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FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

Value of Shelter for Livestock

By R. W. Kiser
Animal Husbandry Specialist

IN KANSAS, the natural breeding and feeding ground of good livestock, there are still some farmers who fail to see the advantage of adequate shelter for the animals on their farms. Many believe that the big blue sky is sufficient to keep their cattle warm and comfortable during the winter. The biggest problem confronting the farmer today is that of saving feed and, perhaps, the greatest saving in feed is effected by providing winter shelter for livestock during the coldest weather of the season.

It is estimated by our best authorities on the subject that fully one-third of the feed is saved when cattle on full feed have access to a good, comfortable shed. This shelter need not be an elaborate or costly structure. A cheaply constructed shed, open on the south, with a solid north wall and a tight roof, is considered the most practical.

Two practical feeding sheds are shown in the picture on this page. The owner of these sheds concluded, after several years' experience in feeding cattle for the market and after using several different types of barns and sheds, that the most practical is the combination hay barn and feeding shed. He built his first shed several years ago and as the number of cattle to be fed was increased from year to year another shed of the same type was built. This feeding enterprise has been very successful every year. There are four dominant factors that have made for success in his work: a good type of cattle, plenty of the right kind of feed, plenty of good water, and ample shelter for every animal.

The mild climate of the South has tempted many breeders to move their herds to that section of the country because of the erroneous belief that shelters are unnecessary there. Breeders and planters of the South have demonstrated fully that even with the warm winters of that section shelter is a necessary part of the equipment on a cattle breeding farm. The cattle must be protected from the cold rains and the wind if a maximum growth is to be made on the calves or if the cows are to be brought thru in a strong, vigorous condition for spring calving.

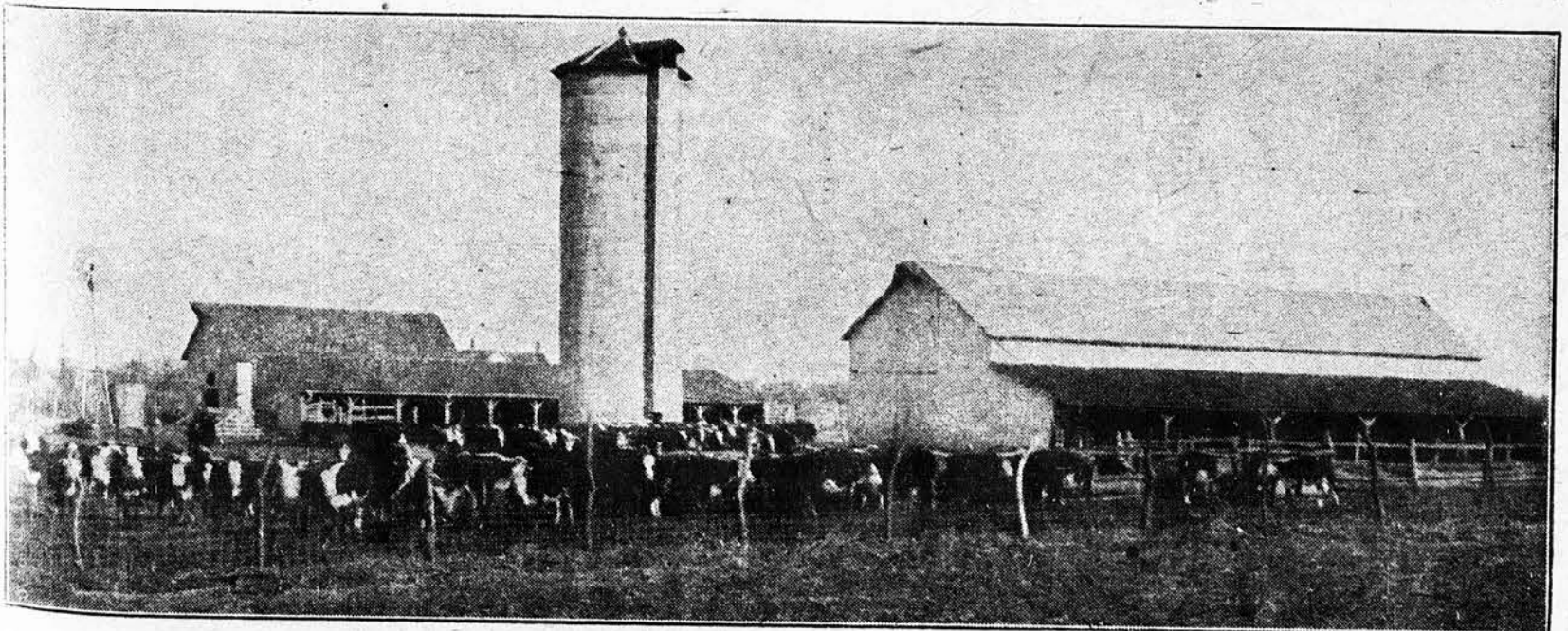
If shelters are necessary for the mild, warm winters of the South, they are much more necessary in the North. A visit into the northern counties of Kansas, where thousands of cattle are bred and fed yearly, should easily convince any man that a barn or shed will pay for itself in feed saved or in increased gains, in a short while. In a day's drive in one county 39 feed lots were passed and every lot was equipped with a good shelter of some kind. On another trip in the south-central part of the state, only seven feed lots were seen in a day's drive, and of these only four had permanent sheds. The conclusion that might be drawn from this is that one of the factors which make for successful feeding is good shelter. Where there were no sheds, no feeding was being done, altho there were plenty of cattle in that community. Evidently feeding had not been successful in that county and there surely was a reason other than location for this very unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

Thousands of cows and calves in the western part of the state were without shelter of any kind during the winter of 1917-18. With the ground covered with snow and the mercury at 10 degrees below zero, it is scarcely possible to believe that cows that had raised calves the summer before could live thru such weather with nothing to eat but dry buffalo grass, or that calves ever could recover from the back-set caused by such treatment. Breeding cows would require constitutions much stronger than are found in average cows, to be able to retain enough energy and vigor to develop and raise good strong calves the following spring and summer. If the cows come thru in a thin condition the calves will scarcely be able to overcome the handicap and the result will be stunted, under-sized, and necessarily unprofitable calves. A small calf crop often is the result of lack of shelter and feed and a short crop of calves always means limited if not unprofitable returns on the investment.

