
ern ranches. Advise what you have.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms.
Will deal with owners only. Give descrip-
tion, location and cash price.
James F. White, New Franklin, Mo.

WANTED—To lease a farm in eastern third
of Kansas suitable for handling a small
herd of registered cattle.
Wm. B. Parker, Jakin, Kansas.

FOR RENT
320 acre stock farm for 5 years. Must
have Four Thousand dollars to buy my
stock, implements and tools. Four per acre.
H. McReynolds, Savonburg, Kan.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas
land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30
on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for
my confidential proposition.
F. L. Hammitt, Towner, Colo.

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. J. J. Bricker, 81
Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas
lands our specialty. If you want to buy,
sell or trade real estate, see me. I am in
touch with buyers from all over the country.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. E. Chittim, Kanorado, Kansas.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you get-
ting all the business you can handle? If
not get big results at small cost by running
a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The
Great News Weekly of the Great West with
more than a million and a quarter readers.
Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c
a word each week. Send in a trial ad now
while you are thinking about it.
Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

88 A. Farm, \$9,000; With
2 Producing Oil Wells

Netting owner \$20 per month for oil; 1/2 mile
to school, mile to village with electric cars,
stores, church; 70 acres tillage, balance
spring watered pasture; wood home-use; 50
apple trees, 2-story house, piazza, 120-ft.
basement barn, poultry and hog houses. To
settle estate part down and balance easy
terms. When there's oil on a farm one never
knows what good luck the future may bring.
Travelling instructions page 45 Strout's fall
catalog 100 pages bargains 23 states, copy
mailed free. Strout Farm Agency, 831 E
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Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma
Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

200 Farms For Sale

The most wonderful opportunity in the United States to purchase farm land is in
Medina county, Ohio.

We have the best markets,
We have fine, rich level land,
We have the greatest dairy section to be found.

We are located close to the great city of Cleveland on the north and Akron, the great
rubber center on the east. Our farms are selling from \$60 to \$150 per acre. Send for
our Farm Catalogue showing 200 fine farms for sale. Every statement in our catalogue
is guaranteed. Land in this section is bound to double in value.

WRITE US TODAY.

THE ALLEN-HARTZELL-DIBBLE CO.

THE BIG FARM AGENCY

OFFICES—WADSWORTH, OHIO, SPENCER, OHIO

Reference—The First National Bank, Wadsworth, Ohio; The Spencer State Bank,
Spencer, Ohio.

Feeders Want Stock Hogs

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

Stock hogs are providing the most
recent surprise in markets for live-
stock, especially in Kansas City. Con-
servative salesmen describe the de-
mand for stock hogs on the Kansas
City market as enormous. There was
never so large a volume of buying
of stock hogs as the trade is now wit-
nessing. It is surprising largely be-
cause the demand has expanded in the
face of the sensational downward
movement in hog markets of recent
weeks. Iowa and Illinois are the prin-
cipal buyers, while Kansas is one of
the main sources of the supplies. Still,
Kansas also is buying a few stock hogs
at Kansas City. Demand for stock
hogs is enormous because of heavy
crops of corn in Iowa and Illinois, to-
gether with the shortage and high cost
of farm labor. The stock hogs are be-
ing purchased eagerly for "hogging off"
rich fields of corn.

"Shuckers are asking 10 cents a
bushel for their work," said W. M.
Estes of Pacific Junction, Ia., one of
the farmers who has been buying and
is still seeking stock hogs on the Kan-
sas City market. "My corn promises
to average 65 bushels to the acre, but
rather than pay the very high prices
asked by labor, I am buying stock hogs
to turn into the fields to harvest the
grain. I am going to fence off 20
acres at a time, and let the hogs con-
sume the bulk of the crop. I have
hogged off corn in the past, but am
planning to do this more extensively
than ever this season. There is no
waste in following this plan. It is
probable that I will also turn some
cattle into the corn. I am counting
on a gain of at least 2 pounds a day
on the stock hogs. I purchased 100
head, averaging 125 pounds, at \$14.25
and 30 thin sows, averaging 150 pounds,
at \$11.75."

The report made by Mr. Estes is
typical of that heard on the Kansas
City yards from dozens of Iowa and
Illinois stock hog buyers. They are,
of course, also influenced by the re-
cent slump in the corn market, which
has increased interest in feeding hogs
despite the manner in which the pork
animals have been forced down from
the lofty \$23 mark to the \$14 level.

An Interesting Kansas Experience

Barney Wickman of Seneca, Kan.,
bought last week a load of 130 stock
hogs in Kansas City, averaging 120
pounds, at \$17.50 laid down at his sta-
tion. They were taken to be turned
into a field of corn. The market was
around a \$16 basis when Mr. Wickman
made his purchase. Another recent
Kansas buyer, R. B. Briggs of Briggs
and Martin of Utica, purchased 200
head, averaging 70 pounds, at \$14.25.
It is probable that this purchase cost
around \$16 after having been vacci-
nated and passed for shipment out of
the yards. These hogs, too, will be
used to harvest corn in one of the spots
of Kansas which has been fortunate
in producing a crop of the grain this
season. The Kansas buyers are re-
porting the same labor situation as
the Iowa and Illinois feeders are
noting. Kansas, however, is selling far
more stock hogs than she is buying, for
the unfavorable corn season in the
state appears to be discouraging to
many holders of stock hogs.

Only a few years ago, prior to the
adoption of regulations which opened
stock yards to dealings in stock hogs,
liquidation of the thin porkers on the
scale of recent weeks would have re-
sulted in demoralization in the trade.
Out of about 60,000 head of hogs on
the Kansas City market last week,
about 12,000 were of the stocker class.
Yet the stock hogs displayed the best
tone from day to day, and at times sold
higher than the finished porkers. Yes,
the thin hogs brought at times more a
pound than the finished porkers. Prior
to the opening of market transactions
in stock hogs, a supply such as Kan-
sas City received last week would have
sold at prices \$2 to \$3 a hundredweight
less than the finished hogs. One day
last week, a packer buyer offered
\$13.50 for a lot of hogs weighing only
about 150 pounds. The salesman in-
trusted with the sale of this lot sorted
them, and obtained \$15 for the lighter
animals from a stock hog buyer and
the others, which then averaged
heavier, went to the same packer bid-
der at \$14 a hundredweight. What a

(Continued on Page 54.)

Percheron Dispersion Sale

J. M. Collingwood Stock Ranch

Pretty Prairie, Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 4

27 Head 18 mares: Popular tried and proven strains. Most of them young. Just right for work and brood mares. Good big blocky mares in good flesh—broken to harness and quite gentle. Some have colts at side. All bred to the grand champion herd header, Glacis. Percherons are numerous in America but the number of purebred registered mares is comparatively small. This is the buyer's opportunity to get good registered Percheron mares at this dispersion sale. 6 yearlings and 2 colts out of these mares and by the herd header, Glacis.

1 stallion: Glacis, the 2200 pound herd header. First prize winner Kansas State Fair and American Royal. Also winner first prize American Royal for sire four best colts shown. 2 splendid breeding jacks, registered. 1 grade stallion, 10 grade horses, 10 mules, 7 grade Herefords, a large amount of farm machinery.

Farm sale, 10 a. m.; registered sale, 2 p. m. Lunch stand on grounds 5 miles northwest Pretty Prairie, Kansas. Autos will meet trains for parties from a distance. For catalog write, mentioning Mail and Breeze.

The State Bank, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

John Snyder, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

We Hold No Fall Sale

but offer our toppest boars at private sale at popular prices. We can sell you a real boar from \$50 to \$150. Also a few reserved fall boars.

All are by real sires and out of dams carrying the best blood known to the breed. We are producers of the best that it is possible to offer our Western customers.

These boars are by John's Orion, Pace Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, Pathfinder's Junior by Long Orion, other noted sires. You are invited to visit our farm any time. Write for descriptions and prices. Address,

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Boars by Royal Grand Wonder are the kind you buy when you see them. Write for prices.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Pathfinder Orion

March boars and gilts, tops of season's crop. Also six open fall gilts by Reed's Gano. Prices reasonable. July pigs, either sex, at \$29 each. Also a few Hereford bulls old enough for service.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S FALL AND SPRING DUROC BOARS

Fall boars by King's Col. I Am and Great Wonder Model. Spring boars by Pathfinder Junior, Greatest Orion and King Col. Dams both fall and spring boars are Pathfinder, Illustrators and Col. sows.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

A FEW GOOD DUROC BOARS

For sale, sired by Unecda High Orion, grand champion boar, Topeka 1919. Also good Illustrators Pathfinder and Sensation boars.

ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

April farrow. Sired by Pride's King, he by Orion Cherry King by Illustrators II. Dam, Cherry Queen, she by A King The Col. by Golden Model Again. They have large bone, long body and deep cherry red color. Priced to sell.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS, ERIE, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys Private Sale

Three fall yearling gilts bred or open. Also a choice yearling boar. Top spring boars and gilts. Also spring yearling sow bred or open. Address,

Fred Crowl, Barnard, Lincoln County, Kansas.

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and are pricing them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, wire or come for prices.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Boars of Size and Quality

Thirty big, stretchy, March farrowed boars, real herd boar prospects. Sired by the champions Cherry King Orion, Reed's Gano and Potentate's Orion. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimmon Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kan.

ROYAL SION DUROCS

Choice spring and summer boars several extra good. All priced for quick sale. G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

BIG BONED HIGH BACKED DUROCS

Big growthy spring boars and gilts sired by Roy's Wonder the boar that weighed 800 pounds shipped on approval.

Roy German, Coldwater, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

MUELLER'S BIG DUROCS

A fine bunch of big fall gilts bred to Unecda King's Colonel for September farrow. Have two fall boars yet that will make good breeders. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Spring Boars

at farmer's prices, up to date breeding.

J. O. HONEYCUTT, MARYSVILLE, Kan.

"Searle" Duroc Boars

make good. Sire big litters of husky pigs. Bred right. Priced right. Get choice by ordering now. Correspondence a pleasure.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

McCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

of size and quality sired by Orion Pal, Crow's Critter 5th and Orion Barka, son of High Orion, from dams by Pathfinder, Orion and Gano bloodlines. Pairs and trios priced reasonable.

WOOD'S DUROC FARM, WAMEGO, Kan.

Choice March Boars and Open Gilts

\$40 to \$50 each. Choice of 151 September pigs, pairs and trios not akin, to be weaned November 8, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, Kan.

2 Spring Boars—Futurity Winners

and one litter mate, at the Kansas State Fair. Boars by Great Wonder Model, first junior yearling at both Kansas fairs last year and second aged boar this year. Few open spring gilts. Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan.

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING

Spring boars by him, well grown, heavy bone, herd header material. A few choice bred sows. Special prices now. Ralph P. Wells, (Jewell Co.), Formoso, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Summer Boars and Gilts

Ideal Pathfinder and Joe Orion 5th breeding. Buy a pig and raise your boar or sow. Looking orders for bred sows. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-headers for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.

Kentucky Jacks and Stallions

Wanted—to lease a barn in a good town where we can sell a carload of fine Kentucky Jacks and two saddle stallions. Give all information possible with cost of feed and barn.

THE COOK FARMS, LEXINGTON, KY.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

LIVESTOCK SERVICE OF THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write this department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Assistant

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John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

J. T. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 427 Pattle Ave., Wichita, Kan.

J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

S. T. Morse, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas and S. W. Missouri, 517 West 3d St., Joplin, Mo.

H. P. Steele, Iowa and N. E. Nebraska, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

A. B. Hunter, Special, 123 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.

Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

Holsteins.

Oct. 27—Harper county breeders sale. W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 30—Combination sale. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 6—Krehbiel and Burt Crum, Detroit, Kan.

Nov. 6—S. E. Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn., Independence, Kansas, Robinson & Shultz, Mgrs.

Nov. 13—Linwood calf club, Linwood, Kan.

A. E. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr.

Nov. 13-14—Nebraska breeders sale, So. Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club. W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan.

W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.

Oct. 22—A. E. Heim, Glen Elder, Kan.

Nov. 6—Robinson & Schultz, Independence, Kan.

Nov. 17-18—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.

Dec. 11-12—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Dec. 15—Holmes Dairy Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Feb. 17-18—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.

Mch. 23-24—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 27—W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

Oct. 28—Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.

Oct. 29—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.

Oct. 30—Mrs. Fay Stewart, Council Grove, Kan.

Oct. 30—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Council Grove, Kan.

Oct. 31—Carl Miller, Bellevue, Kan., at Alma, Kan.

