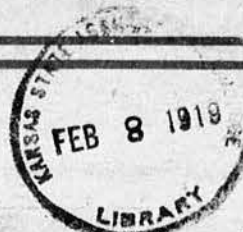


November 16, 1918

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Vol. 48 No. 46

Profit in Community Breeding

By Frank M. Chase
Associate Editor

THE LIVESTOCK breeders of Kansas probably could not engage in a single organized movement that would yield them more beneficial or more permanent returns than the formation of community breeding associations. Only a start in this kind of work has been made, but there is nothing to prevent its going forward rapidly in this state, if the breeders are willing to work for it. More organized effort among the livestock breeders is necessary, indeed, if the state is to maintain its rightful share of the future business in purebred animals.

It is thru the advertising and sale of livestock that the community breeding association renders its greatest service. Buyers are attracted naturally to the communities having a considerable offering of stock of one breed, knowing that they are more likely to find there the particular kind of animals they are looking for than in localities where only scattering farmers raise the same breed, and these unorganized in respect to their selling methods. Under the organized selling plan of the community breeding association the purchasers also locate what they wish with the minimum of effort and expense. These items, tho seeming small to beginning breeders, count mightily in making the large sales that bring profit and satisfaction to breeders. Every effort that can be made affording convenience and time-saving to the man seeking to purchase one or more carloads of stock is much appreciated by him, and he is likely to show this appreciation by not haggling over the prices of the stuff he wants when he sees it. Paying attention to such details is but a matter of good salesmanship, and serves to widen the reputation of the community regarding them as a place of good business ideals.

The advertising of the community breeding association, when properly used, is particularly effective. This may consist of advertisements appearing regularly in publications best suited to reaching the most likely buyers, or announcements of special and consignment sales. Pamphlets that set forth the work of the association are also effective. Such literature should be attractive, and give an adequate, truthful idea of the purebred resources of the community and the ideals of the owners. When done judiciously such advertising is probably the most efficient of all livestock advertising, as it focuses the attention of the public upon the work of the breeders of a community with a minimum of expense to each. As soon as such organizations have sufficient surplus stock for sale to justify advertising, this should be done; as in no other way can the work of the breeding association and its members be brought into public notice so promptly.

The stock that each member has for sale is listed with the secretary of the association. This officer has a complete description of every animal for sale, and by keeping the animals classified, he can instantly tell whether or not the association can supply the prospective buyer's wants. If the buyer finds that the vicinity contains a number of the animals that match his requirements so far as the written record is concerned, he need not lose time in needless searching thru the members' herds in order to find the animals in which he would be most interested. Thus, the time of the seller as well as that of the buyer is conserved.

From the viewpoint of the buyer instead of the seller the community breeding association has numerous advantages. Suppose that the association has been organized but a short time, among farmers whose breeding interests are not extensive and some of whom perhaps are just entering purebred work. Doubtless many of the members would

wish to purchase additional animals. The herds of these men could be pooled, and the man or a committee of three representing the association commissioned to do the buying for the members at a considerable saving in expense. Community breeding facilitates the use of better breeding stock in a neighborhood than is usually obtained otherwise. In many cases excellent sires have been discarded and sent to the packing house for no other

reason than that their owners could not use them for more than three or four years. Community breeding tends to obviate this waste of high-class blood, as the sire which one breeder is thru with may be used on his neighbor's farm and its useful services kept in the locality.

Another distinct advantage in this arrangement is that the second or third owner of a sire has had the opportunity of knowing the quality of its progeny before the animal is used in their own herds. The co-operative purchase and ownership of sires is, of course, enhanced by the community breeding association; this helps to increase the amount of good blood in the given neighborhood.

The educational advantages of the community breeding association should not be overlooked by any neighborhood that is interested in this excellent form of agricultural organization. New ideals and broader visions of the breeder's work are certain to result from the association with one another of breeders having a common interest, and from the acquaintanceship with the outside world that comes from participation in an active organization of this kind. There is nothing in the association to destroy the member's individuality; on the other hand it increases his interest and tends to bring out his personality more prominently. An occasional beginner may feel that he has not the opportunity to compete with the older and better known breeders, but if he is of the proper attitude of mind he will realize the valuable encouragement that comes from being associated with an organized community into which many breeders come, bringing with them the exchange of ideas that strengthen one's belief in his work or show him a better road to progress.

All of these advantages of the community breeding association, and many more, have been found to exist in the actual operation of these organizations. Wisconsin leads the states in the number of community breeding associations. The Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders' association, which is now known thruout America, was organized in 1906, and was the first organization of the kind in Wisconsin. In 1916 that state had 136 community breeding associations; of these 108 were devoted to the dairy breeds, two to Shorthorn cattle, 14 to general livestock, 10 to draft horses and two to swine.

"However well educated a man may be he is always confronted with ignorance which he must continually seek to overcome," said Prof. G. C. Humphrey, of the University of Wisconsin. "In order to pursue successfully any line of work, one must get all the information that is obtainable and applicable to his business. He needs the constant help and counsel of his brightest and keenest associates who are engaged in the same kind of work. This is true of all dairymen and stockmen. If one allows himself to become isolated he is in danger of losing his opportunity to produce or secure the best types of animals, of failing to feed and care for them in the right manner, or of missing a chance to sell surplus stock in a manner to insure profitable returns for the work and expense of producing it. A community breeders' association offers its members the opportunity to keep themselves informed on all that pertains to success in their work."

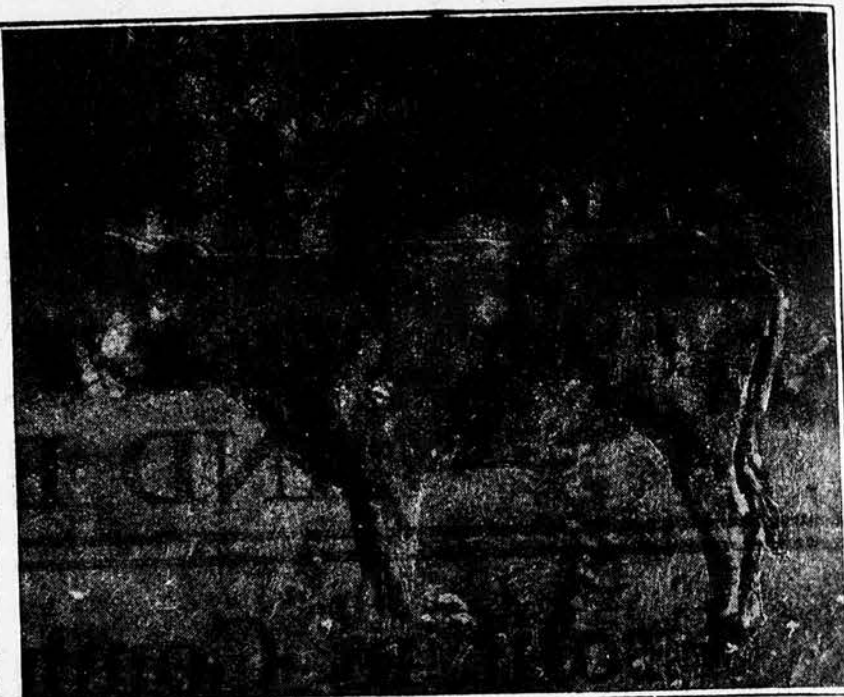
The formation of numerous community breeding associations in Kansas would put the breeding industry of the state ahead many times faster than can the breeders, tho embracing many of the leading livestock men of the country, working individually. Several other states have already made considerable progress in the formation of such associations, and Kansas must keep step with them if its breeders are to

compete with those of the neighboring states. Competition for the increased business in breeding stock, which it appears will follow the war, will be keen. There will be no better way for breeders to make sure of getting their fair share of this business, and at the same time gaining many other advantages, than by fortifying their interests thru community breeding associations. No time should be lost in starting a number of these organizations.





WELL-BRED STEERS



A SCRUB

"It costs no more to raise a 1200-pound well-bred steer than a 500-pound scrub."

Rising Farm Values Must Be Met by Better Livestock

IN the ten years between 1900 and 1910, according to U. S. Census figures, American farm-lands doubled in value—an increase greater than the entire fifty years preceding. With this land growing costlier year after year, it must bring a greater dollars-and-cents return per acre if it is to yield the farmer the right kind of profits on its higher valuation. Likewise, unless it *does* produce more, the consuming public faces a serious scarcity in its meat-supply, as statistics show population-increase is outstripping livestock production.

These are problems that every thinking farmer is considering, or should consider. Armour and Company, serving both the grower who produces the meat and the consumer who eats it, have a vital interest in the solution of these problems. Hence, whatever best promotes the welfare of both the producer and consumer benefits Armour also.

Breeding for quality that brings maximum weight at lowest cost and in the shortest time is undoubtedly the surest method of guaranteeing adequate returns to the producer and safeguarding the country's meat supply for the future.

Better Breeds Make Bigger Profits

A well-bred beef animal requires no more feed, and at the same time attains larger size and puts on more quality meat in a shorter period than a low-grade steer. In other words, it costs no more to raise a 1,200 pound well-bred steer than a 500 pound scrub—and the profits are vastly larger.

The same thing applies to hogs and sheep. When there is "too much daylight under a hog" it costs you extra money in feed and you get nothing for it. High-grade sheep produce finer cuts than can be secured from poorer animals; they are worth more and they bring more.

The smaller the farm, the more important good breeding becomes. For quality-bred animals use the feed to better advantage, give the grower more value per pound and cost less to produce.

Working Toward Higher Standards

Armour and Company recognize the importance of better livestock and better farming practice. To encourage and aid in improving animal-husbandry, we have established a well-organized Farm Bureau under the direction of specialists. Producers everywhere are invited to consult with this Bureau freely in regard to production problems.

At this time Armour and Company are operating under Government control—meat profits being limited to 9% on capital invested. They may be less than that, but they cannot be more. Hence, this seems a particularly opportune time for Armour and Company to discuss with growers the problems which materially affect both, and to set forth the facts frankly without danger of motives being misunderstood.

This is the first of a series of messages that will appear regularly in this paper. Watch for the others.



This is the Mark Under Which Your Best Products Reach the Consumer

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

"Win-the-War" Preparedness

A year of bounteous harvests is just closing. Farmers have responded in magnificent measure to the Government's call for food. But there is need for more. Europe is still struggling—provisions for our Army and the Allies' more. We know every producer realizes this and will exceed even former efforts the coming season. To you our strongest pledge is that the Armour organization and Armour facilities will be maintained at the highest point of efficiency to prepare and to ship this food with the utmost economy and dispatch—to best serve the interests of the producer and the needs of our Government.

Kansas County Farm Bureaus at Work

American Plans to Feed the World thru Increased Crop and Livestock Production that Will be Attempted Next Year

By Edward C. Johnson
Kansas State Agricultural College



Dean Edward C. Johnson.

A WELL KNOWN American citizen, representing our government, recently called on an eminent Frenchman in Paris. As he introduced himself the Frenchman rose, came around his table, took the American by both hands and said: "I salute you; your people saved France from disintegration last spring; your army saved France from destruction in the terrible July days."

The saving of France from disintegration was thought about by the feeding of her people and the assurance that they would continue to be fed from the products raised on the farms of the United States. The saving of France from destruction in July was made possible by the American armies of food from the farms and from the towns reinforcing the armies of the allies and by sufficient reserves of food in America, in France, and on the way to France to enable America to feed both her people and her armies and help to feed the people and the armies of France. These food supplies were available not because of seasons especially favorable to agriculture in America, but in spite of very unfavorable conditions over a large part of the food-producing area in the United States. They were the result, first of the unusually efficient and patriotic operation of the farms of the nation and the excellent co-operation of the farmers in conserving and utilizing everything produced; and, second, to the unprecedented co-operation of loyal-hearted Americans from every walk of life in saving in the consumption of foodstuffs. The farmers in almost every instance have done their share in this great program of production and in supplying of food under extreme difficulties. They have not been unduly solicitous about profits, but while expecting prices that would enable them to meet the rising costs of production and to maintain production at a maximum they have given their earnest attention to those things that would enable them to produce to the utmost as long as the emergency should last. At a time when all industries were being organized and reorganized to obtain the greatest possible efficiency in meeting war demands, the farming industry to a very considerable degree was organized and only needed to continue and complete the methods of production and of organization already under way in the most progressive counties of the country.

Thru the efforts of the American farmer and of his institutions, the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, which, for years, had been giving attention to the economical production and distribution of food products, an effective organization of farmers already had been undertaken and had been perfected in many counties in every state in the Union. In the Northern and Western states there existed about 640 organizations, each covering the space of one county, that had been developed during 12 years preceding the Great War, to serve the same but less imperative need before the Great War that now became the outstanding need of the nation. Congress, recognizing that one of the most important parts of the war program was efficient and maximum production, and being familiar with the work that these organizations usually known as farm bureaus were doing, at once granted funds to assist, thru the Department of Agriculture, the various agricultural colleges in paying part of the expenses of the establishment of a farm bureau and the maintenance of a county agent in every county in the United States. It was expected that the farmers would be willing to assume the responsibility and, as a large measure, the direction of these organizations and in this way co-operate in the government program. Events proved that these expectations were justified. During the first year of the Great War the number of farm bureaus in the United States was increased from 640 to nearly 2,400, representing 97 per cent of the nation's agricultural counties and having a membership of more than half a million farmers. In some states a farm bureau was organized in every county. In Kansas there were 16 farm bureaus when the Great War broke out, and since that time 27 coun-

ties have responded to the call and have organized, so that there are now 43 farm bureaus in the state with nearly 20,000 farmer members co-operating actively thru them with the state and the federal government in the war program. There are in Kansas 24 more counties in some stage of farm bureau organization and 37 counties served by emergency agents covering two or more counties each, and it is believed that by February, 1919, the majority of the Kansas counties will have farm bureaus fully organized and actively at work.

The farm bureau is an organization consisting of 250 to 1,000 or more farmers and others interested in the farm. Each member pays a membership fee of \$1 to \$5 a year to assist in maintaining the bureau. Each bureau has its president, secretary-treasurer, and executive board of seven to 10 farmers. Every community also has community committeemen or township representatives serving as an advisory committee to the executive board. This board, in co-operation with the representatives of the agricultural colleges, and the Department of Agriculture supervises all the work that the farm bureaus conduct.

The expense of maintaining these bureaus is met in each county, first, by an appropriation of \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year by the county commissioners; second, there is a contribution of \$1,200 or more a year by the Kansas State Agricultural college from state funds or from the National War Emergency Fund set aside by Congress for this purpose; third, the dues of the members amount to \$300 to \$500 a year, thus making a working fund of between \$2,700 and \$3,500 a year; fourth, when a farm bureau is first organized a fund in addition to the membership fee fund, raised by popular subscription from farmers and business men, amounting to \$800, is used in the purchase of equipment, for the farm bureau and its work. Before the War the amounts here mentioned provided for much good work of the farm bureaus, but due to the rapidly increasing volume of work that these bureaus are called upon to do, the rising costs of equipment, supplies, and travel, and the shortage of men which makes higher salaries necessary to procure

them, the amounts here mentioned are small and larger appropriations from counties will be necessary if the work is to be conducted at a maximum efficiency. Indeed the farm bureau budget would be more nearly adequate if it were raised to some amount between \$3,500 and \$5,000. In many states, notably Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Idaho, the majority of the bureau budgets range between these amounts and many even exceed \$5,000.

Farm bureaus are not organized to replace other farmers' organizations. They are organized to focus all forces in a community on specific and outstanding pieces of work which should be accomplished and which will be of the greatest possible service to the whole community. Nor is the farm bureau organized merely for the purpose of hiring a county agent, a home emergency demonstration agent, or a club leader, but in proportion as it becomes an active organization it needs some one or more than one to devote his entire time to its work and therefore it employs a county agent; in addition it often employs a home demonstration agent and a club leader. These agents then help the bureau in developing a program of work and plans with it demonstrations in better and more profitable farming and housekeeping.

Perhaps the best way to get a clear idea of what farm bureaus do is to examine some of the things that they have done. During 1918 practically all farm bureaus in the state have given their attention almost wholly to work that would increase the production and conservation of food supplies since this has been the most vital agricultural need of the nation at war. In former years the foundation had been laid for most of this work and during the year, therefore, intensive attention was given to work already started. In one county, last fall, 1,500 acres of Kanred wheat—which outyields other wheats in the state by an average of more than 4 bushels an acre—was seeded on 40 farms as a result of the farm bureau activity. Enough seed was produced in that county to seed nearly 40,000 acres this fall. This gives a potential increase of nearly 150,000 bushels of wheat for that county next year, or enough with which to purchase many a Liberty Bond, as well as to put cheer into many a French and Belgian home. Multiply this by similar work in wheat production done by farm bureaus in the other counties and it will be realized what a tremendous force for increased production these bureaus have become. During this fall, the farm bureau committees and county agents have inspected and approved more than 3,000 applications for the government seed wheat loans in record time.

Last winter when it was evident that the seed supply for the spring seeding was short and that the seed was low in vitality, the farm bureaus co-operating with the state council of defense and with the agricultural college, and working thru and in co-operation with the country schools, obtained and had tested more than 25,000 samples of farm seeds. In this way they located those farms where good seeds were available and brought about the distribution of those seeds for planting, thus assuring the best stand of spring crops in these counties that the state ever had in spite of the fact that there was less good seed in the state than for many years. It was not the fault of the farmer that the state this year did not yield unusually large crops of corn and sorghums. He did his work. The stand was there, the fields were cared for, and only the drouth prevented record crops. Even with the drouth there was a large production of rough feeds.

In co-operating with the United States Farm Labor Specialist, the Federal Bureau of Labor and the Kansas Council of Defense in handling the harvest labor situation the farm bureaus were especially effective. They were instrumental in enlisting and distributing thru their offices more than 30,000 harvest hands and when the many thousands of harvest laborers who did not clear thru their offices but who were influenced to go into the harvest fields thru the propaganda for harvest labor put on (Continued on Page 19.)



This Group are Shown the Members of the Extension Service of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Including the County Agents, Club Leaders, Home Demonstration Agents and Specialists Who were Present at the August Conference.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Dairying.....Frank M. Chase

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DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Women's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
 Children's Pages.....Bertha G. Schmidt
 Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

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

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED
 WE GUARANTEE that every display advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser 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."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Republican Majorities

REPORTS continuing to arrive as this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze was closing show that Governor Capper, as a candidate for the United States Senate, carried all the 105 counties of the state except one—Decatur—a Democratic stronghold in which Senator Thompson had a plurality of 85 votes. In Greeley county, which had about the smallest vote in the state, Governor Capper had a plurality of about nine to one over Senator Thompson. Capper secured 333 votes there to Thompson's 38. Indeed, Governor Capper's majority was about double the highest ever cast in Kansas for any candidate for the United States Senate. No successful candidate in the past has recorded more than 50,000 majority. Governor Capper's majority will go well above 100,000. His home town voted nearly three to one for him despite the fact that the McAdoo-Wilson appeal did cut down the vote of the railroad shopmen which has heretofore gone to his column. The subtle influence of the Federal Railroad Administration was clearly in evidence but in the country, where the farmers expressed their choice, Governor Capper polled his customary majority.

Henry J. Allen, the Wichita editor, and candidate for governor, now doing Y. M. C. A. work in France, and the entire Republican state and congressional tickets were elected. Allen's majority may run as high as 150,000. Mr. Allen carried every county and Camp Funston. Late returns continue to increase the leads of all candidates for Congress except Mack in the Eighth district, where Ayres will be the winner with a plurality of more than 1,000.

At least one woman will be in the legislature next year as reports indicate that Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead, of Liberal, has defeated her Democratic opponent, Al Farmer. Both houses of the legislature will be safely Republican, the house by a majority of 35 or 36, it is believed now.

Judge J. C. Ruppenthal, candidate for a fourth term as judge of the Twenty-third district, lost the contest to I. T. Purcell, of Wakeeney. Judge Ruppenthal failed to carry a single county in the district, losing his home county, Russell, by about 200 votes.

The decisive character of the greatest Republican victory for years in Kansas is particularly satisfactory because of the efforts made to impugn the loyalty of the Republican party in the present world crisis. It is a victory for clean politics and an honest discussion of the issues, opposed to methods of the old-fashioned smudge-pot sort practiced 30 years ago. The Democratic machine knifed its state and local tickets, trading votes without scruple, in its desperate effort to re-elect Senator Thompson, and then failed to carry a single county for him, including his own.

The Cost of It

The bill of costs for the Great War has not all been rendered. With the ending of the actual fighting there will be a reduction of expenses and the toll of lives claimed by guns and gases and treacherous submarines presumably is ended but there is still an enormous drain on the resources of the countries at war. It certainly will be two years before they can get back to normal expenditures to say nothing of the enormous interest that must be paid on the national debts unless they are compromised or repudiated.

R. E. Whittlesey, statistician of the Guaranty Trust company, has made some estimates which if accurate, are startling. The money spent by the seven leading nations during the four years from the beginning of the Great War up to the time Mr. Whittlesey made his estimates is placed at 134 billion dollars, which is 29 billion dollars more than the total estimated wealth of Germany and Austria combined.

It is greater than all of the combined money expenditures for all other wars since the beginning of recorded history. The total cost of all the wars fought since the American Revolution up to this one was only 23 billion dollars, so that the cost of this war has been very nearly five times as great as the cost of all these great wars. The average daily cost of the war during the four-year period has been about 107 million dollars. The total cost

of the Panama Canal was considerably less than 500 million dollars, so that every five days during these four dreadful years there has been spent for purposes of destruction more than enough to construct the Panama Canal.

To construct one of our great transcontinental railroads would not cost to exceed 1/4 billion dollars, the equivalent of war expenditures for two and a half days or less. To construct a tunnel under the English Channel wide enough for a double track railroad and fully equipped, it is estimated by engineers would cost something less than 100 million dollars. In other words the money expenditures of the Great War for a single day have been more than enough to pay for the construction of this tunnel. These fateful four years have added to the debts of these seven nations the astounding total of 120 billion dollars. It had taken the entire previous century to accumulate a combined debt of \$23,560,000,000.

Great as has been the money or credit cost of the Great War, it dwindles into insignificance as compared with the horrible loss of life and the number of human wrecks left to spend their lives in continual pain and helplessness. Mr. Whittlesey estimates the number killed during the four-year period at 8 1/2 million. To that number must now be added fully 1/4 million who have been killed since August 1. The number of permanently disabled during the four years he estimates at 7,155,000 and to that number must now be added another 1/4 million, so that the total loss of manpower in killed and permanently disabled is now 16,206,000, all young, vigorous men, for war takes the best we have. This means that there have been subtracted from the man-power of the world enough men to equal the population of 10 states like Kansas.

The estimated economic value of these men killed and permanently disabled is estimated at 45 billion dollars. And all these estimates do not take into account the horrible suffering inflicted on non-combatants, women and children and old men. It does not take into account either the multiplied millions of dollars worth of civilian property destroyed, the cities and towns wrecked or totally obliterated. It does not take into account the works of art destroyed, rare paintings ruined, the acts of inexcusable vandalism resulting in damage which never can be repaired, in losses which never can be replaced.

Reaping the Whirlwind of Wrath

But they are reaping the whirlwind of wrath. They have ruined Germany. The German race will survive but the German empire as we have known it, is ended.

For after all the final downfall of Germany was brought about from within as much as by the allied armies. A united Germany could have made a stand behind almost impregnable defenses and repelled attacks for months, possibly for years, but the military training and philosophy of the Germans is not calculated to make them patiently endure defeat. When the prospect of conquest is gone the people trained that way are bound to weaken and finally turn upon their leaders. That is exactly what happened finally and made the German leaders ready to accept any terms the allies might be willing to grant.

The Great War is Over

The Great War is over so far as the fighting is concerned, but the tremendous problems growing out of it are not solved. Their proper solution will require more wisdom than the conduct of the military operations. There is a general hope and belief that the Great War is to bring liberty and universal justice.

But to begin with, men's ideas about liberty and justice vary greatly. A great many of the people who have suffered oppression and injustice all their lives as their fathers and fathers' fathers have done before them, have vague and often erroneous notions concerning liberty. They are likely to follow the lead of impractical men to their own ruin as they have done in Russia and as they are likely to do in Germany and Austria. The impulse of the mob is destructive; never constructive. People suddenly freed from tyranny and misrule are likely to want to satisfy a feeling of re-

sentment against those whom they believe to have been the authors and instigators of the wrong they suffered. They have an instinctive feeling that the old government was operated in the interest of their oppressors and for their exploitation, and in this they are right, but they do not realize that there must be organized government or anarchy and that anarchy always proves to be the worst form of tyranny. In their blind rage they tear down the structure of government and the institutions which have grown up under it and are incapable of building another orderly structure in its stead. Indeed their first impulse is to refuse to submit to anything in the way of order government, for they have gathered the impression that all orderly government is subversive of liberty.

To build up the waste places, to restore order and establish popular government in the place of autocracy; to prevent the destruction and terror and tyranny of anarchy; to care for those who the Great War has plunged into dire poverty and distress; to reconstruct industry; to prevent the exploiting of the poor by a selfish class, who members arrogate to themselves the right to control and live in luxury on the toil of others; these are some of the problems confronting the world now that they have won the victory.

The New Order

In making this readjustment it must be remembered that strong meat is not for babes and that men cannot be suddenly changed from the order to which they have been accustomed to an order radically different, without grave danger. Many starving men have been killed by kindness, by being permitted to eat to the satisfaction of his hunger before his system was ready for the change from starvation to plenty. Men must be educated up to the point where they understand what use to make of liberty before it is safe to grant it to them in full measure.

Many of the people of Europe who have lived under autocratic and tyrannical governments are not ready yet for the full measure of liberty.

On the other hand there are still plenty of men over there as there are here even in the United States, who really believe that they should be granted the privilege to exploit the masses and live in idle luxury on the fruits of other men's toil.

If nature had intended that certain men should eat and not work they would in all probability have been constructed all mouth and stomach and without arms or legs with which to supply their needs. In the new order which we hope is coming it is most important to prevent the establishment of this ruling and exploiting class. It is important to make the exploiters who are already on the do their share of the necessary work. The new order should be founded on the principle that the world owes no man a living, but does owe to every man born into it a fair opportunity. It also should recognize the principle that the greater burdens of society should be laid on the shoulders of the strong and not piled on the backs of the weak.

In our present civilization men are hitched wrong. The long end of the double-tree is given to the most powerful, while the short end is given to the one least able to pull the load. It is a tremendous job that confronts the allied nations. They are masters of the situation now. Germany and Austria lie prone and at their mercy. The countries who have conducted the governments of those countries deserve little or no mercy, but the masses of the people in both these countries, who have been mis-educated, misled, made the willing victims of tyranny, should be dealt with on the basis that they have not been primarily responsible for the wrongs they have helped to commit.

The counsels of allies, need to be governed by almost supernatural wisdom, mercy and broad minded charity. For after all men are for the most part what education and environment have made them. None of them are altogether bad, none are altogether good.

As Ye Sow Ye Shall Reap

If ever there was a case of sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind of wrath and disaster it was the case of the kaiser of Germany. True he acted in accordance with the advice and precept of no doubt of his military chiefs, but the power

ged in him either to declare war or to refuse to
are it. He chose to plunge the world into war.
a result of that decision within the past four
rs and three months it is estimated that fully
million men have died on the various battle fields
as many more are permanently disabled. Mil-
s of women, helpless children and decrepit old
n have been driven out of doors and their homes
destroyed.

outrages unparalleled, cruelties beyond the
er of words to describe have been perpetrated.
r smiling lands have been desolated and turned
o a wilderness. Flourishing towns and cities
not only been wrecked but they have been
olly obliterated.

debts beyond the power of human comprehension
e been piled upon the world. The bottom of the
an has been strewn with the wrecks of the sub-
rine. Every hellish invention of destruction so
discovered by human intellect has been brought
o play. And the German ruler is at last reaping
harvest of wrath. The whirlwind is upon him.
proud kingdom is ruined. His throne which he
stfully declared was from God, has tottered to
fell, and he is now in exile. On him and his
e are heaped the execrations of an outraged
id, crying for vengeance on the author of the
chful calamity.