An experiment is being conducted at the Hays Experiment station at Hays, Kan., for the purpose of showing the advantage of the maximum development of the breeding cow by the use of good feed and shelter, as compared with average development where a minimum ration is fed and shelter used, and minimum development where a minimum ration is fed and no shelter is provided. The results of the experiment show conclusively that a maximum and profitable growth on the calf depends largely upon the early and full development of the cow, and that subsequent development of the calf depends upon the feed fed and shelter provided. A close study of the results of this experiment would be profitable to every farmer and rancher in Kansas, as the conditions under which the experiment is being conducted are as nearly like farm conditions as it is possible to make them.

The average farmer keeps several cows and raises a few calves every year. Under normal conditions these calves are not fed out upon the farm where they were bred, but are sold as stockers. A much better and cheaper growth could be obtained, if shelter were provided for the cows both before and after calving, and for the calves not only when they are small but in the fall and winter after weaning time.

On practically every farm in the state some wheat or oats is grown. The straw from these crops makes a good roughage. Especially is this true when silage is fed as a part of the ration. The appetites of cattle demand some dry feed and straw fills this demand very nicely. If the wheat or oats field is within easy hauling distance of the feed lot, the threshing machine can be set to blow the straw into one corner of the lot, thus forming a natural windbreak as well as providing the necessary dry feed. Several feeders have provided very practical sheds for cattle by erecting frames of strong poles and allowing the threshing machine to cover the frames with straw. This makes a cheap shed and also a handy feed rack for straw is provided. Altho (Continued on Page 19.)



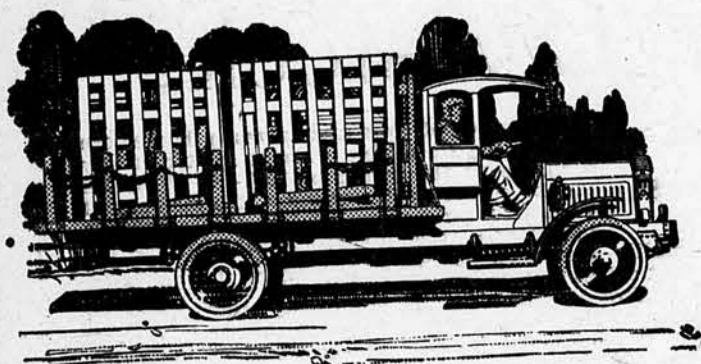


Hard:

Up on the ridge your right wheel rides—in the rut the left slams down. A simple, common incident, but you'd be amazed at the strain it puts on your bearings.

It's a strain that never ends—a task of meeting endless emergencies. A hard task—but Timken Bearings mastered it long ago.

So you have Timken Bearings in *your* car and they're in your neighbor's, and in the cars of most of the men you know—in most of the cars you see on the road. They have been chosen by America's foremost builders of passenger cars, because each bearing does the work of two good bearings, and because they can always be made new by slight take-up after they have already worn as long as any other bearing.

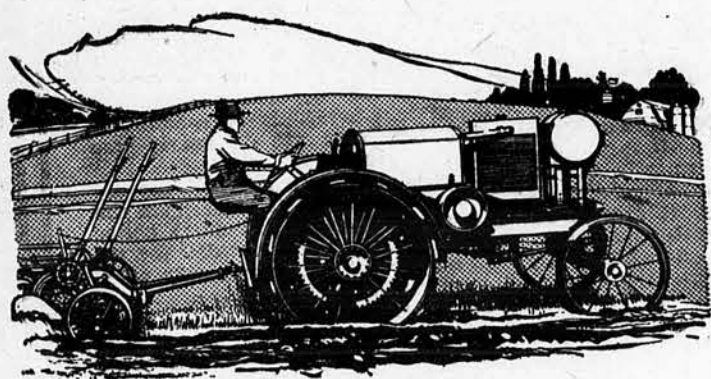


Harder:

But look at the lumbering truck that edges away a bit to let you pass. On its easiest, shortest day it faces a task harder than any you'll willingly put up to your car.

Seldom is your car overloaded. The truck often has more than it should carry, frequently works overtime, and is liable to be abused.

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Hardest:

There's no job like it—nothing near so hard on engine, transmission, final drive and bearings as in this job of plowing.

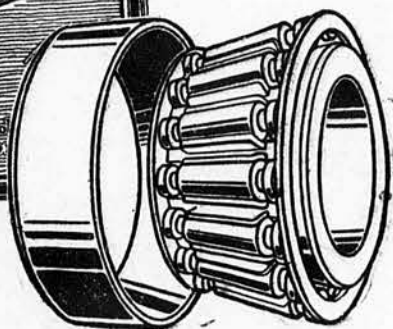
All day long—when season and soil are right—the tractor's in the field. There's not a chance for a let-up. And there's an unending lunge, swing and side pull that even the best planned hitch can't stop.

No rest for bearings on this job—no easy stretches. But it's just the sort of work for Timken Bearings.

Examine a Timken Bearing and you'll see why the tapered cup, cone and roller stand the shock so well—no matter which way it comes. You'll see, too, just how it is so little take-up makes a new bearing out of one that is slightly worn by a hard season of plowing.



The booklet F-62, "Timken Bearings for Farm Tractors," tells just what bearings have to do with the life and usefulness of the tractor you buy. It's interesting and valuable—and it's free. You ought to have a copy.