Nov. 1—V. O. Johnson, Aulene, Kan.

Nov. 4—N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla. L. J. McClure, sales manager.

Nov. 22—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

Nov. 3—Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan.

Nov. 5—E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan.

Nov. 5—Association sale, El Reno, Okla. C. H. Roberts, Mgr.

Nov. 5—Ed Stunkel, Peck, Kan.

Nov. 5—R. W. Dole, Almene, Kan.

Nov. 6—Association sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.

Nov. 6—Second Annual Sale, Peabody, Kan.

O. A. Homan, Mgr.

Nov. 10—J. H. Waterson, Munden, Kan.

Nov. 11—Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.

Nov. 12—Jefferson County Breeders' Ass'n sale, Fairbury, Neb.

Nov. 12—Combination sale, Council Grove, Kan. F. G. Houghton, Mgr., Dunlap, Kan.

Nov. 13—Northeast Kansas Breeders' sale at Hiawatha. D. L. Dawdy, Mgr., Arrington, Kan.

Nov. 14—C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan.

Nov. 17—Linn County Shorthorn Breeders, Pleasanton, Kan.

Nov. 18—R. W. Dole, Almene, Kan.

Nov. 19—Rio Grande Stock Farm, Muskogee, Okla. Clark Berry, Mgr.

Dec. 12—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.

Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan.; E. A. Cory, Mgr., Taimo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 1—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Nov. 5—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.

Nov. 14—C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan.

Jan. 16—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 22—George Morton, Oxford, Kansas.

Jan. 23—H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas.

Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.

Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.

Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 15—C. L. Longberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.

Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.

Mch. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 29—Geo. G. Eakin & Son, Della, Kan.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Nov. 5—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.

Jan. 10—H. H. Taber, Inman, Neb.

Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Jan. 19—B. F. Preston, Lincoln, Neb.

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

Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.

Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.

Feb. 2—J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla.

Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 7—F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.

Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.

Feb. 11—John Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Feb. 13—Thelson Bros., Osmond, Neb.

Feb. 13—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.

Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas.

Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.

Feb. 17—Combination sale, Beloit, Kan. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.

Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 20—B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Feb. 22—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 24—A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.

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

Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Okla. W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.

Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.

Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Okla. W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Fogo's Durocs

Believing I have as good Durocs as there are won equal honors with the best or one of the best herds in Kansas at Wichita, 1919, in classes shown. When I purchased my sows I picked the best bred and best individuals out of the Searle & Cottle, Dana D. Shuck, Jake Waltemeyer and Wm. Putman herds. My herd boars are Scissors Nephew out of a sister of Scissors and by Critie B. Fogo's Invincible by Giant Invincible and out of a dam by Great Wonder out of Grand Lady 2nd and a line bred Col. boar. I feel bold to offer to the public 20 splendid spring and yearling boars. Could also furnish one car of very choice open or bred sows and gilts for spring farrow. Terms reasonable.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Boars at Private Sale

OUR BOAR SALE IS OFF

15 splendid boars by Pathfinder's Likeness, King Sensation I Am and Chief Critie. Priced to sell quick. Out of sows by The King, Great Wonder I Am and Ideal Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
(Nemaha County)

Private Sale of Boars

15 top spring boars intended for our boar sale offered at attractive prices. Sired by King Sensation I Am, Joe Orion 5th, King Sensation. They weigh around 250 and will suit you. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

W. H. HILBERT, Corning, Kan.
(Nemaha County)Pretty Valley Farm
DUROCS

Large, Fancy Spring BOARS, sired by the GREAT FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING, 1st paid JNO. W. JONES, \$1500 for a half interest in him. His sire was Orion Cherry King, his dam the Great producing sow, ORION LADY 17TH, by Joe Orion II. We have some real HERD HEADERS, sired by this GREAT BOAR, their dam the reserve grand champion of three STATE FAIRS, 1918. The highest priced gilt sold last winter at public auction, in Kansas. Write for description or better come and see them.

Ross M. Peck, Rt. 3, Gypsum, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Herd Boar

For Sale. The Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural college offers for sale a tried Duroc boar. This boar is the sire of most of the pigs raised the past two years and so many gilts by him have been retained that he is no longer useful in the herd. He was farrowed April 10, 1917—bred by Widdle & Sons, Genoa, Neb. Sire, Critie B. by Dusty Critie II. Dam, Col's Model Beauty, by Col. Protection. Is in fair to good flesh at present and will weigh 750 pounds. Price \$175.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPT., K. S. A.C.,
Manhattan, Kansas

Spring Creek Durocs

Big, growthy, immuned boars for sale, sired by King's Col. Longfellow and Fancy Orion King out of Pathfinder King's Col. and Illustration dams. Our stock always makes good. Write for prices and information.

H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Conyers' Duroc Spring Pigs

Good stretchy thrifty spring pigs, both sex. By Pathfinder 181615, and Royal Grand Wonder, out of dams of Orion, King the Col. and Pathfinder breeding. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

DON'T PAY FOR YOUR
DUROC BOAR

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

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

FULKS' DUROCS

I have one full yearling boar, a good one, by Crimson Illustration, and a cracking good bunch of spring boars and gilts by Unecda High Orion, the grand champion boar at Topeka, and Nebraska Col. Chief, my herd boar. All immuned, best of condition, guaranteed breeders. Priced to sell.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS
Farm 3 miles west and 1/2 north.

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS. March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

top of the sale going to C. E. Johnson at \$365. Some of the sales follow:
Pleasant Violet, H. Dudgeon, Cedarvale, Kan. \$145.00
Victoria Beauty, C. E. Johnson, Center, Colo. 200.00
June, C. E. Johnson, 195.00
Star, R. A. McNowan, Cedarvale, 155.00
Choice Lady, C. E. Johnson, 365.00
Buttercup, J. L. Wet, Cedarvale, 225.00
Diamond, C. E. Johnson, 300.00
Claretta, Col. H. L. Burges, Clelisa, Okla. 250.00
Claret, Fred Ahlgaard, Winfield, 275.00

Rule & Woodleaf's Duroc Sale.

16 boars averaged \$52.00
19 gilts averaged 49.50
Rule & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan., sold a high class lot of Duroc Jersey boars and gilts in their boar and gilt sale in the pavilion at Ottawa last Saturday. The above prices were not as much as the quality of the offering warranted but it was their first sale and everything considered they felt well pleased with the support of the local breeders and farmers with a few from away. There was a lot of splendid boars and gilts in the sale that had been well grown and they were presented in excellent form. The breeding was of the very best of fashionable blood lines and the offering clear thru was one of really great merit. Both Mr. Woodleaf and Mr. Rule feel that this is just the beginning and that they could hardly expect the big averages that are being made in the east and elsewhere on individuals and breeding that are no better. They are in the Duroc Jersey business to stay and will continue to breed this high class quality of Duroc Jerseys and will succeed in attracting much attention to their herd because of their willingness to put time and money in the business.

Percy E. Lill's Percheron Sale.

A sale of quality Percherons was held October 15, at Mt. Hope, Kan., by Percy E. Lill. This included animals strong in some of the best blood of the breed, especially of the great stallion Casino. Most of the visitors were from central and western Kansas; one of the leading buyers was A. G. Campbell of Lakin. Casper Van John, of Andale, bought the great stallion, Admiral Casino, a 5-year-old animal of great merit. John Snyder, of Hutchinson, was the auctioneer. A representative list of sales follows:

STALLIONS

Admiral Casino 115951, Casper Van John, Andale, Kan. \$645
George 150583, A. G. Campbell, Lakin, Kan. 195
A cold foaled in May, F. W. Wirth, Antonino, Kan. 150
Vesper 150582, Pete Brewer, Mt. Hope, Kan. 150

MARES

Glory 131605, Lawrence Lauterbaugh, Pretty Prairie, Kan. 350
Godetia 140868, Lawrence Lauterbaugh, Kan. 275
Welcome Mery 129908, A. G. Campbell, Kan. 250
Thibe 123485, A. G. Campbell, 450
Susie 132382, D. A. Ewing, Hutchinson, Kan. 315
Fannie Black 132378, William Betson, Andale, Kan. 275
A colt foaled in April, H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan. 170

Ft. Scott Holstein Sale.

The two days' Holstein sale at Ft. Scott, Kan., on October 10 and 11, was quite a successful sale. On Friday afternoon and Saturday morning something like a hundred head of grade cattle were sold at prices ranging from \$90 to \$230. On Saturday afternoon the registered cattle were sold. They were consigned from many of the best herds of Kansas and Missouri and a representative lot of farmers and breeders were there to welcome them. As usual when Dr. W. H. Mott manages a sale the arrangements were good and everything went smoothly and according to schedule. The females made an average of \$267 and the bulls \$191. H. G. Cherry of Pleasanton, Kan., was the heaviest buyer. F. H. Bock of Wichita, Kan., took several head of good ones. The top of the sale, Segis Concordia Lady 329709, went to L. C. Lakin, Ft. Scott, Kan., at \$810. A. L. Knox, of Tonganoxie, Kan., got the cow, Goldie Posch Korndyke, with a 7 day record of 27.35 pounds butter at \$700. Below is a representative list of sales:

FEMALES

Boon Clothilde DeKol 371316, Judah, Bros., Hlatville, Kan. \$245
Julina Beets DeKol 371319, Root & Fritter, Ft. Scott, Kan. 240
Pietertje Crown Korndyke 400214, H. G. Cherry, Pleasanton, Kan. 310
Houwteje Netherland DeKol 2nd 227712, F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan. 365
Johanna Duchess Korndyke 400215, C. E. Hulet, Ft. Scott, 275
Cornucopia Buck Pontiac 400217, Elmer Cheaner, Fulton, Kan. 260
Elba Korndyke DeKol 409736, Chas. D. Hamlin, Lisle, Mo. 235
Luelle America DeKol Wythe 2, 459158, C. D. Hamlin, Lisle, Mo. 275
Martha Johanna 3rd 153477, C. E. Williams, Hlatville, Kan. 230
Myrtle Piebe Homestead 224982, C. E. Williams, Hlatville, Kan. 500
Crescent Pontiac Beauty 364831, L. C. Lakin, Ft. Scott, 510
Kitty Valley Star DeKallina 168011, B. F. Houk, Moran, Kan. 185
Colantha Rosaline 286459, F. H. Bock, 165
Dora Abbekirk Mercena 225350, A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan. 305
Goldie Posch Korndyke 161552, A. L. Knox, Tonganoxie, Kan. 700
Lady Bess of Rick 396309, Kenneth Cochran, Ft. Scott, 230
Heifer, J. A. Gardner, Devon, Kan. 130
Berla Pontiac DeKol 514633, W. J. Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan. 230
Felecia Butter Girl Pontiac 413167, R. C. Beazley, Girard, Kan. 205
Cornucopia Pauline Korndyke 316340, Board of Education, Bourbon Co., Kan. 315
Segis Concordia Lady 329709, L. C. Lakin, Ft. Scott, 516

BULLS

King Artie Movie 253831, Herman Schmidt, Ft. Scott, Kan. 105
Sir Korndyke Belle Netherland 248535, W. M. Goodman, Fulton, Kan. 145
Bull calf, E. H. Julius, Girard, Kan. 395
Bull calf, W. W. Root, Ft. Scott, 200
Bull calf, S. E. Parrish, Ft. Scott, 206

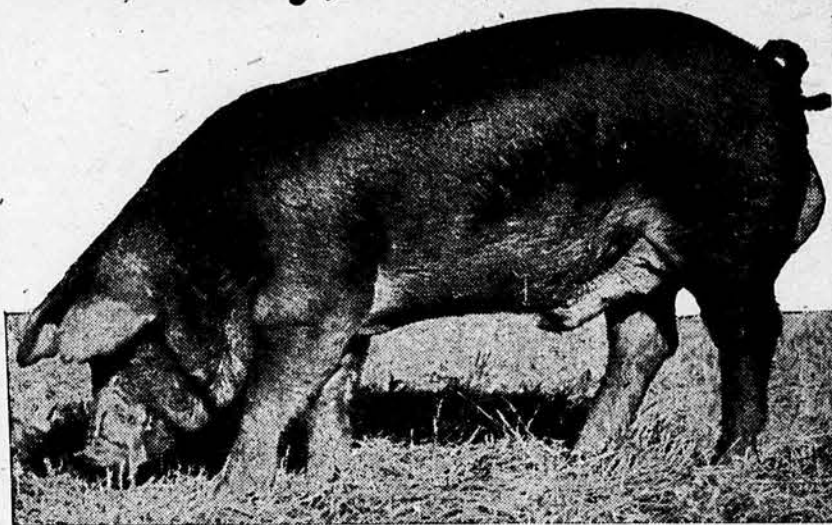
Rocky Boy Herefords Dispersed.