Unfortunately, the innocent must suffer with the
ity. That is always so; but do not think that
William Hohenzollern will not drink to the full the
of bitterness. The persons he deluded and led
their own destruction are ready to turn on him.
there will be none so poor as to do him rever-
e. It is possible that his miserable life will be
ed. I think that if he is spared it will only in-
sify his suffering. He has sown the wind and
he is reaping the whirlwind. Future histor-
s will rank him the greatest fool who ever sat
on a throne, in that he gave up an almost cer-
n prospect of world wide trade dominion for the
certainty of world wide military power. He saw
himself a second Alexander, only greater, dominat-
both the great continents. What a fool to sup-
e that such a consummation was possible.

Will the Germans ever be able to regain the tre-
ndous world trade they so recklessly threw
ay, when they plunged the world into war? It
seems to me utterly improbable. In a military
se Germany will come out of this War, a second
e power and commercially scarcely better than
third rate power. Her ships will be taken from
her. Her foreign commerce will be destroyed. She
will come into the contest for trade handicapped
a debt so huge that it will take all of the earn-
s of her citizens over and above what is neces-
sary to supply their bare necessities to pay the in-
terest. I scarcely see how it will be possible for
many to avoid repudiation of the debts held by
own citizens, for her best sources of revenue
ertain to be held by her enemies to pay the
ages assessed against her by the terms of peace
which she will be forced to accede.

A Protectorate for Mexico

Got a great deal of attention is being given to
Mexico just at present but there is going to be a
tlement with the Carranza government after
European War is over. In every way possible
ept by actually declaring war on the United
ates, the Carranza government has hindered us
d helped Germany.

It would have been better indeed for the allies
d the United States if the Mexican government
d declared war. In that case we would have sent
000 or 60,000 troops down there and cleaned up
e Carranza government within a month and we
uld have taken possession of the country until
equent and friendly government could be estab-
ished.

Citizens of the United States have been subjected
great outrages by Mexico. They have been
eeked and sometimes murdered. Mexico is not
gressing. The Carranza government is largely
farce. Some of these times the United States
ll have to step in and establish law and order
Mexico as it did in Cuba. The best thing that
uld happen to the Mexican people would be a
ectorate on the part of the United States.

No One Very Wise

The Great War has demonstrated one truth
hich ought to be kept in mind. One man's guess
cerning the future is about as good as another,
matter if the other has the reputation of being
wise man. The guesses of the supposedly wise
en in regard to this War have been as wide of
the mark as the guesses of the plain plug citizens.
are the guesses in regard to the future. We are
privileged to engage in predictions but the re-
sults are likely to prove that no one had really a
mpe of the future.

I look for great economic and social changes as
result, but I may be a thousand miles from the
ark. And so long as none of us can lift the veil
at hides the future and see what lies beyond, it
rikes me that it is wise to take an optimistic view.
You, gentle reader, may be killed tomorrow. You
ay be burned to death or drowned, or kicked into
the future by a swaybacked mule, but you are fool-
to figure that any of these calamities are going
o overtake you. Live on the assumption that to-
morrow will be a better day with you than today

has been and then if you should die tomorrow you
will at least have the advantage of having enjoyed
today. Dismiss fear. Face the future gamely and
without dread.

The Outlook for Wheat

Just by way of illustration, at this time the
wheat is looking good all over the great state of
Kansas. It has never looked better so far as I
can recollect. Even the wonderful prospect of 1914
was no better. And there is the greatest acreage
the state has ever had. Also the farmers are guar-
anteed more than \$2 a bushel. It looks now as if
there might be 200 million bushels of wheat raised
in Kansas next year, which will be worth 440 mil-
lion dollars. Now there is a possibility that this
hope will not be realized. But what is the use of
being a joy killer? It will neither make the wheat
crop better nor worse to indulge in pleasant an-
ticipations.

This world would be a hell if hope did not bloom
perennially in the human heart. Often the iron
roller of disappointment rolls over and crushes it,
but it springs up again triumphant and puts forth
a new crop of blossoms. The only person who can
destroy hope in your heart is yourself. Don't do it.

The Reconstruction Period

After the Great War is over the people of the
world outside of the fighting zone will begin to
have a better realization of havoc and horror of
this conflict and the enormity of the crime com-
mitted by the kaiser and his military advisers who
were responsible for it.

We may imagine that with the ending of the
war our own burdens connected with it will cease
largely. This is a mistake. The United States
must take a large share of the burden of rehabili-
tation. Possibly strict justice would say that all
the cost ought to be thrown on Germany, but Ger-
many cannot pay all the bill. Even if all the avail-
able assets of Germany were applied to the pay-
ment of the cost of rehabilitation and if in addition
the greatest burden of taxation possible for them
to bear were laid on the German people it would
not be nearly sufficient. The country that will
need more help and need it immediately, than any
other, is Russia. That vast country once supposed
to be the most powerful empire in the world, has
sunk to the lowest depths apparently.

The country has no financial system, no organ-
ized industry, no system of transportation worthy
of the name. The citizens of that unhappy land
are right now threatened with starvation and they
have before them six months of winter. Unless
help comes from the outside hundreds of thousands,
possibly even millions of people in Russia will die
of starvation within the next six months.

One of the problems to be solved as soon as the
fighting is over and even before that time, will be
helping Russia and it will be a tremendous prob-
lem, for Russia has gotten to the place where it is
almost impossible for the Russians to save them-
selves. There must be a new government organ-
ized there and sustained until it can go it alone.
There must be a complete reorganization and re-
building of the industrial plants and the estab-
lishment of new plants and new industries. The
whole railroad system of the country must be prac-
tically rebuilt. On the wreck of the old financial
system there must be a new financial system
erected. It will need big capital and a large num-
ber of skilled men to reorganize Russia. The Rus-
sian people must be saved from the bureaucrats
and grafters of the old regime. They must be
saved from the evils of the autocracy which was
overthrown and from Bolsheviks who have made
Russia a nightmare. There must be a sane, re-
publican form of government suited to the needs
and development of the Russian people established
and maintained.

United War Work

This brings to mind the necessity for keeping up
such organizations as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C.
A., the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus,
and other organizations devoted to the business of
looking after the welfare of the soldiers and also
helping in the work of rehabilitation. There will
be as much need for these organizations after the
Great War as there is now, in my opinion. The
citizens of the United States must give generously
for the support of these organizations. Take the
case of the boys over there. Every old soldier I
ever have talked to said that the hardest part of
a soldier's life or rather the most disagreeable, was
when they were lying about camp with nothing in
particular to do.

After the close of the Civil War a good many
troops were kept in the South for months doing
police duty. A considerable sized army was sent
to the Mexican border in anticipation of a possible
invasion of that country for the purpose of driving
out the government of Maximilian. That was not
necessary as it turned out, but our troops were
kept on the border for several months. They
wanted to come home. The job they had enlisted
to do was finished and they wanted to quit sol-
diering and get back to the work of peace. They
hated such service.

Among the men during the Civil War there was
always far more sickness when they were lying
about camp than when they were in active service,
possibly lying in the mud and enduring hard

marches with possibly short rations. The reason
was that in the latter case their minds were occu-
pied. They were interested and had no time to
get homesick and worry over their private troubles.
Probably there never was a healthier army in the
world than that which marched with Sherman to
the sea and back thru the Carolinas. They en-
dured great hardships. They often had to wade
thru swamps. Sometimes they were short of ra-
tions but they were healthy and happy and ready
always for a fight. They knew that they were
doing a good job and getting thru with it; after
that they expected to go home.

It is said that our American army in Europe is
a healthy army and it has already demonstrated
that it is as fine a fighting army as the world ever
saw. But if the boys are kept long over there after
the fighting is ended there will be much homesick-
ness among them. Provision must be made to keep
them in good spirits.

Even if the boys are not kept in Europe for police
duty it will be a good many months before it will
be possible to bring them all home again. I should
say not less than a year and maybe longer before
the last of these troops are again landed on
American soil. It is up to us to make life over
there as pleasant for them as possible while they
have to stay.

Military Armament

Another great problem that will come up for
solution after the Great War is ended is the ques-
tion of military armament. There will be a large
number of professional soldiers, officers, in the
world when this War is over and a good many of
them will want things arranged so that they will
not lose their jobs. So there will be great pressure
brought to bear upon Congress in this country and
parliaments and congresses in other countries to
bring about universal military training. That will
make it necessary to have a great multitude of pro-
fessional officers and these men will be strong for
the adoption of that policy.

My opinion is, however, that so far as the United
States is concerned, at least, the plan will fail.
The masses of the people will be tired of war and
the burdens it brings. Military discipline is irk-
some to the people of this country, altho they sub-
mit to it willingly enough when they really con-
sider it necessary. I do not believe the people of
the United States will stand for a military system
such as prevailed in Germany and which resulted
in the most horrible calamity ever visited upon
the world.

An Acknowledgment

I should be less than human were I not greatly
moved by Kansas' overwhelming vote of confidence
November 5, when it voted I should represent it in
the Senate of the United States by more than twice
the majority the state had ever before given a can-
didate for Senator. I owe this to the voluntary
support of loyal friends and good citizens every-
where. It is a most handsome testimonial of their
approval and encouragement, and my earnest wish
is that I shall not disappoint them.

But the election meant more than the personal
endorsement of any candidate—it was a triumph
for good politics. Kansas again most emphatically
gave notice that it demands service from its public
servants and that it will smash political scheming
and trafficking wherever it shows its head.

I think it was a serious mistake on the part of
the President to issue a partisan appeal, especially
just before election, but I believe the Republicans
in Congress will be broad enough to give him the
strongest possible support in putting thru the war
and peace program, and in meeting the problems of
readjustment and reconstruction. My duty is a
public duty. I shall go to Washington as an Ameri-
can; not as a partisan.

No man can say in advance what he will do. I
make no promises of accomplishment. I can only
say what I wish to do and what I shall try to bring
about. The demand of the hour is for team work
in high places, for the people will do their share.
The results will depend on the quality of the team
work. The country is carrying a staggering burden.
I shall do my best to stop the huge waste of its
resources. I shall try to end the prostituting of its
public service by the spoilsman. I shall seek in
every way to promote genuine governmental effi-
ciency. This has now become absolutely essential
to our welfare and progress. It must be attained
somehow. I shall strive for fair apportionment of
the nation's great load of taxes. I shall try to put
an end to the profiteering of the people by preda-
tory monopolies. I shall work for federal control
of natural resources, and I shall do my best to
strike the shackles from the most vital industry of
all, the business of farming. Furthermore, I shall
lose no opportunity to make booze forever an out-
cast in the United States.

Sooner or later these things will be accomplished
because they must be done. But no man can bring
them about alone. I can only do my utmost to
speed the day of their accomplishment. It is
human to err. I shall make mistakes. But they
will not be errors of the heart, nor of honesty of
purpose. I shall do my
best to do something
that will help us all.

Arthur Capper



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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

IMPENDING shortage of rubber for the manufacturers of motor car tires is causing a great deal of discussion at present. It is difficult to say just exactly what will occur but the report of the consul from Para, Brazil, for August 7 is rather significant. He states that 4,292,536 pounds of rubber were shipped from that port during July, 1918, to the United States, and in 1917, 2,154,715 pounds were shipped from Manaus in the corresponding month. In other words, twice as much was shipped this year as there was last year. Of course, this is not nearly as much as is consumed but it would seem to indicate that the rubber shortage may not be so great as some people imagine.

Farmers Buy Motor Cars

One of the most prominent motor car manufacturers of America recently stated that fully 60 per cent of the sales of the motor cars manufactured by his company were made to farmers. A similar ratio can be assumed among a great number of motor car factories where medium priced cars are made, and since many farmers buy expensive cars, the ratio will hold fairly well even in the high priced class.

The farmer is usually a rather keen and shrewd business man, even if he doesn't make a big noise in announcing it. In this respect he is to be judged more by his actions than by his words, and the fact that so large a per cent of farmers have motor cars is simply a strong indication of the possession of a real business acumen. For the farmer, the motor car is a business investment almost entirely—even the most skeptical admitting that at least 75 per cent of the total use of motor cars on farms is for business use. It doesn't take much devious logic and analysis to prove such a statement, either—not nearly so much as it does to justify the utility of a great number of city-owned cars.

It may be said that the motor car industry as a whole is greatly indebted to the farmer for its development. With the great numbers of cars delivered in rural districts, quantity production on a tremendous scale has been possible, with a resultant stabilization in price that has benefited everyone. The farms, and the roads surrounding them, have been the great motor car testing grounds, and have led to the rather rapid standardization of motor car construction which has been accomplished in recent years. It has not been the racing on speedways that has led to the development of the modern car—it has been instead the gruelling grind of hundreds and thousands of cars driven by ordinary drivers over the widely diversified types of country roads that has taught manufacturers that this device was practicable and durable and that that type of construction had to be replaced by something better.

On the other hand, the farmer owes a great debt to the motor car. Not one single thing in the way of developments, past or present, ancient or modern, can be said to have exerted such a profound and far-reaching influence upon rural life as has the motor car. Of course the telephone, the rural mail delivery, scientific farming, community organization, and a number of other things have been influential in directing the current of rural development, but these things are all in a way bound up in each other and their development has occurred simultaneously over a much longer time period. Their influence, too, has not been so deeply effective.

The motor car is an affair very much to itself. It has grown much like Topsy—"like a weed." Its paternity must of course be ascribed to engineering minds, and this is likewise true of a portion of its development. It came to cities first, where in its days of spindling adolescence it had its play-time on the paved streets of those places. But the farmer gave it its strength and reliability, and it prospered so exceedingly well under farm treatment that it grew exceedingly fast, until now it can return with interest

the good efforts expended in its behalf. Perhaps, one of the greatest benefits arising from the widespread use of motor cars on farms is the simplification of it as a business asset to the farmer. It has made possible more thorough supervision of farm operations, a more rapid response to emergencies, and a wider field of activity. If an extra ball of twine necessary to finish the cutting of wheat on the lower field it could be gotten by a half-hour trip to town. If young George needed help on getting the new gang started, the car saved time in transportation for the boss. If the mopedman broke, the car made almost neighbor of the repair man. There are thousands of farms where today a swift small car is the farmer's hired man.

This brings out another point—farmer will have to credit the car a big measure of labor conservation and now-a-days labor is one of the hardest things to get hold of. We are short of man-power on the farm, every hour must be made to count. The motor car helps us to do this. As a means of transportation, the motor car has given the farmer greater opportunities. It has widened his field of activity and given him chance for greater accomplishment. A public sale which he wanted to attend was being held 25 miles away could go there directly and speedily. His machine, whereas with a horse would have "killed" the greater part of a day just for the trip alone. Long trips than this might readily be made. In many states organized motor expeditions have been made to agricultural colleges and experiment stations and to other points of interest which would have been difficult almost impracticable by other means.

The farmer's family life has been quickened and broadened greatly as a direct result of the opportunities open by the motor car. Rural sociologists have observed a ready increase in standards of living on the farm. It is so easy to get to church, to drive to the larger cities, to get to public meetings, to attend socials, thus to acquire a wider horizon, new view points on all sorts of subjects in which the farmer, as a good citizen, is vitally interested. The value of the motor car as an educational medium cannot be overestimated.

For years attempts have been made to improve the roads of the country with rather indifferent success. The motor car has come—the roads "Messiah." Farmers were not before so brought to a keen realization of the necessity and value of roads until they had had experience in being themselves pulled out of a mud hole. In every part of the country they are now as strong adherents to the good roads gospel as before were opponents. The good roads coming as a result of the motor car's popularity, and we will soon be to thank our stars and the automobile that we had sense enough to realize just what a tremendously good thing real roads are.

Taking it all in all, we shall have accord the motor car a pretty conspicuous place in the sum of our appreciation. It has made life pleasanter, more profitable and more livable, the blessings emanating from its benevolent influence have only begun to appear.

Coming Fairs and Shows

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., November 10-20.
Minnesota Baby Beef Show, St. Paul, Minn., November 13-14.
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November-December.
Nashville Fat Cattle Show, Nashville, Tenn., December 11-12.

Farmers are buying 5 million dollars' worth of typewriters a year according to W. P. Kirkwood, professor of journalism in the University of Minnesota.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Plenty of Stock Water Now.
November Brings Frost.
Best Time to Sell Calves.
Pasture Rates are High.
No Overcharges by Mills.
Hog Prices Too Unstable.
Ham and Eggs in War Times.
Alkali the and the Restaurant.
Chicago Idea of Crop Profits.

LAST the ponds are full and the creeks are running. If I am right the creek which courses thru this farm has not had water enough in it to run since the summer of 1916; at no time has it been entirely dry but at times it got down so there was water in but one hole. We now have moisture in plenty to last thru the winter and it would be better for the roads, the feedlots and the wheat if not much more rain fell until next spring. Some snow would be welcome for the wheat and we may get it for we have had no snow to speak of for the last two winters.

Our first killing frost came on the morning of November 1 and it nipped the kafir blades so that nearly all who are standing kafir will begin cutting this week. We need no more rain until this kafir is cured for it is full of sap, having started a new growth since the fall rains. I suspect that some will not go to the polls tomorrow because they will be cutting kafir; it looks as if the only way to get out a full vote would be to serve free lunch at the polling place; I think that would fetch 'em.

It rains just as easily now as it didn't rain last summer and it begins to look as if we would not be able to get any manure hauled on the wheat this fall. There is one thing sure; we must get this manure out before winter comes and that means we cannot wait on the wheat fields much longer. We have 7 acres of wheat which should be top dressed as it is the poorest land on the farm and besides it has been in kafir for several years. If we can get this covered we shall likely have to be satisfied.

This week we will shut up the calves and will then have to make up our minds whether or not to fatten them for market this winter. Last year we fed our calves and received 12½ cents a pound for them here, which made them average \$80 apiece and three of them were skimmilk calves too. But last year we had corn in plenty while this year we have not. The market, too, seems very much in doubt and we are just as much in doubt whether or not to feed. If we keep them over we will have to hire pasture for them next summer and here we have to guess again as to whether we can afford to pay \$10 to \$12 a head pasture charges and come out even next fall.

There is every present indication that pasture charges next year will be at the present high level; certainly they will if hay maintains its present high price. In fact, one farmer in this locality already has engaged his pasture for next summer, paying \$10 a head for cattle and assuming all charge of them himself. In other words, he just hires the use of the pasture for \$10 a head. This seems high but no one can tell how matters will turn out; grass fat beef is high next summer and cattle make good gains the outcome will be all right. If the gain is light and the market poor we will have 1918 over again.

I see that the state food administration has notified local officials that when corn is exchanged at a mill for meal the mill should return 40 pounds of meal for every bushel of 56 pounds of sound corn. This gives the miller 7 pounds of corn bran and 9 pounds of meal for the grinding which would be good pay if the amount exchanged was fairly large. But most such exchanges are in 1 or 2 bushel lots and the amount received scarcely pays for the trouble. It costs any manufacturer almost as much to handle a small order as one of reasonable size. But the amount allowed the miller now is so much less than we used to give that I must note here what share we were given. When we used to take corn and wheat to the mill in Northern Ne-

braska we were given 28 pounds of meal for every 56 pounds of corn and for every 60 pounds of wheat we received 32 pounds of flour and no bran or shorts. If we chose to take our part of the bran or shorts we got but 28 pounds of flour.

The recent rise of \$1.25 a hundred in the hog market indicates that the resentment of the farmers of the treatment they have received by the Food Administration and the packers has finally reached headquarters. I think the idea has reached them that if matters continued as they were, there would be a reduction in hog breeding for 1919 of 25 per cent. Indeed, I am not certain but what the damage has not been done already; there is every probability that the number of sows bred this fall will be from 15 to 20 per cent less than the number bred one year ago. Farmers have lost faith in the sincerity of the Food Administration so far as the hog marketing question is concerned. I heard a farmer remark this week that nothing put out by the Food Administration would have any weight with him and that hereafter any guarantee or promise would have to have the signature of Woodrow Wilson if it had any force with him.

I have as much admiration for Herbert Hoover as any man in the United States. He has done more toward feeding the starving people of the world than any other man living and he has a clear vision of what he is still to accomplish. Despite all the criticisms of his measures I think he has been right in everything except in his recent action in trying to explain the failure of the "13 to 1" ratio promised us one year ago. If he had come right out and frankly said that so many hogs were being offered for sale that the Food Administration found it impossible to maintain that ratio I know we all would have been better satisfied than we were with his action in taking the farm price of corn and the Chicago price of hogs in fixing the price to say nothing of his action in cutting out Kansas as a hog state and substituting South Dakota. But it must be remembered that these are war times and that Mr. Hoover has a tremendous load on his shoulders and more than any other man bears the responsibility of feeding the starving world. Under such conditions perhaps it is no wonder that he thinks more of the consumer than of the producer.

Dropping into a restaurant the other day I took note that the bill of fare no longer quoted "ham and eggs" as in former times but if one wished he could get "ham and egg" for 40 cents. The ham was a shred of boiled meat cut thin and seared a little in the fryingpan. A cup of coffee was 5 cents more making 45 cents for what was a mere aggravation to an outdoor appetite. While eating I thought of Alkali Ike and the way he accounted for the word "restaurant." He said that it was from the Greek "res" meaning to gobble and "taurant" grub, the combination meaning "to gobble grub." That derivation might have been all right in the days of Alkali Ike but today a man with but \$1 in his pocket would not do much "gobbling grub" in the average restaurant.

I have been interested to some extent during the last year in noting the comments of a Chicago newspaper regarding the alleged profits of the farmer. This paper seems to class the farmer with the average laborer and contrasts what the laborer has at the end of the year as compared with what the successful farmer has left. I am willing to concede that many men work hard, even as hard as the farmer, but it seems to me that the Chicago paper loses sight of the fact that the farmer who owns his farm usually has invested a larger sum than it takes to start a national bank. The capital needed to start a state bank is small indeed as compared with what it takes to buy and stock an average 160-acre farm.

Storm-Proof

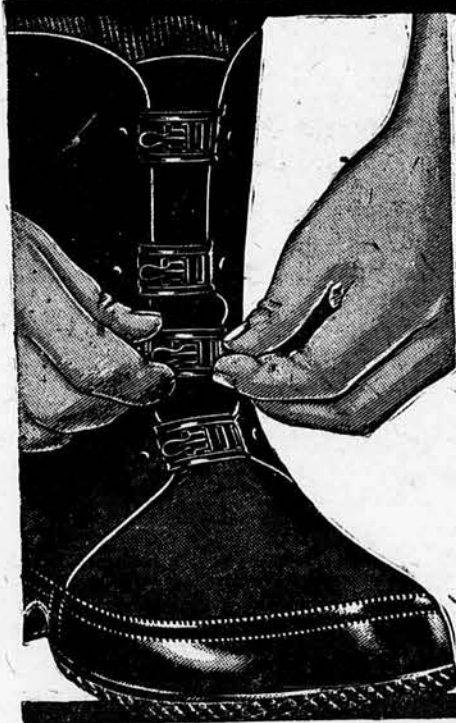
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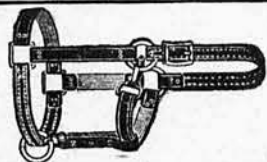
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Grow Back Yard Sugar

Bees Will Produce All the Necessary Sweetness

BY J. H. MERRILL
State Apiarist

HONEY was used to a large extent as a sweet before cane sugar was introduced. Since sugar now is more easily procured in large amounts, and usually lower in price, honey has dropped into the background. Another reason for honey losing favor was the fact that it could be adulterated so easily with cheap sirups, and was put on the market in this form. The passage of the pure food act, however, has eliminated the practice of selling compounds as honey, and thus all extracted honey on the market today is pure honey.

In early times, honey was gathered from hollow trees and crevices of rock. Later, when the bees were kept by man, the conditions under which they lived were not a great deal improved over those existing in the wild stage. When the honey harvest was gathered, comb, dead bees, and honey were all put into a cloth and strained, hence, the name "strained honey" which holds even today.

In modern beekeeping, the bees are induced to deposit their honey in straight combs which are fastened into movable frames. When this honey is ready to be harvested, the frames are removed, cappings are cut off, and the frames placed in the baskets of a honey extractor. In this extractor the baskets are rapidly whirled, and the honey is thrown out by centrifugal force. This honey is as clean as could be desired, and practically all honey in liquid form on the market today is prepared by this process.

Since the outbreak of the Great War in Europe, the supply of sugar has been greatly decreased, and it has been necessary to find some substitute to be used in place of it. Of all the various substitutes tried, honey has proved to be the most satisfactory. The sugar content of honey is very high, and when used for sweetening purposes at the table, it may be substituted almost measure for measure in place of sugar. In cooking, a slightly increased amount of honey will be necessary, but honey has other qualities which offset the fact that more of it must be used. Pies, cakes, or cookies, when prepared with honey, have a superior flavor, and remain moist much longer than if prepared with sugar.

Honey as a food supply can be increased without doing damage to anyone, because honey is gathered by the bees from the flowers in the fields. If this nectar is not gathered by them, it is wasted. The gathering of nectar brings about cross-pollination, and in so doing benefits the plants which yield the nectar. In order to increase the honey supply then, more bees must be properly kept to take advantage of this food supply which is open to all.

The Domestic Science Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, as well as the Home Economics Bureau of the Food Administration, is doing everything possible to teach housewives the value of honey, and how to use it. If more honey were available in this country, its use would be more generally recommended by the Food Administration even now. Ordinarily we produce about 300 million pounds, and import a great deal from Cuba, Porto

Rico, and South America. This year very little honey will be imported, as most of the Southern countries will send their supply direct to Europe, where there is an unprecedented demand for it. The export demand for honey in the United States has been greater than ever before. Several ships with cargoes made up exclusively of honey have left New York for Italy. This is the first time in the history of this country that a ship has cleared from any of its ports with a cargo consisting entirely of honey. Before the War we sent very little honey to Great Britain, but now vast quantities are shipped.

The energy contained in sugar is more quickly available than any other form of food. Honey, on account of the fact that it has such a high sugar content, and due to the fact that its sugars are predigested, is an excellent form in which to serve sugar to men undergoing physical strain, such as is necessary in the armies.

While it would be too much to say that honey will again take its place as a sweet and force sugar from the market, yet it will be safe to say that the increased demand and the greater number of uses to which it has been put has acquainted people with the advisability of using honey as a food, and this demand will probably continue even after the War is over.

Too Many Middlemen

We have many examples of the high cost of living in our town. Last week we lost a cow, and we sold her hide to a local buyer at 9 cents a pound. The entire hide only brought \$4.05. Now a good pair of shoes cannot be bought for the price that was paid for this hide, and yet it will make leather enough to make several pairs of shoes.

Hogs now are selling at \$18 to \$20 a hundred in Kansas City, and yet we have to pay 55 to 65 cents a pound for bacon. We farmers are feeding the hogs corn that sells for \$1.90 a bushel. We cannot get shorts nor bran at any price.

On account of the high prices for clothing we are going to keep patching our old clothes and try to make them last until prices are lower. The government needs the wool and cotton for the soldiers and the allies, and that is another reason why we should try to make out with the old clothes. The retailers ought to be regulated and the government ought to fix a price fair to all—fair to the one who has to buy and fair to the one who has to sell. The packers are making the biggest profit and they control many articles. Farmers must organize and set their own prices, and take steps to do away with the middlemen.

Manhattan, Kan. E. Robinet.

Your grocer is pledged to full cooperation in the National Food Administration program. Are you helping him to keep that pledge?

America must literally feed the world during the War and at the same time prepare to rebuild the world's food supplies when victory brings peace.



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

United War Work Closes

Kansas Man Directed Rural Publicity that Won Farmers

BY RICHARD L. METCALFE
Formerly Civil Governor Panama Canal Zone

IN ALL THE numerous campaigns for funds since the Great War began very little effort was made systematically to encourage contributions from the farmers of the country. Where such efforts were made usually they were carried forward by city or town men who spent most of their time and strength in trying to convince the farmers that they were many millions of dollars richer than any other class on earth, and that the crops of the last year or two had been sold for billions more than the farmers needed in their business. They dazed the farmers with figures.

When the United War Work Campaign began—when the big consolidation of seven organizations was effected at the suggestion of the President—Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, who had been chosen chairman of the rural division by Dr. John R. Mott, the director-general, telegraphed Gov. Arthur Capper, of Kansas, asking him to lend Charles Dillon, managing editor of the governor's farm publications, to organize in New York City a complete system of publicity for the rural population of the country. Mr. Dillon came to New York September 15. His plan to appeal to the farmers as human beings moved by the same patriotic impulses that moved other Americans, instead of bombarding them with figures that would not bear investigation, was instantly approved by Governor Herrick. Within 10 days farm papers from California to Maine, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico were printing Dillon's publicity.