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio

TIMKEN BEARINGS

FOR MOTOR CAR, TRUCK & TRACTOR

Wanted—Boys and Girls for the Army

More Than \$1,000 in Cash and Special Prizes Will be Offered for the Best Records Made in Capper Club Work Next Year

EVERY KANSAS boy and girl is eager to serve Uncle Sam. The Capper Pig Club has representatives on the firing line in France, but the large majority of the members are too young to enter military service. If the story of home service could be written, tho, it would be a thrilling story of worth while work; a story of willing effort, of sacrifice and of devotion to the country and the state. Capper Pig Club boys and Capper Poultry Club girls have accomplished really big things this year. Not only have they produced more than a million pounds of food; they have invested thousands of dollars in Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps.

An opportunity to render patriotic service is the biggest thing that we have to offer. Every person who has followed the club work knows that easily bigger things can be accomplished thru united effort. But there is nothing unpatriotic about profit making when it is the reward of earnest effort. And so the boys and girls who join the new army of food patriots or who, already enrolled, continue with the work another year, have an added incentive to do their best.

We've Done Great Work

I am not going to say much about the work of the last three years. Every reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze is familiar with the work of Capper Pig Club members. The fact that the club showed an average profit of \$75 the first year, of more than \$100 the second year, and undoubtedly will do equally as well this year, is sufficient evidence that from a standpoint of dollars and cents club membership pays. But every member of the Capper Club agrees that, after all, the inspiration of the work, the friendships formed, and the business training is worth far more than the winning of prizes or the earning of profits. "I am convinced Capper Pig Club work is the greatest idea for general good ever started in any state," said P. J. Paulsen of Cloud county in a recent letter to the contest manager, Mr. Paulsen's son, Clarence, has been a member of the club for two years, and Mr. Paulsen is one of the dads in the father and son department. These words of approval are echoed by every other dad and mother who have taken a genuine interest in the welfare of the club. And as the club has grown in membership and heart interest every year there is no reason why the 1919 club should not be the greatest ever. "I hope that the Capper Pig Club will continue to grow and prosper," said Arthur Capper at the Topeka banquet last month. And there need be no fears that it is not to be a permanent institution. We are just beginning to grow. The Capper Pig Club has wonderful possibilities.

Cash for the Winners

More than \$500 in cash and special prizes will be offered for competition in the 1919 Capper Pig Club work. In the open contest, \$100 divided into 15 prizes with a first prize of \$20 will be offered. Membership will be limited to 10 boys in a county and a special prize of \$100, equally divided among the 10 who make the best county record, will be awarded also. There will be a special pep prize of \$50 to be divided among the members of the county team that wins the pep trophy. The county leader who wins the pep trophy will win \$10 cash, too, and the nine leaders who follow him will win \$5 each. And it must not be forgotten that a \$50 pep trophy will be competed for. County leaders will be appointed in every county where three or more members are enrolled and every leader will have an opportunity to compete for this prize which is really the most worth while prize offered.

The father and son department of the Capper Pig Club has proved to be one of its strongest assets this year. Taking an active part in every phase of the club work, dad not only has been a boy and helped put pep into the game but he has given material aid thru wise advice and counsel. And hun-

dreds of dads who were eager to line up for partnership work found it impossible to enter the father and son department as conducted. They could not care for a sow and litter in addition to the general farm work. And so, fellows, we've provided a plan which I think is destined to grow into one of the biggest things about the Capper Pig Club. Here, in effect, is what the rules will say:

"The father of every boy who qualifies as a member of the Capper Pig Club is eligible for the father and son department. His part in the contest work will be the keeping of records for the farm herd.

On March 1, 1919, every hog on the place is to be weighed, or if this is impracticable the weight shall be estimated by two disinterested breeders. If cross-bred or purebred but not registered, the total value of the herd shall be entered at local market price. Records at market price for all the feed consumed by the herd shall be kept until the contest closes December 15 and pasture rates provided for the junior department shall be charged. The cost of all hogs purchased between March 1 and December 15 shall be added to the original total. Where the herd is registered an advance of \$5 a hundredweight over market price shall be added to the herd value. On December 15 all of the hogs in the herd shall be weighed, or if this is impracticable the weight estimated by two disinterested breeders, and the total value, based on market price or advance price for purebreds, shall be put down. To this amount shall be added the cash received for all hogs sold and the cash value at market price of all hogs butchered. The value of the herd March 1 and feed cost then shall be subtracted from the total value. This shall constitute the profit record. The contestant then shall close his records and write a short story telling how he fed and cared for the contest herd. Prize awards will be based 60 points for proportionate net profit, 20 points for proportionate number of pigs in the spring litters raised to 60 days old, and 20 points for story and record. Legitimate sales of breeding stock are to be added to the profit record, but breeders of established reputation are barred from competition. This is a farm herd contest. Sworn affidavits will be required from the winners, including affidavits from men who estimated weights."

And now, fellows, what excuse can dad offer when you ask him to get into

By JOHN F. CASE
Director of Club Work



The Girl Who Made the Largest Profit

prizes worth winning. We are going to put up \$150 in cash in the father and son department, the first prize to be \$20 each for father and son awarded for highest partnership grade. The junior member of the firm, of course, will be eligible to help care for the herd and help with the record keeping but will have his own sow for the open contest.

Of course, we are going to have the county club meetings and a repetition of the good times had this year. There will be inter-county picnics and we'll have the pep meeting at Topeka during fair week. There's more than patriotic pork production in Capper Pig Club work. Every month in the year is full of good times.

We're going to change the insurance plan this year. Insurance will only cover losses at farrowing time and the assessments cannot exceed 5 per cent of the value of the contest entry. Assessments, too, will be based according to the value of the sows entered.

While hundreds of members who belong to the club this year will continue with the work there will be vacancies in every county. Until membership is complete every Kansas boy 12 to 18 years old is urged to enroll. Enrollment closes March 1. Every boy who files approved recommendations will receive prompt notice of acceptance as an active member, or if the membership already has been completed he will be enrolled as an associate member. We are to have associate membership in every county this year equaling club membership in numbers, and later, prizes for these clubs will be announced.