16 bulls averaged \$352.20
50 females averaged 307.50
68 head averaged 325.70
Good sale management, good advertising and something special to sell made a success of the Ringen Hereford dispersion near Summerfield, Kan., October 14. In spite of threatening weather and a downpour in the afternoon, the big sale tent was packed; seating and standing space alike. Col. Brady,

Richly Bred Durocs
Boar and Gilt Sale

Bondurant, Iowa

Wednesday, November 5, 1919



20 Spring Gilts—10 Spring Boars. Sired by Orion Lead, A King Col., King Sensation Jr., Disturber of Idlewild, Pathfinder, King the Col. and Big Bone Wonder. Dams sired by Proud Pathfinder, Taxpayer Giant, Rajah, Burke's Good Enough. This offering is the kind breeders are wanting. Write for catalog mentioning this paper.

McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Iowa

Send bids to J. Cook Lamb, Fieldman.
Col. W. M. Putman, Auctioneer.

MR. BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BREEDER:

The 42 Head of Excellent Poland Chinas at Lecompton, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 30

Merit the consideration of every good breeder and will interest all admirers of the correct big type. The animals included in this sale are choice individuals combining size, bone, substance and quality to high degree. Three tried sows include Big Lady Wonder, sired by Big Bob Wonder and out of Big Long Lady by Long King's Best, believed to be the greatest sow to be sold at auction during the fall season.
22 spring gilts, 15 boars, February, March and April pigs; big, well grown, thrifty pigs with strong backs, heavy bone, in fine condition and the right type, combining the blood lines of Big Orange and Big Bob Wonder. Also, two extra fall gilts. A large portion of the boars and gilts were sired by the herd boar, BIG ORANGE (bred by John D. Henry), a son of Mammoth Orange, he by the great sire, Big Orange of National Reputation; dam by Big Bob Wonder. Also included, boars and gilts by Big Sensation, Our Big Knox and Jumbo Wonder. The sale will be held at my farm, seven miles southwest of Lecompton, 13 miles east of Topeka, and 16 miles west of Lawrence.
For catalog address,
Auctioneers: Price, Crews, Fieldman, John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.
J. W. Johnson, Capper Farm Press.

Nov. 6—Dissolution Sale—Nov. 6

At Elmore, Kansas, Allen Co.

12 Registered Percherons, 4 high grades; 53 head Registered Red Polled Cattle.
Write for catalog to Harry L. Bone, Elmore, Kan.

Owners: Harry L. Bone and F. A. Stoker Estate, W. A. Ashton, Adm.
Aucts.: Homer Rule, Ottawa; H. D. Smock, Moran; Ira Miller, Savonburg.

C. B. Schrader's
Poland Chinas

The big half ton kind that every breeder and farmer wants. A draft sale of 40 head, 25 February boars, 15 gilts, at the farm north of Clifton in Washington county.

Clifton, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 5

Sired by Kansas Model by Long Model, with a few that are great by A. Big Timm, H. B. Walter's great sire. I am also selling a few fall yearling gilts same breeding. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kansas

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
J. W. Johnson—Fieldman.

Second Annual Peabody Shorthorn Association Sale

**Peabody, Kan.
Thursday, November 6**

50 Lots—Scotch and Scotch Topped

16 red, white and roan heifers, all bred. 11 cows with calves by side and rebred. 12 cows, heavy in calf.

Heifers and cows bred to White Hope, Gus Villager and Cumberland Type, three of the best Scotch bulls in Kansas.

11 bulls of serviceable age. None under 800 pounds.

This offering of cattle is consigned by:

C. F. Hary, Halstead, Kan. Taylor & Son, Peabody, Kan.
F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan. J. R. Ely, Aulne, Kan.
G. O. Thomas, Walton, Kan. John Unger, Peabody, Kan.
Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.

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

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

When writing for catalog please mention Mail and Breeze. The advertiser likes to know in what paper you saw his ad. Auctioneers—Newcomb and Snyder. Fieldman—J. T. Hunter.

Shorthorn Cattle Dispersion

Because of the failing health of my wife I am compelled to go to California. For this reason I am dispersing my young herd of registered Shorthorns founded a few years ago. Sale at farm three miles west and 12 north of Brewster and 28 miles northwest of Colby.

Brewster, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 28

The offering is one of real merit and consists of 35 head as follows: 10 cows with calves at foot and rebred. 2 two-year-old heifers bred. 7 open yearling heifers. 3 yearling bulls. Also my herd bull, Model's Diamond, four years old. The breeding is Avondale and Choice Goods and the entire offering is good.

Note—I will also sell 23 head of grade cattle, farm horses, machinery, in fact it is a closing out sale. For catalogs, address,

Chas. Mattson, Brewster, Kansas

Frank Gettle, Goodland, Kan., Auct. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

E. W. Harmon Sells

Shorthorn Cattle Thursday, Nov. 6, Chetopa, Kan.

About 70 Head of Cows, Heifers and Bulls

A good many cows have calves at foot and most of them are rebred. Part of the cows are Scotch, some are Scotch-topped. Some of the calves are sired by Imp. Spency Matadore and some of the cows are rebred to him. The bulls are mostly Scotch and are all good, husky individuals; reds, roans and whites.

All these cattle are tuberculin tested and sell subject to a 60-day retest.

This is a good, useful offering and wise buyers will find many bargains.

E. W. HARMON, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

as manager, and Col. Gross on the block, recognized the fact that the cattle were going to real consumers, some of whom were buying their first registered cattle, and took time accordingly in the selling, but there was not a draggy moment in the sale. The 68 lots cataloged brought from \$45 for a small bull up to \$2,000 for the chief herd bull, Silent Boy, a very smooth bull weighing 2300 in moderate flesh and young enough to be showing in the two-year-old class this fall. The buyer was James Shaughnessy & Son, Axtell, Kan. This bull typified the quality of scale and smoothness which was the big drawing card for Mr. Ringen's sale. The next highest bull was Rocky Tom, another son of Rocky Boy. He was bought by F. L. Boyer of Oketo, Kan., to head a new herd, at \$725. The top female was bought by C. W. Clarke, also a new buyer, of Lewiston, Neb., for \$925. The cattle sold in ordinary good farm condition, but their gentleness indicated the real care and affection which Mr. Ringen gives his cattle and caused many to predict that he soon will be back in the cattle business. He has one of the best improved farms in his section of the state, for this business. The following list gives representative transactions:

BULLS

Silent Boy, 3 years, James Shaughnessy, Axtell, Kan.	\$2,000
Rocky Bob, Jr., 2 years, C. H. Pease, Ft. Morgan, Colo.	225
Rocky Tom, 3 years, F. L. Boyer, Oketo, Kan.	725
Young Rocky, 4 years, P. W. Geod, Wilsey, Kan.	400
Rocky Boy 17th, 1 year, E. I. Washington, Manhattan, Kan.	500
Rocky 15th, 1 year, Henry Hanson, Peabody, Kan.	440
Rocky Boy 14th, 1 year, J. M. Story, Lewiston, Neb.	230
Rocky 16th, 1 year, A. L. Jones, Beattie, Kan.	300
Rocky Boy 13th, 1 year, Henry Blaise, Sylvan Grove, Kan.	250
Curly Lad, 1 year, J. M. Cameron, Summerfield, Kan.	180

FEMALES

Pink, 9 years, Jno. Searcy, Summerfield, Kan.	210
Lady Roderick, 4 years, John Searcy, Ursula 3d, 10 years, Paul Junod, Vermillion, Kan.	225
Gladie 7th, 7 years, C. M. Clark, Lewiston, Neb.	205
Naoma, 6 years, Sedlacek Brothers, Bremen, Kan.	925
Rosebud 4 years, A. B. H. McClure, Republic, Kan.	550
Miss Fountain, 6 years, F. H. Belain, Holton, Kan.	430
Geraldine, 6 years, J. H. O'Connell, Home, Kan.	325
Snowdrop, 13 years, H. G. Poppe, Seneca, Kan.	235
Buttercup, 13 years, Joe Eastwood, Summerfield, Kan.	250
Mayflower, 12 years, D. W. Mitchell, Wymore, Neb.	310
Hannah, 9 years, Wm. Acker, Vermillion, Kan.	205
Roxy Wilton, 9 years, H. G. Poppe, Justina, 12 years, D. W. Mitchell, Elda, 4 years, J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.	300
Nadine 2d, J. O. Southard, 525	
Miss Repeater 8th, 4 years, Paul Junod	300
Nadine 3d, 3 years, D. W. Mitchell	605
Buttercup 2d, 3 years, J. H. O'Connell	385
Ursula 6th, 3 years, F. L. Boyer, Oketo, Kan.	320
Gertrude 8th, 2 years, W. H. Van Vert, Axtell, Kan.	830
Camille, 2 years, W. R. Huffman, Havensville, Kan.	295
Enid Lady, 2 years, W. R. Huffman	360
Blossom, 1 year, Jno. G. Kuhlman, Chester, Neb.	370
Justine 2d, 1 year, Jno. G. Kuhlman	295
Miss Bob, 1 year, J. J. Williams, Home, Kan.	805
Princess, 1 year, W. R. Huffman	220
Miss Gladie, 1 year, J. J. Williams	400
Ursula 2d, 1 year, F. H. Beldin, Horton, Kan.	320

Herefords Average \$265 at Blue Rapids.

6 bulls average	\$230
41 females average	270
47 head average	265

A combination sale, never the best place to get the money for a consignment, was made a success by the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association. In its sale at Blue Rapids, Kan., on the 16th. With difficulty, most members of the association being nearly sold out of cattle, an offering of 47 head was secured by Secretary C. G. Steele. They brought from \$65 for a bull calf, up to \$1000 for the top yearling heifer. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., was the buyer and Mora Gideon of Emmett, Kan., was the consignor. A heifer from the consignment of C. G. Steele (Lady Parso 27th) brought \$825. J. A. Howell of Herkimer, Kan., being the buyer. A. L. Breeding & Son of Herkimer, Kan., were the heaviest buyers, taking 13 head. Following is a list of other representative transactions:

BULLS

Loren Fairfax, 1 year, F. W. Roepke, Barnes, Kan.	\$450
Maple Boy, 1 year, A. G. Hamer, Campbell, Neb.	210
Olam, 1 year, L. J. Huffman, Havensville, Kan.	375
Domado, 1 year, U. S. Gypsum Co., Blue Rapids, Kan.	150

FEMALES

Laura May, 2 years, O. J. Huffman	250
Clara Boatman, 1 year, same	260
Beth, 8 years, A. L. Breeding & Son, Herkimer, Kan.	200
Lucy Lee, 1 year, same	210
Aggat, 1 year, J. J. Williams, Home, Kan.	225
Roseling, 6 years, Roland Palinka, Bremon, Kan.	280
Adelene, 2 years, J. J. Williams	340
Dewdrop, 1 year, O. J. Huffman	310
Pear Fairfax, 1 year, A. L. Breeding & Son	300
Dainty, 1 year, N. D. Bergen, Geneva, Neb.	205
Miss Patsy, 2 years, J. O. Southard	500
Bessie, 9 years, D. O. Wannamaker, Blue Rapids, Kan.	150
Martha's Gem, 10 years, T. F. Hale, Axtell, Kan.	160
Dora, 3 years, Sedlacek Bros., Bremen, Kan.	305
Dolly, 1 year, J. O. Southard	1000

Adams & Mason Have Good Sale.

18 gilts averaged	\$102.50
17 spring boars averaged	90.00
35 head averaged	113.00

Adams & Mason's annual Poland China boar and gilt sale at Gypsum, Kan., last Friday drew a good crowd of Poland China breeders and farmers from all over central Kansas with a few prominent breeders from a distance. The above averages were con-

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

25 TOPPY BOARS At Farmers Prices

For quick sale we offer 25 Poland China spring boars, real herd boar material to move them quick at very low prices.

Act at once if you want a real boar cheap.

Sired by

Giant Bob Big Buster
Wonder Timm

One real March boar by Col. Jack.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

ELMO VALLEY POLANDS

No public sale this fall. At private sale I offer: 15 big March boars by Elmo Valley Giant, the largest and best boar I ever owned. Some by Long A. Wonder and still others by Buster Jones. Prices will suit you. Four last December boars by Elmo Valley Giant.