Slashes Red Tape

A four-minute speech he wrote for pig club and corn club boys was adopted by several of the other big departments in the campaign headquarters in New York and was sent to every school in the United States. The extension divisions in 72 colleges co-operated with him in getting the news to the farmers thru the institutes. The best-known editors on 300 farm journals and professional papers wrote special articles for him in response to his telegraphic request for their help. In short the news about the War, and the importance of keeping up the morale of the army and navy by providing comfort and entertainment went to every part of America from Dillon's division at 347 Madison avenue.

Dillon's methods are different from those used in most campaigns for funds. To save time and confusion he goes direct with his messages without waiting to connect with some state leader. He hates red tape and never hesitates to cut it without question. He wages war cheerfully and endlessly against poor English, unnecessary capital letters and bad punctuation. He is convinced that New Yorkers are slow, except in selling Liberty Bonds and running motor cars over people, and declares they spend most of their time trying to find the right train in the subway, and most of their money in tips.

Like a Refreshing Breeze

"Dillon in New York" has been like a refreshing Western breeze blowing the cobwebs from the corners of many official and unofficial bureaus, slitting into ribbons the red tape that has made many organizations unwieldy and instilling old-time Kansas life and vigor into men who had really forgotten that they have capacity for action. A well-rounded day of work and play has characterized every twenty-four hours he has spent in New York. The doors of the leading clubs of the city have swung open invitingly to him and leading men-of-the-empire state have summoned him to their side. If Kansas had not already won a place on the map that rests within the New York vision it would have gone there—even as its fame has perceptibly advanced—by reason of the

top-notch work which this talented Kansan has done for civilization and humanity in his efforts in behalf of the United War Work Campaign.

Altho Mr. Dillon was requested to go to New York City at the busiest season of the year in his work with the Capper Farm papers he did not let this keep him from undertaking another task that seemed almost formidable in its proportions. He never shirks a public duty, and he never fails to do his very best in the performance of any public service regardless of the cost or the sacrifice that it might involve. He has endeared himself to the loyal and patriotic citizens of Kansas in many ways. He served as secretary of the Belgian Relief commission in Kansas for several years and also as chairman for Kansas of the Armenian Relief commission which has sent on an average of \$1,000 a week for many months to the New York office. Since the beginning of the Great War he has been active in Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Liberty Loan, and War Savings Stamps drives, besides serving as one of the active "Four-minute speakers" in Topeka.

"I cannot refrain," says John R. Mott, director general of the United War Work, in a recent letter to Governor Capper, "from writing you concerning the invaluable service rendered by Charles Dillon, who has been serving us here at headquarters as director of publicity for the rural division of the United War Work Campaign. Mr. Dillon has rendered timely and conspicuous service. We appreciate more than I can possibly tell you your generosity in contributing Mr. Dillon's services. I know that he has made a large and most important contribution to the entire campaign."

Governor Myron T. Herrick, who is chairman of the rural division of this work in a personal letter also writes: "I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation of Mr. Dillon's valued contribution to the rural division of the United War Work Campaign. He interpreted the thought and the purpose of the campaign in terms that are understood and appreciated by the rural population of America."

Mr. Dillon and Governor Capper are both well known to farmers in every part of the United States and there is no doubt but that their indorsement of the United War Work Campaign has been the means of inducing a large number of farm papers in every state to urge farmers to contribute liberally to this great and noble work.

War Drive Against Rabbits

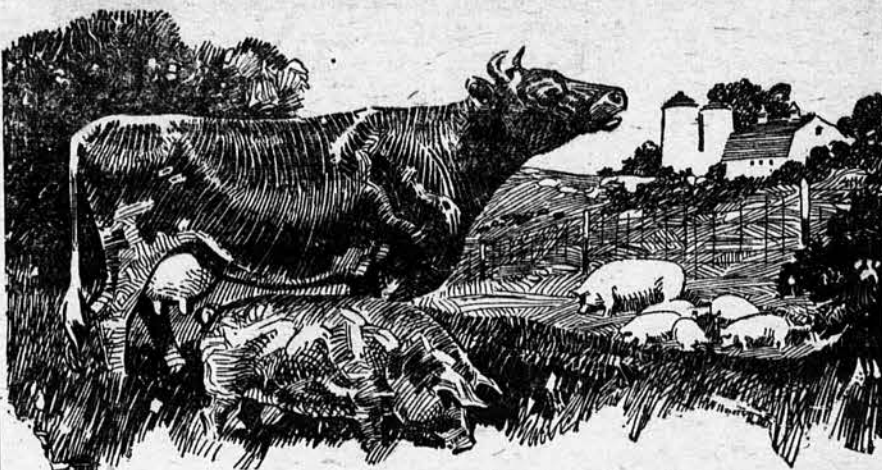
Western Kansas is now planning for a war of her own to be staged in the coming winter. The farm bureaus of 20 counties have agreed to take up arms against their common enemy, the jackrabbit, which has ravaged growing young crops and done thousands of dollars worth of damage.

The counties are: Rawlins, Pawnee, Ford, Wichita, Greeley, Scott, Lane, Finney, Meade, Seward, Sherman, Thomas, Graham, Rooks, Wallace, Logan, Ness, Rush, Gray and Hodge-man.

An invitation has also been forwarded to county farm bureaus in Northwestern Oklahoma and Eastern Colorado asking them to join with the Western Kansas farm bureaus. Rabbit drives will be put on in November, December, and January.

Since the rabbits have considerable food value, an effort is being made thru the food administration to find an eastern market for them. One canning company has already offered 15 cents each for 2 million jackrabbits. It offers 12 cents apiece for cotton-tails.

In several of the counties it is planned to donate the proceeds of the drives to local Red Cross chapters.



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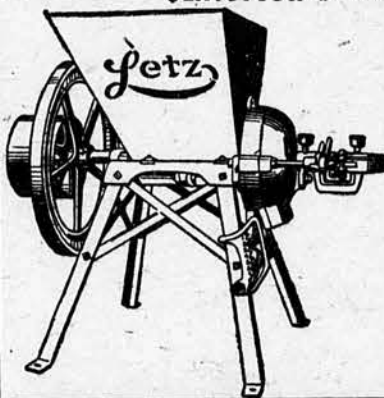
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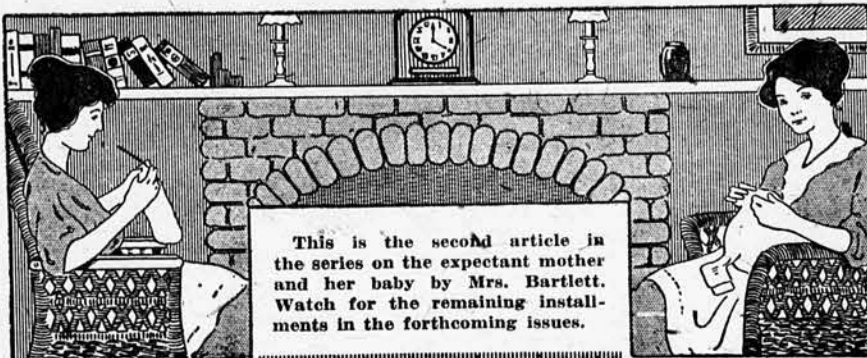
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With the Home Makers

A Simple Layette is Always Best for the New Baby

BY MRS. MARGARET A. BARTLETT



This is the second article in the series on the expectant mother and her baby by Mrs. Bartlett. Watch for the remaining installments in the forthcoming issues.

I SUPPOSE you have nearly everything prepared for the coming event," Elinor remarked, the second day of her sister's visit.

"Oh, not yet. Why, baby isn't expected for four months," Beth replied. "There's lots of time. Of course, I've done bits of embroidery, but I haven't made any real start on my layette."

"You have your doctor and nurse engaged, haven't you?"

"No. There's no hurry."

"Perhaps not; but it's safer, Beth, to have everything arranged several months beforehand. Then you are saved hours of worry and confusion and possible danger and delay in case you are ill before you expect to be."

"Engage both nurse and doctor as soon as you get home. Then make all preparations at home for your confinement. You will need rubber sheeting for the bed, several old sheets—mother will give you enough—absorbent cotton and sterilized gauze or cheesecloth for pads, olive oil for baby's first bath, boracic acid, castile soap, a tube of white vaseline and a box of pure unscented talcum, with plenty of safety pins, and threaded needles for sewing on the binder. You had better have a bottle of good disinfectant on hand, too. The doctor will tell you the kind he prefers."

"Have everything convenient, so, if your nurse should not arrive until the last minute you could direct her in a few words to the supplies. I found my chiffonier the most convenient place to keep things. One large drawer held sheets and pillow-slips, another my nightgowns and a couple dozen diapers, the third the necessary baby clothes, while handkerchiefs, caps and other odds and ends were in the small drawers. The hat cupboard was the right size to contain the cotton, gauze and other requisites I mentioned."

"As for the little clothes, don't make too many, Beth. You'll shorten the clothes at three months—it will be summer, then—and you'll find that they will have been scarcely worn. You could cut them off, of course, but my experience has been that a dress big enough for a 7 or 8-months-old baby is too big and bungling for a newborn one, while one that fits a baby at first is too tight, even with yokes and tucks to let out, for a child that is sitting up and creeping."

Have several dozen diapers—the bird's-eye cotton for the first months—at least two cotton-and-wool, or silk-and-wool, shirts (three are better) the second size, for the average baby outgrows the first size almost as soon as it is put on him; several strips of torn flannel for bands; at least three flannel petticoats; and from three to six little slips for nighties, with as many more for day-wear; and one or two white nainsook gertrudes for dress-up.

Don't Smother the Baby

"People don't bundle their babies up nowadays the way they used to. Mother will be shocked, I know, if you make your baby clothes, as I advise you to, from 27 to 30 inches long, and if you do without a pinning blanket. I used the modernized pinning blanket—the barrow coat—with Robbie, but discarded it for the other children. A warm, smooth petticoat was much more satisfactory, and no baby needs layer upon layer of clothing. I like soft cotton flannel best for the nighties, and nainsook or cotton crepe for the day

gowns. Make them simple, Beth, for the baby's comfort and as a saving for you in the laundering.

"Friends will doubtless supply you with caps and jackets and booties, as well as embroidered blankets and carriage robes, but many of the beautiful fancy things you will probably keep only to look at. The English never cover their babies' feet with socks, and for a warm weather baby I don't consider them necessary, unless the little feet are cold. Crocheted jackets, too, for small babies are in my opinion abominable. They are warm, but so easy to get soiled, and such a nuisance the way the little fingers are constantly getting entangled in the holes. I much prefer little short kimonos of wool or cotton flannel—several of them—which fit snugly without wrinkling."

"And is that all?" asked Beth.

"All—I can think of now, Little Sister, except a warm flannel blanket to receive the baby in. Scales, bath-tub and bassinet (I always made one from a clothes basket) you will have to buy, and you will also need lap pads and a rubber-lined flannel bath apron. I will make you a supply of padded cheesecloth quilts for the little bed and to wrap around baby when you take him up."

"If you have all the things I have mentioned made at least two months beforehand, you can spend the last weeks free and easy in mind, knowing that everything is prepared for the little stranger's reception. Don't you think that a better way?"

"Indeed I do," Beth answered. "But if you hadn't advised me I should probably have dawdled along and been caught unprepared—that would have been just like me!"

More Women Than Men Voted

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

It would be interesting to know how many women voted in the state today, compared with the number of men. In this precinct, there appeared to be as many or more women than men voting. A sense of duty brought many who might otherwise have stayed at home. Reports from many showed that most women here voted for their favorite party candidates in the state official list and for individuals, regardless of party, in the county and town list.

We chose the first occasion that has brought many to town since the epidemic to open our canning club's barrels of fruit and distribute the cans to the owners. The cans were wrapped in paper and kept separate by cork and paper filling. I think there was only one broken can; there were several missing, however. In the handling of thousands of cans, it would seem an easy matter for the workers to get some misplaced. If any other club has received one member's finely canned chicken and strawberries, we should be glad to pay express back to the owner.

The wisdom of the ruling that two labels be placed on each can was evident as we unpacked. In some cases the side label had disappeared; in others, the bottom label was gone. Sometimes, only the team number was legible.

We think our club has completed the requirements for a national seal of honor. We may find there is some

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in which we are lacking but our duty leader thinks all demands have been met.

There was an official cook book in the packing of one barrel. It had been published for the International Wheat Growers Association by the State Council now at Wichita by the State Council Defense of Illinois at Chicago. This is an interesting and helpful book. It contains recipes for the new warbreads, and use of other sweeteners than sugar, for salads, salad dressings, soups, candies, cakes, gelatin dishes, relishes and countless other things. An inner leaf contains the statement that the book may be had by sending 10 cents to the Recipe Book Department, State Council of Defense, 120 W. Adams Street, Chicago. Clubs may secure the book at 5 cents a copy plus express or postage.

The papers and magazines now contain the advertisements of fur buyers. Some of them publish papers that describe methods of trapping, the best and most suitable traps, habits of fur-bearing animals and prices for good furs. There are few subjects of greater interest to boys. From observation, we should say that trapping is one of the best interests a boy can have. We have known more than one rather delicate boy to develop into a robust lad from tramps thru cold to look at traps. More than one boy has developed a love for out-of-door life by such trapping. And more than one has earned the cash that paid school college bills. For our boys, stories of trapping, pictures of box traps, and all that goes with the subject are intensely interesting.

Gallons and gallons of kraut are now being made in this neighborhood. Most of the makers have raised only part of their supply. The rest of the heads are bought in market at 3 cents a pound. Not counting the waste, this price makes each gallon of kraut cost about 25 cents. One of our club members states that she has avoided the waste of the kraut on top by covering the chopped cabbage with layer on layer of cabbage leaves, then a cloth and plate with weight. Kraut is probably like silage—the top is likely to spoil. If covered with something for which one does not care, the food may be saved. This club member says she packed her kraut away and didn't bother it until she was ready to use it. We have usually changed the cloth cover, washed the plate and fussed considerably in our kraut making. Her plan set in the cellar in cool weather caused her less trouble.

Some of the letters that come from school friends are certainly a contrast with their letters of a few years back. Then they told of new suits, hats, hats and other articles in which they take pride. Now, they write of wearing last year's clothes and of making over those of previous years for the younger members of the family. And what is more interesting, the writers seem to take pride in telling of their economies in clothes.

War-Time Apple Recipes

One of the best ways of expressing patriotism these days is cheerfully to partake of those foods which are plentiful and well adapted to ocean travel. And on this list of edibles is the apple—the cheapest, most abundant and most wholesome of all fruits. It has been found that karo or maple syrup may be substituted for sugar in almost any apple recipe without impairing the flavor of the fruit.

The following tested apple recipes are recommended by the home economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural college for war-time needs:

Apples in Sirup—Boil down 2 cups of sirup until it threads. Pare, halve and core 8 apples, place them in the sirup and steam them for 1 hour.

Apple Gelatine Salad—Cut 3 apples into small pieces and cover them with a little lemon juice. Mix in 1 cup of chopped celery or nuts. Dissolve 1/2 package of lemon gelatine in 1 pint of boiling water, and when it is cool pour it over the apples.

Apple Salad—Select large red apples, wash and polish them. Cut off the tops and scoop out the insides. Wash them well with lemon juice to keep them white. Chop the apple with nuts and raisins. Mix with your favorite dressing, replace the mixture in the

apple shells and garnish each with 1 large cherry. Serve the salad on individual plates in a wreath of yellow celery leaves.

Apple Sauce Cake—Mix well 1 cup of unsweetened apple sauce, 1/2 cup of butter substitute, 1 egg, 1 1/4 cups of flour (more if needed), 1 1/4 cups of sirup, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon and 1 cup of raisins.

He Couldn't Beat Uncle Sam

The tooth of Joseph Wewerke, a Kansas farmer, was nine times sweeter than Uncle Sam indicated on the sugar ration card, and as a result Wewerke had to pay \$50 to the Anderson county Red Cross.

Wewerke has a wife and seven children. On that basis he was entitled to 18 pounds of sugar during August when the limit was 2 pounds a person a month. But the wife and children ran away and left Wewerke to batch. The farmer reasoned that Uncle Sam was so busy licking the kaiser he would not notice a man with too much sugar out on a lonely farm. He also reasoned the grocer did not know his wife and children had gone, so he bought sugar on the basis of a full house.

But one of Uncle Sam's nieces who happened to know Wewerke was enjoying single blessedness with sugar enough for nine, wrote to Federal Food Administrator Innes. He in turn notified County Administrator Bronston who found Wewerke had bought 18 pounds of sugar in August and 6 pounds in September. He gave Wewerke the choice of paying \$50 to the Red Cross or going with the case into the federal courts. Wewerke paid the \$50.

New Coat and Dress Designs

The blouse of boys' suit 9046 hangs straight from the shoulders but is held in place at the waistline by a belt of the material. Sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. The three-piece peplum in ladies' and misses' coat 9047 is gathered all around



to the upper part. Sizes, 16, 18 years, and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

The long flaring sleeves of misses' and small women's dress 9027 may be tight or flaring at the wrists. Sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number when ordering.

Seven great organizations, approved by the Federal Government, working in America and overseas without duplication, for the comfort and health of our soldiers. This is the United War Work Campaign, November 11-18. Help to make up the \$170,500,000 fund. It's needed.

Farmers should make their plans for next year's crops now. Let's keep Kansas on the honor roll for food production.

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St. Louis, Mo.

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Pictures of a Herd of Seals in beautiful colors illustrating how the seal lives in his native state. Free to anyone interested in fur business. Write today.

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Repair Guide Free

We have just issued a valuable 36-page book called "Guide to More Tire Mileage." It shows both by sketches and directions how you can easily renew your casings and tubes. Send your address for free copy while they last.

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For Our Young Readers

Animals of the African Wilds Raised in the Middle West

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT



SUPPOSE YOU had a whole farm of circus animals—lions, tigers, bears, panthers, elephants, monkeys and all the other beasts of the wild that one sees in the parade on circus day. My sakes! you'd feel just as if you had the big day of the year with you all the time, wouldn't you? I'm sure you didn't know that there really is such a farm in Missouri and that here are raised many of the animals which you see in the parade or performing in the three rings of the circus. And every now and then some of them are sent to the department stores in the big cities to be put on exhibit for the pleasure of boys and girls who seldom see any kind of animals.

When I visited the circus farm at Independence, Mo., known as Horne's Zoological Gardens, I gained permission to take my small nephew with me. Generally boys and girls are not allowed on the grounds, for the animals often are dangerous; but Ralph Jackson had promised to be good and I was glad that he could go with me, for I knew that if he enjoyed seeing the animals all the boys and girls who read the stories in the Farmers Mail and Breeze would enjoy hearing about them.

Once when Ralph approached too close to the cage of a panther, Mr. Horne, who is president of the company and who graciously acted as our guide, cautioned him to keep at a distance, for panthers and tigers and lions are ferocious creatures and, with a stroke of one of their huge paws thru the bars of the cage they could easily tear the flesh and clothing of a person standing without.

A Chip On His Shoulder

"There's a scrappy fellow," said Mr. Horne as he pointed to one of the 20 monstrous lions. "He's always got a chip on his shoulder."

I couldn't help thinking that he was much like some folks, going around looking for trouble when there really isn't any. Mr. Lion walked up and down in his cage, surging back and forth, with anger in his eye and wicked intent in his wide open mouth which he would have satisfied by devouring this poor human prey in front of him, had not the iron bars separated us.

But lions like folks differ in disposition. What do you think? Mr. Horne walked right up to one of these creatures of the African wilds, put his hand thru the bars of the cage and patted him on the head as he announced "Here's one of my friends." And a little later he approached a friendly leopard and called to him in such a tone as you might use in speaking to your pet chicken, "Come on, Baby." Baby got up from his comfortable seat in the back part of the cage and put his head up close to the bars to receive his master's caress.

I shouldn't care to be near the lions at meal time for that is when they are most ferocious. They walk up and down the cages and beat their heads against the sides when they smell the uncooked meat being brought to them and you can imagine with what great relish they devour it. Each lion receives 10 pounds of meat a day.

You've read of panthers in your geography. I'm sure. Perhaps you've read of cougars and mountain lions and pumas. They are really but different names for the same animal, Mr. Horne explained, as we looked into a cage of panthers.

If you had \$350 all your own to spend for anything you wished, you wouldn't care to invest it in a Russian bear, I feel sure, for Russian bears are very dangerous animals; and if you were looking at one penned up in

his cage, you'd keep at a safe distance from him. The polar bears and the grizzlies cost about the same amount as Russian bears but a common black bear can be bought for \$75.

Aren't monkeys about the funniest, most interesting things you ever saw? As they blink their eyes, scratch their heads or make grimaces they are as amusing as the naughty boy in the school room who is always trying to make his obedient classmates laugh. But we saw one member of the family that wasn't of this type. He is a Java monkey and he possesses an ugly disposition. He seems to have a particular dislike for children. Perhaps sometime in his life a boy played him a mean trick and so he is always hoping to "get even" by doing harm to some other boy.

"Keep away from the cage," Mr. Horne cautioned. "If he could get out he would jump at you and cut your throat."

But Ralph was glad to keep away from the cage. In fact, I heard him whisper to his mother who was with us, "Come, mother, let's go." Soon, however, he had forgotten about the angry monkey and was much interested in a strange little animal in a cage nearby, having the face of a beaver but a tail like a rat's. "It's a coypu, sort of a mixture of beaver and rat," our host told us.

Not far away was a pen of Gambel's quail from New Mexico, with queer slender crests on their heads. Do you wonder why they should be members of this big circus family? It is true that they do not travel in circuses, but Mr. Horne ships thousands of them to game warden in all parts of the United States who turn them loose and soon they increase in numbers and aid the farmers by devouring harmful insects.

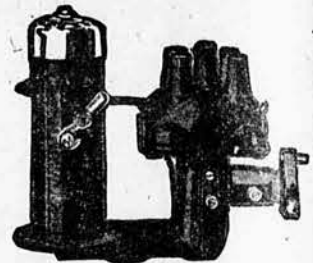
Pheasants Make Good Pets

And such beautiful pheasants as we saw in the pens outdoors—Chinese Ring-Necks, Lady Amhersts and Golden pheasants, all in gorgeous plumage! Ralph thought these would make the finest kind of pets and I agreed with him for Mr. Horne told us that they are very easily raised and that they eat wheat, kafir, corn and other food which your chickens relish. Yes, there were chickens there, too, all purebreds, such as the best farmers in Kansas raise; and purebred swine of various kinds. But you would like to hear about the graceful antelopes which occupy an enclosure not far from the swine and the stately elks and deer in adjoining pastures. These animals are good breeders in captivity and are raised for pleasure and profit in many parts of the United States.

Did you ever see a Silver fox? The United States Department of Agriculture has recommended that these be raised because of their beautiful fur. If they are of good stock they are worth from \$300 to \$500. They are charming, graceful creatures. We enjoyed watching those in the cages jump nimbly over their kennels as their master stirred them to action. Near them was the home of a badger—and a shy, unsociable old fellow he was! Ralph tried to coax him out of his house, calling "Here, Badger, here, Badger; come, Badger," just as if Badger were his Christian name the same as his is Ralph. But Badger only peeked around the door frame of his little house and then slunk back again with an exceedingly timorous air.

One could spend days and days at the circus farm and still there would be many things to see. Noon had arrived and much to my small nephew's displeasure it was time for us to leave.

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Dairy Feeds in Winter

Good Milkers Must Have Palatable Rations

BY C. H. ECKLES
Specialist in Dairy Husbandry

FORTUNATELY, the period of winter feeding in this part of the West is shorter than in most of the dairy states. By pasturing wheat and having a bluegrass pasture which has not been eaten down, to turn into the fall, the pasturing season can be greatly prolonged. The great problem in winter feeding, as in general, is to maintain summer conditions. It is entirely feasible to maintain practically these summer conditions throughout the entire winter on any farm when the subject is properly understood and the necessary arrangements made.

In summer feeding there is an abundance of palatable food, and on this point is made one of the most common mistakes in feeding cows. In producing milk, the cow may be looked upon in a way as a milk producing machine which we supply with a certain amount of raw material in the form of feed, and this raw material is manufactured into milk. The same rule holds in running the milk manufacturing plant as would hold in the running of any other manufacturing plant: it is run most economically near its full capacity. Everyone who feeds animals should thoroughly comprehend that, first of all, the animal must use a certain proportion of its food to maintain the body. This is the first requirement of the animal and it is the first use to which it puts its food. This we call the ration of maintenance, and it is practically a fixed feed. That is, it is practically the same whether the animal is being utilized for maximum production, or if the animal is being merely kept without producing any milk at all.

Ration of Maintenance

In the case of an ordinary dairy cow this ration of maintenance amounts to about 60 per cent of the ration that she is given. In the case of a heavier producing animal, for example, one producing 1 pound to 1 1/4 pounds of butter fat a day, this ration of maintenance amounts to about one-half the total feed of the animal. It should be clear that, after going to the expense of giving the animal the necessary amount to keep her alive, it is the poorest economy to refuse to provide the other 40 or 50 per cent which she would utilize exclusively for milk production. On the average farm this is one of the most common mistakes made.

The milk producing function is so strong that the cow will continue to produce milk for sometime, even when the feed is insufficient, utilizing the reserve material which has been accumulated in the body in the past. This always happens in the case of a heavy milking cow during the first few weeks after the birth of the calf. At this time, it usually is not possible nor desirable on account of the condition of the animal to feed her a sufficient quantity of feed to supply the nutrients necessary to produce the milk, and even if the feed was offered, the appetite is not usually strong enough to cause the necessary amount of feed to be taken to prevent loss in

weight. As a rule, all heavy milking cows decline in weight for the first two or three weeks, and occasionally for 10 weeks, after calving, which means that milk production has been in excess of the feed supplied for that purpose. The same thing happens in the case of the cow that is not fed a sufficient ration for the amount of milk that she is producing. She may continue to produce considerable milk for a while by drawing on the reserve material of the body, but as soon as this is exhausted the production of milk must come down to the amount available for this purpose, above the ration of maintenance. When the feed is in excess, the cow begins to store reserve material on her body. If the amount of milk produced by a cow varied directly with the feed, and she did not store up nutrients at one time and draw on reserve material at another, it would simplify the problem of feeding very much and result in more economical feeding at all times.

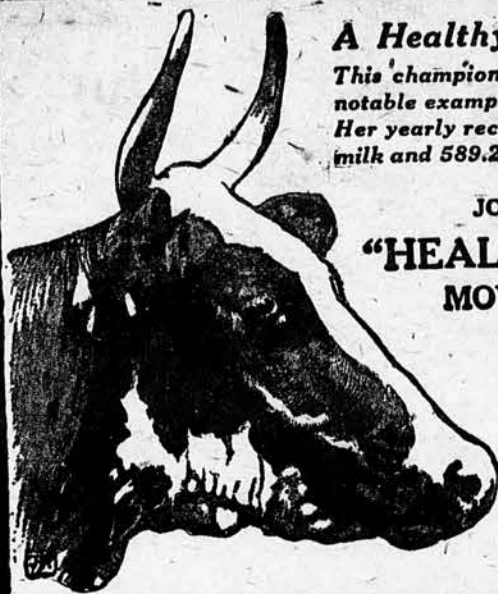
The Value of Silage

Another summer condition, which we desire to continue thruout the winter is that of a supply of succulent feed. By the term succulent feed is meant feed having that property possessed by green grass. Such feed has a value outside of the actual nutrients it contains on account of its favorable effect upon the digestion of the animal. There are two methods in use for supplying this succulent feed during the winter season. One is the use of root crops and the other the use of silage. In some parts of the world the use of root crops is almost universal, and is the solution of the problem. In this part of the West the use of silage is far more practicable however, than the use of root crops, and for that reason it is recommended exclusively for this purpose.

There is no way by which the corn crop can be used to better advantage than by putting it in the silo. Probably more feeding value can be obtained from an acre of corn utilized in this way than from an equal amount used for any other purpose. Silage is always relished and provides a part of the roughness in a cheap and palatable form. The number of silos in use is constantly increasing, especially in the dairy sections. Silage is also growing in favor as a summer and fall feed to supplement pastures. In feeding silage it must not be expected that it will serve as the only roughness. Hay should be fed in addition and the hay, which naturally goes with corn silage is clover, cow pea or alfalfa hay. From 30 to 45 pounds a day is counted a reasonable feed of corn silage. It can be fed successfully, not only to cows producing milk, but to young stock and, in fact, almost all farm animals.