The contest again is to be record keeping on a purebred sow and litter of pigs. Prize awards will be based 40 points for cost a pound, 40 points for pork production and 20 points for story and records. The limit to be paid for

the game? Isn't he anxious to find out if there is any profit in pork production? And right here I want to say that I believe pork prices are going to be stabilized so that fair profits will be made in 1919. Boy members who are enrolled in the father and son department will be eligible to compete for all the prizes in the open contest except members who have been in active competition for two years, and as provided by unanimous vote at the pep meetings these boys may be enrolled as active members if the county membership is not completed by

a contest sow is \$100 and no sow exceeding that value is to be entered in the contest. An exception will be made in favor of boys already in the contest whose contest sows, purchased last year, now exceed the \$100 in value. But as there will be no profit trophy award the value of the sow has no effect on the prize awards. Every boy who files approved recommendations and desires to borrow the money to pay for a contest sow can secure a loan from Arthur Capper, giving his personal note without security. Mr. Capper has lent \$36,000 to Kansas boys since Capper Pig Club work began and every boy has proved worthy of the trust imposed. Hustle the application blank in and you will get a recommendation blank and a copy of the rules and prizes by return mail. There's no red tape about Capper Pig Club work and the fellows who show pep are the ones who win places. Get busy, it's up to you.

Meet the New Club Manager

And now I have an important announcement that will be read with interest by every boy who is a member of the Capper Pig Club or hopes to be. Earle H. Whitman, assistant contest manager for two years, is to be your new contest manager. Much of the success of the 1917 and 1918 club work is due to Earle Whitman's untiring effort in behalf of our boys. And I know that members of the 1919 club will render just as loyal service to the new contest manager as has been given to the man who has had charge of the work since it began. This change in management, however, does not mean that I am to have no further connection with the club work. For two years I have had general supervision of boys' and girls' club work for the Capper publications. The club membership has grown until we have thousands of members enrolled in 14 states. As director of club work I still will keep in close touch with the Capper Pig Club family and render Mr. Whitman every assistance possible in making the new club successful. You may be sure that Capper Pig Club folks always will seem just a little more like "kinfolks" to me than the members of any other club family.

The work of the Capper Poultry Club has been very gratifying, not only to the director of club work, but to Arthur Capper. Giving up the active management of the Capper Pig Club will enable me to give a larger portion of my time to furthering the interests of the Capper Poultry Club, so I hope that all of the dads and mothers, and the girls, too, will extend "the right hand of fellowship" and welcome me into the family circle. And now we will let Bertha G. Schmidt, the poultry club secretary, talk to you:

Introducing Miss Schmidt

"If I were to use all the words in the English language describing things that are delightful and profitable and interesting, I couldn't begin to tell you what fun it is to belong to the Capper Poultry Club," says Miss Schmidt. "My enthusiasm for the new club is simply bubbling over! If I had my way about it I should want to let every farm girl in Kansas enroll, because I should like to see all of them enjoy its advantages. But of course we must draw the line somewhere and so the number of members in each county again will be limited to 10.

"When I say that the new club is going to be better than the one of this year or the one of the year before, I don't begin to tell you by a hundredth part what it means to Kansas farm girls. A Capper Poultry Club friend who attended the annual banquet given to Capper boys and girls during Topeka Free Fair week said to me as we sat at the table: 'I wish you could stir up interest in the club out in my part of the state. Why, those little girls in Western Kansas simply would be delighted if they understood what such a club as this means and were members of it! I don't see why they

(Continued on Page 15.)



Here's Clarence Paulsen a Prize Winner in 1917 Who Showed a Net Profit of \$140 With Six Pigs. This Year he Has 10 Entered.

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

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

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 Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

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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 Fourth Liberty Loan

AS THIS IS written it seems doubtful whether the Fourth Liberty Loan will be subscribed in full, at least within the time set for such subscription. This is greatly to be regretted and yet to me it does not seem remarkable. Now a government bond bearing 4 1/4 per cent interest and free from any kind of taxation unless held in quantities of more than \$120,000, is really a very desirable investment. It beats a gilt-edged 6 per cent mortgage as an investment if the holder of the mortgage is an honest person. Mortgages are neither exempt from state and local taxation, nor is the interest exempt from income tax. If one held \$100,000 of first class real estate mortgages in the city of Topeka and gives them in for taxation, as the law requires that he shall do, he would first have to pay 2 per cent out of his 6 per cent for state, county, city and other local taxes, and secondly, he would have to pay income tax on the income derived from such mortgages over \$2,000 a year. If he invests \$100,000 in 4 1/4 per cent United States Bonds he will receive \$4,250 a year free from any tax of any kind. Why then are people who have money slow about investing in these bonds, which after peace is declared are certain to go above par and which are good investments aside from any speculative value they may have?

The reason is simply this. The previous issues of bonds, with the exception of the first, are selling below par. The man who figures simply from a cold-blooded money standpoint says to himself: "I can go into the market and buy 4 1/4 per cent United States Bonds for 95 cents on the dollar. Why should I pay 100 cents on the dollar?"

That is a cold-blooded and unpatriotic way of looking at the matter but there are unfortunately a good many people in this country who will talk very patriotically but they do not let their money talk. If all were as patriotic as they ought to be there would be no such thing as war profiteers in the country. As a matter of fact it is not patriotic for the holder of a bond to sell it for less than par unless compelled to do so by necessity and it is not patriotic on the other hand for the buyer of a bond to pay less than par for it.

Unless some plan can be devised for holding the bonds of the government at par, it will be impossible in my judgment to float another loan at par unless the interest rate is raised so it will equal the discount on previous issues of bonds in the market. The government cannot depend on patriotism to provide the money necessary to finance the War. If patriotism alone could be depended upon there would be no need of passing any revenue laws. The patriotic citizens would just come forward and hand the necessary money over to the government.

The government must take steps to protect its own paper just as an individual must do if he expects his paper to be taken at its face. Can the government do this? It may be said that the bond when issued and sold becomes the private property of the buyer and he has the right to sell it or give it away if he pleases. He has; but after all in war times the government does a great many things that interfere with what at any other time would be considered the almost inalienable rights of the individual. The government tells us what we must eat and how much. If it can do that, and we know that it can, because it has done it, it would seem that it might exercise a more stringent supervision of property. Why not exercise its apparently unlimited war power to the extent of making it unlawful to either sell or buy a government bond at less than par?