Everything immunized. Special: 30 Aug. and Sept. pigs, immunized and shipped at special prices. Same breeding as above. Pedigree with each pig.

J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KAN.
(Dickinson county)

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedardale Jones by Guerdale Jones in service. 20 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton R's Wonder. 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Timm. Fair prices. Write at once.

JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

Big Type Poland

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Becker's Poland Chinas

Choice young boars sired by Giant Hercules and out of daughters of Giant Wonder Orphan Boy 2nd and others of note. Also summer pigs, both sex. All priced for quick sale.

J. H. BECKER, ROUTE 7, NEWTON, KAN.

Poland China Close Prices

March and April boars and gilts by Sheridan's Bob Wonder. Big fine ones. Extra good young tried sows bred or open. These are the bargains of the season.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS.

Poland Chinas Private Sale

Two young tried sows and two fall yearling sows, all open. Also choice spring boars and open gilts. Up to date breeding and well grown. Farmers prices.

T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT HERDSMAN

for the swine work at Kansas State Agricultural College. Some experience with hogs is a necessary qualification. A first-class room is available for an unmarried man. Wages by the month. In answering this advertisement state what you expect. Address **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPT., Manhattan, Kansas.**

BOARS AND GILTS

by Buster Over, Wonder Timm, Jumbo A Wonder. Actual tops of a splendid spring crop. Also a few good sows either bred or open.

E. A. OSTERMAN, SYLVAN GROVE, KANSAS.
(Lincoln County)

A. Longfellow Weighs 1200

75 boars and gilts, Feb. and March farrow, for sale. By this boar and Mow's Chief 2nd (Wt. 1000) and Nelson's Big Timm. Real breeding stock at fair prices.

James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas. (Cloud County)

Bargains in Baby Poland

75 extra nice Poland China pigs just weaned. Quick sales desired. Pedigree with each pig. Pairs and trios not related. Very popular breeding. Write quick.

C. B. SCHRADER, CLIFTON, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

A few big stretchy herd boars. Best of breeding. Immune. Priced to sell.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

FOR SALE Choice lot of registered Poland China boars and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA WEANLING PIGS for sale at prices that are attractive.
C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA Spring boars, immunized, \$35. Yearling boar, \$65.
Henry Oldham, Blumound, Kansas.

POLANDS AT ALL TIMES, prices right.
G. A. Church & Son, Thayer, Kansas.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

sidered very fair considering everything but the offering was one of great merit and should have brought more money considering the averages made elsewhere the past few weeks on this kind of Polands. The top was \$250, paid by R. J. Gillam, Ardmore, Okla., for a March gilt sired by Wonder Timm. E. H. Brunner, Jewel, Kan., secured the choice boar sired by Col. Jack for \$135 which was a real bargain. As in past sales Adams & Mason had made every arrangement for the comfort of their guests and the day was ideal and everything went off in fine shape. In the Poland China column in this issue Adams & Mason offer some splendid spring boars at very attractive prices. Write them for prices right now. Below is a representative list of the sales:

No.		
2—	John Alden, Talmage, Kan.	\$80.00
6—	Jim Beach, Solomon, Kan.	120.00
5—	E. H. Brunner, Jewel, Kan.	135.00
17—	Bonne Bros., Knox City, Mo.	95.00
27—	D. E. Bert, Abilene, Kan.	72.50
8—	W. R. Crowley, Richard, Mo.	215.00
45½—	J. W. Darling, Gypsum, Kan.	67.50
13—	H. G. Douglass, Bridgeport, Kan.	75.00
25—	Will Fulton, Mentor, Kan.	75.00
26—	R. G. Gump, Carlton, Kan.	65.00
23—	Geary Bros., Inman, Neb.	125.00
3—	R. J. Gillam, Ardmore, Okla.	70.00
24—	Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kan.	250.00
28—	Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kan.	80.00
9—	Elmer E. Herr, Gypsum, Kan.	45.00
32—	Bert Huggins, Delavan, Kan.	60.00
41—	H. H. Hoskings, Demossville, Ky.	62.50
37—	M. E. Johnson, Assaria, Kan.	85.00
10—	C. B. Montgomery, Mentor, Kan.	50.00
43—	J. T. Mortimer, Gypsum, Kan.	120.00
4—	E. Morrice, Lincoln, Kan.	95.00
19—	Schmitz Bros., Seneca, Kan.	85.00
18—	Olie Sales, Green, Neb.	80.00
14—	J. D. Schank, Superior, Neb.	65.00
16—	W. J. Ward, Bridgeport, Kan.	85.00
7—	W. R. Webb, Hiawatha, Kan.	100.00
1—	J. D. White, Fort Scott, Kan.	50.00
38—	Aug. Weber, Herington, Kan.	100.00
22—	H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Kan.	100.00
31—	Joe Young, Richard, Mo.	180.00

Dispersion of Cottrell Herefords.

34 bulls averaged \$133.00
72 females averaged 117.70
106 head averaged 165.00
By agreement of parties chiefly interested, the actual selling of the Blue Valley Herefords on October 17, was completed in double quick time. There were 135 head to sell, cataloged as 106 lots, about 30 young calves selling with their dams. At 1 o'clock, Fred Cottrell, proprietor, instructed Col. Brady (co-operating with Mr. Montague in the management of the sale) and Col. Gross in the box, to get thru early, and at four o'clock the sale was over, with the bidding going faster than at the beginning. There was no time and no great need to dwell on any animal, as it was a cleanup of a working herd containing many old cows, and a big proportion of just average yearling bulls and heifers. Prices ranged from \$65 for the youngest bull, up to \$465 for the herd bull. Females sold from \$70 up to \$345. As in other recent sales farmers, stockmen and comparatively new breeders figured much

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Doyle Park Shropshires

We are offering 4 sons and 12 grandsons of Senator Bibby, our imported Buttar ram. Also a number of good field rams. All recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Assn. Meet us at the Topeka and Hutchinson

HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine lot of buck lambs of either breed for sale. All recorded.

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

One 3-year-old bred by the University of Wisconsin, blocky and heavy shearer. Also yearlings and lambs.
L. B. BOYD, ROUTE 4, LARNED, KANSAS

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES AND RAMS. 80 ewe lambs at \$35; a few one and two-year old rams at \$35. Also a few Holstein cows. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

Registered Shropshire Rams For Sale

Yearlings and lambs. Also my Shorthorn herd bull, King Archer. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kansas.

FOR SALE—50 grade Shropshire breeding ewes. One and two-year-olds.
S. A. Hill, Smith Center (Smith Co.), Kan.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

185 bred ewes. Will sell any or all of them.
Elder Bros., Douglass, Kan.

REGISTERED YEARLING SHROPSHIRE

rams for sale. Priced right.
G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

EDGEWOOD FARM CHESTER WHITES

Headed by Prince Tip Top, grand champion Topeka, 1919. Real big type spring boars \$40, \$50, \$60 and \$75. First check gets choice of each grade. Satisfaction guaranteed.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Weighing 200 pounds. Sired by Prince Tip Top, grand champion Kansas Free Fair; dam by Combination Defender, also a prize winner. Write or see me.
J. C. Davidson, Route 2, Tonganoxie, Kansas

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Bred gilts all sold. Have some good early spring boars and gilts. Immuned by double treatment. Registration certificates furnished.
E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

Western Herd Chester Whites

100 fall pigs pairs or trios. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immunized.
F. C. GOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

and gilts for sale, pairs not akin.
W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Choice young boars, prize winning blood. Priced cheap. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

O. I. C. March and April gilts, also mid-summer males.

E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE Boars and Gilts for Sale.

Popular breeding. H. C. Nielson, Osborne, Ks.

more largely in the buying than in past seasons, nearly the whole offering going to these classes. Excellent arrangements for selling had been made by Leon F. Montague, who has leased the Cottrell ranch at Irving for a period of years and will continue it as a Hereford nursery and one of the show places of Kansas. Mr. Cottrell retires in order to enjoy the fruits of his work, and faith in Herefords, in travel and rest. Following we list representative transactions from this sale:

BULLS

Barney, 1 year, John Forest, Irving, Kan.	\$160
B. V. Laddle, 1 year, R. E. Ware, Wells, Kan.	165
Ivan, 1 year, W. H. Harper, Glasco, Kan.	150
Bruce, 2 years, Dempsey Brothers.	325
Gilbert, 1 year, M. E. Fritts, Randolph, Kan.	170
Leland, 1 year, Robert Bachman, Manhattan, Kan.	235
Prince Ed, 1 year, Alfred Van Quist, Randolph, Kan.	145
General, 1 year, Paul Junod, Vermillion, Kan.	65
Oscar, 1 year, Bloom Brothers, Bremen, Kan.	160
Laddle, 1 year, Dempsey Brothers, Blaine, Kan.	70

FEMALES

Stell, 6 years, Paul Junod, Vermillion, Kan.	345
Rose Bud, 2 years, J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.	250
May Day Rose, 2 years, Paul Junod, Miss Hazel, 2 years, A. C. Hamer, Campbell, Neb.	170
Miss Hallie F., 5 years, Carroll Barr, Westmoreland, Kan.	250
Octaroon, 5 years, Fred Stous, Holston, Kan.	230
Glow, 4 years, G. W. Peterson, Morganville, Kan.	240
Star Maid 2d, 5 years, G. H. Hollenburg, Irving, Kan.	215
Miss Gusta, 5 years, Paul Junod, Highland Rose, 4 years, G. H. Hollenburg	190
Golden Lady, 4 years, W. H. Burns, Delphos, Kan.	200
Golden Lassie, 6 years, W. H. Burns, Rosalie, 6 years, J. O. Southard, Myrtle 2d, 7 years, Neil Barr, Star Light, 9 years, Peter Peterson, Morganville, Kan.	275
Miss Myra, 9 years, Ella M. Parks, Delphos, Kan.	200
Hallie 3d, 9 years, Cummings Brothers, Blaine, Kan.	210
Highland Queen, 10 years, G. O. Connell, Home, Kan.	160
May, 10 years, Charlie Parks, Delphos, Kan.	130
Lottie B, 10 years, Charlie Parks, Primrose 2d, 10 years, W. H. Burns, Laura, 12 years, Charlie Parks, Estelle, 13 years, Tom F. Hafe, Alton, Kan.	110
Inez, 1 year, A. D. Bergstrom, Lasita, Kan.	170
Dorris, 1 year, A. D. Bergstrom, Gussie, 1 year, W. Guy Steele, Jap Rose, 1 year, W. Guy Steele, Barnes, Kan.	160
Grace F., 1 year, W. Guy Steele, Melba May, 1 year, W. Guy Steele, Lou, 1 year, A. G. Hamer, Campbell, Neb.	145

The Foss Duroc-Holstein Sale.

The Foss Durocs averaged \$93.40. The top of the sale was a spring boar by Criterion which was purchased by Guy Phillips, Tecumseh, Neb., for \$390. The top gilt of the sale went to McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Iowa, No. 27 for \$110. Below is a representative list of sales:

DUROCS

No.		
4—	Leslie Luff, Palmyra, Neb.	\$145.00
5—	John Fass, Auburn, Neb.	145.00
15—	Frank Brehm, Cook, Neb.	62.50
14—	Carl Grotgen, Sterling, Neb.	60.00
16—	O. A. Curby, Burr, Neb.	50.00
40—	H. Monroe, Sterling, Neb.	47.50
28—	Wesley Roney, Adams, Neb.	65.00
41—	George Fisher, Adams, Neb.	41.00
17—	Griffith Bros., Mound City, Mo.	75.00
18—	H. H. Harms, Firth, Neb.	75.00
19—	E. C. Rudge, Palmyra, Neb.	77.50
25—	J. D. Els, Douglas, Neb.	65.00
29—	Victor Dent, Moberly, Mo.	105.00
30—	Irvin Vrish, Inham, Ill.	110.00
7—	J. C. Theobald, Ohioa, Neb.	65.00
24—	G. R. Garrison, Burr, Neb.	50.00
26—	Leslie Luff, Palmyra, Neb.	65.00

HOLSTEINS

1—	T. J. Current, Tecumseh, Neb.	\$245.00
2—	George May, Bennett, Neb.	225.00
3—	H. S. Seward, Tecumseh, Neb.	225.00
4—	Fred Bockenburg, Beatrice, Neb.	240.00
6—	E. C. Rudge, Palmyra, Neb.	80.00
8—	George May, Bennett, Neb.	45.00

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

F. G. Houghton, Dunlap, Kan., Morris county, will sell Shorthorn cattle in the sale pavilion, Council Grove, Kan., November 12. This is a consignment sale and will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze later.—Advertisement.