The cow that gives a small average quantity of milk will produce but little more, if fed grain while on pasture. However, with the heavy producing cow the case is quite different and it is necessary that she be fed grain or she will not continue on the high level

(Continued on Page 15)



A Healthy AYRSHIRE

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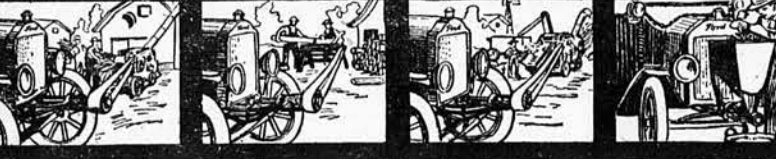
This Auto-Feed Grinder is equipped with hard indestructible steel burrs, which are adjustable for grinding coarse or fine. Grinds 30 bushels per hour. Get this Auto-Feed Grinder to fit your belt power attachment. With a complete belt power attachment and auto-feed grinder you get 8-horse gas engine power and grinder service with good sized grinder and your FORD engine is big enough to run it.

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If you own a FORD, send today and we will mail you one, together with pictures and full information about ELMCO Belt Power and Grinder attachment.

Sold under the same guarantee to do all we tell you it will do

24 Main St. Parkersburg, Iowa



Letters from Farm Folks

Farmers Say Prices for Food and Clothing are Too High Compared with What They Receive for Produce

READERS OF the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to use its columns to express their views on the high cost of living; the prices received for hogs, cattle or other livestock and country products as compared with the prices farmers have to pay for articles they have to buy; the need of good roads and good schools; the difficulty of getting mill feeds and how the situation can be improved; the present price fixed for wheat and what it should be in order to insure a fair profit; and any other matter of interest to farmers. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Combating High Prices

In regard to buying food I find that by going to market myself I can save almost a fourth of the price on different articles. For instance if I have to pay 50 cents a peck for potatoes I make the grocer give me the best that he has, consequently there is no waste. All other vegetables average the same and as for meat, well, any butcher will send inferior cuts of meat if you are not there to watch him. As for clothing, while it is much higher in price, a person can wear old clothes, and as long as they are clean I think it an honor to wear patched clothes if by doing so I can help win the War.

As for the retailer, I think that 10 per cent is enough profit for him. If there is to be a raise in prices, why not let the farmer get the benefit for he has all of the trouble raising the produce, also he has to take it to market, and he has no chance to work off his inferior stock as a retailer would have. I think that the price of shoes is out of proportion, as I always have to pay from \$2.50 up to \$3 a pair for shoes for my little girl who is 6 years old, and my husband's shoes cost just twice as much as they did a year ago.

As every consumer in the United States follows Mr. Hoover's orders about conserving food, why not have him make a few suggestions in regard to the retail prices of shoes, clothing and various other articles too numerous to mention? While I am more than willing to do my part in winning this war I believe that the average retailer is slightly inclined to profiteer a little now and then.

Mrs. A. J. Cavanaugh.
Galena, Kan.

Hog Minimum Should be \$18.50

Either \$15.50 or \$17.50 for hogs is considered by farmers and growers of hogs as too low to justify them to run the risk involved. On account of the higher price of corn here than at centers from which prices are taken to fix pork valuation, our farmers are carrying a light stock of brood sows. A minimum of \$18.50 would barely let many of them break even or make a small profit.

Wichita, Kan. E. J. Macy.

Markets \$900 Worth of Poultry

This has been a great year for poultry business. Since March 1, 1918 from 180 Rhode Island Red hens I have marketed \$800 worth of poultry, and have left 150 pullets for breeders and 40 fine cockerels which will go on the breeder market.

My egg sales since the hatching season closed have amounted to \$100 additional, making my total sales about \$900 for the year up to the present time. A good hen is a valuable bird.

Mrs. Alex Leitch.
Parkerville, Kan.

Suggests Use of Grist Mills

I think if everyone that can afford the investment would buy a little grist mill and grind wheat and make their own flour, and also grind their corn and make their own cornmeal it would help to put the flour profiteers out of business. Laborers as well as farmers should get one of these little hand grinding mills which usually can be purchased from \$3.50 to \$5.75 which is not high considering what they save.

I think 10 per cent is a big profit to make. If the farmer could realize that

much on his business he would be in easy circumstances in a very short time. I think every man and woman should urge upon their Congressmen to have laws enacted to stop excessive profiteering of every kind. Prices for shoes, hats, gloves, and overcoats are entirely out of reason. I think our statesmen should work on the Food Administration and get a better regulation of prices of the things which we need and must have.

Mound City, Kan. A. Bishop.

A Fair Profit

Ten per cent profit is not enough to make on an article, but 20 per cent is about right. All live by eating. The middlemen are more than half to blame for the high prices we have to pay. Canned goods are out of all reason. Just think of a little can of salmon costing 35 cents, and having to pay \$2.50 for a pair of overalls worth only 65 cents. The government should set the prices on all articles and should also set the amount of profit that a merchant should have. The consumer gets the worst of the deal on everything.

Lamar, Kan.

Control Profit Wolves

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze I have read with interest what has been said about profit wolves. Let me say in this connection that some of our retail merchants are also guilty of making excessive war profits. In our town there are several merchants who overcharge us. At one place they sell patterns at 20 cents that are marked on the envelope to sell at 15 cents. Some of the drug stores charge \$1.15 for medicine that is advertised to sell for \$1 a bottle.

I bought a shirt for \$1.10 a few days ago, but when I got back home and unwrapped the bundle I discovered that the shirt was marked 65 cents. Of course it was some of the old stock but why must merchants make these extra profits? Is there a board that will control prices and protect the public? If so I think the papers ought to publish their names and tell us how to appeal to them.

I think our farm papers ought to protect farmers in every way even to keeping our help on the farm. We had to give up our only help on a farm of 200 acres. No one is left to work as my husband and I are both about 50 years old and our working days are past. Oh! how we long to see the close of the Great War so that we can get our boys back again on the farms.

La Cygne, Kan.

Gouged by Retailers

We are virtually being "held up" by the retailer. As to the men back of him—wholesalers and jobbers—I am not versed in the matter. But undoubtedly the retailer, at least in the smaller towns, has been and still is taking advantage of the situation to "hike" prices.

For instance, I live within 8 miles of Joplin, Mo., and as I am a miner and have no way of going back and forth except by car, and as the car fare each way is 20 cents, I cannot afford to buy a small amount of goods and pay the car fare. But as to prices, well, here is a partial list of prices for the same goods in Galena and Joplin:

Article	Galena	Joplin
Black-eyed peas, lb.	12 1/2	10
Canned tomatoes, can.	20	17 1/2
Eggs, dozen.	55	45
Bacon, lb.	60	50
Round steak, lb.	40	35
Irish potatoes, peck.	50	40
Sweet potatoes, lb.	6 1/2	4 1/2
Cabbage, lb.	5	3
Onions, lb.	5	2 1/2
Turnips, lb.	4	3

And other things in like proportion. Nearly all canned goods are from 2 1/2 to 5 cents a can more here than in Joplin. Is that absolutely fair? But what can we do, except "grin and bear it"—if we can? Otherwise, we can do without these things. They can raise the price when and where they please. And they can put out inferior and even worthless goods and—hey! have the money and we have the stuff. That's all there is to it. I have bought

(Continued on Page 22.)

Why My 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., L-7, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 50c 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 were laying early in October.

Math Heimer, Adams, Minn.

More Money

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 for 50c package on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L 7, Waterloo, Ia. —Advertisement.

**TEN THOUSAND—
MOTOR
MECHANICS NEEDED**

YOU are needed at home and in France as men were never before. You are needed on Farm Tractors, Motor Trucks, Automobiles, and repairing Airplanes.

Big Money—See the World
Good motor mechanics can make all kinds of money now and get a job anywhere. Thousands are seeking this opportunity. You can do it—you can learn this business in a few weeks and be independent.

The Great Sweeney Auto School

The Million Dollar Sweeney Auto School has added another mammoth building with 200,000 feet of floor space. The newly added building is used exclusively for military mechanical training—the original building is still a commercial school. Here you are taught absolutely everything there is to know about motor mechanics and machines of all kinds, trucks, tractors, aviation motors, automobiles, ambulances, etc. You are equipped practically to fill any kind of a job and get the best salary that is paid.

Big Free Catalog—Write Today

Send for my beautifully illustrated Catalog, showing and explaining every department and feature of this wonderful school that has started thousands of young men on the road to success. Don't delay—act now because you are needed now.

Address **E. J. SWEENEY, Pres.,
SWEENEY AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL,
518 Union Station Plaza, Kansas City, Mo.**

**Winds and Rains;
Aches and Pains**

EXPOSURE to bad weather this month means **rheumatic twinges** and other handicapping after-effects. We can't be too careful in relieving **pains and aches, stiff joints, sore muscles, lumbago, sciatica.** "We keep a large bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house all the time to use when an attack comes on. You know Sloan's is one of the old timers. Doctor Earl S. Sloan put it on sale 37 years ago.

"We get the biggest bottle because it's more economical. A little applied to the spot penetrates without rubbing and promptly eases up the pain and ache."

**Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain**

**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
—TOPEKA, KANSAS—
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS**

Make Chickens Comfortable**Satisfactory Housing Will Increase Poultry Profits**

BY I. B. REED

Specialist in Poultry Husbandry

THERE ARE at least five good reasons why the maintenance of satisfactory housing conditions is a paying proposition: First, to protect the birds from undue exposure to harmful elements such as extremes of temperature, rain and drafts; second, to safeguard the birds against depredations of natural enemies such as skunks, foxes, coyotes, minks and rats; third, to aid in maintaining the health necessary for efficient production; fourth, to hold the birds under the thoro' control of the caretaker; and fifth, to reduce the labor incumbent upon proper management. Satisfactory housing conditions do not necessarily mean an elaborate or expensive system of construction. The simplest kind of a structure will prove efficient if it will give the five results mentioned.

The dangers to be avoided in housing chickens are, drafts, dampness, darkness, and dirt. To avoid drafts, and yet have sufficient ventilation for the birds, the open front house is best. This means that the north, the east and the west walls of the house must be absolutely tight, except that some ventilators may be provided for use in the hottest weather. These summer ventilators should be near the roof, should be so located that direct drafts of air will not strike the birds, and should be provided with doors, or covers, which will make them air tight when not in use. Note that words used are "absolutely tight" and not nearly tight, but absolutely tight. The best way to get this kind of a wall is by the use of matched board siding, or of shiplap. If ordinary boards are used, cover the cracks with wide batten strips, securely nailed to prevent warping. With these three walls made tight, the south wall may be left entirely open without danger from drafts. Such an opening, covered with wire if desired to confine the birds at times, will admit the sunlight freely, and will give a constant supply of pure, fresh air.

Dampness may be avoided by choosing a suitable location or by supplying the necessary drainage ditches; by covering the building with a tight roof to shed rain; and by taking care that the amount of ventilation is not reduced.

Sunlight is not only the cheapest disinfectant available, but it is one of the most efficient. Darkness, especially if combined with dampness, is well suited to growth of disease germs and molds. The open front, facing the south, as advised will provide sufficient freedom from darkness, except in very large houses. In such houses the installation of some windows in the east or west walls may be advisable.

Sanitation is important in that it helps keep the birds free from disease. Make all interior fixtures easily removable, and arrange them so they will be convenient to care for. This will reduce, to a minimum, the tendency to neglect this important phase of the work. The sizes and shapes of satisfactory poultry houses are almost as numerous as the colors with which they may be painted. The following specifications may be of value in planning a new house, or in remodeling an old building which is not now satisfactory.

Location—Build where it will be convenient to work, but not so close to other buildings that chickens will prove a nuisance. Choose a well drained spot, and face house to south or southeast.

Size—This depends on size of flock, amount of available range, and climate. Where range is limited by space, or by climate, allow 4 square feet of floor space for every bird. Where range can be allowed at all times, 2 to 2½ square feet a bird is sufficient.

Walls—The north wall must be absolutely tight, except for possible summer ventilator near roof. East and west walls should be absolutely tight. Build with matched boards, shiplap, boards and battens, or sheet iron. Leave south wall open except for wire to confine chickens.

Roof—The roof should be absolutely tight, so as to shed all rain. Use matched boards, or boards covered with paper or shingles. Sheet iron is too hot in summer and too cold in winter.

Doors—Arrange doors to suit convenience of attendant. They may be in south wall, or in the east and west walls. Place door at or near front of building.

Windows—Windows are unnecessary except in large houses where sufficient single sash windows may be placed in east or west walls to admit sunlight to all parts of house. If desired one window with glass may be put in the south wall.

Roosts—Use dropping boards 30 inches from floor. Place level roosts 8 to 10 inches above dropping boards. Put roosts along the north wall. Allow 7 inches roost space for birds that are the size of Leghorns, and 9 or 10 inches roost space for birds the size of Plymouth Rocks.

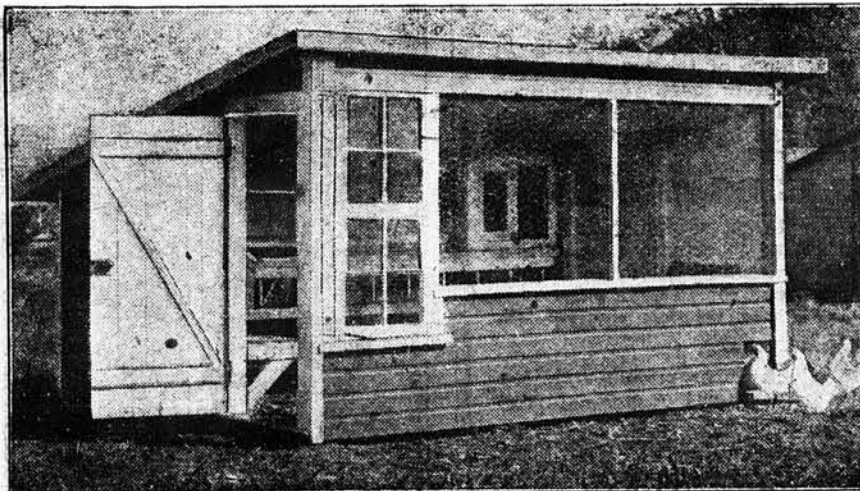
Nests—Allow one nest to every four hens. Make the nests 15 inches square and 12 inches deep, inside measurements, with opening or entrance from front. Make in small sections so they may be easily removable. Place them under dropping boards, or on side walls. If trap nests are desired, get plans from United States Department of Agriculture and Bulletin No. 682.

Interior Equipment—Arrange simple pans and boxes for holding water, mash, grit and shell. They should be easily removable and cleanable. Place on shelf 30 inches from ground so that litter and dirt will not be scratched into them. Ready-made fixtures may be purchased if desired.

Hens on Every Farm

The United States Department of Agriculture says there should be 100 hens on every farm in the United States. Every hen should produce at least 100 eggs. With approximately 6 million farms, that would mean 600 million hens and 60 billion eggs a year. That number of eggs constitutes a military resource not to be ignored.

Food saving was at first a fad; then a patriotic service; now a habit.



One of the Windows may be of Glass, but the Remainder Should be Open With the Exception of Wire Netting and Burlap Drop Curtain for Bad Weather.

**Got 117 Eggs
Instead of 3
Says One of Our Readers**

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. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4668 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

One of our subscribers says, "More Eggs increased my supply from 3 to 117 eggs."

**Poultry Raisers Write
From All Parts of U.S.
Wonderful Results
of More Eggs****Five Times As Many Eggs Since Using
"More Eggs" Tonic**

Since using "More Eggs" do not think there is one chicken that is not laying. We get from 40 to 50 eggs per day. Before using "More Eggs" we were getting 8 and 9 eggs per day.

A. P. Woodard, St. Cloud, Fla.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor

I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I've 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 McBroon, Woodbury, Tenn.

"More Than Doubled in Eggs"

I am very much pleased with your "More Eggs" Tonic. My hens have more than doubled up in their eggs.

L. D. Nichols, Mendon, Ill.

126 Eggs in 5 Days

I wouldn't try to raise chickens without "More Eggs," which means more money. I use it right along. I have 33 hens and in 5 days have gotten 10½ dozen eggs or 126.

Mrs. J. O. Oakes, Salina, Okla.

Never Saw Anything Like the "More Eggs" Tonic

I gave the "More Eggs" tablets to my hens and in three weeks they began laying and laid all winter. I never saw anything like them in the world.

Mrs. Albert Smith.

Penn. R. R. Ore Docks, Lockawana, N. Y.

75 Per Cent Laid Every Day

The "More Eggs" I ordered from you last winter proved very satisfactory. Fully 75 per cent of my hens laid every day.

H. C. Rader, Greenville, Tenn.

A Great Transformation

I want to thank you for your booklet. I never had such a transformation as I have seen in my hens since giving them the "More Eggs." They are laying straight on every day.

Mrs. T. T. Banks, Fayetteville, N. C.

12 Tablets Cured the Flock

In the spring a disease broke out in my hens and I lost fourteen. I had 12 or 13 "More Eggs" tablets left and I used it in their drinking water and the rest of the sick ones got well and went right to laying.

Mrs. Emma Wright, Memphis, Neb.

Delighted With "More Eggs" Tonic

I am delighted with the "More Eggs" Tonic remedy. I did not get any eggs this winter until I got the "More Eggs."

Mrs. J. E. Tillson, Mize, Miss.

Better Than We Say

I have used your remedies for two years and they are even better than you recommend.

Jennie M. James, Unionville, N. C.

Never Laid As They Do Now

I am very much satisfied with the "More Eggs" Tonic. My chickens never laid as many eggs as they do now.

W. A. Gruetzmacher, Great Bend, N. D.

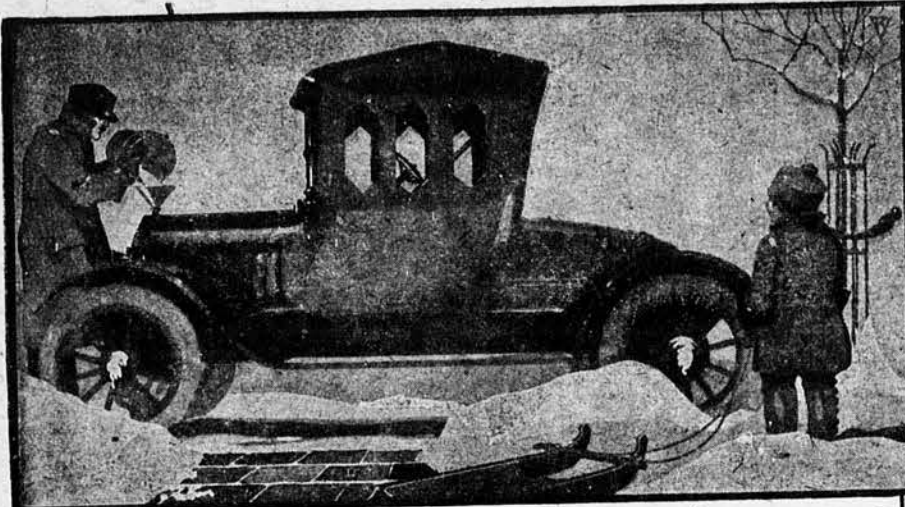
Well Pleased With "More Eggs"

I received my "More Eggs" Tonic about the 8th of January and am so well pleased with it I am mailing you \$1.00 for another box. I have about 150 hens and get anywhere from 80 to 100 eggs daily, and one day over 100.

Miss Vera Bowman, Rochelle, Va.

Write Today

You want to know about this wonderful egg producer. Don't delay but write today to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4668 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Send \$1.00 now for a season's supply of "More Eggs." Or send for Mr. Reefer's free poultry book. It tells the methods of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry. Don't put this off. Write today.



Farmers, Protect Your Car To 5° Below Zero For \$1.50— It Lasts All Winter.

Johnson's Freeze-Proof is the logical anti-freeze preparation to use in automobiles, trucks, tractors, gas and stationary engines, and electro lighting and heating plants. It is inexpensive—does not evaporate—is non-inflammable—easy to use—and guaranteed. It is much more dependable than alcohol as there is no evaporation.

JOHNSON'S FREEZE-PROOF

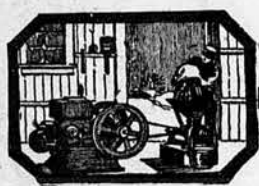
is a great time and money saver. It does not evaporate so one application is for the whole winter. It raises the boiling point of water from 20° to 40°—chances of overheating are reduced correspondingly.

Don't bother to drain your radiator every night—use Johnson's Freeze-Proof and you can leave your gas engine and tractor uncovered on the coldest nights—Leave your car in an unheated garage—IT CAN'T FREEZE.

One package of Johnson's Freeze-Proof will protect a Ford to 5° below zero, and two packages to 50° below zero. For larger radiators, or to protect to a lower temperature, use additional Freeze-Proof according to scale on package. Cost \$1.50 per package in U. S. A. East of Rockies. Get it from your nearest dealer.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. FMB Racine, Wis.

Established 1882.



For Gas Engines

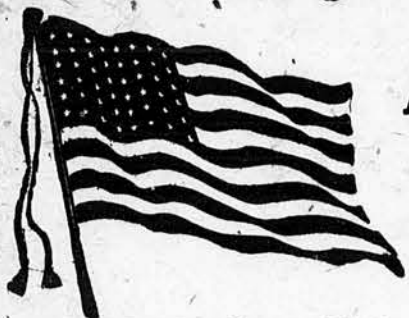


For Trucks



For Tractors

Victory — Peace



You Will Need A NEW FLAG

Don't raise a weather-beaten flag over your home. Get one of our bright, brand new flags, size 3x5 feet, postpaid.

If You Are For America First You Will Show Your Colors

The United States together with her Allies have been victorious in the greatest war in the world's history, in defense of the principles and ideals upon which it was founded. You will want to teach your children to respect—not an old faded flag, but a beautiful, bright colored new one. You will want to display the National Colors and keep them in front of your house till the boys return from "Over There."

THIS OFFER GOOD FOR 15 DAYS ONLY

We purchased a limited supply of these large, sewed stripes, fast color flags, at a very low price which enables us to offer a flag with a year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.50. A beautiful flag and a big farm paper for \$1.50. Offer good for 15 days only.

Mail and Breeze, Flag Dept., Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.50 for which enter my subscription (new-renewal) to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of one year and send me the flag postpaid as per your offer.

Name.

Address.

Nemaha County Leads Out

Boys from All Sections are Lining Up for the Game

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

LESTER McDOUGAL of Nemaha county has the credit of filing the first approved recommendations for membership in the Capper Pig Club for 1919. Many other boys, tho, deserve equal credit with Lester, for Ellsworth, Shawnee, Lyon, Rush and Atchison counties have live wires who lost no time in getting in applications for membership, and then obtained their recommendations in record time. Hustling chaps from many other counties are lining up every day, and soon I shall have to give the disappointing news to applicants that their counties are full. Some counties already have their membership half completed, so any boy who expects to line up for the fun and profit of the club in 1919 should get busy at once.

While we're talking about membership, let's make plans for a determined drive on dad to line him up for the father and son department. The fathers who are in the department this year assure me they enjoyed the work—and the play, too—and that they consider the time well spent. Certainly the time spent in keeping records on the entire farm herd—less time in proportion than it takes to keep the records on a single sow and litter—will be the means of obtaining valuable information as to profit and loss in hog raising. Tell your dad he surely has as much pep as his boy, and that you know you can beat him raising hogs anyway. For boys who are active members of the club in 1919 lining up with dad will increase by \$150 the prizes to be competed for, while for boys who have been in the club two years it means a chance to get into the money and into the active contest if their counties aren't filled by January 1, 1919.

Boys who line up for work in the Capper Pig Club know they are after something besides prizes. One of the most important lessons to learn in club work is that of giving the sow and pigs proper care. Now that winter soon will be here, it's time to think whether or not your contest sow is going to be protected from cold and storms. I don't believe any club member who thinks as much of his sow as he should is going to let her suffer any this winter, but there's a chance that he will put off too long fixing up proper quarters. If the sow is going to farrow before spring it is all the more important that she have a warm, well-bedded house. Several fine litters were lost by club members in the cold weather last winter. One boy lost a litter of 10 fine pigs farrowed in the early part of the winter. If he had been able to save them his pork production record by December 15, 1918, would have been hard to beat.

Vance Lindahl of Republic county has proved himself a real hog man. Unable to get into the Capper Pig Club for 1917, Vance went ahead and kept records on a sow and litter that year to see how his showing would compare with the prize winners. He was one of the first to line up for the club in

1918 and has a fine sow and seven pigs. His sow, Victoria, won first at three fairs this fall, and Vance has some ribbons for his pigs, too. This all goes to prove that when this club member tells of building a hoghouse he knows what he is talking about. Because I know it will be of interest to all club members, and perhaps assist some in getting proper quarters for their contest sows this winter, I am going to let Vance tell you about his new hoghouse:

"I built a hoghouse for my sows this winter. It is 12 by 16 feet, having a plank floor on runners, gable roof, covered with shiplap under rubber roofing, and having four dandy roof windows on the southern slope. The walls are made of stock boards running lengthwise, covered with tarred building paper, with shiplap on top of paper, running up and down. The sides are 4 feet high and 7 feet in the center. The north side is made into one door so I can raise it in hot weather. The house will have one door 6 feet high in each end and has two doors on the south. I can divide it into as many as four stalls 6 by 8 feet, and have a convenient door for each stall. The stalls have fenders to protect the pigs. I intend to fix the house so I can have a stove in it at farrowing time if the weather is very cold."

This is Vance's plan. He has built a larger hoghouse than most club members need as he has several sows. Many swine raisers prefer individual hoghouses. It would be a good plan for club members who want to get good ideas on this subject to write to the Kansas State Agricultural college and ask for a bulletin on hoghouses.

Probably no one county leader and his club have originated more good ideas for club work than have Eugene Creitz and his Mitchell county team. Last July this club held a special "publicity" meeting to which were invited all boys in the county who were interested in the Capper Pig Club work. In a report of their October meeting, Harry Caughey, club secretary, says: "The club organized a new membership campaign, and all boys who had been talked to at the July meeting are to be written and reminded of their plans to take up club work and that now is the time to get busy. At our October meeting it was estimated that more than 2 tons of pork have been produced in Mitchell county. Ninety-five dollars worth of Liberty Bonds have been purchased by the five members who were present at the meeting, and \$50 more is pledged." That's the spirit that Capper Pig Club boys have shown this year, and it's their example that's going to make county memberships fill up so fast. Of course, in a few counties the teams have been incomplete and have not shown the pep expected, but I know it isn't because boys in those counties haven't the pep to show. No sir! I'm expecting 10 boys in every county this year, and pep to keep them on their toes thru the entire contest.



Here's Bill Brun and His Hustling Atchison County Team That is Making Such a Strong Fight for the Pep Trophy.

You'll Soon Know the Girls About Whom You Read

Signed Age
 Approved Parent or Guardian
 Postoffice R. F. D. Date
 Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Domestic	Boston	Kansas City, Kan.	Philadelphia	Minneapolis	Pittsburgh
Branches:	Detroit	New York	Chicago	Indianapolis	Des Moines

Champion XPlugs Limited
Offer **FREE**
Guaranteed Tires
at Factory Prices

NOT SECONDS. Fresh live Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup, Goodyear, Firestone, Etc., with aerial pumps and factory guarantees up to 5,000 miles. Don't pay high prices—order from us—save from 15 to 40 per cent. Defiance Puncture Proof Tubes guaranteed 6,000 miles or a new tube free.

Capitol Tires	Non-Skid	Tubes	Puncture Proof
30x3	\$14.75	\$2.95	\$5.25
30x3 1/2	18.95	3.25	6.00
32x3 1/2	23.45	3.95	6.70
31x4	26.75	4.85	8.00
32x4	28.65	4.90	8.20
34x4	29.95	5.25	8.80

Order Capitals, guaranteed 5,000 miles, from above prices, C. O. D. subject to examination. 2% off for cash with order. Advances probable—order now. Write for prices on Goodyear, Pennsylvania, etc., how to get plugs free and our Agency offer.

A. H. JENNINGS & SONS
1806 N. 7th Street Kansas City, Kas.

Chickens Sick?—Use Germozone
Roup, colds, bowel troubles, sore head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 6 book Poultry Library. **GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 407, OMAHA, NEB.**

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Better Livestock is Needed

The War Has Robbed Europe's Best Herds

BY T. W. MORSE
Livestock Editor

ABOUT every so often, when the profits, or some other attractive feature of a business, are bringing popularity to it, the question arises (for no business seems complete without its gloom invoker) "How long will it last?"