My opinion is that by such action the government could force the price of bonds to par and make the sale of future bond issues comparatively easy. If this is not done the government will be forced to take the other alternative mentioned: raise the rate of interest on future issues, which of course would mean that the rate would have to be raised on all the bonds already issued. I have been of the opinion and am now that a plan might have been adopted that would have made it unnecessary to issue any interest bearing bonds, but it is, perhaps, too late to consider that now. However, the government is facing a grave dilemma in the matter of Liberty Bonds. If the present issue is sold it will be by the greatest effort and by means that

will work a hardship on people who are doing the best they can and at the same time not reach those who are speculating on their nation's necessity.

The End of a Despotism

The War may not end within a few weeks, tho that will not surprise me, but the end is certainly in sight, and I believe that it is safe to say that the end of the German despotism is also in sight. True the kaiser and his military junker party have been remarkably sustained by the masses of the German people but this was the natural result of the careful, long continued system of education to which they had been subjected.

It is my theory that any people can be molded in thought by the leaders of the nation if a certain policy is methodically and persistently followed for a long time. Neither is the time necessary to do the molding so long as many people imagine. A method persistently followed thru a single generation will be nearly sufficient.

It is the testimony of German born men, who left Germany 50 years ago or even less, that within their life time the whole tenor of German thought has been changed; the nation has been made over. However, the present theory of government which made Germany the menace of the world had its origin a good deal more than a half a century ago. It has largely dominated Prussian thought since the time of Frederick the Great, but it only began to dominate other German states with the rise of Bismarck. But while a whole people may be corrupted and imbibe false conceptions of government and false ideas concerning their duties toward their fellow men, some terrific calamity may disabuse their minds and then they are likely to turn in fury on the authors of their calamities. That, I think, is what is going to happen soon in Germany. So long as the German autocracy was successful there was no hope of a popular change of sentiment or of the overthrow of the kaiser. Now he has failed. The German people who have so blindly followed his lead and suffered so much themselves and caused such terrible suffering to other people, are beginning to understand that the system to which they were devoted is a failure and that it has brought upon them the hatred of the world to an extent never experienced by any other nation with the possible exception of the Turks. They are beginning to see that the rule of this autocracy means military and economic ruin for them. When that fact fully soaks in they will turn in rage against the forces which have brought this ruin about. The Hohenzollern dynasty will be overthrown, if not this fall, then certainly next year. If there is anything to be learned from history it will be strange indeed if within six months the people who followed the kaiser to their own destruction do not turn against him with hatred and fury far more intense than their former devotion. There will soon be one less monarchy in Europe.

He is Feeling Savage

Writing from Osborne, Kan., J. L. Weber gives his opinion as to what disposition should be made of the kaiser and the junkers. "His proper place," says Mr. Weber, "is in the Fort Leavenworth Federal prison for life. If the junkers are left there together," he continues, "they will hatch up another war. They must all be scattered and penned up so that they cannot instigate their hellish Hun propaganda among the rising generation. They must pay France for all the ruin they wrought and must pay back to them the billions of which they robbed them in 1870. They must pay back to Belgium every dollar they have stolen. They must pay for every building destroyed in Belgium and France. There is no punishment equal to their atrocious crimes. Hanging or shooting is too good for them. They should be shut off from communication with their fellow men for life so that they can ponder over their hellish propaganda. Congress should pass laws forbidding any Hun from coming to this country for at least 25 years. No peace should be made until German cities are destroyed equal to the destruction in France and Belgium. Shell Berlin the same as they did Paris."

One of the difficulties about this program suggested by Mr. Weber is that if the last part of it is carried out the first part cannot be. If the same

destruction of property is visited upon Germany that has been visited upon France and Belgium it is manifest that Germany would not be able to pay damages to France and Belgium for there would be nothing to pay with. This talk about destroying German cities and towns is all foolishness. The more sensible thing to do is to hold the industrial part of Germany as security for the payment of such damages as may be assessed against that country.

Profiteering

Mr. Weber, of Osborne, also offers a few suggestions in regard to profiteering. He has observed that profiteering is not confined to the big concerns such as the packers, but that retailers are also charging exorbitant prices and making exorbitant and unreasonable profits. All of this is probably true. I have observed that greed is not confined to any particular class or calling. Because they control the market for a great many articles of necessity, the packers have been able to exact exorbitant war profits, but the small dealers have taken theirs where they had the opportunity.

Human selfishness is at the bottom of most of the ills of society. So far, the evil has not been successfully curbed by statute and probably never will be except to a limited degree. Still organized society must either curb this natural inclination or else the few will eventually control all the wealth of the world and the masses will be left to struggle in hopeless poverty.

What is the remedy? I do not believe that it lies in paternalistic government which undertakes to dictate how all the citizens of the state shall move and live and have their being, but in the organization of many strong co-operative associations with the functions of the general government limited to seeing that communication, commercial and otherwise, between these co-operative units is fair and equitable. In other words the principal business of the general government should be to preserve the general peace and order and fair play.

J. N. Tincher

A subscriber who lives down in the Seventh Congressional district writes me for information concerning J. N. Tincher, who is running for Congress on the Republican ticket in that district. He wishes to know whether Mr. Tincher is a big enough man intellectually to represent that district properly in Congress. I have endeavored to keep the editorial pages of this paper out of partisan politics so far as possible and will continue to do so. I am not going to urge readers to vote any particular party ticket, but having known Mr. Tincher for a good many years, it seems to me that an answer to this question is legitimate and proper.