Geo. G. Eakin & Sons' big Spotted Poland China sale at the farm joining Delia, Kan., is next Wednesday. You still have time to get the catalog if you act at once. It is the big opportunity to buy the right kind of Spotted Poland Chinas at prices that are sure to not be high. Go and get you a boar in this sale. It is also a good chance to buy gilts, both fall and spring and some choice tried sows.—Advertisement.

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., is advertising his Poland China sale of boars and gilts in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The boars and gilts in this sale are a magnificent lot of the kind that everybody wants. You will be pleased with them. If you are in the market for the very best in Poland Chinas of the popular type you better write for this catalog and attend this sale. Write today.—Advertisement.

Angus Dispersion Sale.

Roy H. Monier, Carrollton, Mo., as manager, will disperse the Angus herd of the R. W. Van Trump Estate at Ottawa, Kan., November 5. This will be a sale of good cattle and there will be nothing sold private before the sale. The offering is rich in good individuals of both sexes. Look up the ad in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Assistant Herdsman Wanted.

The Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., wants an assistant herdsman to work in their swine department. This is a good job for the man that can come with some experience with swine be-

Ed Stunkel's Shorthorn Sale Peck, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1919



50 Lots Scotch Topped Shorthorns 10 Bulls, 5 Heifers, 35 Cows

Some with calves at side, all bred to the Scotch herd bull, Cumberland Diamond. These cows are close up in the blood of two of the breed's good bulls, Victor Orange and Star Goods. 5 heifers, especially fine; most of them out of cows offered for sale and by Cumberland Diamond. 10 bulls of serviceable age, same breeding as heifers.

Ed Stunkel's father, Henry Stunkel started the foundation of this herd with good cows, using as herd bull Victor Orange. Then Star Goods was used on the get of Victor Orange. The present herd bull, Cumberland Diamond, is by Crown Prince by Cumberland Chief by Cumberland's Last, and he is out of Queen of Diamonds. Every animal offered for sale was bred and raised by Mr. Stunkel, and buyers will find this a well-bred offering worthy of careful consideration.

Sale at farm 1 mile west of Peck, Kansas, 15 miles south of Wichita on the Rock Island and Englewood branch of the Santa Fe. Good train connections before and after the sale. Sale called at 1 p. m. For catalog write, mentioning this paper to

Ed Stunkel, Peck, Kan.

Auctioneers, Snyder and Newcomb. Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

Hillcrest Stock Farm Shorthorns Fourth Annual Sale Leon, Butler Co., Kan., Monday, Nov. 3rd

60 HEAD—36 Females, 10 Bulls, 14 Calves

26 Extra Cows rebred to my Herd Bull, Cedar Dale, including 14 Cows With Calves at Foot. These calves were sired by Cedar Dale and are of the same type and individuality as those by the same sire that have achieved more than state-wide reputation for Cedar Dale as evidenced by the keen competition for his calves in sales at Wichita last year.

10 Choice Yearling Heifers Are Attractions; mostly roans.

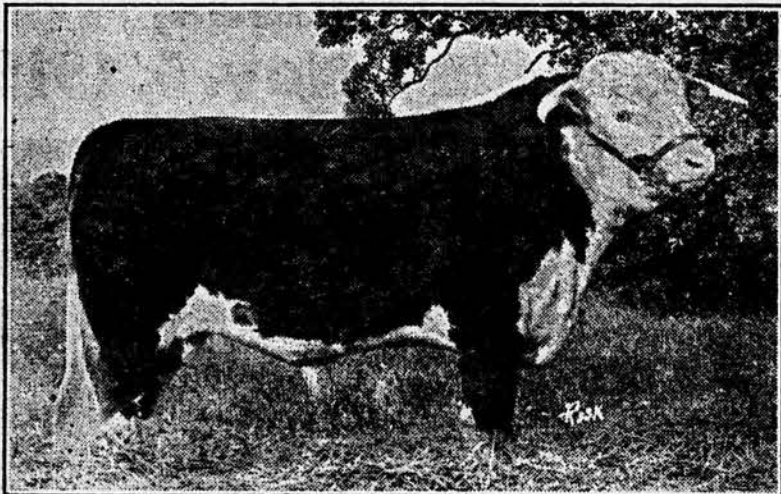
10 Bulls—Big Strong Rugged Ones, of Serviceable Ages.

These cattle are nearly all my own breeding. Included are two foundation cows sired by the noted Captain Archer, and purchased from the late Fred Stodder. These cows, with several of their descendants, go in this sale. Sale at Hillcrest Stock Farm, 3 miles southwest of Leon. I will appreciate your request for catalog, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Fremont Leidy, Leon, Butler Co., Kansas

Auctioneers: Newcom, Burgess, Rule, Snyder.

Last Hereford Sale of Kansas Calendar Aulne, Kan., Saturday, November 1



Dale Fairfax 596066.

V. O. Johnson, owner Fashionable Stock Farm, Aulne, Kan., sells: 95 head Herefords, mostly Anxiety and Fairfax strains. 14 cows with calves at foot and rebred. 30 bred cows. 10 open heifers. 25 bred heifers. 10 bulls.

Herd bulls are—Dale Fairfax 596066 by Baby Doll Fairfax, Caldo's Fashion 655253 by Caldo 2nd, and Balto 595503 by Beau Baltimore. All cows of breeding age are bred to these magnificent bulls. Our foundation herd has been selected from the best herds of the country and we have gone deep into our herd to make up this offering for our first public sale.

We offer as special attractions a Beau Fowler bred cow with bull calf by Dale Fairfax and rebred to him, a Beau Gwendolus cow safe in calf to Dale Fairfax, and 5 heifers by Bond Lad 25th.

Fashionable Stock Farm is 1½ miles east of Aulne, Kan. Excellent train connections in and out. Direct connections from Carl Miller's Hereford sale at Alma, Kan., previous day. For catalog write,

E. D. George, Sec'y Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Council Grove, Kansas

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

Southard's Monarch Herefords

Write for My New Mail Order Selling Plan

Young stock, either sex, carefully selected to meet the special needs of the buyer, and delivered, express prepaid, at your station. The way for beginners to buy safely and economically. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Always mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

When you write for my New Mail Order Selling Plan be sure to ask for catalog of my

Big Annual Auction, Saturday, November 22

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE DISPERSION SALE

52 head of registered Angus cattle, the entire herd of the R. W. Van Trump Estate, will be sold at auction on Wed., Nov. 5, in Forest Park sale pavilion, Ottawa, Kan. One Enchantress Trojan Erica herd bull, one Elsa Trojan Erica herd bull, one yearling Blackbird bull, thirteen young bulls among them being Blackbirds and Ericas. Three young heifers. Twenty-six cows, six of which have calves at foot, one cow having twins. All cows bred to the Erica bulls. You will get a chance to buy the cream of the herd for none have been sold at private sale and none will be. Ericas, Blackbirds, Prides and Lady Idas will be in this offering. For catalog, write

Auctioneers: **ROY H. MONIER, Sale Manager, Carrollton, Missouri**

Cols. Gross and Day.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

40 Scotch and Scotch Topped, Polled and Horned. Also 3 Registered Percheron Mares. **Munden, Kan., Monday, November 10th**

14 Cows, 11 Calves, 8 yearling heifers, 8 yearling bulls.

Most of the yearlings and calves are sired by Sultan's Renown, a son of TRUE SULTAN. 5 bulls by Golden Dutchman. Bulls in service LEAD ON, son of Ring Leader; ROYAL SHERAN, son of Duke of Sheran, the Milwaukee champion out of Comfort with blue ribbon honors; will sell in this sale. For catalog, address

Auctioneer: **Jas. T. McCulloch and J. H. Barr J. H. Waterson, Munden, Kan.**

30 DAYS SHORTHORN SALE

I have just decided to disperse my Shorthorn herd and the 44 head go at private sale in lots to suit purchaser. The prices will be right. The offering consists of 17 cows, four two-year-olds, eight yearlings and my herd bull; 14 spring calves, choice, half bulls and half heifers. Everything nice dark reds and mostly Scotch topped, with a few pure Scotch. Ellsworth is 40 miles west of Salina on the Union Pacific main line and the Golden Belt auto road. Write for full particulars.

CHESTER A. CHAPMAN, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS

hind him. A good room will be available for an unmarried man and wages will be by the month. When writing the Animal Husbandry Department concerning this work be sure to state qualifications and wages expected.—Advertisement.

Rule & Woodleaf.

In advertising the Woodleaf & Rule Duroc Jersey sale at Ottawa, Kan., in recent issues of the Farmers Mail and Breeze I got it Greenleaf instead of Woodleaf. Harold B. Woodleaf is a well known young stockman and farmer near Ottawa and besides being interested in breeding Duroc Jerseys with Homer Rule of that place he is also the owner of one of the real up to date herds of Hereford cattle. The herd is not large in numbers but some very valuable individuals are included in the herd. I got it Harold B. Greenleaf instead of Harold B. Woodleaf.

Holstein Sale at Detroit.

D. O. Krehbiel, Detroit, Kan., Dickinson county, and Burt Crum of the same place are advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze their sale of Holsteins to be held at the Krehbiel farm three miles north of Detroit, Kan., Thursday, November 6. This is a dispersion of the Krehbiel herd and Burt Crum is a consignor. It is going to be a good place to buy Holsteins and you should look up their advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You will find all the information in their advertisement in this issue and in the catalog which they will be pleased to mail you as soon as you write for it.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Herd to Be Dispersed.

J. H. Waterson, Munden, Kansas, will disperse his herd of Shorthorn cattle at Munden, Kansas, November 10. The herd includes some good individuals both horned and polled. There will be 14 cows, 11 calves, eight yearling bulls and eight yearling heifers. In addition to the herd bulls, Lead On and Royal Sheran. For the desirable breeding represented in these cattle look up the ad in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and then send for a catalog. After the Shorthorn sale there will be sold three registered Percheron mares.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Brown's Hereford Sale.

This is the last call for the big Hereford sale circuit which starts with the W. J. Brown sale at Fall River, Monday, and ends with the Johnson sale at Aulne, Kan., Saturday. Over 500 Herefords will be sold in this big circuit of sales starting Monday, October 27. The sale calendar is as follows: W. J. Brown, Fall River, Monday, October 27; Paul Williams, Marion, Tuesday, October 27; Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Wednesday, October 29; Mrs. F. E. Steward, Council Grove, Thursday forenoon, October 30; Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, Council Grove, Thursday, October 30, afternoon; Carl Miller, Friday, October 31, Alma; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, November 1. These are seven big Hereford sales that can be attended with very little expense and if you are at all interested in Herefords you should attend all of them. The evening of October 29, which is the day before the Steward and association sale in Council Grove, the annual banquet and meeting will be held. You are invited. Attend all seven sales, starting at Fall River, Monday, October 27.—Advertisement.

New Way to Buy Herefords.

A new mail order plan for selling Herefords that will put this profitable breed in many a new home, has been developed by J. O. Southard, of Comiskey, Kan. Already, under this plan, many a beginner has been able to make a start in Monarch Herefords. By this plan the old obstacles of inexperience, lack of time and travel and shipping expense are removed. A boy, or any other beginner, will have the help (under a guarantee) of a good judge not only of animals, but of his particular farm and business conditions. When you write J. O. Southard at Comiskey, Kan., tell him how many acres of pasture and feed crops you can provide. If you have any other Herefords tell him just what kind and how many. You will be astonished at the economy of this plan, the strong values that can be secured under this plan at very moderate prices, and the cooperation which every buyer gets under the plan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write Mr. Southard for this plan, and at the same time ask for catalog of the big annual sale of Southard's Monarch Herefords at Comiskey, Kan., Saturday, November 22.—Advertisement.

A Big Shorthorn Offering.

D. L. Dowdy, Arrington, Kan., is the promoter of a combination sale of Shorthorn cattle which will be held in the Scott & Dickinson's new sale pavilion at Hiawatha, Kan., November 13, that should attract the attention of every Shorthorn breeder and farmer in that section of the state at least. Northeast Kansas is noted for its good herds of Shorthorns. For years this has been real Shorthorn territory and in Atchison county alone there are 30 breeders of Shorthorns. These breeders, many of them are pioneers in the business and are not speculators. The six consignors to this sale are Glancys Atchison; Ashcraft Bros., Atchison; J. Q. A. Miller, Muscotah; D. L. Dowdy, Arrington; Jas. T. Shortridge, Effingham; H. E. Huber, Meriden. All of these men are well known breeders of Shorthorns and in this sale of 60 head they are selling some of the cream of their herds. The evening before the sale they will organize the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association. For a long time this organization has been contemplated and on this occasion a banquet will be held and the organization effected. Every breeder and farmer in Kansas is invited and it is going to be a big get together meeting of Shorthorn breeders in northeast Kansas and as many as can possibly do so from over the state are urged to attend whether you buy cattle or not. D. L. Dowdy of Arrington, Atchison county, is the sales manager and you should write him at once for a catalog. Watch the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for the advertisement and field notes about the sale offering. Write now before you forget it.—Advertisement.