Three times in the years it has taken me to get above draft age for the "landstrum" this question has been raised concerning the business of producing improved farm animals. A sufficient answer, perhaps, is found in the fact that in this country more than 100,000 farmers are engaged in it, and but for abnormal shortage of labor and feed the business now would be growing faster than ever before.

The permanence of an institution depends largely on the need which exists for its products or activities; the adaptability of locality and conditions to its requirements, and the availability of men and materials for its continuous and efficient operation. By these standards we safely can measure the permanence of the business under discussion.

Good Breeding Animals Required

The need, the everlasting need, of superior breeding animals is axiomatic. Their existence and use constitute the animal husbandman's safeguard against the universal tendency toward an easy down grade. They are to his business what discipline is to an army. The business is 200 years old in England, and now, after the herds and flocks of the world have been improved by the purebred stream going out from that little isle, an agricultural committee has found that England's purebred herds themselves can (as a food measure) be culled to the extent of 35 per cent without seriously impairing their power for keeping up the standards of the common livestock, for which they always must provide the "leaven."

The adaptability of this country to the business of livestock improvement is almost equally axiomatic. We have lacked the old country system of accumulating skill in practice by apprenticeships and the handing down from father to son of "trade secrets." But this lack is more than offset by our spirit of emulation, our habits of travel and observation and our comparatively new system of real animal husbandry training in schools. And above all this is the incentive of great opportunity: the herds of a hemisphere always in need of improving blood; a variety of food plants to meet every requirement and 40 or 50 established breeds from which to select those best fitted to the business course decided upon.

As to the availability of men to carry on this work an illustration or two will suffice. Twenty years ago our agricultural colleges were graduating with some knowledge of animal husbandry, two to 20 men in a class. Now they are graduating from 20 to 200. But the training which the students were getting 20 years ago was a joke as compared with the training of the animal husbandry graduate of today. Twenty years ago there were about a half dozen good "all round" judges of breeding animals in the schools of the United States. Today the average junior in animal husbandry in any of our good colleges is a better judge, a far better feeder, and has better business ideas than the average of the half dozen capable instructors of 20 years ago. Added to this we have in our county agricultural agents, and our trained herdsmen, important interest and information centers for which, formerly, no counterpart existed. As to the availability of materials, the United States is better off on that score than any other country, and if they become scarce they at the same time become more valuable.

Business After the War

Everyone is asking what our after-the-war business will be like. European purchases in this country may be more limited than we expect, for Europe may not have the means to satisfy her tastes. Europe will buy breeding animals in this country; no doubt of that. Our flocks and herds already are being

surveyed by experts sent here from foreign countries, and buying commissions may soon be at work. But we may not sell them livestock in large numbers. They will not take our culls, as Mexico and Cuba have done in the past. They know the good ones and will have no other, and the good ones will come high. For many a day the countries of Europe will have to watch their expense accounts, but they know (even tho we still may be making up our minds to it) that improved farm animals are essential to a permanent agriculture, the foundation industry of the world. They will come here and buy possibly more of our best things than we ought to spare, and possibly for the Balkans or other sections of lower requirements considerable importations of plain animals may be made, but we cannot expect buying (nor could we supply the animals) to make up the enormous livestock depletion which the war has cost. Complete recovery in this, as in the devastated forests of the firing line, will start with reconstruction but can come only with the lapse of time. Meanwhile the world condition (modified only by European lack of means and general inadequacy of distribution facilities) will be a constant demand for good livestock in excess of the supply.

Kansas Dairymen Visit Wisconsin

A delegation of 26 dairy farmers and business men from Emporia and Lyon county, Kansas, have just returned from a trip made to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, where they went to investigate the dairy business, and the conditions that have made it successful. They report that the average size of farms is from 40 to 100 acres, and the average value of farms ranges from \$100 to \$250 an acre, and at least 99 per cent of the farmers own their farms. The average yearly returns from these farms varies from \$5,000 to \$11,000, and about 80 per cent of this comes from the dairy business, and the remainder from the sales of dairy cattle, hogs, fruit, and vegetables.

Sheboygan county has 45,000 milk cows and the total value of its dairy products is more than 9 million dollars. Many other counties in Wisconsin can make just as good a showing. About 90 per cent of Sheboygan's cows are good graded animals and the remaining 10 per cent are purebred stock. The average profit on each cow is estimated at \$100 to \$175 a year.

The best dairy county in Kansas probably does not have more than one-third of the number in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. Lyon county, Kansas, has 6,888 cows and dairy products worth \$222,941. Franklin county has 9,039 cows and dairy products worth \$569,465; Sedgwick county has 12,896 cows and \$831,573 worth of dairy products. Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, has 19 banks with total deposits of \$12,785,780. It has 128 cheese factories and creameries and 95 per cent of its farms have silos and manure spreaders which are used every day. It has miles and miles of concrete and gravel roads, and its progressive farmers are building more and more every day. All of its farmers are prosperous and have good comfortable bank accounts. Kansas farmers have a better climate and a longer grazing season and there is no reason why they cannot duplicate everything that Wisconsin dairy farmers have done. Now is the time to get busy in the dairy business before the prices of cows go up. The close of the Great War in Europe is sure to cause a substantial advance in all dairy cattle.

Kansas Gets Prof. Ferrin

It is announced that Prof. E. F. Ferrin of the Iowa State Agricultural college has accepted a position with the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college as swine specialist. He is a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural college and comes highly recommended. Kansas is to be congratulated on being able to obtain his services.

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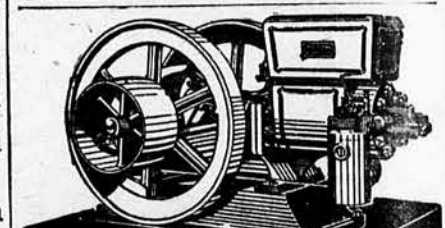
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County Farm Bureaus at Work

(Continued from Page 3.)

throughout the state are considered, it is estimated that upwards of 90,000 harvest hands were supplied to the farms of Kansas thru these agencies this year.

The farm bureaus have co-operated very actively with the Food Administration in checking up the work of threshing machines so as to prevent waste in threshing. They have done much to promote the control of insect pests and plant diseases and recently in one county, thru the work of the bureau there has been distributed more than 200 tons of poison bran mash to prevent the grasshoppers from destroying the growing wheat.

In marketing activities the farm bureaus and county agents have given much assistance, especially thru the "for sale and exchange lists of seed and livestock" prepared and published by the various farm bureaus. In one month in 1918 more than 1 million dollars' worth of seed and livestock were sold from farm to farm thru this agency. Co-operative livestock shipping associations and co-operative buying associations for the purchase of dairy stock also have been organized thru their help.

The planting of better strains of seeds, the stimulation of early and better preparation of the seed bed for wheat, the procuring of farm feeds at reasonable costs, the promotion of the use of purebred sires, the introduction of more sheep, the use of self feeders for hogs, and the promotion of silo construction, are some other activities to which farm bureaus are giving attention.

Much work also has been done by these agents thru the farm bureaus for the welfare of children, their feeding and care, so that they may have the best possible health and physical development.

Boys' and girls' club work is an important part of the program in almost every farm bureau. The girls' sewing clubs, cooking, poultry and garden clubs, as well as the boys' baby beef clubs, pig clubs, dairy clubs and corn clubs are emphasized. In one county more than 1,300 women were organized into canning and conservation clubs, and more than 100,000 cans of foodstuffs were put up by these women. There were 9,286 boys and girls enrolled in the club work in the state in 1918.

The farm bureau is an extremely democratic organization. Every member may take part in determining what the bureau's work shall be. What the bureau is to do in a community may be determined and usually is determined by the farm people of that particular community. A meeting is held at which the farm people present discuss with the agent and some representative of the executive committee of the farm bureau, and often a representative of the agricultural college, those things that are limiting the profits of the farms and the efficiency of farmers in the community. Here they decide upon what things should be done to improve their conditions and to make country life more desirable in every respect as well as to give the boys and girls the best practical training for success on the farms in that community. When the various communities in a county have decided what they think the work of the farm bureau should be, representatives of these communities meet at a so-called program or project meeting at which the work for the farm bureau for the

year is given careful consideration and certain work which is outstanding is adopted as the program. In war time this program invariably is the nation's war program in agriculture for that community. The organization then thru its committees, its county agent and with the help of representatives from the agricultural college and the United States Department of Agriculture, undertakes to put thru this program in the county.

Dairy Feeds in Winter

(Continued from Page 13.)

of production long. The necessity of feeding grain to the high producing cow arises from the fact that she cannot secure a sufficient amount of nutrients from the grass alone, and must have some concentrated feed in the form of grain in order to continue to produce large quantities of milk.

However, it is quite a problem with dairymen to know when and in what quantities to buy bran, cottonseed meal, gluten meal or linseed meal, and which one provides them the most value for the money. No rule can be made to cover these cases. The whole subject of feeding and composition of feeds must be well understood in order to work to the best advantage.

If timothy, millet, sorghum hay or corn fodder is the roughness to be used, and corn the chief grain on hand, it will pay to buy bran and cottonseed meal even if some of the corn has to be sold. When cowpea, alfalfa or clover hay is used extensively the necessity of using these expensive feeds is largely done away with and only small quantities at most will be needed.

Linseed meal, cottonseed meal and the best grades of gluten meal now manufactured are of about equal feeding value for cows, pound for pound. This class contains the largest amount of protein of any of the common feeds, and for that reason the most valuable. Gluten feeds as now sold, rank about midway between this group and bran in feeding value. Bran and oats rank close together in feeding value, the oats probably being a little more valuable pound for pound.

To Discuss Farm Costs

It is announced that Dr. William M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has accepted an invitation from the secretary of agriculture to take part in a conference on the cost of producing various farm products.

Doctor Jardine will be in Washington attending the conference for about 10 days. Present at the meeting will be the leaders in the various lines of agriculture from all parts of the United States.

President Jardine's investigation of the cost of producing a bushel of wheat has attracted wide attention. His studies, made in Sumner county, indicated that only farmers who produced more than 15 bushels of wheat to the acre made money on the crop.

Further investigations are in progress in other counties to obtain definite data for all the varied agricultural circumstances in the state.

Galloway Breeders Meet Dec. 4

The American Galloway Breeders' Association will hold its next regular meeting at the Stock Yard Inn at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, Wednesday, December 4, 1918, at 7:30 p. m. This announcement is made by R. W. Brown, the secretary of the association.

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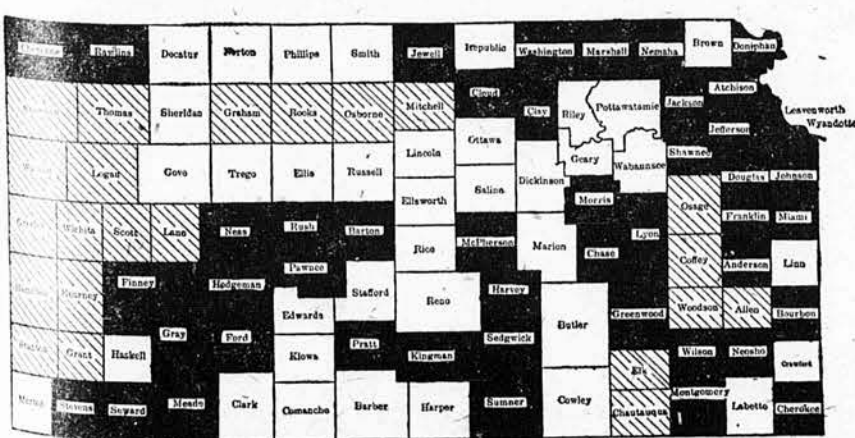
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WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FROM pen best layers headed by cock from 200 egg hen. \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.
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CHOICE S. C. BUFF COCKERELS. Sired by Martz and Sunwick cocks, \$2.50 each this fall. Also three of above cocks, \$5 each. Joe B. Sheridan, Carmel, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and pullets. Also well improved 40 a. 2 miles of county seat, with or without equipment. Mrs. Pete Dick, Meade, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS AND HENS. Lydia McNulty, Moline, Kan.
BIG BONE BARRED ROCK COCKEREL, \$2. Mrs. H. McNary, Hydro, Okla.
FINE BARRED FARM RAISED COCKERELS. Wm. Spealman, Marysville, Kan.
BUFF ROCK HENS—A FEW NICE ONES for sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.
BARRED AND WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, pullets. H. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.
BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$4. Milan Hitchcock, Luray, Kan.
THOROUGHbred WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 each. Henry Thalman, Haven, Kan.
RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 and \$5 each. Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.
EXTRA FINE PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 each. Martha Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.
PUREBRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Prize winners. Peter Eltzen, Hillsboro, Kan.
QUALITY BUFF ROCK HENS AND PULLETS, \$1.50, \$1.75 until Nov. 15. Joseph Thomas, Louisburg, Kan.
RINGLET, ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK cockerels. Light mating, \$2 up. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.
BRADLEY AND ARISTOCRAT RINGLET Barred Rock cockerels. Fine stock. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50, pullets \$1.25. From nice large stock, farm raised. L. R. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 TO 8 LBS. Good in shape and color, \$6.00 to \$5.00 each. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Farm raised. Three to five dollars each. Mrs. Emma Conaway, R. 5, McPherson, Kan.
SPECIAL PRICES ON BARRED ROCK cockerels for 30 days, \$2 to \$5. From prize winners. Mrs. Jesse Beam, R. 1, Otego, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, EGG PRODUCERS. Husky farm raised cockerels, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.
PARK'S 200 STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH. Cocks, \$3; hens, \$2; cockerels, \$1.50 up; pullets, \$1.25. Too cheap, but room. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. EIGHTEEN years careful breeding. Cockerels with size and quality, \$2 to \$5. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

EARLY HATCHED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS. Big, growthy fellows, \$2. Bargains. J. P. Fengel, Lost Springs, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50-\$4. Lewis Bauer, Dover, Kan.
S. C. RED COCKERELS, \$1 TO \$4 NOW. Mrs. Joseph Sedgwick, Kan.
S. C. RED COCKERELS, KENTUCKY stock. J. C. Malone, Lyons, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50-\$2.50. Mrs. Alta McCollam, Kincaid, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2, \$3. Grace Thomas, Route 2, Box 68, Canton, Kan.
FOR SALE—CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, cockerels. Theodosia Toombs, Mullinville, Kan.
DARK RED SINGLE COMB REDS, GOOD scoring, heavy boned, guaranteed. Lela Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.
S. C. REDS (MAHOOD STRAIN), CHOICE cockerels, pullets, from premium stock. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS FROM PRIZE WINNERS. Rich dark velvety red cockerels, \$5. Mrs. Chaney Simmons, Erie, Kan.
BIG BONED, LONG, DARK BRILLIANT red, Rose Comb cockerels. Bargains. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.
THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$2. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.
ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.
GOOD BUFF WYANDOTTES FOR SALE. Geo. Kittell, Newton, Kan.
BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. James Hollister, Quincy, Kan.
CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE STOCK. Jno. P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Experienced breeder. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from prize winners, cheap. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKS AND COCKERELS for sale. Laying strain. Mrs. Will Warren, Muscotah, Kan.
PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and hens, \$1.75 each. Mrs. Henry Behrens, Lyndon, Kan.
FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKS, cockerels. Half price, \$2, \$3, \$4. Mrs. Bert Ireland, R. 3, Holton, Kan.
PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS fully matured at a bargain if taken now. Mrs. S. M. Wynkoop, Route 5, Troy, Kan.
BIG BONED COCKERELS FROM MY Henrietta line of layers. A few hens and pullets for sale. Plock's White Wyandotte Farm, Clay Center, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM record sires of Steven's American and Barton's English laying strains, \$3 to \$6 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. PURE bred. Farm raised. Entire flock, consisting of hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

TURKEYS.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS, FIVE dollars. E. C. Voigt, Mullinville, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$7. Hens, \$5. Wm. Hartman, Meriden, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7; hens, \$5. Mills Bryan, Osage City, Kan.
LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Toms, hens, John Immenschuh, St. George, Kan.
PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Toms, \$6; hens, \$4. Mrs. Frank Drake, Burdett, Kan.
PUREBRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6.50. Hens, \$4.50. Ralph Taylor, Great Bend, Kan.
EXTRA FINE BOURBON REDS, MAY hatch. Toms, \$6; hens, \$4. Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Rozel, Kan.
FINE, EARLY HATCHED, PURE BOURBON REDS, Toms, \$6.50; hens, \$4.50. Eugene Weniger, Cleveland, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$6. HENS \$5 till December 1st. Order early. Henry Binard, Burlington, Colo.
PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Toms, \$8; hens, \$5. Mrs. H. W. Burnett, Osage City, Kan.
FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, from prize stock, Goldbank strain. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.
PUREBRED BOURBON REDS, EARLY hatched. Toms, \$5; hens, \$4. taken soon. K. McDonald, Hartford, Kan.
EARLY HATCHED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Purebred toms, \$5.50; hens, \$4. Henry S. Voht, R. 2, Goessel, Kan.
PURE BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Gold Bank strain, from prize winners. Jennie Shamburg, Scottsville, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE PRIZE WINNING stock. Early extra large strong birds. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.
TURKEYS, EXTRA FINE FOR BREEDING stock, shipped on approval. Also Brown Leghorn hens. Mrs. Jeffers, Route 1, Kincaid, Kan.
FEW MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, \$6.50. Hens, \$5. Best purebred strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. McKinleys, Mullinville, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Order before supply is exhausted. Toms, \$7.50; hens, \$6. R. Mitchell, R. 1, Blue Jacket, Okla.
PURE BLOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Sired by a son of the first prize winner at the San Francisco Exposition. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dona Daily, Scottsville, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Box 5, Blair, Neb.
PUREBRED ENGLISH LEGHORNS AND Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50 up. Mrs. J. H. Carney, Cashion, Okla.
FINE ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN AND Single Comb Ancona cockerels, \$2.50 each. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS AND Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Bargains. O. T. Livengood, Natoma, Kan.
FINE BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, White Leghorns, Cockerels, geese, ducks, guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.
58 VARIETIES FINE PUREBRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys. Prices reasonable. Catalog 4c. A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.
OUR MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS and Embden geese are money makers. Try them. Mrs. Claude George, Route 2, Platte City, Mo.
PURE BRED COCKERELS. RINGLET Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Orpingtons, \$3 each if taken soon. Satisfaction guaranteed. The first checks get them. Mrs. R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kan.
1,000 FINE SHOW AND BREEDING BIRDS for sale in November. Barred Rocks, Brown, White, Buff, Silver and Black Leghorns, Langshans, Cochins, Brahmans, Polish, Bantams, Ducks and geese. Best bargains ever offered. Write today for prices on what you need. Modlins Poultry Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.
WANTED—200 WHITE LEGHORNS, ONE year old hens and pullets. Mrs. J. Harry Miller, Grenola, Kan.
THANKSGIVING PRICES ON POULTRY will probably be 25c on turkeys; ducks, 17c; geese, 14c; heavy hens, 22c; light hens, 19c; springs, 21c; pigeons, doz., 90c; guineas, doz., \$5. Write for coops and confirmation. The Copes, Topeka.

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. David G. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.
FOR SALE—LARGE WHITE WOLF HOUND eighteen months, \$25. Earl Hill, Canton, Kan.
AIREDALE PUPPIES FROM REGISTERED stock. "Stoveport," Route 3, Independence, Mo.
MALE COLLIE PUPPIES. NATURAL heelers, \$5 each. Norris Campbell, R. 5, Larned, Kan.
WANTED—TRAINED WOLF DOGS, GREYhounds or stags. Must be fast. Albert Metcalf, Gauda Springs, Kan.
FOR SALE—AIREDALE TERRIERS known as the most useful of all dogs. Please write and let me tell you about ours. E. J. Barnes, Clay Center, Neb.
FULL BLOOD IRISH SETTER 1 YEAR old, gun broke and will hold a point. No game here reason for selling. Excellent watch dog. Price \$18. Joe McKelrick, Wilson, Kan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.
FEW REBUILT DODGE BROTHERS TOURING cars. Youngs Garage, Larned, Kan.
BARGAIN—GARAGE TOOLS, EQUIPMENT and repairs. Claude Roesch, Quinter, Kan.
FOR SALE—6 HOLE JOLIET CORN sheller good as new. Henry Kinkelaar, Wright, Kan.
HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL TO EXCHANGE for set work harness. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.
THOROUGHbred REGISTERED Hereford bulls and bred cows. Mrs. Alice Wolfe, Flagler, Colo.
FOR SALE—HUME TRACTOR 20-30, 1 bottom LaCross plow, 110 volt dynamo. Geo. Buntz, Chase, Kan.
HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE, 1,500, EIGHT feet long, 4 inches and up. Meadowbrook Farm, R. F. D. No. 8, Paola, Kan.
FOR SALE—FINE LARGE EARLY OHIO potatoes, 90 cents per bushel, car lots. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Neb.
FOR SALE—MODEL L EMERSON TRACTOR and three plow gang or trade for motor truck or thrasher. Geo. Landers, Yates Center, Kan.
MOLASSES—PURE SORGHUM, MADE THE good old fashioned way. Six ten lbs. to case, \$7.50 per case. Sample mailed 10c. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.
FOR SALE—15-30 OIL-PULL TRACTOR. A very plow and tractor drills, would trade for stock. Also have a lot of fine seed for sale. Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.
FOR SALE—ONE BATES STEEL MULE tractor, 16 horse draw bar, 30 belt. Puts in four 12 inch plows nicely. Newly new in first class mechanical condition. For quick sale, \$750. C. W. Griffin, Chanute, Kan.
BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.
HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.
2 25 H. P. REEVES TRACTION STEAM engines, practically as good as new in every way. 1 35 H. P. Advance steam traction engine. Fine shape; good for any kind of engine work. 1 25 H. P. Reeves traction gasoline engine. Splendid condition. These engines have had but little use and are sold at bargain prices. Immediate delivery. F. O. B. Kansas City, Mo. H. C. Darnell & Co., 408 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED—AN AVERY FOUR CYLINDER double A. posed, must be nearly new in good shape and cheap for cash. Address Box 129, Attica, Kan.
WE WANT TO BUY NEW CROP ALFALFA seed, Sudan grass seed, cane seed, loteria, maize, millet and pop corn. Please quote us with samples. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

DON'T FOOL WITH TREE PEDDLERS.
Write for our prices of high grade nursery stock direct to planters. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

LANDS.

FARM BARGAINS. WRITE ME WHAT YOU WANT. Deane L. Smith, Colony, Kan.
SOUTHWEST-KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address: E. T. Carlidge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FARMS WANTED.

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

I HAVE A GENERAL STORE LOCATED in good farming town which I would like to exchange for small farm, stock and tools, or would exchange for small farm out to wheat and pay difference. H. M., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

PATENTS.

WANTED IDEAS. WRITE FOR FREE patent guide books, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth. Free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent. Reference: Dun, Bradstreet and Washington Mechanics' Bank, Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY 1918 crop. Also Green county's famous brick cheese. Write for prices. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KODAKERS—ANY SIZE ROLL FILM developed and six prints made for twenty-five cents. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

PRAIRIE DOGS—CLIFTON'S GUARAN- teed prairie dog exterminator. Sent on trial, \$1.50 per gal. Harry Clifton, Lincoln, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST, MUL- berry and catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED—MAN FOR FARM WORK, WIFE for kitchen work. No children. State wages expected. J. H. Taylor, Route 1, Chapman, Kan.

NEW WAY TO KEEP RATS AND MICE from drowning in open wells, costs less than \$1 for equipment. Send \$1 for particulars. Lee Trotter, R. 1, Arcadia, Kan.

BETTER LIGHTS FOR FORDS! IN- stalled in few minutes, guarantee light equal storage battery, lasts lifetime. Sample \$1.00. Walco Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan.

MEN, WOMEN, 18 OR OVER, WANTED immediately for U. S. government war positions. Thousands open. \$100 month. Write immediately for list positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. W15, Rochester, N. Y.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM- petent men in all departments. Twenty years in this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on order. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running 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 a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men and women attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. **EARN FROM \$75 TO \$125 PER MONTH.** Write for catalog. **SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL**, 305 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Men Wanted

AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR EXPERTS
Earn \$90 to \$300 A Month!

Big demand now for trained men in private business and U. S. Army Service. We fit you in 6 to 8 weeks with practical experience with tools on real automobiles and tractors. Tuition reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma given. Largest and best equipped auto school in the Southwest. Write for free book "The Way to a Better Job."

WICHITA AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

131 N. Topeka Avenue,

WICHITA, KAN.

Crop Outlook Pleases Farmers

A recent report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that October weather conditions resulted in an increase of 30 million bushels in the country's crop of corn. The Department of Agriculture's November crop report placed the preliminary estimate at 2,749,198,000 bushels. While the crop is smaller in size than last year's its food value is materially greater, because the quality this year is more than 10 points higher.

With a wheat crop of about 919 million bushels, which is some 100 million bushels more than the average of the last five years, and large crops of buckwheat, rye, rice, beans, potatoes, onions and cabbage, the country's food crops this year have been bountiful.

Crop yields in Kansas were not quite so large as usual on account of the hot dry weather during the past summer, but the recent rains have put the soil in excellent condition. There is more moisture in the subsoil than there has been for several years, and farmers are quite certain that this will insure good crops for next year. The most disappointing crop this year was the corn which was caught by the dry weather at a critical stage. As there was no moisture in the subsoil the corn had nothing to tide it over the dry weather, and as a result the yield was very much reduced.

The state's total corn production this year is only 49,045,296 bushels, which is about one-third of an average Kansas crop. With the exception of 1913, it is the smallest corn crop Kansas has produced in more than 40 years. Leavenworth county is credited with the largest average yield, 26 bushels, and Jewell with the largest total production, 2,380,470 bushels.

Husking from the field is well advanced; the quality is of fair average; the ears small, but the grain well matured and moisture content comparatively low.

The average yield for the state of milo, kafir and feterita is rated at 9.3 bushels an acre, and the state's production at 19,040,000 bushels. Stevens county takes easy honors this year as the banner grain sorghum producer, with a total of 1,562,000 bushels. Her only close rival is Seward, with a little over 1 million. Good yields, where the acreage is of any amount, are confined to Southwest Kansas. Milo has far outranked all the other sorghums in returns of grain. The total production of grain sorghum forage is estimated at 4,503,000 tons.

Kansas potato production this year is placed at 4,240,000 bushels, compared with 4,446,000 last year. This is an average yield of 53 bushels for the state as a whole. The average yield in the Kaw valley commercial section is estimated at 82 bushels an acre. The estimated sweet potato yield is 80 bushels, 12 bushels less than a year ago and 13 bushels less than the average. Tho the yield was lighter than usual, prices for sweet potatoes have been good and the cash returns above average.

The Kansas apple crop this year was almost strictly confined to the well-cared-for commercial orchard. The commercial production is estimated at 85 per cent of a full crop of 364,000 barrels. Last year's crop was 700,000 barrels.

Kansas this year produced 470,000 gallons of sorghum sirup to supplement the sugar shortage. The average yield of sirup an acre is only slightly one-half the normal reported, but the acreage harvested for sirup is 43 per cent larger than last year. The September frost interfered with the normal development of the cane and the saccharine content was subnormal.

Sugar beets in the Garden City section have made remarkable development in the past month, and the condition is rated at 88 per cent at time of harvest.

From the wide viewpoint the wheat outlook has not been as good since the fall of 1913. Considering the fact that more than half the crop in 1913 was fly infested to a greater or less degree, the outlook may be considered better than that for 1913.

Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow.

Crawford County—Heavy rains on November 7 have made the wheat fields too wet to pasture. The crop is making good growth. Frost on November 1 stunted the growth of cane and kafir crops. Our corn crop was

almost a complete failure. We have few hogs on feed and no cattle are being fed for market.—H. F. Painter, Nov. 8.

Harper County—Plenty of moisture has kept the wheat in excellent condition. Early sown wheat covers the ground and is ready for pasture. Last summer's wheat crop has almost all been sold. Very little corn, kafir or milo is found on the market. All farm stock and implements sell high at public sales. We have had little cold weather.—H. E. Henderson, Nov. 9.

Labette County—Our wheat crop will make plenty of pasture if the weather permits. A heavy rain November 6 filled our ponds and started streams to running. Stock is still on pasture. Corn crop was very light.—Wilbert Hart, Nov. 8.