Mr. Tincher is recognized all over Southwest Kansas as a lawyer of ability. I think that even his political opponents, if they know him, must grant that. I never have heard him make a political speech and therefore cannot speak concerning his abilities as a political orator, but it is not very essential whether he is a good political speaker or not. The work in Congress is done in the committees and not on the floor of the house as I understand. It is my opinion that if J. N. Tincher is elected he will rank up well among the members of Congress in point of ability and influence. I make this statement and prediction based on an acquaintance extending over 20 years or more.

Will Their Dream be Realized?

"The hard working men and women who have lived since man first formed government, what of them?" writes H. C. Berlin, of Washington. "History never has recorded their thoughts and actions because history must be written by scribes who were controlled by the great and powerful. These nameless men were always expecting justice and beauty to finally prevail. With some there has been a vague hope of the coming of better things. Among others there has been despair. Both groups intuitively felt their wrongs, but they worked at their tasks and peopled the world. Then the men who are silently thinking now, will their thoughts come to the surface? Has the time finally arrived

when great tides of thought are rolling onward toward democracy? Will these nameless men write the future history? Do they trust the men at the head of affairs at present?"

I should like to know the thoughts that lie
In the graves of nameless men;
A word from the brains that silent lie
And the hands that touch no pen.

Only a moment from out the void
Glimmers the brightest mind,
But generations have lived and joyed
In the gleam it has left behind.

But what if the greatest of all were dumb
And the wisest spoke no word?
Surely, of all the prophets, some
Have never been seen or heard.

There is still a vision beneath the sky;
It came and will come again.
But oh, could I know the dreams that lie
In the graves of nameless men!

League of Peace

Some weeks ago a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Edward Lind wrote an article criticizing the proposed league of nations to enforce peace, as a scheme to protect the bully and the profiteer. "How Mr. Lind reached such a conclusion," writes J. D. Shepherd of Clay Center, "I do not know."

Then Mr. Shepherd proceeds to construct a very logical argument in favor of such a league illustrating its possible advantages by the United States, which in a sense is a league of nations, in which the smallest state has equal privileges with the greatest.

I agree with Mr. Shepherd. Of course it must be admitted that there are grave difficulties in the way of forming this league of nations to enforce peace. One of the greatest difficulties is the intense world wide and entirely justified prejudice against Germany caused by the treachery and general fiendishness displayed by that nation in beginning and carrying on the War. Unless there is a complete overthrow of the present German government it is difficult to believe that the countries which have been so cruelly wronged, would consent to enter into an amicable alliance with that government for any purpose whatever. If, however the German people should overthrow their present government and bring the chief malefactors to justice, in short show by their works that they have repudiated the infamous gang which has brought such woe and bloodshed on the world, the feeling of other nations might be different toward them.

It is only fair also to say that our original confederation of states was not a success. It was only when the great Civil War settled the question that this was a nation and not a confederation of states, merely, that the United States got upon a firm basis. The present Great War has added to the solidity of the union and the powers of the states have in the same proportion become relatively unimportant. But while I can foresee difficulties I am still very much in favor of the proposed league of nations to enforce peace. As Mr. Shepherd says "If after this War the nations are to settle back into the old conditions, I shall feel that the boys who have sacrificed their lives have sacrificed them in vain." Either this world is going to be a good deal better world after the War or else it is going to be a worse world than it was before.

In forming the league of nations to enforce peace, I do not agree with Mr. Shepherd and with practically all of those who have discussed the matter. They all propose that the nations shall contribute in proportion to their wealth and population. I would have each nation equally represented and each contribute equally to the international police force. This so far as representation is concerned is applying the same principle that was applied in forming the union of the states. Each state was given equal representation in the Senate, regardless of the size or population of the state. The size of the international police force would not need to be large, provided no nation was permitted to have a separate army. No excessive burden therefore would need to be laid on any small nation in order that it might keep up its share of the international police. I would not, however, compel small nations to come into the league unless they so desired, but if they chose to stay out they would be bound by the rules promulgated by the nations in the league.

Criticism of Price Fixing

In a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you ask "why not fix the price of cotton?" Why not fix the price of everything? The answer is the same in both cases; the arbitrary fixing of prices is wrong in principle and has always proved disastrous in practice. After reading your comment I have made an investigation to see what relation the price of cotton has to the price of cotton clothing. I find for example, that a common cotton shirt weighs about 12 ounces including the buttons and starch. The cotton farmer of the South got possibly 20 cents for the cotton, yet these same shirts have doubled in price in the last three years. How would it do to ask the President to appoint a disinterested committee, composed of people who do not wear shirts, to fix a reasonable price for shirts? I suspect all of these Democratic Representatives of which you speak were enthusiastically in favor of fixing a price on wheat, and that the shirt manufacturers would be bitterly opposed to a set price on shirts. Yet I suspect the shirt manufacturer was a great deal better paid for his work, than the cotton raiser was for his.

Now, there is a very short crop of cotton and if prices are not fixed they will be high, and high

prices will to some extent compensate the cotton raiser for a short crop and encourage him to raise a larger crop next year. In this way supply will catch up with demand and prices come down. In the meantime if there is any one who thinks there is a fortune to be made growing cotton let him get a hoe and mule and head for the South where there are millions of acres of cheap land that will grow good cotton. There is no shortage of land, the shortage is of labor, and that cotton raising "stunt" is the hardest and poorest paid labor in the United States. If I was going to appoint a committee to fix a price on cotton I would select the same committee that President Wilson selected to set a price on wheat, send them to the South and let them grow cotton for one year, and I would be surprised greatly if they fixed a price at less than 50 cents a pound. If it were right and best to fix prices at all why begin with the farm products, the farmer has formed no combinations in restraint of trade, or to fix prices unreasonable or otherwise for his products. If the government would see that no prices were fixed by any one, farmer, labor union, manufacturer nor any one else, and let the ancient law of supply and demand fix all prices, there would be little discontent and no just complaint. I believe that no honest effort ever has been made by the government to prevent arbitrary price fixing by the packers, manufacturers, trusts or others who could on account of the smallness of their number get together and fix an unfair price. The government has fixed a very high price for labor, and labor is very scarce, farm products must go up until the farmer can employ labor in competition with other lines of business or production will decrease until the world will go hungry and naked. Raising the price of labor by fixing and lowering the price of farm products in the same way is not a remedy for all the ills to which human flesh is heir. Price raising began at labor, and when it has gone the full circle the laborer will be no better off then he was before. He