A Good Hostein Circuit.

Leavenworth county, Kansas is the home of as many good herds of registered Holstein-Friesians as any county in Kansas. There are a number of calf clubs and great interest is taken in Holsteins. A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., who has been furnishing the Linwood section with heifer calves for their calf clubs has consented to manage the calf club sale at that place, Thursday, Nov. 13, and will also consign about 30 head of choice, well bred young cows and heifers to the sale, fresh and springers and a lot of nice heifers bred to his great herd sires.

HEREFORD CATTLE

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale, five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Domineer by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address, **Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.** (Pottawatomie county)

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write **J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**



Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. **SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.**

Large Fine Hampshires

Leaving farm, will sell my herd boar Kansas Pride—Sire Cherokee Sam, also fine sow and litter. **A. B. Ferguson, Mont Ida, Anderson County, Kansas.**

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS**

LARGE TYPE HAMPSHIRE

The Silko and Messenger strains. Spring and fall pigs for sale at farmers' prices. **Chas. Buchele, Cedar Vale, Kansas**

COLORADO RAISED HAMPSHIRE

Have some fine spring boars to sell. Registered. **Henry Binard, Burlington, Colorado.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPECIALS

Spring gilts, open or will hold and breed. 20 choice spring boars—well spotted and well grown. A fine crop of fall pigs, just weaned. A few sows with litters. **CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(Pioneer Herd). The best spring boars I ever raised, sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to sell right now. Also a few tried sows, real brood sow must sell soon. **Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kansas**

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to **CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.**

SPOTTED POLAND spring boars and gilts, good bone, best breeding, pedigrees furnished, \$25.00 each. **T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.**

PUREBRED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA hogs for sale.

John G. Pantan, Oak Hill, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience
Write or Wire For Dates

Learn Auctioneering

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog. **Jones National School of Auctioneering, 34 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill., Carey M. Jones, Pres.**

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **GOODLAND, KAN.**

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

DAN O. CAIN, Beattie, Kan.

Shorthorn and Poland China sales a specialty.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock Auctioneer

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

W. C. CURPHEY REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
Connected with the Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Shorthorn Reduction

15 cows and heifers bred to our herd bull, Sultan 529452, a grandson of Villager and Whitehall Sultan. 10 open heifers 10 to 18 months old. 14 bulls from 8 to 18 months old. Good Scotch breeding.

THEO. OLSON & SONS, Owners
LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS
Riley County.

We are 7 miles west of Randolph, 5 N. E. Leonardville, 10 from Riley, 30 northeast of Manhattan. Good auto roads.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS
CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Willard on the Rock Island

SHORTHORN REDUCTION SALE

Including my herd bull, Gloster Boy, 4 years old, dark red, wt. 2300, pure Scotch. Keeping his heifers. 28 females—bred cows and heifers, cows with calves at foot, five young bulls ready for service. Splendid Scotch breeding.

Reasonable prices and a close price to anyone taking them all.

Write for descriptions, and prices.

Paul Borland, Clay Center, Kan.

START WITH SHORTHORNS NOW



The time to start with a few registered Shorthorns is now. They are as cheap today, compared with other values as ever. The sooner you get started the sooner your profits will come in. It doesn't require a large acreage. Whether your farm is large or small you can handle purebred Shorthorns profitably. Don't keep three grades if one Shorthorn will make as much return as the three.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ask for literature.

SHORTHORN DISPERSION

Private Sale of 60 Scotch Topped

30 cows by Oakwood and Royal Butterfly, 24 calves, 5 young bulls, 1 herd bull by Hampton Spray. Cows rebred to herd bull. Priced at low figure to move at once. Prefer to sell in one lot. Write quickly to

Clay Harrington, Owner, Clearwater, Kan.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

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

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

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

SHORTHORNS

Marigold Knight, our 3-year-old herd bull, weight 2200, is now for sale. Also 8 bull calves from 8 to 16 months old. Reds and roans.

S. A. HILL, Smith Center (Smith Co.), Kan.



T. N. Beckey, Linwood, will disperse his small herd, consisting of choice young cows and spring heifers. This is the first of the three days' Holstein sale series and the day following, which is November 14, the Tonganoxie club will sell 60 choice heifers that you will not be able to duplicate this season. This sale will be managed by W. J. O'Brien, the well known Holstein breeder and auctioneer of Tonganoxie. On November 15, W. J. O'Brien with other consignors, will sell 75 choice young cows and heifers in Tonganoxie, and this offering which consists of 30 fresh cows and springers, 10 fresh two-year-old heifers, 15 two-year-old heifers bred to A. R. O. bulls, and 20 yearling heifers will prove one of the best opportunities of the year to buy purebred Holsteins at attractive prices at a real value. All three days' sales with their splendid offerings of over 250 head of purebred Holsteins affords an unusual opportunity to buy what you want. Linwood is only a short distance from Tonganoxie and can be reached very conveniently from either Kansas City or Topeka and from there to Tonganoxie you can drive or go by Kansas City. —Advertisement.

Association Holstein Sale at Wichita.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas will hold their semi-annual association sale at Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18. The sale will be held in Wichita's big forum and 120 head will be sold, consigned by 20 of the leading breeders in the big Kansas association. These association sales are always good places to buy Holsteins if you really want the best. To start with the restrictions are such that nothing inferior ever gets into the sale. Besides the members are naturally anxious that nothing but the best ever sells in their association sales. In this sale 120 head will sell, largely very choice young cows and heifers fresh or to freshen soon. Every effort will be made to maintain the high standard of former association offerings and you will be sure of your money's worth if you buy at this big Wichita sale. A few bulls will be sold out of high record dams and the restrictions are such that only this kind of bulls can be sold in association sales. It would be better for the breed if these restrictions applied to private sales as well. The catalogs are ready to mail and you can have one by addressing Sales Manager W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. If you are in the market for purebred Holsteins of the most profitable kind be sure to attend this sale. You are invited to come and spend both days and attend the banquet the evening of October 17. This is the evening of the first day's sale. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

W. H. Fulks, Turon, Kansas, has just purchased from Ortell Lininger, Fairfax, Mo., a Duroc boar by Great Wonder Giant and out of Mabel Ideal 3rd. Mr. Fulks will use this boar at the head of his herd. —Advertisement.

Peabody Shorthorn Association Sale.

Thursday, November 6, the Peabody Shorthorn association holds its second annual sale at the Eyestone Garage, Peabody, Kan. Fifty lots of good Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns will be sold. There will be 16 bred heifers, 11 cows with calves at side and rebred, and 12 cows heavy in calf. Bulls used on these cows are: White Hope, Gus Villager and Cumberland Type. These are three of the best Scotch bulls in Kansas. Eleven bulls of serviceable age will also be sold. Read the advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze and note names of the consignors to this sale. Buyers will have excellent opportunity to get good Shorthorns at this association sale. Write Manager O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention the Mail and Breeze when you write. —Advertisement.

Fremont Leidy's Shorthorn Sale.

Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan., announces his fourth annual sale of Shorthorn cattle to be held from Hillcrest Stock Farm on Monday, November 3. Nearly all the cattle in this offering were bred by Mr. Leidy. A few foundation females are in the sale including two fine, large cows that were purchased in the dispersion of the late Fred Stodder. These good cows with a number of their descendants included will make valuable additions to any good herd. Twenty-six cows are rebred to Mr. Leidy's herd bull, Cedar Dale, a pure Scotch bull that has attracted much attention from breeders on account of the uniform excellence of his calves. The open heifers are a choice lot of handsome roans. The bulls are well grown, heavy boned ones of serviceable age. Write for the catalog addressing Fremont Leidy, Leon, Butler Co., Kan. —Advertisement.

Ed Stunkel's Shorthorn Sale.

The Stunkel Shorthorn sale at Peck, Kan., Wednesday, November 5, will comprise 50 lots: 35 cows, 5 heifers and 10 bulls. The Stunkel herd was started several years ago by Henry Stunkel, the father of Ed Stunkel, the present owner of the herd. The foundation was laid by starting with a few good cows upon which the good Scotch bull, Victor Orange was used. Star Goods, another Scotch bull was used on the get of the first herd bull. The present herd bull is Cumberland Diamond, another good Scotch bull. Every lot in the sale was produced on the farm from this herd. The offering in general will be good but there will be 5 heifers worthy special consideration. Read Ed Stunkel's advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze and write him today for a catalog mentioning this paper. —Advertisement.

Percheron Dispersion, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

The J. M. Collingwood Stock Ranch, Pretty Prairie, Kan., disperses its 27 pedigreed Percherons Tuesday, November 4. There will be 18 mares, most of them young and just right for work and brood mares. Some of these mares have colts at side and all quiet, gentle, well broken mares. There will be six yearlings in addition to colts. Glacis, the 2200 pound stallion sells. He was first prize winner at the Kansas State Fair and American Royal. Two splendid jacks also. In addition to the registered horses and jacks the following will be sold: One grade stallion, 10 grade horses, 10 mules, 7 grade Herefords, and a large amount of farming machinery. Read the advertisement in this issue of Mail and Breeze and then write today to the State Bank, Pretty Prairie, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

Shorthorn Dispersion by Private Sale.

Clay Harrington, Clearwater, Kansas, will sell at private sale his herd of 60 Scotch topped Shorthorns. There are 30 cows, 24 calves, 5 young bulls of serviceable age, and

Nebraska Holstein Friesian Club, Two Days Sale

At the Union Stock Yards Sale Pavilion

South Omaha, Nebr., Thursday and Friday
November 13 and 14

125 HEAD—110 Cows and Heifers, 15 Bulls

40 of the females are first calf two year olds and bred yearling heifers due this fall or early winter; 30 cows are three and four year olds. All these young cows and heifers are sired by or bred to the Nebraska Breeders' noted herd sires, most of them being 30 to 40 lb. bulls. Their get are attracting wide attention on account of their excellent dairy type and heavy milk and butter production. Some of the two year olds have made records above 20 lbs. in 7 days.

MANY COWS IN THE SALE HAVE CREDITABLE A. R. O. RECORDS

THE BULLS—All the bulls in the sale are sired by the Nebraska breeders' herd sires and several of them are from high record dams. One is by a 35 lb. sire and out of a 30.07 lb. dam. Another one is by a 35 lb. sire and out of a dam whose record for 7 days is 592 lbs. milk and 27.63 butter. The dam of still another produced over 20,000 LBS. MILK IN TEN MONTHS. You can get a real herd header in this sale.

THREE HERDS DISPERSED. Three breeders are dispersing their herds on account of the pressure of other business matters. These herds include a number of cattle of exceptional quality and breeding. There are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, Rag Apple-Korndyke Boon and granddaughters of Homestead Junior DeKol; Colantha Johanna Lad; Duchess Skylark Ormsby and Katy Gerben.

Many of the cows and heifers are bred to Colantha Paul Parthena 7th, one of the best bred long distance bulls in the west. His six nearest dams average 22,265 lbs. milk and 1,003.69 lbs. butter in a year. His dam Johanna Pontiac Piebe DeKol is 3rd in her class for yearly production. She produced 20,196 lbs. milk and 863.93 lbs. butter at three years of age. Her dam produced 23,714 lbs. milk and 1,115.9 lbs. butter in a year. His sire's dam produced 25,072 lbs. milk and 1,208 lbs. butter in a year.

It's the cows and heifers that produce every day in the year that you want in your herd, and that's the kind that are offered in this sale. The consignors are: C. J. Furry, Franklin; Palm & Palm, Lincoln; B. B. Davis, Omaha; Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln; Union College, Lincoln; F. J. O'Connell, Fairbury; A. W. Pekarek, Brainard; C. L. Davis, Wakefield; W. J. Jenkinson, Monroe; E. W. Dole, Beatrice; Hilderbrand & Duerr, Seward; Little & Little, Clarks; John F. Bunte, Cortland; D. D. Thayer, Monroe; D. E. C. Brown, Fullerton; Dwight Williams, Omaha.