Leavenworth County—Wheat has made good growth this fall, but few farmers are pasturing it. We have plenty of moisture, and the weather is ideal. The corn crop was light and is being shucked. Fall pasture is good.—George Marshall, Nov. 7.

Rawlins County—The soil is in excellent condition, and we shall have plenty of moisture for winter. The wheat crop is so heavy that we shall have good pasture for stock. A few wheat fields had to be sowed over because of damage done by grasshoppers.—J. S. Skolant, Nov. 8.

Riley County—The wheat and rye crops are better than for many seasons. Corn is being husked, but the crop was very light. We fear there will be a feed shortage in the county. Eggs, 47c; corn, \$1.50; potatoes, \$1.65.—P. O. Hawkinson, Nov. 9.

Scott County—We are having good weather, and light rains are putting the soil in excellent condition. Wheat sowing is progressing rapidly now that the grasshoppers have disappeared. Cattle are being shipped in the county to be wintered at \$2 a month a head. Winter pasture is good. Corn crop is very light.—J. M. Helfrick, Nov. 8.

[The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to have a crop reporter in every county. If you do not find your county mentioned in our list it means that we have no correspondent for your county. We will supply you with post cards and postage and will make you an attractive offer to do this work. Write the Farm Crops Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for further particulars.—Ed.]

Are Mill Feeds Too Cheap?

In a recent letter to Governor Capper, A. R. Brasted, Executive Secretary of the Food Administration states there is a strong feeling that the prices of mill feeds are too low particularly since the price of pork is being made on the previous month's average price of corn taken from the seven principal corn states, and if this price was brought up to a higher basis it would eliminate the desire to use it entirely for the purpose of fattening hogs.

As a matter of fact, there is no likelihood of the mills being able to supply enough to meet all of the demand for that purpose, altho, of course on account of the failure of our corn crop, we should do our best to see that the producer gets the full benefit of such mill feed as is available. It necessarily follows that if the price of mill feed is increased that the price of flour will decrease. On account of the lack of demand for flour, the mills have been selling as low as \$1 below the government price. No doubt after a thoro discussion of this subject at the zonal meeting some constructive recommendation may be sent out by the zonal committee.

Who Will be First?

If you can guess the answer to this vegetable puzzle, send it to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first five boys and girls who send correct answers. Give your name, age, county and complete address.



Solution November 2 puzzle—A useful kind of animal: Cattle. The prize winners: Donald Herrington, Topeka, Kan.; Cecile Ireland, Holton, Kan.; Inez Gardner, Hartford, Kan.; Lawrence Wallerius, Salina, Kan.; Esther Teasley, Glasco, Kan.

War Reconstruction Meet

Preliminary plans for the War Emergency and Reconstruction Conference of War Service Committees to be held at Atlantic City, December 4, 5 and 6, are announced by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Reconstruction will be given a prominent place on the program, as it is recognized this subject must be taken up by business men to the end that there may be placed at the command of the government all available sources of information.

There will be four general sessions.

On December 4 there will be both morning and afternoon sessions; and on December 5 and 6 there will be morning sessions. The Chamber is engaged now in obtaining the best speakers available to discuss the following suggestions: Reconstruction; industrial relations; raw materials and their control; price control; economic legislation affecting combinations; export and import operations; and finance.

The conference will be divided into groups at three sessions, the first to be held on the evening of December 4, the second on the afternoon of December 5, and the third on the evening of the same day. On the evening of December 4 each war service committee will meet with its chairman to consider the problems of reconstruction as they affect that particular industry as well as to take up other problems which the war has demonstrated are vital to industry. On the afternoon of December 5, the war service committees will meet in groups which are related as to their use of basic materials and as to their distribution problems. With these groups will meet the commodity or section chiefs of the War Industries Board.

Mill Feeds Still Scarce

Mill feeds still continue scarce, and farmers are complaining about not being able to supply their wants from the local mills. Governor Capper has written a number of letters to the Food Administration in reference to the situation and each time has urged in as strong terms as possible that something be done immediately for the relief of farmers, dairymen, and feeders who are compelled to use substitutes for corn in their feeding rations. Arthur Mosse of Leavenworth, Kan., wrote Governor Capper that he was unable to buy feed for his fall pigs, and when the matter was put before the Food Administration, W. P. Innes the Federal Food Administrator for Kansas, replied in the following terms:

It is our information that shipping has not been adequate to offer outlet for wheat flour and that, since the government is not taking flour in anything like normal quantity on account of our allies using the wheat, which it is necessary to send in the interest of keeping up the milk supply sufficient to meet the demands of children and invalids in the allied countries, coupled with the desirability of exporting wheat instead of flour because of the saving in time of loading ships we understand the flour has backed up and the storage space for it has been practically exhausted. When we consider all of the foregoing, in connection with the decreased demand for flour, due to the various conservation methods, we believe that if we attempt to put an embargo against sending any feed out of the state, it would have the effect of closing the mills. This matter will be discussed at length at our next zonal meeting in Kansas City.

I wish to assure you that we are desirous of doing anything we possibly can to help out in this critical situation. The person in whose interests you wrote has been successful in obtaining 1,700 pounds of mill feeds from one of the local mills.

It is to be hoped that arrangements soon can be perfected that will increase the supply of mill feeds in the state, and that it will be made possible for farmers to buy them in sufficient quantities to meet all their needs.

Complete List of Killed

As a part of its war service The Weekly Kansas City Star publishes each week the names and addresses of the men from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Nebraska who have been killed or wounded in service. If you live in any of these six states send 50 cents to Dept. 12, The Weekly Star, Kansas City, Mo., for a full year's subscription.—Advertisement.

Crop Reporters Wanted

The big rush of summer and fall work has now passed, and farm folks can find time now to write an occasional letter or card. The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to obtain crop reporters in every county in Kansas. Special inducements will be offered persons who will agree to report regularly during every month of the year in regard to crop, livestock and market conditions. Post cards and postage will be supplied for this purpose. For further information address, Farm Crops Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Send us letters about your experiences in feeding and marketing livestock.

Let all get on the bond wagon.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR FARM LANDS in the fine farming Neosho Valley, write or see S. M. Bell, Americus, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa lands and stock farms at bargain prices. Write for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

160 A., new imps., 70 cult., bal. pasture, \$50 a. Good bargain. Severns & Hettick, Williamsburg, Kan.

IMPROVED 160, \$1,000 down, balance 6%. Price, \$52.50 per a. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

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—Number 1, wheat and stock ranch, 400 acres. Write for description. A. C. BAILEY, KINSLEY, KANSAS.

160 A. Anderson Co., Kan. Well imp., 60 a. wheat, 1/2 goes; abundance of water, good pasture, \$60 acre.

TRIPLETT LAND CO., GARNETT, KAN.

80 ACRES 2 1/2 mi. town, improved, ml. school, 70 cultivation, \$45 acre, \$1,200 handle. 80 acres improved, ml. town, school, \$60 acre, \$2,000 handle. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, 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.

152 A. IMPROVED, 100 a. in cultivation, 60 a. in wheat, 1/2 goes, 50 a. pasture and meadow. Price \$45 per acre. Good bargain. Investigate this. GEO. M. REYNOLDS, WAVERLY, KANSAS.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK FARM FOR SALE by owners. 160 acres, 90 acres in cultivation, 45 acres in wheat. Well improved. BOX 48, R. R. No. 1, SAFFORDVILLE, KAN.

240 A. extra good soil, twenty thousand, improvements, no better location, price eighteen thousand, if sold within thirty days. You'll find no better bargain. V. C. Archer Land Co., Colony, Kansas.

3,000 ACRES, 880 acres deeded land, 11 miles from town, good water, place all fenced, 200 acres in wheat, 1/2 goes with sale. Price \$15,000. Possession at once. Will take 1/2 liberty bonds. Box 172, Uta, Kansas.

IMPROVED 240 ACRE FARM 140 a. splendid valley alfalfa land, black soil, balance good pasture, good house and barn. Price \$55 per acre. Choice investment. M. T. SPONG, FREDONIA, KANSAS.

COME TO LYON CO. for good wheat, corn and alfalfa land. Best schools, churches and railroads in U. S. A. We have all kinds of farms and ranches for sale. Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, Kansas.

RANCH, 800 acres, three miles from county seat, improved, 300 acres wheat and rye. Excellent proposition if you want a stock ranch. Quick sale, \$28,000. THE PRATT ABSTRACT & INVT. CO., Pratt, Kan.

SMOOTH 320 ACRES, sandy loam wheat land, 300 acres cultivation in wheat, house, granary, well, mill, fenced, 15 miles out, Texas county, Oklahoma. Terms, price \$8,000. Other farms cheap. Moore & Franklin, Liberal, Kansas.

NORTHEAST KANSAS bargain—160 acres, 4 miles good town, new 6-room house, fine barn and granary, 30 a. wheat, 12 a. alfalfa. All tillable but 10 acres. Good soil. Price, \$75 per acre. Send for new list. W. M. PENNINGTON, McLouth, Jefferson Co., Kan.

QUARTER SECTION improved alfalfa farm, two miles from good railroad town and finest Catholic institution in S. E. Kansas. 48 acres in wheat, 1/2 goes with farm, purchaser to pay for seed. No overflow land. Price \$10,000. Everett Lowe, Owner, Erie, Kansas.

80, 3 ml. Waverly. Good 7-room house, good barn, 26x26. Good double granary same size. Good chicken house; 30 a. wheat, 1/2 goes; 30 a. blue grass, bal. spring crops. In best country. Possession any time you want it. Price \$5,000. W. H. LATHROM, WAVERLY, KAN.

80 ACRE FARM for sale 9 miles north of Wamego and three miles of Lewisville. Has 5-room house and barn for 6 horses, about 65 acres in cultivation. I will sell this cheap to someone wanting a good little farm. Call or write. O. C. PANSON, MERIDEN, KANSAS.

FOR TRADE—Livery and feed barn 100x50 ft., good repair, seven room residence on adjoining lots. Electric lights, city water in both. Rents for \$42 month, \$6,000. Mtg., \$1,800. Want western land. 160 Gray Co., \$3,500; Mtg., \$1,600. Want good car, carry difference, 40 a. Ford Co., all in wheat, \$75 a. Mtg., \$1,000. Want clear western land. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

320 A. CLOSE TO TOWN Good smooth land one-half plow, balance best pasture, 60 acre clover and alfalfa, 35 a. wheat. Good building. \$175 per acre. T. B. GODSEY, EMPORIA, KAN.

FOR SALE—90 a. well improved river bottom farm in S. E. Kansas, 55 a. in wheat, 10 a. in alfalfa, 10 a. in Catalpa trees, 30 a. in cultivation. This is an A-1 farm. Address A. Care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH Square section, 8 miles railroad, 80 acres cultivated, balance bluestem grazing land, nice stream, timber, fine water, good buildings. Fine for the stockman. Price \$32,000. Liberal terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

800 ACRES, 6 miles of town, 600 acres grass, small improvements, \$20 per acre. \$1,400 cash, half of crop for 5 years, without interest, balance 5 years, 6% interest. Best stock proposition in country. Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, Kansas.

80 ACRES, creek bottom, limestone soil, abundance of good water, 5-room house, barn, etc. Orchard, some timber, 1/2 mile school, 5 miles town. Bargain. \$6,500. Come at once or write for descriptive booklet and description of any size tract. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND 480 acres located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City. All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kan.

540 ACRES, 150 acres of bottom land; 125 acres in alfalfa, balance grass. Fair improvements, located at railroad station. Easy terms. Cowley Co. \$22,000. Southwestern Kansas land, 1/2 cash, 1/2 quarters or more at \$10 to \$12.50 per acre. If you want to buy a farm, ranch or city property, write. JOHN FERRITER, WICHITA, KANSAS.

240 ACRES, 1/2 mile to good town, high school, fine improvements, 9 room house, gas and water. 2 large barns, 2 silos, feed house, garage for 2 cars, and other sheds and buildings. Land all level, all tillable and in high state of cultivation. No rock or waste. Price \$125 per acre. Terms. Write for descriptive list of other farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

120 ACRES Franklin County, Kansas. 3 1/2 miles good railroad town; 35 acres pasture; 60 acres sowing to wheat now; 5 acres alfalfa; remainder cultivation; good house, barn and other out buildings; plenty of water with windmill; close to church. Price \$75 per acre. \$2,000 or more cash, remainder long time 6%, if wanted. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LANE COUNTY, KANSAS Write me for prices on wheat and alfalfa, farms and ranches. \$10 to \$25 per acre. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

80 Acres for \$5500 Summer county; good chocolate loam upland; 25 a. pasture, rest farm land; some wheat; plenty bldgs., fruit; poss. March 1. Terms. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS CO. KANSAS LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Write for price list; county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER \$2,400—\$600 CASH Balance long time 6%. Small house, windmill, fence, cultivated land. Immediate possession. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

400 A. WHEAT LAND Harper County, Kansas. 6 1/2 miles north-east Anthony. Good, tenant improvements. 300 acres in cultivation, is practically all rich, deep, producing soil, 100 acres high class grass land, good neighborhood and can sell on good terms. Price \$42.50 per acre. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.

MISSOURI OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

BATES AND CASS CO., MO., improved farm bargains, all sizes. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet, and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

EIGHTY A. bottom farm improved, \$1,200. Other bargains. Best of terms. W. D. Blankenship, Buffalo, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

STOP! LISTEN! 80 acre part valley farm, \$3,500. Well improved; 40 acre farm, \$850. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

80 A., 1 1/2 miles town, 40 cult., \$1,600. \$800 down. 40 a., 30 valley lm., \$1,750. Terms. W. S. ELROD, OWNER, NORWOOD, 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.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 ml. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

COLORADO

COME TO Eastern Colorado where good land is yet cheap. Good water, fine climate, good crops, fine stock country. Write for list. W. T. S. Brown, Selbert, Colorado.

FOR SALE, or will trade for farm or sheep ranch—thoroughly equipped garage doing paying business and nine-room modern residence located in south central Colorado on trans-continental highway. Poor health reason for selling. Y. Care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

1280 ACRES—A Money Maker. 640 acres of the tract under the plow; 4 wire fences—2 large barns practically new; well with abundance of water; 5 room house. This ranch is all up in good shape and a great big bargain at \$30 per acre. 1/2 cash, balance liberal terms.

800 ACRES—Extra Good Land. 200 acres under the plow; no improvements. A bargain at \$16 per acre; 1/2 cash, terms on balance.

400 ACRES—All under the plow; fair improvements at \$20 per acre; 1/2 cash—terms liberal.

320 ACRES—extra good land—good fences—200 acres under the plow—silos—good well—and windmill—3 room house—good barn at \$25 per acre; 1/2 cash balance liberal terms.

At in the rain belt. Write for full description. THE BANKERS LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.

ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

OKLAHOMA

100 A. ALL TILLABLE. 80 cult. Bal meadow. Close to city. Good imp. \$40 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

MISSISSIPPI

\$1.00 AN ACRE DOWN, balance long time. Mississippi Gulf Coast, the poor man's opportunity. Mild climate, good soil, home markets. Free literature. Dept. B, W. T. Smith, Owner, 227 City Nat'l Bk. Omaha, Neb.

FLORIDA

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA Your chance to select from thousands of acres in South Central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming, cattle and hog lands, wholesale prices, terms or exchange.

FLORIDA GOOD HOMES CO., Searritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARM LANDS.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

208-Acre Stock Farm Pair Horses, 16 Cows and 5 heifers, 2 colts, brood sow, hens, other stock, long list tools, harvested crops, wood, etc., included. On county pike near 2 cities. 125 acres dark loam fields, wire fenced 40-cow pasture, door-collected milk, home use wood, fruit, 12-room house, 3 big barns, hog poultry, tool houses. All painted, good condition. \$14,560 gets everything. Small amount down. Details page 63 Strout's Big Catalog of this and other corn and stock farms; copy free.

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 3133, 104 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and price sent on request.

Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana

SALE OR EXCHANGE EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE 160 acres unimproved land near Albuquerque, New Mexico. Price \$20 acre. D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE, 160 acres wheat land in Kansas, for improved farm in Southern Missouri or in Arkansas. J. M. Mason, Caney, Kan.

FOR SALE or exchange; ranch, improved 320 acres deeded, 1,700 acres leased; all choice level land. Price \$4,800. Write H. P. JONES, SYRACUSE, KANSAS.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

"Victory means more to those who earn their bread in the sweat of their brow than any other class."—Lloyd George.

Serve, work and save without a murmur.

Letters from Farm Folks

(Continued from Page 14.)

rotten eggs, wormy meal, oats, and the like, and paid full price for them. What about it? Nothing. We buy a bit of flour and an equal amount of meal—about the only thing they'll let us have here—and when the meal comes it's not fit for use. We raised a garden. We had a few nice beans to sell. The stores offered 20 cents a gallon. The stores sold those beans at 40 cents a gallon. Is that a "fair" profit? G. A. Tibbans, Galena, Kan.

Government Must Regulate More

We have a little village here with probably 600 inhabitants. It has nine dry goods stores and two drug stores. We pay about \$3.50 for a 48 pound sack of flour and about 12 cents a pound for sugar, and everything else is in proportion. Something must be done to regulate these things. Let the government fix a price on everything bought or sold. This can be handled just as easily as the postoffice business is now handled by the government.

Is not this profit system the cause of our boys now being slaughtered? If we are to win the War, must we not remove the cause? T. A. McNeal says he hopes for a better system after the War. If a man wants anything he has to go after it. Mr. McNeal has lived long enough to know that everything a man gets in this life is not put into his hand. Subscriber, Locksburg, Ark.

Sorghum Sirup Replaces Sugar

I wish to tell the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze about my experience in growing sorghum and making sorghum sirup. My sorghum did fairly well, but it was damaged some by the hot winds and dry weather last summer. I had 3 acres of sorghum myself, and my neighbors had about 80 acres altogether, and I handled the cane and made sirup for all of them. As near as I can estimate most of this cane averaged about 60 gallons of sorghum sirup an acre. My charges for making the sirup for my neighbors were 45 cents a gallon.

I began grinding about September 20 and continued until frost came. I averaged about 100 gallons of sorghum sirup a day for each day that I worked. Next year I will have a new outfit and will be able to make a much better grade of sirup. I am working on a machine for cutting and stripping cane that I think will be a great improvement over anything now on the market, but the price of steel and the difficulty of getting it, have prevented my manufacturing and putting the machine on the market. I think the present shortage of sugar will cause many farmers to plan to grow sorghum for sirup making next year. Devon, Kan. G. H. Fetterly.

Living is Too Expensive

I think fruit is especially high. A few days ago I bought some pears at \$3 a bushel. They were very small and ranged from the size of a guinea egg to that of a hen's egg. Apples cost me from \$2 to \$2.60 a bushel, while peaches cost \$3 a bushel. I find both the raw fruit and the cans very high so I could not put up much fruit.

We are not getting very much for eggs in proportion to what it costs us to keep chickens in condition for laying. We have not been able for the past two years to raise very much feed for them and this makes it expensive to keep the chickens.

When I saw that the prices for shoes were so high I told my husband that it would take a week's milk from 10 to 12 cows to fit us out in shoes at \$12 a pair. Why can't the cream prices keep up with the prices of shoes? They tell us that there are plenty of hides and have lowered the prices for them. If this is true why should prices for shoes be increased? Dry goods are sky high. Mr. Hoover certainly has not made an equality of prices on these things as compared with the prices for corn and wheat.

Oronogue, Kan.

A special woodcutting day in every neighborhood would improve the appearance of trees and shrubbery and would help conserve fuel for winter use.

Mrs. A. Ritter.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor.

TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
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NOTICE TO LIVESTOCK ADVERTISERS.

The War Industries Board has directed publishers to discontinue sending out all free copies, sample copies and exchanges. Publishers are permitted to mail to advertisers only such issues of the paper as contain their advertisements. We are compelled, therefore, to suspend entirely our complimentary list.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Horses.

Nov. 22—L. Bridenthal, Wymore, Neb.
 Nov. 25—Lefebvre Bros., Fairfax, Iowa.
 Feb. 20—Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Grand Island, Neb.
 C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., sale manager.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 25—H. T. Hingman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 18—The Hebron Sales Pavilion Co., Hebron, Neb. J. H. Barr, Sale Mgr.
 Nov. 19—H. H. Churchill, Osage City, Kan.
 Nov. 21—Am. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City.
 Nov. 23—H. H. Holmes and A. L. & D. Harris, at Kansas City.
 Dec. 5—Rogers & Bolcourt, Minden, Neb.
 Dec. 6—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb. Sale at Superior, Neb.
 Dec. 11—P. A. Gillespie, Muskogee, Okla.
 Dec. 19—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
 March 5-6—South West Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McMillip, Mgr.

Hereford Cattle.

Nov. 18—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.
 Nov. 19—Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan., at Kansas City.
 Nov. 22—Am. Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City.
 Nov. 23—J. O. Southard, Corniskey, Kan.
 Dec. 11—H. R. Wilson, Garrison, Ia.
 Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.

Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 29-30—A. S. Neale and others, Linwood, Kan.
 Dec. 3—Hoffman Bros., Hope, Kan.
 Dec. 12—Wichita Holstein sale. Mgr., W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.
 Feb. 11—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Convention Sales Co., Dwight Williams, Mgr., South Omaha, Neb.
 Feb. 25—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 19—R. A. Welch, Red Oak, Okla.
 Dec. 19—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
 Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
 Jan. 30—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
 Feb. 1—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
 Feb. 1—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale at Oberlin, Kan.
 Feb. 3—von Forrel Bros., Chester, Neb.
 Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
 Feb. 5—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
 Feb. 7—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
 Feb. 7—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
 Feb. 11—Otto A. Gloe, Martel, Neb.
 Feb. 11—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
 Feb. 12—B. E. Ridgley, Pickens, Kan.
 Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.
 Feb. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
 Feb. 19—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
 Feb. 20—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
 Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.
 Feb. 25—Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 11—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
 Feb. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Nov. 19—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
 Nov. 21—D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.
 Nov. 29—A. E. Sisco-O. H. Doerschlag, Comb. sale, Topeka, Kan.
 Dec. 11—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
 Jan. 9—J. O. Bayne & Son, Aurora, Neb.
 Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale).
 Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Courtland, Neb.
 Jan. 21—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
 Jan. 21—J. T. Whalen & Son, Cortland, Neb.
 Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
 Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.
 Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
 Jan. 24—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale at Gothenburg, Neb.
 Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
 Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
 Jan. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
 Jan. 28—H. W. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
 Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
 Jan. 31—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
 Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (night sale), Rising City, Neb.
 Feb. 4—R. W. Little & Son, Genoa, Neb.
 Feb. 4—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
 Feb. 5—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
 Feb. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
 Feb. 8—A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.
 Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
 Feb. 12—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla.
 Feb. 13—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
 Feb. 13—Finerty Farms, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Feb. 13—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.

Feb. 14—W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.
 Feb. 17—Combination sale, Clay Center, Kan.
 W. W. Jones, Mgr.
 Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
 Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
 Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
 Feb. 19—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb.
 Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
 Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
 Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.
 Feb. 24—A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kan.
 Feb. 26—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.
 Feb. 26—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
 Feb. 27—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
 Feb. 27—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.
 Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.
 Feb. 28—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
 Feb. 28—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 3—Lindgren & Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
 Feb. 28—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Nebraska City, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

The Shorthorn breeders' sale at Peabody, Kan., November 8, was held under very adverse circumstances. The general heavy rains made automobile travel practically impossible. The cattle were, owing to this wet weather, not in as presentable a condition as they otherwise would have been. The sale was held, however, and those who bought took advantage of the situation to buy cattle at a very moderate figure. Mr. Homan, manager of the sale, left nothing undone to add to the success of the sale. Forty-four female lots and seven bulls sold for a total of \$7,140, or an average of \$140. The top of the sale was lot 1, consigned by Homan & Sons, sold to W. A. Wunsch, Newton, Kan., for \$475. Other buyers were: L. E. Macy, Augusta, Kan.; Harry Oshutch, Furley, Kan.; Geo. Thomas, Walton, Kan.; Chas. Palmer, Marion, Kan.; Park Salter, Wichita, Kan.; W. C. Keltner, Peabody, Kan.; E. A. Yoder, Inman, Kan.; W. M. Winsor, Peabody, Kan.; J. R. Crothers, Lyons, Kan.; C. P. Newell, Valley Center, Kan.; J. E. Hall and Ben Hurst, Peabody, Kan.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A small advertisement in this issue calls attention to registered Holstein cattle now being offered for sale from what is probably the largest registered herd in Kansas, that of A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, Kansas. See advertisement for particulars.—Advertisement.

Hoffman Bros., Hope, Kan., Dickinson County, will hold a dispersion sale of high grade dairy cows at their farm near Fairview, where he gets his mail, but because of the better railroad facilities and the better accommodations, he is selling in Hiawatha. The sale is Friday, November 22, which is next Friday. You can go to the Royal and stop on your way home and take in this sale. This is an important sale of well bred and well grown boars and you better ask for the catalog at once. Remember D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Centralia, sell a draft of boars from each of their herds the day before and you can attend both sales very conveniently.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather combination sale of Duroc Jersey boars and gilts at Centralia, Kan., Thursday, November 21. The sale is a draft sale from each of these two good herds and will be held in town under cover if it is stormy. You will have time to get the catalog if you act at once. You can attend this sale and go on to the J. A. Bockenstette sale at Hiawatha on the day following, which is Friday, November 22.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the J. A. Bockenstette Duroc Jersey boar sale at Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Bockenstette lives near Fairview, where he gets his mail, but because of the better railroad facilities and the better accommodations, he is selling in Hiawatha. The sale is Friday, November 22, which is next Friday. You can go to the Royal and stop on your way home and take in this sale. This is an important sale of well bred and well grown boars and you better ask for the catalog at once. Remember D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Centralia, sell a draft of boars from each of their herds the day before and you can attend both sales very conveniently.—Advertisement.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., advertises in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze picked spring boars by Royal Grand Wonder, a boar of great merit in breeding, and as a sire, of the kind that go on and make good. Also boars by Royal Pathfinder and High Orion. You can't beat this combination of breeding and Anderson is not going to sell you a boar that is not right in every respect. He is going up and not down the ladder. If you need a boar and want breeding with a good individual, write B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Brisk Hereford Business.

Concerning their recent sales of Hereford cattle, Lee Bros. & Cook, of Harveyville, Kan., write: "We have just sold and delivered 20 very choice Hereford heifers, part calves and part yearlings, mostly by Sir Dare, he by Paragon 12th, Hazlett's \$6,000 bull. They went to O. F. Wilson & Son, Burlington Junction, Mo. Also sold a good young bull to Frank Bunty, of Benedict, Kan. Also an extra good herd sire, Don Perfection, to Attorney General Fred Jackson, of Topeka, to head his herd of Herefords. Sales are good. We have 230 head to choose from."—Advertisement.

Famous Herd Well Kept Up.

J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan., is proprietor of the Elm Creek herd of Duroc Jerseys, which is the old J. O. Hunt herd that everybody is familiar with. The writer was agreeably surprised to find this herd so well maintained (really improved, if anything) over the former high standard of Mr. Hunt. A great young sire in service in the herd is the senior yearling boar, Sensation Wonder. Most of the 26 spring gilts offered at private sale in his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze were sired by this boar. He also offers a few April boars that are good and a few fall yearling gilts and some tried sows. They will be bred or sold open to suit purchaser.—Advertisement.

Southard's Sale at Independence, Mo.

The Hereford sale advertisement of J. O. Southard in this issue shows the location of this sale November 23, at Independence, Mo., and gives the reasons. The thousands of

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
 TOPEKA, KANSAS
 CUTS OF YOUR LIVE STOCK FOR
 LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

HORSES.

Black Percheron Stallion
 five years old; a ton horse; guaranteed a breeder; priced for quick sale.
 ROBT. MILLER, NEKOMA, KANSAS

Percheron Stallions

A nice lot of good young stallions, sired by Algerve, a 2300 pound sire, and by Bosquet, an international grand champion. Priced to sell.
 D. A. HARRIS, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Percherons—Belgians—Shires
 Registered mares with colts at side and bred again; registered fillies, stallions 1 to 5 yrs. old; grown ourselves; the ancestors for 5 generations on dam side; sires imported. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Boars For Sale From Sunnyridge Herd
 sired by Big Bobby Wonder 78405 and Blue Valley Timm Jr. 85662, out of big smooth sows. Priced to move them.
 W. A. PREWITT, Asherville, Kansas

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

CAPTAIN BOB, by Caldwell's Big Bob, assisted by Wonder King, by A Wonderful King at head of herd. Choice spring boars, priced reasonable. All immune.
 Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Hunter's Large Type Polands

Spring boars that will grow large and sire the large kind. They are by Longfellow Timm, by Longfellow Jumbo and out of sows by Big Bob Wonder, Long King's Best Son and other noted sires. All immune. Write today.
 BRUCE HUNTER, LYONS, KANSAS.