A PERSONAL STATEMENT

BY GOVERNOR CAPPER

Wartime emergencies, and now the influenza epidemic, have made it impossible for me to make a campaign. It is due my friends and supporters that I acquaint them with the fact that my election as United States senator is by no means a foregone conclusion. We can never be sure of an election which affects powerful interests, and I am opposed by such interests and by the state's most powerful political machine. The shallow humbug of flag-waving as a political issue, having failed to create a ripple in Kansas, the caucus politicians are now resorting to more questionable methods and the tar bucket; and to malicious slanders, and attacks on my loyalty, my reputation and my personal record. In the desperate fight now being made by this powerful office-holding group, the center of attack is the senatorship, next the congressional candidates. The machine has no hope of electing its state and local tickets and is trading these candidates without scruple for votes for its senatorial candidate and congressmen. Its supply of the "sinews of war" and of "literature" appears without limit both as to character and quantity. It is deluging Kansas with a barrage of garbled documents, distorted personal letters, and worse. Most men have some decent limits beyond which they will not go, but an old-fashioned, federal war-horse political machine is a Hun when it comes to spreading lying propaganda, and that is what the people of Kansas are getting from this one in the closing days of a vitally important campaign. Cheap politics should not be allowed to obscure the issues.

I have never treated a business competitor, a political opponent, nor a political party unfairly. I have stuck to the issues always, but my political enemies are not so generous. In three previous campaigns while I have discussed public questions, the mudslingers have done their worst and done it quite shamelessly, regardless of truth or good report. This year I had thought the great difficulties which beset the people and which loom just ahead would have a restraining influence, even on those whose chief concern in politics is the loaves and fishes, but in the desperate fight which is being made by this powerful office-holding machine the old methods and devices of besmirching a political opponent are again being used; and the gas receivership attorneys, the big and little gougers, the profiteering packers and millers, and the booze outfit, as well as many other enemies I have made in doing my official duty as governor, are giving it aid and comfort.

I regret the necessity of such a statement, but I owe it to my supporters to give them warning that I shall have to depend, as I always have depended, on the men and women who believe in good government and decency in public affairs, to meet this eleventh hour onslaught of cheap politics. If between now and November 5, and on that day, I again receive the fine support I received from them and their friends in the primary, the result is certain to be a clean victory. Every vote will make it surer, while a smashing majority with the great power and authority of public sentiment behind it, will prove an invaluable asset should I be chosen to speak for and act for my native state in Washington. By enlisting the support of neighbors and friends and seeing that everyone gets out to vote on election day the readers of the Mail and Breeze can be of yeoman service in this emergency. I shall greatly appreciate such friendly backing.

Arthur Capper.

cannot lift himself over the fence by pulling on his boot straps. Water will find its level, and prices as measured by labor will find a just level if not interfered with by price fixing. The facts that you mention as to price fixing in connection with wheat and cotton proves that the government would fail as a price fixer, because the majority would set a high price on its own products and a low price on the products of the minority.

Cairo, Kan. JOHN MEGAFFIN.

Mr. Megaffin is a thinker and thinkers ought to be encouraged. Let us consider this question which I regard as one of the most important that can engage the attention of economists generally and those in authority especially.

First I will admit that it is a question to which there are two well defined sides, and secondly it is such a big question that I would be an egotistical ass if I were to say that I am able without a question of doubt to give the correct answer.

Here is the proposition laid down by Mr. Megaffin: "The arbitrary fixing of prices is wrong in principle and has always proved disastrous in practice." If Mr. Megaffin is right then so far as the government is concerned it must keep hands off entirely so far as fixing prices is concerned. Governmental interference with price fixing by packers, manufacturers or trusts, is wrong in principle, for if the government interferes with price fixing by these concerns it follows that it must determine what is a reasonable price for their products, otherwise government interference would amount to nothing. The fact is that all prices are arbitrarily fixed by somebody and if the government does not interfere prices are bound to be arbitrarily fixed by those who are in position to control the market.

Take the case of the packers for example. The packing industry is the evolution from the old time local meat market. Gradually the business attracted greater and greater capital until finally these great packers' combinations became able to control the market for stock of all kinds. They were and are economically correct because they produce the finished product with less waste and at less expense than it would be possible for small competing concerns.

Now what is this law of supply and demand that Mr. Megaffin talks about? It is simply to sell the product for the highest price that the demand makes possible, or in other words, the highest price the consumer will pay, and if a single individual or a number of individuals have control of a given product they are justified, according to the logic of Mr. Megaffin, in charging all that the desires and necessities of the consumers will compel them to pay. Meat is counted among the necessities, altho it is not actually a necessity, for hundreds of millions of the inhabitants of the world do manage to live without meat. Those who get control of the meat supply of the world would have the right according to Mr. Megaffin's logic to raise the price just as high as meat consumers will pay rather than quit eating meat. That is strictly according to the law of supply and demand.

There is no law against anybody engaging in the packing business thereby letting the law of competition bring down the price, but the fact is that no ordinary individual can command the capital necessary to compete with the established packing houses. If Mr. Megaffin is consistent he cannot object to monopoly. Now I lay down this economic proposition: The law of supply and demand, which is another name for unrestricted competition, necessarily leads to monopoly and industrial despotism. All just government is or ought to be in restraint of monopoly of trade. The operation of unrestrained competition necessarily leads to the triumph of the strong and shrewd over the weak and simple.

The two primary objects of government should be first to maintain order, to protect just rights of life and property and second to prevent so far as possible, the exploiting of the weak by the strong.

Now I will admit that there is danger of too much governmental interference with private business. I would not like to think that we are always to have as much government supervision as we have now. How to steer a course between the Scylla of too much governmental interference and the Charybdis of unrestrained competition and greed is a problem requiring the highest degree of statesmanship, honesty and courage.