Write for catalog to

Dwight Williams, Sale Mgr., Stock Yards Station, South Omaha, Nebr.

Auctioneers—J. E. Mack, A. W. Thompson, E. M. Little, S. T. Wood in the box. H. P. Steele, fieldman for Capper Farm Press.

Holstein Dispersion Sale

150 Head High Grade Holstein Cows & Heifers

50 head of heavy springers and milking cows, 50 head of springing 2 year olds, 40 head yearlings and coming 2-year-old, 10 head coming yearlings.

Tonganoxie, Kan., Friday, Nov. 7

10 a. m. Rain or Shine. Under Cover.

Tonganoxie is located in Leavenworth county, 30 miles northwest of Kansas City, on the K. C. N. W. and U. P. railroads. Sale takes place between morning and evening train service.

C. E. Mails and Wm. Papenhausen

Will disperse their entire herds of 90 head, the rest are from good herds overstocked, no culls but all first class stock.

All cattle over 6 months of age tuberculin tested. All cattle to be shipped will be loaded free of charge.

JNO. H. MAILS, Sales Manager, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

McCullough & O'Brien, Auctioneers.

Public Sale—Oct. 28 1 p. m.

Rain or shine at my farm, 9 miles S. W. of Parsons, Kan., and 7 miles N. E. of Mound Valley (Labette Co.), Kan.

30 Registered Immuned Hogs as Follows:

20 good, registered Spotted Poles, consisting of 10 piggy gilts, weight 250 to 300 lbs.; 1 400-lb. 2-yr.-old sow; 1 450-lb. 2-yr.-old boar; 5 young boars and 2 open gilts, about 115 lbs. each; 1 225-lb. open gilt. All heavy boned and good individuals. Registered Hampshires, 4 piggy gilts weighing from 250 to 300 lbs.; 5 young boars about 115 lbs. each. All good ones. Jacks and Jennets—1 8-yr.-old, 15½ hand, registered black jack; 1 11-yr.-old, 14 hand jack; 7 registered 14 hand jennets, bred; 4 young jennets. Horses—1 5-yr.-old black grade Percheron stallion; 3 spotted 7-yr.-old mares; 10 young horses, spotted; 10 young horses, solid colors. Cattle—7-yr.-old full blood Holstein cow; 3-yr.-old full blood Holstein heifer; 6-yr.-old full blood Dutch Belt cow; 2-yr.-old Shorthorn heifer; 1 fat cow; 7-yr.-old red cow; 7-yr.-old Jersey cow. Chickens—10 Barred Rock cockerels, 1 No. 16 Round Oak heater; 1 No. 18 Round Oak heater.

Usual terms. Lunch on grounds. Send mail bids to W. L. Hudgen, Altamont, Kan., clerk of the sale. Auctioneers, Cols. Christman and Beard. Ask R. R. ticket agent at Mound Valley, Altamont or Parsons for free transportation to the sale.

C. W. Weisenbaum, Altamont, Kansas

Three Days HOLSTEIN SALES

Leavenworth County Calf Club and Consignment Series

Linwood, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 13

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

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

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

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

A. S. Neale, Sales Manager, Manhattan, Kansas.

TONGANOXIE CALF CLUB AND CONSIGNMENT SALE

Tonganoxie, Kansas, Fri. and Sat., November 14 and 15

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

November 14. The Tonganoxie Calf Club will sell 60 choice individuals, in splendid condition. They are long two year olds, all fresh or to freshen soon. The majority of them bred to bulls of the most popular breeding whose dams are 20 and 30 pound cows.

November 15. **W. J. O'Brien** and other consignors will sell 75 choice young cows and heifers. This offering includes 30 fresh cows and springers and 10 fresh two year old heifers. Also 15 two year old heifers bred to A. R. O. bulls. Also 20 yearling heifers. These cattle are choice individuals and good producers. All cattle six months and over are tuberculin tested. For full information and catalogs, address

W. J. O'Brien, Sales Manager, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Big Holstein Sale

40 Head of High Grades as follows:

20 cows and heifers, either fresh or heavy springers. 10 open yearling heifers, 10 heifer calves

Detroit, Kansas, November 6th

sale at the D. O. Krehbiel farm 3 miles north Detroit, 9 N. E. Abilene, 27 miles south of Clay Center.

Also the herd bull, Abilene Prince, three years old and two pure bred bull calves. This is a good working herd and are all high testers producing from 40 to 72 pounds of milk per day when fresh and as much as 500 pounds of butter fat per year. All young cows. Will offer \$50 per head for heifer calves, dropped by these grade cows. \$150 for the calves dropped by the pure bred cows. Pure bred cows are Korndyke and Segis breeding. Six two-year-old heifers bred to freshen in the spring, four yearling heifers just bred, 12 spring and summer heifer calves. For catalogs address, either

D. O. Krehbiel or Burt Crum
Detroit, Kansas

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center; E. L. Hoffman, Abilene.

1 herd bull. The cows are sired by Oakwood, bred by Hanna and Royal Butterfly, bred by Betteredge. The cows range from 4 to 10 years old; the average age being 8 to 7 years. The calves and young bulls are out of these cows and by the herd bull. The cows are rebred to the herd bull. The herd bull is a son of Hampton Spray and out of Golden Queen 3d., by Colyna. Mr. Harrington prefers to sell the herd in one lot but will consider dispersion in lots to suit. This herd is priced at a low figure for a quick sale. Write today to Mr. Clay Harrington, Clearwater, for information concerning this herd. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

V. O. Johnson's Hereford Sale.

Saturday, November 1, is the last sale day of the Kansas Calendar of Hereford sales. On that day V. O. Johnson, Aulene, Kan., sells at his Fashionable Stock Farm 95 Herefords. These Herefords are mostly Anxiety and Fairfax bred animals. The offering consists of 14 cows with calves and rebred, 36 bred cows, 10 open heifers, 25 bred heifers, and 10 bulls. Herd bulls are: Dale Fairfax by Baby Doll Fairfax, Caldo's Fashion by Caldo 2nd, and Balto by Beau Baltimore. This herd is a carefully built herd, new members for which have come from the best herds of the country. Altho the offering in general will be a good one for special attractions there will be a Beau Fowler cow with bull calf by Dale Fairfax and rebred to him, a Beau Gwendolus cow safe in calf to the same bull and five heifers by Bonnie Lad 25th. Mr. Johnson has an advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Read it and write today to either V. O. Johnson, Aulene, Kan., or E. D. George, Council Grove, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Notice—Better Durocs.

On November 5, McClelland Bros., of Bonduant, Iowa, are offering some of the best Duroc gilts and boars we have had the pleasure of seeing. Their breeding is of the kind that makes the type breeders are looking for. The gilts of this offering are sired by Orion Lad, A King's Col. and others. Their dams are sired by Proud Pathfinder Taxpayer's Giant, Rajah and Burk's Good Enough. McClelland Bros. are selling boars sired by Orion Lad, King's Sensation Jr., Disturber of Idleness, Pathfinder, King the Col. and Big Bone Wonder. Their dams are Taxpayer, Burke's Good Enough and others. These boars are well boned, high arch back and well footed. They would make outstanding good herd headers. With the noted blood lines of King Sensation Jr. and Pathfinder we leave it to you to find better. The gilts would prove good buys for anyone that wishes to add a choice lot to their herd with ancestors such as these gilts have. They are good boned, stretchy individuals that make the type that are in demand this season. Don't overlook this date, November 5. Write for catalog. Please mention this paper and note the breeding of this offering. Send all buying orders to J. Cook Lamb, the Capper Farm Press representative.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Shorthorn Sale at Chetopa.

Ed. Harmon, Marshalltown, Ia., will sell an offering of Shorthorn cattle at Chetopa, Kan., Thursday, November 6. The offering includes about 70 head. There are both Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, cows and heifers. The cattle are a useful lot in good shape and there should be some good bargains in the sale for the discriminating buyer.—Advertisement.

Southeast Kansas Holstein Sale.

The first annual consignment sale of the Southeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association will be held, under the management of Robinson & Shultz, at Albechar Holstein Farm adjoining Independence, Kansas, Thursday, November 6. The sale will feature young cows, bred heifers, and heifer calves, tho there will be a few young bulls to supply the demand of both farmers and purebred herd for real producing sires. The consignments are from herds (see the list in the ad in this issue) which are known as the homes of some of the best Holsteins of the state. A careful reading of the ad will reveal that there is some of the best blood of the breed in the cattle to be offered. The bulls to which the females are bred are the kind that reproduce, size, stamina and high milk records coupled with high test. In addition to the purebreds there will be a few high grade females sold to fill the needs of the men who want good milk cows without the additional expense of pure bloodlines. All cattle in the sale have been tuberculin tested and are subject to a 60 day retest. The catalogs are ready for distribution and if you are in the market for Holsteins it will pay you to look up the ad and send for a catalog.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

The Royal Shorthorn Sale.

The sale of Shorthorns at the American Royal, Kansas City, Thursday, Nov. 20, under the auspices of The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, will include 45 very select cattle from prominent herds in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The offerings will either be show cattle or of the class that would make creditable show animals and all critically selected with reference to their usefulness as breeding animals. This will be an opportunity to secure Shorthorns of very superior worth. Get a catalog by addressing American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, and mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Feeders Want Stock Hogs

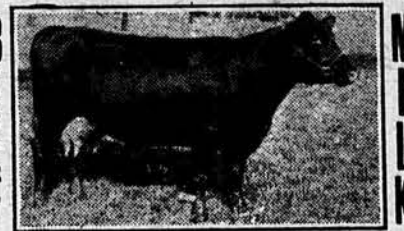
(Continued from Page 47.)

difference compared with the old days on the hog markets of the country. It is only necessary to consider these differences in prices to appreciate the extent of the demand for stock hogs and its favorable effect on prices on markets, especially in Kansas City.

Altho it is expected that the market for hogs will recede further, the stocker trade displays a strong preference for the 100 to 130-pound offerings. These sold at the close of last week at \$14

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Large Milking Red Polls



20TH CENTURY LUNA

We offer a number of choice bred 2-year-old heifers and young bulls. A. R. breeding. 20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see

E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale. **ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORON & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

MY RED POLL HERD BULL

Deney Fekus 29702, 8 years old, fine individual, sell or trade. **A. A. MEYER, MOULTON, KANSAS**

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. **C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas**

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons

Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old, 15 bull calves, six to eight months, 60 females to select from, 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.
7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS for sale. Address, Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Guernsey Herd Bull Tillybardin
3 years old, first check for \$500 takes him. **CHAS. PERKINS, OSWEGO, KANSAS**

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queen's nounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet. **M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.**

NINNESCAH JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 2 to 9 months old. Sired by grandsons of Gambo's Knight and Noble of Oaklands; out of good producing cows. Write for pedigrees and prices. **Monroe Coleman, Owner, Sylvia, Kan.**

Torono and Raleigh

Bred bull six months old. A great individual out of R. of M. dam with yearling record of 6937.3 pounds of milk, 488 pounds of butter. \$100 gets him.

J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.

O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

"Hood Farm Breeding." My herd bull Royal Misset's Torono, also three choice bulls, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Have rented my farm and want to sell.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Coming Two-Year-Old Son of GAMBOGE KNIGHT
A show bull—a breeding bull—guaranteed to please you or your money back. \$250. A younger bull, few cows and heifers will be sold at your own price. Tuberculin tested. Write.

R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

One 14 months old; one 5 months old. Both carry blood of Eminent and Sultan of Oaklands. **E. Bruce Brunson, Abilene, Kansas.**

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

Sired by Oakland's Sultan II. \$50 to \$100. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas**

JERSEY BULL, 18 MONTHS OLD, 40 lb. 6% dam, \$100. U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Beautifully Marked Calves

Holsteins, Guernseys and dark red and roan Shorthorns, either sex. Little ones, \$17.50 to \$25.00; weaned calves, \$30.00 to \$40.00; shipped by express at little cost. **Ed. Howey, South St. Paul, Minn.**

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin**

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN Cows and Calves
for sale. All papers furnished. Prices right. **H. R. Wright, Overbrook, Kansas.**

to \$14.25 a hundredweight, while 60 to 90-pound pigs brought \$12.50 to \$13.50. The fact that the larger stock hogs can be counted upon to resist a sudden turn in the weather to extreme cold and heavy snows makes them more attractive.

"Will the stock hogs make money for buyers?" This question is being asked frequently, altho many buyers are not stopping to make inquiry, being too eager to obtain the stock. Some of the finished hogs now moving to markets cost as much as \$22 as stock hogs. There has been active buying of this class of porkers from the \$22 level down to the \$12.50 and \$14.25 range of the past week.