Poland China Boars

Just a few of my best boars offered. Strictly big type and good all over at farmer's prices for a few weeks.
 J. E. Beagel, Dwight (Morris Co.), Kansas

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,250 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.
 A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

Poland China Herd Boars If you want a come and see the ones I am offering of let me write and describe them to you. They are sired by Ex Jumbo, by Monroe's Jumbo and John Worth, a grandson of Goldentide King. My prices are reasonable and I guarantee satisfaction. Homer Souders, Chetopa, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

For sale, a few big gilts, either bred or open, sired by Jumbo Timm and Col. Bob; also a few boars of same blood. Also an extra fine March yearling sired by Jumbo Timm. SULLIVAN BROS., MORAN, KAN.

Oxford Herd Poland Chinas

Herd headed by Giant Lunker, by Discher's Giant. Herd sows by Caldwell's Big Bob, Rood's Giant, Herchel's Product, Big Fred and Big Ben. Choice spring boars, the really large kind. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Cowley Co., Kan.

WARREN'S Large Type POLANDS

An outstanding son of Big Timm heads our sow herd, some that cost up to \$1200. Immune spring boars, with fashionable blood, size and quality. Guaranteed to please.
 EZRA T. WARREN, CLEARWATER, KAN.

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7736. I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

POLAND CHINA BOAR OFFER

To move my choice boars in a few weeks I will make very reasonable prices. Only good ones offered. Sired by A Wonder 2nd, 2082351 and out of large sows.
 O. H. FITZIMMONS, WILSEY, KANSAS.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS

Also two extra good yearling boars. Sired by Spotted Duke and Moser's 5th Spot, out of sows by Spotted Jumbo, Brandwine and Spotted King. I am pricing these boars in line with their breeding and individuality. No sows or gilts for sale.
 O. S. JOHNSTON, BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

Large Type Poland Boars

20 choice young boars by such sires as Model Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder; The Giant, by Hercules, by Big Ben; King Ben, by Giant Ben; Capt. Gerstade Jones; Big Bob Jumbo and A Big Wonder.
 ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KANSAS

Poland China Boars of Spring Farrow

Big nice ones at attractive prices. Also gilts same age sold open. Also fall pigs, either sex, bargain prices. Pedigree with each pig.
 N. M. BAILOR & SON, ALLEN, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

15 heavy boned March boars; the tops of our entire spring crop. Also choice gilts. Reasonable prices. Write us your wants.
 P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

For sale 3 November boars by Jumbo King, weight 250 pounds, 20 spring boars by Big Bob's Model, weighing 750 pounds at 18 months old. Sure breeder, lots of quality. Come and see them. 3 mi. N. W. of town.
 A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS



Old Original, Big-Boned SPOTTED POLANDS

The kind our forefathers raised. Spring boars, bred sows, and fall pigs for sale NOW.
 Write at Once.

EVERMAN STOCK & POULTRY FARM, Rt. 5, Gallatin, Mo.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPRING BOARS out of Big Joe 30331, out of Big Bob Jumbo 275307. Lots of Hadley blood.
 E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS.

Myers' Big Type Polands

Choice spring boars by Jumbo Bob, whose sire and dam's sire were the same as the world's champion Caldwell's Big Bob. Others by Myers' Joe Orange and Maple Grove Big Bob. All immune. Write
 ELMER MYERS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Big Type Poland Pigs

September farrow. Bred right. Priced right. \$25. Can furnish trios. Order now to be shipped when ready.
 FRANK B. MILLER, LANGDON, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE BABY PIGS

Best Poland China breeding. \$20 each. Pedigree with each pig. Big massive sires and out of big prolific sows.
 J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS

O. B. CLEMETSON'S BOARS

I offer just a few choice Poland China boars, big husky fellows weighing over 300 pounds sired by O. B.'s Wonder and Clemetson's Big Bob. Immune.
 O. B. CLEMETSON, HOLTON, KANSAS

BIG-TYPE POLANDS

Boars sired by King Wonder's Giant 77326 and Wonder King 2d, 87544 12 mo. old \$60, 6 mo. \$25. The dam of these boars had 9 pigs in her first, 9 in her second and 11 in her 3d litter. Safe arrival guaranteed. HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KAN.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Poland China boars, also a few sows and gilts, 35 spring boars, 4 fall boars, most of them sired by Rist's Long Model, first prize senior yearling boar, Nebraska State Fair 1918. Some herd boar prospects here. Owing to the influenza our sale of October 31 could not be held. We are going to give this great offering at sacrifice prices, at private sale. Write for my catalog which gives full description of each animal.

Plainview Hog and Seed Farm

Frank J. Rist, Prop. Humboldt, Nebraska

NORTON COUNTY POLANDS

I have 40 spring boars and gilts sired by splendid big type boars and out of big, prolific sows. Iowa and Nebraska type. They are good. Write for descriptions and prices.
 John F. Foley, Oronoque, Kansas.

WIEBE'S BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Are guaranteed to suit the buyer. We ship C. O. D. or on approval. We have a variety of breeding from the best and most popular blood lines and can sell pairs not related. We offer twenty big, smooth fall gilts; tried sows; two fall boars and a very choice lot of spring pigs; many herd boar prospects. All immune. Priced reasonable. Discount given on early sales.
 G. A. WIEBE & SON,
 Beatrice, Nebraska, Route 4, Box M.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

The get of these great sires: Our Big Knox, Blue Valley Timm, Walter's Jumbo Timm, and Gathdsale Jones. Gilts reserved for our bred sow sale.
 Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kansas.

Special Boar Sale

25 big spring boars weighing 300 or more. Sired by three great Elmo Valley herd boars, out of big, prolific sows. I have just decided to sell my boars at private sale and hold their sisters for my January 31st bred sow sale. Everything immunized. Write for special boar prices.
 J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
 (Dickinson County)

Millers' Big Immune Poland Boars

25 big spring boars the tops from spring crop sired by State Line Gerstade, a great son of Gerstade Jones. 2 fall yearling boars of Gerstade Jones and out of one of the biggest sows of the breed. We are making no public sales and offer these boars at private treaty at reasonable prices. Also 20 fall gilts open.
 R. Miller & Son
 Chester, Neb.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Private Sale

Spring boars and gilts; also registered tried sows. All pigs pedigreed and priced to sell. Write or see Aug. J. Cerveny, Ada, Kansas.

SHEEP.

Registered Shropshire Rams, priced right. LOUIS M. BOYD, LARNED, KANSAS

Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes bred to high quality imported sires. Also yearling rams. Prices reasonable. E. S. LEONARD, Corning, Ia.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS. One three-year-old, five yearlings and ten spring ram lambs. Good ones. Write for prices. Address E. Basinger, Missler, Meade Co., Kan.

For Sale, Registered Shropshire Ram Lambs Good ones, \$25. Floyd Bicker, Sharon Springs, Kan.

We Have For Sale 70 Head of extra high grade Shrop yearling ewes for sale bred to registered Shrop rams, to commence lambing the 25th of January; also yearling and ram lambs. Come and see them if you want good ones. J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas



FOR SALE

A bunch of good big registered Shropshire bucks not high in price. Also registered ewes. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

SHEEP

Shropshire
Hampshire
Southdown

Best of breeding. The oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. One or a car load. See me at all the big shows. F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Seven mo. old Duroc Jersey boars. Reg. \$30. Valley King the Co. and Illustrators II strains. Simmons & Simmons, Route 3, Erie, Kansas

Bancroft's Durocs

Choice 175 to 200 pound March boars \$45 each, guaranteed immunized. Choice September pigs, pairs and trios not related. Weaned November 8. Price \$20 each. Express prepaid. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KAN.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs. Registered and delivered free; high class service boars. Largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. Open and bred gilts; also a few tried sows.

James L. Taylor, Prop.,
Olean, Miller County, Missouri,
Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm.

John's Orion 42853 (a)

400 spring pigs, 200 boars by Grand Wonder 6th Gano's Masterpiece 2nd and other noted bloodlines. It will pay you to come if you want the best. All vaccinated double treatment.

F. E. GWIN & SONS

Morrowville, Kan., Washington County

Boars On Approval

MAPLEWOOD DUROC BOARS

(THE HUNDRED DOLLAR KIND) SHIPPED ON APPROVAL at \$50. Fifty sisters of these boars sell in our sale FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

MOTT BROS., HERINGTON, KAN.

(Successors to Mott & Seaborn)

PRIVATE DUROC SALE

Five April boars, 26 spring gilts by Sensation Wonder. Six fall yearling gilts. Six tried sows. Sows and gilts sold open or to be bred. I guarantee every animal I sell.

J. O. HONEYCUTT, MAYSVILLE, KAN.
(Formerly J. O. Hunt Herd)

R. E. Kempin's Durocs

20 March Boars; 20 March Gilts.

Mostly by my herd boar, Chief Critic, and out of big type sows. Special prices to move them. Vaccinated double treatment. A few by King Sensation.

R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kansas
(Nemaha Co.)

Woody's Durocs

The big, high backed, long legged kind. The kind that gets big. I have a fine bunch of selected March boars for sale of Pathfinder, Sensation, King's Col. and Educator's Orion breeding. Educator's Orion was sired by King Orion Cherry and was one of the top boars sold in world's record breaking boar sale last October. They are all immunized and priced right. I also have a senior yearling boar, a grandson of Old Gano, for sale. Write or come and see.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

Hereford breeders and beginners interested in J. O. Southard's chief herd bull, the mighty Monarch, will follow with interest the reasons that Mr. Southard sets forth for the widespread use of Monarch blood. Briefly they are as follows: "Monarch contributes both size and quality; Monarch gives the best outcross on both Anxieties and Fairfaxes; Monarch breeds a distinctive type." This reason Mr. Southard explains in the next, namely, "Monarch is a concrete result of breeding up, with a definite aim, from a foundation of Lord Wilton, Anxiety 4th and Fairfield, the basis of most Hereford excellence of today."—Advertisement.

Registered Holsteins.

An important two days' sale of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle is announced this week to be held at Linwood, Kan., Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29-30. The Linwood purebred Holstein calf club will sell about 35 heifer calves ranging in ages from 10 to 24 months old. Sergeant Ellis, who is connected with the fine herd at the Disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, will disperse his eastern herd of 32 head because of his being now in the army. A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, who owns one of the largest herds of registered Holsteins in the state, will consign 35 and is managing the sale. It is a big two days' event. Mr. Neale says the calf club will sell the best lot of purebred calves in the state on this occasion and both of the other consignments are of very high class. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Buy Holstein Bulls Now.

There never was a time when the man buying Holstein bulls from reputable breeders was so sure of values as he is now. The high price of feed has forced breeders to cull their bulls until nothing but the very best remain to be put on the market. This is the situation in the herd of M. A. Anderson, of Hope, Kansas, the advertisement of which, in this issue, calls attention to the special values of his bulls now being offered. Included among these is the yearling son of this year's grand champion at the National Dairy Show. The yearling bull is itself a first prize winner at the Kansas State Fair and the price asked for is \$250 for quick sale. Mr. Anderson also offers both younger and older bulls than this one but all good and all priced right. He has also an unusual offering of heifer calves and heifers. See advertisement for full particulars.—Advertisement.

Hampshires on Approval.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall county, changes copy in this issue and offers Hampshire boars and gilts weighing 225 pounds. The gilts will be sold open or will be bred to a champion boar. At the Kansas state fair at Hutchinson and at the big free fair at Topeka this fall Mr. Wempe won the highest honors on his Hampshires and just about cleaned the platter. Now he offers a choice lot of boars of the very best of breeding and quality for immediate sale and he will ship them on approval, which means that he will ship you the boar or gilt and let you say whether it is just as represented before you pay for it. This is the way Mr. Wempe has been doing business for a good while and he has never had a pig to come back to him yet. If you want Hampshires, take this tip and write Mr. Wempe today. You will get your money's worth and the best of treatment. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

The Gwins Hold Good Sale.

F. E. Gwin & Sons (after December 1, Gwin Bros.), held a very successful sale at Washington, Kan. last Friday. Like Mr. Moser's sale it was seriously handicapped by the heavy rains of the day and night before, but nevertheless, a fair attendance was had and the splendid offering was fully appreciated. Forty head sold for \$3,860 and averaged \$96.50. Twenty-eight boars averaged \$64 and 12 sows and gilts, either bred or with breeding privilege to John's Orion, sold for \$2,060, and averaged \$172. The top sold was \$400, paid by F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., for the Alva Wonder 2d No. 45 in the catalog, and a magnificent sow weighing 600 pounds and bred to John's Orion. She was sired by Premier Gano and was 2 years old. Prewett & Sons, Deshler, Neb., bought Nos. 5 and 30 at \$100 and \$105. No. 5 was sired by Investor and No. 30 by Col. A. Gano. A. S. Rist, Humboldt, Neb., bought No. 9, a Cherry Orion boar. The Gwins in a short time have compelled recognition by their great purchases of popular breeding by their best herds in the country and by their very evident ability as cattle takers. Their big bred sow sale this winter is full of attractions and should attract buyers from all over the country. They have some choice boars left and you better get in touch with them if you need a boar.—Advertisement.

Moser Breaks the Record.

While the facts are not available, I believe F. J. Moser's average of \$131.40 on the 20 boars sold in his sale last Wednesday at Sabetha, Kan., is the highest average ever made in Kansas on Duroc Jersey boars. The day was just as unfavorable as it was possible to be or the sale would have been even more of a success. It rained all day and had rained all of the night before. The roads were simply impassable and this kept any number away from the sale. The top boar sold for \$550 to O. E. Easton, Alma, Neb. He was No. 5 in the catalog and was sired by Cherry King Orion. Nos. 1 and 2, the Sissors boars, sold for \$320 and \$210 to Harry Peterson, Wataga, Ill., and Ray Emley, Wisner, Neb., respectively. Nos. 3 and 4 were the Pathfinder boars and No. 4 went to P. B. Clark, Craig, Neb., at \$200. No. 3 went to Gwin Bros., Washington, Kan., at \$115. He was thought by many to be the best boar of the two but was not as well conditioned. Just a few gilts were sold. The general average was \$117. The entire offering was well presented and in the best possible breeding condition. It was unfortunate that the weather conditions interfered with the attendance, as the average would undoubtedly have been much larger, as the offering was one of great merit both in breeding and in individuals. But Fern Moser was pleased with the sale and treated those who braved the storm to be there in his usual kindly manner and invited them all back to his big bred sow sale, January 23, at which time he will be able to drive into the ring the strongest offering of bred sows ever sold in that section of the country, at least. He has a few boars left and will make close prices on them.—Advertisement.

135 Holsteins at Auction.

One of the biggest Holstein cattle sales of the year will be held November 29 and 30, at Linwood, Kansas. A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., has the management of the sale.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY May and June gilts for sale now, prices and description by return mail. MAURICE M. CASEY DORRANCE, KAN.

Duroc-Jersey Boars and Gilts with up to date breeding. We can furnish pairs and trios not related. E. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Boars of March, April, and May farrow, priced to sell. Come or write. JOHN A. CURRY, Elmont, Kansas.

HARRISON'S DUROC JERSEYS

September and March boars from champion boars and sows. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

McComas' Durocs

Big roomy herd sows, daughters and granddaughters of up to date grand champions on both sides with litters by champion and sons of champions. If you want spring boars and gilts, something good, write W. D. McCOMAS WICHITA, KANSAS

Burg's Durocs Illustrators and Pathfinder breeders. March pigs at \$50 as good as there are in Kansas. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also purebred mammoth bronze turkeys. A. H. BURG, LAKIN, KANSAS

CHOICE SPRING BOARS

I have a few good ones for sale. Keep in mind my Bred Sow Sale, January 23, Sabetha, Kansas. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

Chief's Wonder, a giant junior yearling heads our herd. The finest bunch of spring boars to offer I ever raised. Write me your wants, or come and see them. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

Very choice spring boars, sired by King's Col. 6th and out of Orion Cherry King dams. Write for further descriptions and prices. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

25—Duroc Boars—25

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL. Of March farrow. Richly bred, well grown, big stretchy, heavy boned fellows. At farmers prices and shipped to you before you pay. A. J. TURINSKY, Barnes, Washington County, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS, sired by the 1000 pound King's Col. I Am and the \$3000 King's Col. Jr. The dams of these are 600 to 800 pound sows sired by some of the most noted boars of the breed. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

30 boars, big husky fellows, sired by Constructor and Constructor Jr., 1st prize boar Hutchinson State Fair. All double immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to move quickly. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

Huston's Durocs 40 double immunized big boars, sired by Great Wonder 2nd and out of dams mostly by Taylor's Model Chief, winner at Missouri and other fairs. Buy them cheap now. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Good Duroc Boars from \$40 to \$60

sired by a corking good son of King The Col., king of the breed and out of grand daughters of Chief's Model B. & C. Col., Graduate Col., and others. Also one good fall yearling by Graduate Col. All immunized. MIKE SEIWALD, EUDORA, KANSAS.

Otey's Duroc-Jerseys

Thirty head of big, rugged early spring boars priced at 25% reduction for immediate sale. These are good and must go soon. Write, wire or come. W. W. OTEY & SON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS OF QUALITY

Choice March boars, sired by the great herd boar, Reed's Gano, first prize boar of Kansas and Oklahoma State fairs. Also Illustrators 2nd, and Golden Model. Fine growthy boars, well built and nice color. All immunized. Priced to sell quickly. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Immunized Duroc Boars

Duroc boars, immunized and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big southeast Nebraska herd bred for size, bone, and length. Eventually you will breed the "Crocker Type." "Why not now?"

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Nebraska



The Capper Pig Club

Third Annual Offering of High Grade Breeding Stock

More Than One Thousand Pure-Bred Pigs

Selected from the Contest Litters At Private Sale

Poland China, Spotted Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Chester White, Hampshire, Berkshire

The Best Blood of These Great Breeds in This Offering. Priced Right and Satisfaction Guaranteed. You are Requested to Buy From the Member Nearest You.

ATTRACTIVE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE

It Contains Names and Addresses of All Members Who Have Pigs to Sell and the Offering of Each. Write to the secretary of the breed you wish to buy.

POLAND CHINA.....KARL FRANK, HERNDON, KAN.
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA.....HAROLD IRELAND, BRONSON, KAN.
DUROC JERSEY.....VERNE JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.
CHESTER WHITE.....LLOYD GARRISON, GLADE, KAN.
HAMPSHIRE.....THEODORE GRAHAM, PEABODY, KAN.
BERKSHIRE.....ROY NANCE, NIOTAZE, KAN.

Catalog also can be obtained on application to

John F. Case, Contest Mgr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

FOR SALE: 4 Duroc Jersey sows with 32 pigs. E. F. Gibson, Route 1, Barclay, Kan.

40 March Boars

IMMUNIZED

Big Type Duroc-Jerseys

Big bone, high backs, good feet and legs. Splendid colors and as choice lot of boars as can be found.

Sired by a splendid Grandson of Model Pal. and half by King of Col. 6th.

Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

BOARS sired by ROYAL GRAND WONDER, ROYAL PATHFINDER and HIGH ORION. If you want the good kind, I have them. Write or come now.

B. R. ANDERSON, Kansas

McPherson,

Fairview Stock Farm

GREAT BOAR BARGAINS

Big type, heavy boned, high backed, smooth, stylish fellows; HERD HEADERS. 2 junior yearlings by the great boar, ORION CHERRY KING, dam by JOE ORION II. 1 EXTRA GOOD yearling by ILLUSTRATOR II. 12 fancy spring boars by Jno.'s Col. Orion, a 950 lb. boar by Jno. Orion. Write us, or come and see them.

Jno. W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kansas

Champion Blood

Twenty-five years of breeding Durocs from the strains that have produced champions

HERD BOARS

By Orion Cherry King, A King The Col., Illustrators II, Golden Model Again.

Big husky boars and gilts for sale, February and March farrow. Write or come. Farm reached by interurban, from Parsons, or Cherryvale. Stop 64.

LANT BROS., DENNIS, KAN.

Schroyer Farms

were extensive buyers of Duroc Jersey bred sows in leading sales last winter. Our November public sale of boars has been called off. We offer at private sale the actual tops of 200 March boars. Everything immunized with clear serum. A splendid lot of big well grown boars of most excellent breeding and priced right. Address,

Robt. Evans, Manager

Miltonvale, Kansas

Bred Sow Sale March 5

JACKS AND JENNETS.

WANTED GOOD YOUNG JACKS, Description and price in first letter.
GEO. S. LEWIS, DIGHTON, KANSAS

MULEFOOT HOGS.

BIG TYPE MULEFOOT spring boars, bred sows and pigs at weaning time.
Farmers' prices. SINK'S MULEFOOT RANCH, ALEXANDRIA, NEBRASKA

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS. September farrow. Ready to ship.
E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

CHESTER WHITE spring boars for sale. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

Chester Whites 15 good gilts and a few boars for sale.
E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

30 O. I. C. Sow Pigs Big smooth kind. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan. is in the draft pose of his Chester Whites. Herd sows, herd boar, spring pigs, both sexes. Address as above.

CHESTER WHITES

Summer and fall pigs.
A. G. COOK, WALDO, KANSAS

Big Stretchy Chester White boars sired by some of the breed's most noted boars and out of extra good sows. New blood.
HENRY MURE, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

With senior and grand champion boar, senior and grand champion sow at Kansas State fair, we have pigs for sale.
COLEMAN & CRUM, DANVILLE, KANSAS

KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Nothing but boar pigs for sale. See King's Best at State Fair.
Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

MESSENGER BOY BREED

Service boars. Spring boars and gilts. Weanling pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kansas.

Scudder Bros. Hampshires

Nicely bred, easy keeping, quick maturing, the kind that farrow and raise large litters. Natural rustlers and the healthiest breed of hogs in the world. Fashionable breeding. Cholera immunized. Write
SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

Hampshires On Approval

Won highest honors at Kansas state fairs, 1918. For sale: Boars and gilts weighing 225. Gilts open or bred to a champion. Fall pigs, either sex, in pairs and trios. I ship on approval.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

SBAW'S HAMPSHIRE

Six strong yearling boars, grandsons of Messenger Boy, ready for hard service. Satisfaction guaranteed. All immunized. Write
Walter Shaw, R. 2, Phone 2018, Derby, Kansas, Wichita, Kansas.

BUCK'S HAMPSHIRE

They farrow and raise large litters. Special prices on boars. Sows and gilts to farrow this fall. Let me start you in the Hampshire business with a good boar and a few sows or gilts to mate with him.
125 head from which to select.

Best of blood lines, such as Messenger Boy, Look-out, etc. These hogs will please you. So will the price. Write today.
C. I. BUCK, CANTON, OKLA.

HAMPSHIRE PRIVATE SALE

7 good October yearling boars. 20 March boars. 20 March gilts. A few choice fall yearling gilts. All Messenger breeding and the gilts bred to a son of the grand champion Senator, or open. All are well grown and well built. Prices reasonable.
OLSON BROS., ASSARIA, KANSAS
12 miles south of Salina.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Allatadell Stock Farm Angus Twenty cows and heifers, four yearling bulls. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas

For Sale—Angus Bulls \$80 Heifers, \$60. W. W. Wheeler, Delphos, Kan.

Sutton Angus Farms

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls serviceable ages.
SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Good strains and size. Must sell on account of help and feed. Priced to sell.
H. L. KNISELY & SON, TALMAGE, KAN. (Dickinson County)

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Angus Cattle For Sale

40 registered cows, bred or with calf at foot. 15 bulls, 15 to 18 months old. If you want either cows, heifers or bulls and visit my herd, we will be nearly sure to deal. Cattle close to Clements, Kan., on Santa Fe, 11 miles east of Florence and 13 miles west of Strong City, Kan.
D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS.

Various contributors, including the boys and girls purebred Holstein club, the United States Disciplinary Barracks, at Leavenworth, Kan., and individual breeders within Kansas and without are putting up the offering numbering 135 head. The first day's sale on Friday will be devoted to the 48 heifers assigned by the boys and girls club mentioned above. This is perhaps the best good lot of young heifers ever put in one sale in the central west, every heifer being sired by a purebred bull and out of a high producing dam. It is an unusual opportunity to buy foundation stock. The consignment from the United States Disciplinary Barracks is made up of particularly well bred bulls suitable for using in herds of purebred females. In the two day offering Messrs. Ellis and Beck, of Omo, Wisconsin, the army consign all the registered Holsteins they own. Thirty-two head of exceptional individuals, half of them of milking age. The other important contributor is the manager, A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, who has selected 40 head from his big herd of 250. In the entire lot there is not a cull or an animal over age or one with unsound udder. The idea of the sale being to distribute in this territory nothing but such Holsteins as will add to the popularity of the breed. All animals over six months will have passed the tuberculin test and necessary certificates to go with them. Linwood is 20 miles from Kansas City, on the Union Pacific railway and Kaw Valley Electric line. Hourly service on the electric line between Lawrence and Kansas City. For catalog of this sale address A. S. Neale, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

Sullivan Bros., of Moran, Kan., are offering at private treaty a very high class lot of big type Poland-China gilts. They are sired by two of the best boars in Southeastern Kansas and out of outstanding sows. Sullivan Bros. are among the oldest Poland-China breeders of this section and breed a class of Polands that are hard to beat.—Advertisement.

General

Registered Holstein bull calves, one 12 months old, are being advertised for sale by the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Box 3, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. See advertisement, for prices.—Advertisement.

A small advertisement in this issue calls attention to the postponed sale of J. T. Lewis, Bucyrus, Kan. Mr. Lewis is selling Polled Durham cattle. Parties looking for this class of cattle should refer to the advertising or date in particular.—Advertisement.

Sales During American Royal Show.

Four important public sales of Herefords and Shorthorn cattle will be held at Kansas City during the American Royal Live Stock Show of the week ending November 23. First is the sale of Robt. H. Hazlett's "Modern Herefords," on Tuesday, November 19. On Thursday, November 21, the American Shorthorn Breeders' association will hold its regular official auction of consignments from many of the best herds of the southwestern territory. On the day following, Friday, the American Hereford Breeders' association makes its regular official sale in connection with the American Royal week. This will be the nineteenth one of these annual sales by the Hereford association. Saturday, November 23, the week of show and sales will close with the auction of practical profit Shorthorns to be made by H. H. Holmes, of Topeka, Kan., and A. L. Harris, of Osage City, Kan. All these sales will be held in the fine stock pavilion adjoining the grounds of the American Live Stock Show.—Advertisement.

Better Shorthorns by 32 Years.

On what, in 1886, was considered a good foundation for a herd of Shorthorn cattle, the herd of Tomson Brothers has been built up thru an unremitting effort to have the best. What the herd is today may be inferred even from that brief statement. No matter what the foundation, no herd ever rose to a permanently high position, excepting by the constant intelligent effort of its owners or manager. But when (as in the case of the Tomson Brothers) the herd is well begun, well located, and then has the advantage of the daily personal attention of owners who are not only thoroughly trained animal husbandmen, but also men with unusual abilities and facilities for adding improving material wherever it is needed, the high rank to which their herd has risen, is inevitable. But thru all the years, since the purchase of the great sire, Gallant Knight, from the late W. A. Harris, the Tomson herd has not seen one day of standing still. Gallant Knight was shown (and successfully) and so were his calves. They ranked high for their time, but as the progress of the breed showed opportunities for improvement the opportunities were seized. Each succeeding sire put in service, brought thicker fleshing and greater scale. New blood adding valuable Scotch families, was brought in frequently, thru the purchase of tried females. A less certain method was seldom followed. These upbuilding practices have made the herd a veritable mine of Shorthorn gems, yielding well up to the possibilities of the whole breed in wealth and variety. Two incidents of recent business will illustrate the extent to which this is true. A successful breeder in a western state, upon turning his herd over to his daughter and son-in-law, said, "For 25 years I have bought all my herd bulls of Tomson Bros., and I believe my success warrants you in following the same policy." A breeder from an eastern state last fall bought privately all the heifers which Tomson Bros. were holding for their fall sale. The price paid was a record for the west, yet back in Ohio and adjoining states these heifers were sold out at an average profit of \$200 per head. Look up the advertisement of Tomson Brothers in this issue and write them, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Every pig club and corn club boy should contribute something to the United War Work Campaign. Share your profits with the men who are making home safe for you.