Hogs Still Decline

At Kansas City there is talk of a \$12 market for fat hogs, and extreme views point to a drop in the winter months to, perhaps, an average of \$10 for packers' droves. These are guesses, but the fact remains that the trade still presents a bearish condition. The packers are hammering prices. Another decline of \$1 a hundredweight was recorded in the fat hog market last week, the top breaking to \$14.50, the lowest price in more than two years. Exports of hog products fell off sharply again, and were very small compared with the earlier weeks of this year when as much as 100 million pounds went out weekly. Exports recently have been between 10 million and 23 million pounds a week.

Cattle trade is feeling the favorable effects of broader buying of stockers and feeders. Texas, the greatest cattle producer in the world, was a heavy buyer in Kansas City last week, and purchases by the western and northern sections of Kansas increased. Iowa and Illinois, which have been prominent buyers, continued active in taking feeders, and their demand made more competition for packers. It is true that stocker and feeder cattle prices appear cheap compared with a few months ago, but changed conditions prevail and the best minds in the trade are not extremely bullish, being of the opinion that conservative operations are desirable. A sale of fed cattle at \$18.35 in Kansas City last week and at \$19.40 in Chicago served to encourage feeding operations, but it is well to bear in mind the result of heavier fed cattle offerings on prices. There is a scarcity of corn-fed cattle now, but a change is coming in view of the enormous output of stockers and feeders. It is of interest to note that the \$19.40 sale in Chicago consisted of 16 head of 1,815-pound steers. The \$18.35 cattle in Kansas City were Herefords from Missouri, the sale including 18 head weighing 1,414 pounds.

Cattle 50 Cents Higher

Prices of cattle in Kansas City last week were mostly steady to 50 cents higher, with the stocker and feeder department displaying the best tone. Veal calves slumped \$1 again to a top of \$16. Receipts for the week were the heaviest of the year on all cattle, and promise to continue heavy for some weeks yet. Bulk of grass steers from Kansas sold at \$7.50 to \$13, with wintered Kansas grassers caked on pastures bringing up to \$15 and \$16. Cows ruled from \$5.25 for canners to \$11 for the best; stock cows from \$6 to \$7.50. Fat heifers were quoted mostly at \$8 to \$10. Stockers and feeders ruled between \$7 and \$11.25 for the former and \$8.50 to \$13.50 for feeders. Breeding heifers closed at \$7.25 to \$8.50.

In the sheep market last week, receipts showed a larger gain than the increase in hogs. The run of sheep was about 25,000 head, while hog was about 20,000. Sheep to 25 cents higher for breeding.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

30 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Bred to my herd bull, Lord Kay Hengerveld Fyne 217511, son of the \$100,000 King Pontiac Hengerveld Fyne. His nearest six dams average 85.08 lbs. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 18 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Bull calf sired by a 29-lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, his dam a 21-lb. sister of Niva Kalmuck, who has a record of 45.18 lbs. butter. Beautiful individual, well grown, price \$200. Write Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kansas.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

We have bull calves for sale from cows with semi-official yearly records.

Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A beautiful, straight, almost white bull, whose dam gave 110.8 lbs. of milk in a day, and 730 lbs. of milk in seven days.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A few very choice heifers out of A. R. O. dams and sired by bulls of merit.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

Bulls—ready for service. Dams' A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds, also on yearly test. Sire's record 30 to 40 pounds. Prices \$75 up.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R. D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm. For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm. For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

1 offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

A general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Herd noted for their large size and high milk and butter records. Young bulls from A. R. O. dams sired by a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, only 40 pound bull in the world to have a 40 pound daughter, and brother to the first 40 pound heifer.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

Holstein Bull For Sale

Sir Henry Etta Skylark De Kol 218575, born April 10, 1917. A nice marked bull with a lot of quality and strong blood behind him. His sire has very strong producing ancestry, while his dam traces back to strong blood at the foundation of the Friesian breed. His sire has good production sires and dams. He is good enough to head most any good herd to build up heavy production.

G. F. WAGNER, R. 28, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Registered Holstein Calves

Both male and female, handsome individuals than black, great A. R. O. backing. 3 sires in their pedigree with over 25 lbs. of milk in a day. Cornucopia Johanna Ltd. delivered at your station.

Lawrence, Kansas

HOLSTEINS

Weeks old, nicely fattened. Safe.

RS

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ning or

1858

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

Sand Springs Farm

Everything in our barn on yearly test.

E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

Geo. L. Alligore, Clay Center, Kan., R. D. 8

Farm near town. Individual production of many numbers. Something to offer.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line, sons and daughters of Fairmonth Johanna Puterze 78903, a 34½ pound bull. Write us or see Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kansas

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Pioneer herd established 30 years ago. Nine different men have bought their third herd of one and 12 their second herd bull. Three bulls ready for service this fall.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application.

S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited.

FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

It is poor grade judgment to use a grade bull when you can "swap" him for a purebred ready for service by December.

COLLINS FARM HOLSTEINS, Sabetha, Kansas

headed by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, nearest 2 dams average 46.89 lbs. butter, 7 days, nearest 7 31.83 lbs. We offer bull ready for service nearest 2 dams average 80.46 lbs.

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. I have three extra nice very high grade 2-year-old springing heifers to sell before they freshen. A few registered yearling bulls and heifers for sale.

Braeburn Holsteins

A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stables again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Lilac Farm Dairy, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Bulls ready for service sired by Sir Rag-apple Superba 207682, out of high testing dams. Prices \$100 to \$300. Also 1 and 2-year-old heifers.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

Offering sons of our two herd sires, a son of King Segis Pontiac and a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Bulls up to a year old.

Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2½ years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered.

W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices.

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm. 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kansas

6 cows and heifers for sale, one just fresh, others soon, extra good milkers priced right.

POSTOFFICE ERIE, KAN.

For \$200

We can sell you a bull ready for light service, splendid individual, mostly white, from 16-lb., 4-yr-old dam and by 35-lb. sire, guaranteed O. K. He is a bargain and you will have to act quick if you want him. STUBBS FARM CO., MARK ABILDGAARD, MGR., MULVANE, KAN.

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kansas

Some very choice young bulls ready for service this fall and winter. A few young cows and heifers bred to King Pontiac Beuchler.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Ks.

A few coming yearling heifers and a choice young bull. Pontiac breeding.

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas

For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to Secretary A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

First Great Annual Consignment Sale of the Southeast Kan. Holstein Breeders Association

Sale to be held at Albechar Holstein Farm, adjoining Independence, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 6th

Sale to be held in heated tent rain or shine.

Consignments of young cows, bred heifers, heifer calves and a few young bulls from the following well known herds assure the quality of this offering: T. M. Ewing, Independence; Geo. Ross, Jefferson; Cahill & Decker, Coffeyville; A. S. Neale & Sons, Manhattan; Geo. Wheeler, Tyro; Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence; F. E. Johnson, Coffeyville; Jno. Erdman, Independence.

There will be daughters and granddaughters of Sir Juliana Grace De Kol, King Segis Pontiac, Pontiac Korndyke, Pontiac Aggie Korndyke, Lake Side King Segis Albon De Kol, and a large number of cows and heifers bred to the following well known sires: King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale, one of the very best sons of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, out of a 30.79 pound 4-year-old line-bred daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld; Lake Side King Segis Albon De Kol, A. S. Neale & Sons' great bull, one of the few living sons of the only King Segis; King Segis Pontiac Repeater, a really wonderful son of the grand old King Segis Pontiac; Sir Juliana Grace De Kol and others.

About 30 head of high grade cows, fresh and springers, will be sold beginning at 9 a. m. sharp. 85 head of purebreds, cows, bred heifers, heifer calves and a few young bulls will be sold beginning at 12 o'clock noon.

Lunch will be served on the grounds. Catalogs are ready for distribution. Address,

ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence, Kansas, Sales Directors

Auctioneers: Cols. D. D. Perry, Columbus, Ohio; Fred Ball, El Reno, Okla.; C. A. Burke, Independence, Kan.; W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie.

Note—All cattle tuberculin tested and guaranteed by the consignors to stand a 60 day retest.

HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS

For Sale, 15 head of yearlings and 2-year-olds, beautifully marked and well grown, priced too low to print. Must sell as I have not the room and feed to put them through. Will sell one or all as you like. Better come and see them at once as they will not last long at the prices I have on them.

John V. Fritz, Route 4, Lawrence, Kansas

HOLSTEINS

Three registered bull calves. High grade calves of either sex.

W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kansas.

THIRTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

2 and 3-year-old cows and heifers. Cheap if taken soon. JERRY HOWARD, MULVANE, KANSAS.

Don't Send a Penny

The shoes offered here are such wonderful values that we gladly send them, **no money down**. You will find them so well made and so stylish and such big money-saving bargains that you will surely keep them. So don't hesitate—just fill out and mail the coupon and we will send you a pair of your size. No need for you to pay higher prices when you can buy direct from us—and know what you are getting before you even pay a penny. Why pay out \$6, \$8 or more for shoes not nearly so good? Act now. Mail the coupon today while this special offer holds good.

Great Work Shoe Offer

We can't tell you enough about these shoes here. This shoe is built to meet the demand for an outdoor city workers' shoe and for the modern farmer. Send and see for yourself. Built on stylish lace Blucher last. The special tanning process makes the leather proof against acids in milk, manure, soil, gasoline, etc. They outwear 3 ordinary pair of shoes. Your choice of wide, medium or narrow. Very soft and easy on the feet. Made by a special process which leaves all the "life" in the leather and gives it wonderful wear-resisting quality. Double leather soles and heels. Dirt and waterproof tongue. Heavy chrome leather tops. Just slip them on and see if they are not the most comfortable, easiest, most wonderful shoes you ever wore. Pay only **\$4.17** for arrival. If after careful examination you don't find them all you expect, send them back and we will return your money.



No. A
18045



No. A
15105

Remarkable Bargain Munson Last Work Shoe

Lace Blucher style, with soft toe—wonderfully easy on the feet. Special tanning process makes leather proof against acids in milk, manure, soil, gasoline, etc. This special process also leaves the "life" in the leather and gives it wonderful wear-resisting qualities. Solid oak leather double soles and heels. A wonderful outdoor work shoe. Tan only. Stands all kinds of hard usage, wetting, etc. Biggest value for the money to be had anywhere. Sizes 6 to 13. State size wanted. Pay only **\$4.50** for shoes when they arrive. If shoes are not satisfactory, return them and we will refund your money. To order this shoe mark X in ☐ by No. A18045 in coupon.

Remarkable Bargain—Soft Toe Genuine Munson Last

Genuine Munson Last Street Shoe with soft toe—a fine shoe that is wonderfully easy on the feet. And how they do wear! The specially tanned leather uppers and the solid oak leather double soles and heels insure the greatest service under hardest wear. Not only a wonderful wearing outdoor shoe but stylish too. Tan only. Lace Blucher style. This, men, is the very shoe you want for real wear. The Munson Last is here to stay. Looks fine. Biggest value for the money to be had anywhere. Sizes 6 to 13. State size wanted. Pay only **\$4.98** for shoes on arrival. Be sure to give size when ordering. To order this shoe, mark X in ☐ by No. A18055 in coupon.



No. A
18055

LEONARD-MORTON
Dept.

Stylish Dress Shoe

Special bargain to close out a limited stock of these smart Dress Shoes. Act quickly if you want a pair. Made in classy lace Blucher style. Splendid quality calf uppers. Splendid solid leather soles and heels. Come in black only. At our price these shoes challenge competition. Make your own decision after you examine and try them on. Sent absolutely on approval. You must see them to appreciate the fine quality of material and workmanship. No money with order. **\$4.69** for shoes on arrival. And that returned if you don't keep the shoes. Mark X in ☐ by No. 15105 in coupon. Be sure to give size and width.

Send Coupon

Keep your money until shoes come. Not a cent to pay now. Sent direct to your home on approval. Then let the shoes themselves convince you of their bargain value or return them and get your money back. This is the modern, sensible way to buy—the way thousands are buying their shoes today direct from us—getting satisfaction—saving money. Fill out the coupon and send it now—today.

LEONARD-MORTON & CO.

Dept. 2704

Chicago

☐ Work Shoes No. A18025
☐ Munson Last S

Size...

To order these shoes mark X in the ☐ by Number A18025 in the coupon. Be sure to give size and width when ordering.
Send No Money With Order