Every common barberry plant, however attractive and inoffensive it may look, is an ally of the kaiser.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Auctioneer
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates.
REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.
HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

COL. E. WALTERS, SKEDEE, OKLA.

sold 1400 head of cattle for \$92,889 in 3 hrs. Also sold \$6,000,000 worth of oil leases for government in one day. No sale too large. Instructor in Missouri Auction school.

W. B. Carpenter, Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

23 years on the block, 13 years president of Missouri Auction school, the largest in the world.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Foster's Red Polled Cattle 15 Young Bulls. 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS

Springing two, whose dams and sisters produce 600 pounds butter per year. Be prompt. Write or come. Chas. L. Jarboe, Quinter, Kan.

Red Polled Herd Private Sale

We are changing locations and must sell our cattle. 20 choice young cows bred for spring, to the ton bull, DAYSON. 20 bulls in age from 6 to 18 mos. Will sell one or a car load. W. F. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

Bargains in Red Polls

A few extra good cows safe in calf, also a few choice yearling heifers. All at rock bottom prices.
J. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

Sunnyside Red Polls

Individuals of merit and desirable breeding. Bulls of serviceable age, a few heifer calves and cows; also my herd bull, Napoleon's Reuben No. 28735.
T. G. MCKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

LAST SON OF CREMO

23061

This herd bull for sale. Also a nice string of yearling bulls by him and some younger. Also cows and heifers. Address, Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kansas (Riley County)

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Double Standard Polled Durhams young bull of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sulton. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

Double Standard Polled Durhams

One bull three years old, very gentle, weight 2000 pounds. Price \$200. Also young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices.
W. C. BAUMGARTNER, HALSTEAD, KAN.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS \$100 TO \$500
Roans and reds. Halter broke. Roan Orange, weight 2500 lbs. in flesh, and 3 other choice bulls in service. We crate, deliver at Pratt, furnish both certificates and transfers, meet trains and return free. Phone at our expense.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS

War time prices. Several young bull calves, May Rose breeding. One serviceable aged bull.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM
Overland Park, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Beef Records

An Illinois load of yearling Shorthorn steers made the world's market record at Chicago, Oct. 3, selling for \$19.60 per cwt. An Iowa load of Shorthorns sold for \$19.50 Sept. 16, averaging \$308 per head, the previous record. A Wisconsin Shorthorn load made the Wisconsin record at \$18.35 and a Shorthorn load bred in Montana made the record for range steers at \$18.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Quality Shorthorns

For sale: Four bulls, two straight Scotch and two Scotch topped. Also a few cows. Bulls ready for service. Also breed reg. Duroc Jerseys. Address,

M. R. Peterson, Prop., Troy, Kan.

Woodland Ranch

Breeders of

Shorthorns—Polled Durhams

15 bulls for sale. 7 of serviceable ages now. Write for full particulars.
ELLIOTT & LOWER,
Courtland, Kan. (Republic County.)

Salt Creek Valley

Shorthorn Cattle

Pioneer Republic County Herd

Established in 1878

For Sale: 20 bulls from 6 to 18 months old. Also special pure Scotch herd bull offer. 20 cows and heifers bred to pure Scotch bulls. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch.
A choice lot of reg. Poland China boars and gilts for sale. Strictly the big kind.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.

SPRINGDALE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

14 Scotch topped bulls from 6 to 12 months old. Reds and roans. All big, thrifty bulls by Crown Prince 412356. Also 10 cows and heifer calves.

POLAND CHINAS

Large type Poland Chinas and Spotted Poland Chinas.
Ship either over Union Pacific or Santa Fe.

A. A. TENNYSON, LAMAR, KAN. (Ottawa County.)

Shorthorn

Bulls

16 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, got by two splendid Scotch bulls and out of Scotch topped cows of good scale. Not highly conditioned; sure to do well in your hands. Prices very reasonable. Address,

V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KAN. (Farm in Mitchell county)

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

1886—TOMSON SHORTHORNS—1918. SIRE IN SERVICE.

Village Marshal, Beaver Creek Sultan, Imp. Lawton Tommy

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families; also a limited number of the best Scotch topped sorts for sale.

FOR SALE NOW

20 Extra good Scotch bulls of serviceable age.
15 Scotch cows and heifers, bred or with calves at foot.
10 Scotch topped cows with calves at foot.
Our large number of select cattle offers an unusual opportunity for the beginner to select such foundation stock as he should start with and for the breeder to make additions that will strengthen his herd.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. (Ry. Sta., Wakarusa, on Santa Fe.) DOVER, KAN. (Ry. Sta., Willard, on Rock Island.)

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Registered 4-year-old Shorthorn bull by good Secret No. 379070.
J. B. Herrington, Silver Lake, Kan.

SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch bulls, herd headers; 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

SIX SHORTHORN COWS

that will calve in the spring to our herd bull, Roan Model. Good deep bodied cows of our best tribes and for sale simply to cut our herd to fit short help. Four good bulls also.
D. Ballantyne & Son, Herington, Kansas

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Maxwellton Rosedale. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. J. A. PRINGLE, Eskridge, Kansas, R. R. Station, Harveyville, 25 Mi. S. W. Topeka.

Scotch Topped Shorthorns

4 bull calves, red and roan, 7 and 8 mo. old, 1 roan bull 13 mo. old, extra fine, 3 heifer calves 6 and 7 mo. old, red, 3 yearling heifers, 2 red, 1 roan.
Charles Hothan & Son, Scranton, Kansas

SHORTHORNS

Eight bulls for sale, from eight to eighteen months old. Also a few heifers.
S. A. Hill, R. R. No. 2, Smith Center, Kansas

Cowan & Son's Shorthorns

We have 15 bulls from 6 to 16 months, mostly reds, two roans. All are sired by Mistletoe King, by Mistletoe Archer, by Prince Royal. He weighed 2,000 the day he was three years old. Have one pure Scotch 16 mo. old out of Crimson Beauty, the highest priced cow in Neb. State Breeders' sale in 1916. The youngest heifers are by Mistletoe King, those a little older by Pioneer, a grand son of both Rosedale and Whitehall Sultan—cow by Victoria's King, the bull we sold to Wilson at Glasgow. He weighed 2,648 at five years old. C. A. COWAN & SON, ATHOL, KAN.

A BARGAIN

A carload of high-grade 2 and 3-year-old whiteface heifers with bull; also a carload of high-grade 2 and 3-year-old Shorthorn cows, just the thing to put on wheat pasture; also a carload of cows. Buy these instead of those knocked around on the market. Either write for prices or come and see them.
E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS

POSTPONED!

J. T. Lewis Public Sale Will Be Held
Wednesday, Nov. 20
Postponed on account of rain from Thursday, Nov. 7
25 REGISTERED HORNLESS SHORTHORNS
PAPERS FURNISHED. 10 Cows. 6 Heifers. 15 to 18 months. 4 Heifers. 5 to 10 months. 3 Bulls. 7 to 13 months. 1 Bull, 2 years old.
Location: 1 1/2 miles west and 1 1/2 north of Stillwell, 1 west, 4 1/2 south of Stanley, 10 miles southwest of Belton, Mo., or 14 miles southeast of Olathe, Johnson County, Kan. Auctioneers, Col's. Andy James and Ed Callahan, P. L. Kellogg, Clerk.
J. T. LEWIS, BUCYRUS, KANSAS

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

Nine nice young Scotch topped bulls, reds and roans, ready for service. They are by Sycamore Chunk, by Mistletoe Archer and out of cows that carry the blood of such sires as Choice Goods and Victor Orange. They are good and priced right. Farm 1 1/2 miles from Anson and 7 1/2 from Conway Springs, Kan.
WM. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

CEDAR LAWN Shorthorns

Offers choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls from six to 15 months old. A pleasure to show our herd. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Bull Special

18 head of yearling heifers, reds and roans; also some splendid yearling and well grown last spring bulls, mostly sired by Orange Lovel and Marengo Pearl. Popular prices. Ship over Union Pacific, Rock Island, Mo. Pacific and Santa Fe.
C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.
(Dickinson County)

Valley View Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS
10 bulls 10 months old. Reds and roans by Diamond Searchlight 208837 by old Searchlight. Some choice cows and heifers bred to Victoria's Baron by Secret Baron.
POLAND CHINAS
10 cracking good March boars sired by Timm 3d by Big Timm. Out of mature rows.
R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANSAS
Republic county.

The Week's Market Report

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication. All quotations are from the Kansas City market.)

Wheat—No. 1 dark hard, nominally \$2.20 @2.21; No. 2 dark hard, nominally \$2.17 @2.18; No. 3 dark hard, sales \$2.13; No. 4 dark hard, sales \$2.09 @2.10; No. 6 dark hard, sales \$2.06; sample dark hard, sales \$1.97.

No. 1 hard, sales \$2.18; No. 2 hard, sales \$2.15 @2.15 1/2; No. 3 hard, sales \$2.11; No. 4 hard, sales \$2.07 @2.08; No. 5 hard, sales \$2.04.

No. 1 red, sales \$2.18; No. 2 red, nominally \$2.16; No. 3 red, nominally \$2.11; No. 4 red, sales \$2.10.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.49 @1.52; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.39 @1.42; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.30 @1.34, sales \$1.30; No. 6 mixed, sales \$1.20.

No. 2 white, nominally \$1.48 @1.52; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.40 @1.43, sales \$1.40; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.34 @1.37, sales \$1.34.

No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.50 @1.54; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.33 @1.30, sales \$1.35; No. 5 yellow, sales \$1.27.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 69 @69 1/2 c; No. 3 white, nominally 68 1/2 @69 c, sales 69 c; No. 4 white, nominally 68 @68 1/2 c.

No. 2 mixed, nominally 67 1/2 @68 c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 67 @67 1/2 c.

No. 2 red, nominally 72 @75 c; No. 3 red, nominally 71 @72 c.

Kafir and Milo—No. 2, nominally \$3.10 @3.12; No. 3, nominally \$3.05 @3.10.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.61 @1.53; sales \$1.61.

Barley—No. 4, nominally 99 c @1.00; sales 99 c.

Brans—Nominally, sacked, \$1.32 @1.34.

Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$1.41 @1.44.

Mixed Feed—Nominally, sacked, \$1.38 @1.40.

Hogs—Bulk, \$17.25 @17.80; heavy, \$17.00 @17.90; packers and butchers, \$17.35 @17.90.

Lights, \$17.00 @17.80; pigs, \$14.00 @15.50.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.50 @19.25; dressed beef steers, \$12.00 @18.00; Western steers, \$10.00 @14.50; Southern steers, \$6.00 @12.00; cows, \$5.00 @10.50; heifers, \$6.50 @12.00; stockers and feeders, \$6.00 @14.00; bulls, \$6.50 @10.25; calves, \$7.00 @13.00.

Sheep—Lambs, \$11.50 @15.75; yearlings, \$10.00 @11.50; wethers, \$9.50 @10.50; ewes, \$8.00 @9.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.00 @16.00.

Hay—Alfalfa, choice, \$32.00 @32.50; No. 1, \$31.00 @31.50; standard, \$29.00 @30.50; No. 2, \$25.50 @28.50; No. 3, \$22.00 @25.00.

Prairie, choice, \$28.00 @29.00; No. 1, \$26.50 @27.50; No. 2, \$23.00 @26.00; No. 3, \$12.00 @22.50.

Midland prairie, No. 1, \$23.00 @24.00; No. 2, \$14.00 @22.50.

Lowland prairie, No. 1, \$18.00 @20.00; No. 2, \$8.00 @17.50.

Timothy, No. 1, \$28.50 @29.00; standard, \$27.50 @28.00; No. 2, \$24.00 @27.00; No. 3, \$16.50 @23.50.

Clover mixed, light, \$27.50 @28.50; No. 1, \$24.50 @27.00; No. 2, \$16.50 @24.00.

Clover, No. 1, \$26.50 @27.50; No. 2, \$23.00 @26.00.

Packing hay, \$7.00 @11.50. Straw, \$8.50 @9.00.

November Minimum for Hogs

Success of the new stabilization of hog prices according to the agreement in the conference at Washington between the Food Administration and the packers depends, the Food Administration says, upon farmers not rushing hogs to market. It is estimated that the hog product has increased over last year from 8 to 15 per cent, but the recent marketing of hogs has been 27 per cent greater than last year, and this rush of the market has occurred simultaneously with a sharp curtailment of pork consumption due to the influenza epidemic. This is the statement of the Food Administration.

By the new agreement a minimum price of live hogs of \$17.50 at Chicago is established during November, but to insure this minimum farmers are urged not to ship hogs not fully fattened for market.

It is stated by the Food Administration that if hog raisers rush their stock to market this month in abnormal quantity the minimum of \$17.50 probably cannot be maintained.

American Royal November 16-23

Everything indicates that the American Royal Livestock Show will open in Kansas City November 16 with the usual good attendance. It will open the world's greatest food production show, which will continue for eight days. It will have the largest number of prizewinning animals ever assembled under one roof.

There will be a number of side attractions including a food conservation demonstration under the direct supervision of the Federal Food Administration. There will be many special free attractions, and moving picture shows demonstrating livestock feeding and quick meat production. There also will be special sales of prizewinning animals. Music will be supplied by the Hawaiian orchestra. Farmers and livestock men everywhere should make their plans to attend the American Royal this year if possible.

The sacrifice of the American home, added to the efforts of the American farmer, have removed fear from the minds of our allies, for this year, at least.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS
HOLSTEINS—HOLSTEINS

The blue ribbon stock farms are offering for quick sale twenty REGISTERED COWS and HELFERS some with records from 25 to 28 A. R. O. records. We also have a few very choice bulls ready for service. We have at this time around 60 head of high grade cows and heifers. Priced to sell.

HEREFORDS—HEREFORDS

We are also offering from ONE to 200 head of HEREFORDS all registered from calves to matured cows, also some extra good young bulls ready for service. Write us your wants. Dr. Cook, E. W. Lee, and J. H. Lee, all members of the firm are in the draft age and want to reduce their herd.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Wabaunsee County, Harveyville, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Ocean Wave Ranch Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Apxley 4th breeding.
A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS

Thirteen yearling bulls, well marked, good colors, weight 1200 pounds; also some early spring calves, weight 600 pounds. Can spare a few cows and heifers, bred to my herd bull, Dominie, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and greys.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

CEDARDALE STOCK FARM

offers for sale registered Percherons and Herefords. 2 coming three-year-old fillies and some bulls of Anxiety 4th breeding. One, a grandson of Beau Gomez 374424 and one a double Simpson. Good colors, well marked. Come and see them. Priced reasonable.

JOSEPH T. DAUBER, Mgr.,
Bunker Hill, Russell County, Kansas

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS
Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers, PERCY LILL, Mt. Hope, Kan.

TWO JERSEY BULLS—5 and 6 months old. Hand raised but from good milking stock; \$25 and \$30. R. Mengler, R. 2, Wamego, Kan.

For Jersey Bulls
Write V. E. Swenson, Little River, Kansas.

I Offer For Sale a GAMBOGE KNIGHT

Hood Farm two year old Herd Bull that I guarantee to be one of the best Jersey bulls in the state—will sell to the highest bidder at private sale—sold to avoid in-breeding. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Hillcroft Farms Offers a Splendid
bull calf dropped October 15, sired by Queen's Fairy Boy, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion; dam Highstead Viola, imported, by Bagatelle's Lad. First check for \$100. Write for pedigree.
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP'R, HOLDEN, MISSOURI.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL
Sire, Great Beauty's Owl, by Blue Belle's Owl, by King's Owl. Dam, Fox's Fontaine Ingelow. Register 385 pounds butter in one year as 2-year-old.
W. E. KING, WASHINGTON, KANSAS

Registered Jersey Bulls

ready for service, and bull calves, sired by Goldmont Interest, whose dam produced 742 pounds butter in one year. Dams of bulls are daughters and grand daughters of Royal Majesty, Gamboge's Knight and Financial Countess Lad. Priced to sell. Also a few young heifers. Patterson's Jersey Farm, Ft. Scott, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A. R. O. back-
ing. H. W. Holden, Meade, Kansas

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEIN
Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

For Holstein Calves

Write W. C. KENYON & SONS, Box 61, Elgin, Illinois

For Sale Registered bull calves sired by a 26.49 pound bull. Two aged cows, bred. Pictures and prices on application.
S. E. ROSS, ROUTE 4, IOLA, KANSAS

United States Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

1 to 12 months. Good, straight, well-marked calves, mostly from A. R. O. dams and excellent sires. Price, \$50.00 up. Write for particulars, or come and visit our dairy department and see for yourself.
UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, FARM COLONY, BOX G, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

"Right Now" Holstein Bargains

Bulls, Cows Near Calving, Registered Heifers and Heifer Calves; 200 Head.
The 20 bulls include a yearling son of the grand champion at the recent dairy show, and a first prize winner himself at last Kansas State Fair; price \$250. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. Ages, 3 months up; prices, \$75 to \$300. These are real bull values. Remember, we make the bottom price on heifer calves, delivered, express prepaid, at your station. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
Service bulls. Their heifers will outyield the dams 10-50%. Surplus females sold.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

I Have a Nice Line of High-Grade Holstein
cows to freshen soon; also a few heifer calves 4 to 6 months old. All this stuff is 15-16ths pure. Prices right.
W. F. PERDUE, CARLTON, KAN.

Registered Holsteins

If you want big producers, males and females all our own breeding, write us.
Lilac Dairy Farm, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Grand sons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service.
IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DO YOU LIKE INDIVIDUALITY

with breeding? Then write us about our Holstein bulls ready for service and younger. They are good ones. Prices to sell.
G. H. ROSS & SONS, R. 1, Independence, Kan.

Thrifty Holstein-Friesian Calves,

For sale. Either sex. Practically purebred from registered bulls and high producing dams. \$25 each, f. o. b. Chanute. Safe delivery guaranteed. And six registered bulls from 2 to 10 months old. These are beauties. \$75 to \$100. Also, 30 registered Pure Jersey pigs, either sex, 3 to 5 months old, \$30.
MAGEE DAIRY FARM, CHANUTE, KAN.

Sell Your Scrub Bull
and Buy a Good One

We have them, sired by 30 pound bulls, and out of heavy milking cows. Holsteins, of course, and good ones. The largest and best herd in the middle west. Get our bull circular.
A. S. NEALE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to
Albechar Holstein Farm
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN BULLS

old enough for service; from very high record cows; also some that are younger. Priced cheap considering their wonderful breeding and milk and butter records.
G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD

Come to Lawrence for your next herd sire. King Johanna Rag Time Artis, born Dec. 16, 1917. Dam's record 28.18 pounds, sire's dam cow 28 pounds and he is a grandson of a 38 pound cow. Another, born Nov. 9, 1917. Sire: a 25 pound grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Dam: a 15 pound junior 2-year-old granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.
Another, born Sept. 10, 1917. Sire a 31 pound son of Spring Farm King Pontiac. Dam, a granddaughter of King Segis and Colantha Johanna Lad. Also a few bull calves.
You can't beat them for individuality, size, markings, and the price is right. They won't last long, so get busy right now.
F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Combination Sale Duroc-Jerseys

D. J. Ryan
Centralia, Kan.

R. E. Mather
Centralia, Kan.

45—HEAD—45

30 Spring Boars. 14 Spring Gilts.
1 Yearling Herd Boar.

These are the actual tops of our herds and all are immunized. Sale in comfortable quarters in town.

Centralia, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 21

Mr. Ryan's offering was sired largely by his herd boar Critic's Orion by Buck's Orion and out of a dam by A Critic. This splendid herd boar included in this sale. They have been well grown.

Mr. Mather's offering is largely by Putman Pathfinder by old Pathfinder and out of Reed's Lady. They too, have been carefully grown.

This sale, which is the top boars from Mr. Mather's herd and the top gilts and a few boars from Mr. Ryan's herd affords a great opportunity to buy the best. The catalog is ready to mail. Get it at once and come to this sale. Address, either

D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan., or
R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Pete Lally, Perry Glancy.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Square Deal Stock Farm Duroc-Jersey Sale

Because of better railroad and hotel accommodations I am holding my boar and gilt sale in Hiawatha.

33 spring boars, two fall pigs and a yearling boar. This boar sale combines size, quality, and while not highly conditioned, is an offering of unusual merit.

Sale in comfortable sale pavilion

Hiawatha, Kansas

Friday, November 22

15 spring boars, big growthy fellows with good backs, good feet and good colors, sired by High View Chief's Col. Again, who is a great sire and a son of High View Chief's Col. Two will be by High View Chief Col., by World's Fair Col., and out of a Fancy Pal dam. The balance of the boars are by Crit, by Chief Critizer, a boar of outstanding value.

Everything immunized and in a thrifty condition. A boar offering that is right in every particular. Come and be my guest on the 22nd. My sale follows the Mather and Ryan combination sale at Centralia on the 21st. Attend both sales. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in my care at Hiawatha. Catalogs ready to mail. Ask for one at once. Address

J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Chas. Scott, Roy Kisner.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

SYCAMORE SPRINGS HORTHORNS

Headed by one of the highest ranking sons of Avondale, as proven by Master of the Dales pedigree and production.

HIGHEST OF BREEDING. Requiring Ancestry Excellence both in Performance and Individuality.

PLAINEST OF CARE consistent with proper development of form, size and reproductive ability.

Material for herd bulls and herd foundations for sale. A range of values to meet a variety of needs. Send for catalog and private sale lists, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

H. M. HILL, LA FONTAINE, KANSAS

SOUTHARD'S MONARCH HEREFORDS

Annual Public Sale, November 23, at Independence, Mo.

In Gudge & Simpson Barn. For convenience of visitors at the American Royal Livestock Show I am selling this

OFFERING OF 100 TOP-NOTCH CATTLE—90 FEMALES, 10 BULLS

the day following the Hereford Association Sale—an hour's trip by trolley from the Stock Show grounds. Why do I advise breeder friends and beginners to put Monarch blood in their herds? Because Monarch contributes both size and quality; because he gives the best outcross in both Anxieties and Fairfaxes; because he breeds a distinctive type; because he is the concrete result of breeding up with a definite aim from a foundation of Lord Wilton, Anxiety 4th, and Garfield, the basis

of most Hereford excellence of today. The mighty Monarch weighs now, right off the pasture, 2565 pounds. Besides the offering to be auctioned November 23, I have for sale privately, the following: 200 young cows, 100 one and two-year-old heifers, 80 early heifer calves, 200 one and two-year-old bulls, 90 early bull calves.

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Public Sale of Choice Pure-Bred Holstein Cattle

135 Head—Two Days

Linwood, Kansas

Friday and Saturday, November 29-30

The greatest opportunity of the year to secure high class purebred Holstein females.

On Friday, Nov. 29, beginning at 12 o'clock, noon, the Linwood Boy's and Girl's Pured Holstein Club will sell 48 head of heifers, just old enough to breed. This is one of the classiest and best bred lots of heifers ever put into a sale in the central West. Every one of them is sired by a well bred bull and out of high producing dams. The very best producing families of the breed are represented. Any one in the market for foundation stock cannot afford to overlook this opportunity.

On Saturday, November 30, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., three consignments will be sold.

A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, Kan., will sell 40 head selected from his herd of 250 head. This is not a consignment of culls, but includes some of the very best young cows and heifers in the herd. Those of breeding age are in calf to either a bull whose dam made over 30 pounds of butter in 7 days, or to one whose dam has a record of 27,844 lbs. milk and 1,159 lbs. butter in a year. Everything in this lot guaranteed to be right in every way. Not an old cow, or one with unsound udder in the lot.

Ellis and Beck, of Omro, Wisconsin, two young breeders who are engaged in war activities, will sell their entire herd of 32 head, half of which are of milking age. This is a herd of good ones, and could not be bought, were not both owners with the colors. Only high class females were selected as foundation cows, and these were mated to choicely bred bulls. Do not miss the chance to get some of these excellent cattle.

The United States Disciplinary Barracks, of Leavenworth, Kan., will sell a few well bred bulls.

All animals over six months of age tuberculin tested by approved veterinarians. Linwood is 20 miles west of Kansas City and can be reached by either the Union Pacific R. R. or the Kaw Valley Electric. Hourly service to Kansas City and Lawrence. For catalogue, address

A. S. Neale, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.
Auctioneer, J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.



Remember the Dates and Plan to Attend Both Days.

Trapping Pays Big



Biggs at K. C. pays top-notch prices for Prime Skunk. Easy to trap. See "Trappers Exchange" for simple instructions.



Plenty of Coon waiting for your traps. We want all the Coon furs we can get. We show you how to catch 'em. Read dozens of "Coon hunters" letters in "Trappers Exchange."



'Possum are plentiful, and their fur is in big demand this season. Write for Advance Market News at once.



Muskrets will be money-makers for you this season. Lakes and streams are full of them. Prices higher than ever. Full particulars in "Trappers Exchange."

BIGGS' ANIMAL BAITS ARE GUARANTEED

To increase your catch or we will refund their cost. They sure "get the fur." Get Free Catalog of Trappers' Supplies.



Would You Like \$50.00 to \$500.00

Between Now and Christmas—And Get It By Just Having Fun?

DO TRAPPING Men and boys can make big money. Women and girls can add to their house money. All can trap easily and in spare time, getting highest market prices through shipping to Biggs at Kansas City.

Greatest Demand Ever! Get Busy At Once!

There never was such a hue and cry throughout the country for furs. Wool is higher than a cat's back. Fur prices accordingly are way up. Best of all for those who trap, the fur bearers are plentiful.

Last winter so many of our boys were hunting Germans that less trapping was done. The animals increased unmolested. Woods and meadows are full.

Coon, 'Possum, Muskrat, Mink, Fox, Skunk and other fur bearing animals are prowling round right in your neighborhood. They're a great nuisance. Set traps, get rid of these "varmints," and get paid, the same big money for your furs that thousands of others are earning so easily.

This is the big money-making chance open to all who haven't gone to the front. You'll be surprised at the profit you can make and great fun you'll enjoy.

Biggs Pays Highest Cash Prices For Furs Sends You Check Same Day Furs Received Deducts No "Brokers' Profits" Or "Commissions"

E. W. Biggs & Co. at Kansas City is the oldest hide and fur house in the entire Southwest, and one of the largest. Tremendous sales make it necessary for us to have every fur we can get this season. We will do everything possible to help you make good. No matter if you never saw a trap before, we will show you how easy it is, and send you big money for your furs quick. Be ready to start the day the trapping season opens. **WE MUST HAVE FURS, WILL PAY THE PRICE TO GET THEM,** and will hold your furs separate, if requested, until you have had time to receive our check and see that you are wholly satisfied.

FREE All the Secrets of Successful Trapping. Read Them in the "TRAPPERS' EXCHANGE" Greatest Trappers' Magazine Published

Use the coupon below and send your name at once for Free Subscription to the "Trappers' Exchange," sent free, once a month to everybody interested in trapping and selling for highest prices this Fall and Winter. Shows you what to trap and what baits to use. Each issue filled with pictures, diagrams and stories of hunting and trapping adventure, sent in to us by successful and practical trappers. Don't delay—send your name today.

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Everything for the trapper of experience or beginners, at rock-bottom factory cost prices. Our supplies bought before the great advance in steel. We save you money. Free catalog.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

TRAPPING PAID THESE BOYS BIG

These are ordinary cases, just average. We have hundreds on file who did far better.

P. N. McCrary of Cheney, Kansas, made \$106.25 trapping just in spare time last season. You can do as well.

C. E. Neubauer of Brookville, Kansas, bought 250 worth of Biggs' Guaranteed Bait and in less than a month we paid him \$45.87 for the furs he caught as the result.

J. H. Egan of St. Francis, Kansas, got our check for \$158.61 for furs caught in four weeks. It is all simple and easy—we start you, too.

J. C. Anthony, Paris, Iowa, cashed in to the tune of \$102.05 on a single shipment of furs to Biggs at K. C.

Over Three Quarters of a Million shippers on our books. Liberal grading, high prices and quickest returns—these are Biggs' three winning cards.



Mail this Coupon today for the "Trappers' Exchange" Catalog of Trappers' Supplies, Raw Fur Price List, Market News, Etc., all postpaid—

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