I have said I do not pretend that I have sufficient wisdom to say how this great problem which goes to the very root of our national life shall be solved, but I believe that it will be solved by the organization of great co-operative units which finally will determine arbitrarily if you please, the proper relative value of all products.

As our prosperity is based on agriculture with its varied but allied industries, the co-operative corporate farm will be the unit. It will take in a large area, at least 10 miles square. All the varied lines of business will be carried on by this industrial unit, such as farming, stock raising, fruit growing, packing, tanning and the production of leather, manufacture of cloth, canning and preserving of fruit, manufacture of necessary machinery to supply the needs of the unit. Transportation will be revolutionized, the great cities will give way to these smaller and altogether more desirable towns.

This is for the future. For the present even if we admit that government price fixing is a bad policy, which I do not, at least having started on that policy it should be carried out as impartially as possible.

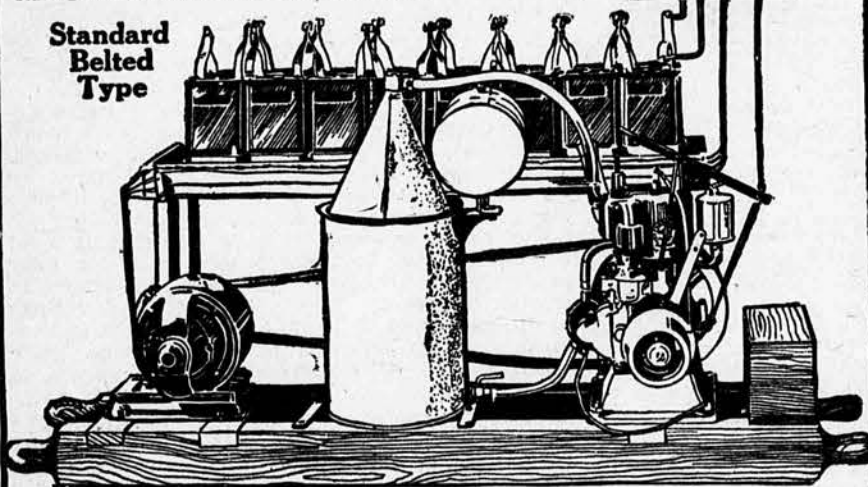
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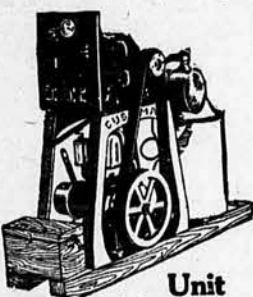
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Good Rains Revive Pastures.
Wheat Makes a Good Start.
Big Demand for Sorghum Sirup.
Apples that Sell Readily.
Prices for Hogs and Corn.
The Ratio of 13 to 1.
New Victories Depress Prices.
Present Values of Farm Products.

MY LAMENT of last week regarding dry weather and the effect of the heat and dryness on the wheat was scarcely in the mail before a good inch rain fell. It came almost without warning but was none the less welcome. Several of us were out the night before until a late hour on the Liberty Loan drive and just before coming in we noticed a bank of clouds coming up in the northwest but did not imagine it could bring any rain; before morning, however, the ground was well soaked and a good deal of water ran into the creeks and ponds. The Neosho River raised several feet and the mill now is running by water power again after being without it for more than a month.

Everything is growing as if the month was April instead of October. The grass in the pastures is coming up as in early spring while tomatoes are again in full bloom and the bean vines are full of string beans. Cabbage plants that had stood still for 60 days are heading excellently. Of course, we do not forget that this is October 14 and that a killing frost will soon be due; we cannot expect much prairie pasture from the new-growth after this date but the bluegrass will make feed until real winter arrives. The average date of the first killing frost in this latitude is October 15; we have had vegetation killed here as early as September 25 while on the other hand I can recall election days which came before anything had been frozen.

I never saw wheat make such a growth as it has done since the rain. There is now no question but what early sown wheat will provide winter pasture; in fact, it would make good pasture right now if the ground was not too wet. By the time the ground becomes solid enough to bear stock without damage to the wheat, there will be pasture in plenty. And this early sown wheat will have to be pastured, too, or else mown if the present summer-like weather continues. Even the kafir which had not headed and which has stood still ever since last August is now heading but of course will make no grain. What a change a little moisture and favorable weather will make in Kansas.

Letters by the dozen have arrived during the past week, all asking for a chance to buy sorghum molasses at the two mills I mentioned as operating in this neighborhood. These mills cannot supply half the local demand to say nothing of shipping any away. People come for 20 miles or more in motor cars to get sorghum and then often do not get it. This big demand for the sirup is due, of course, to the scanty sugar supply. When those who have a sweet tooth are put on a 2-pound-a-month ration of sugar they immediately develop a greater appetite for sweets than ever, hence the sorghum demand.

It seems to me that the sorghum sirups now are much better products than those of 25 years ago or else I have become used to the flavor and no longer note the distinctive sorghum taste as in former days. I can recall distinctly, after a lapse of almost 40 years, my first taste of sorghum sirup. We had just arrived in the West and for our first breakfast at the catch-as-catch-can hotel where we stopped, pancakes and sirup were served. I never had known any sirup except the maple of the Green Mountain state; had, in fact, never heard of sorghum. So I gave my hot cake a liberal dose out of the sirup pitcher and—I suppose the contents of my plate went to the cat or dog. At any rate, I couldn't eat it.

I suppose that the average farmer counts his services worth much less than that of the average merchant.

Because of this a car of good quality apples shipped in this week by two farmers sold for 30 cents less a bushel than any apples I have seen priced this year. In the car in question there were four varieties of hand-picked apples—Rome Beauty, Gano, Winesap and York Imperial. When I visited the car nearly all of the first three varieties had been taken at \$1.35 a bushel while nearly a full bin remained of the York Imperial which were priced at only \$1.25. This represents the average taste so far as those varieties are concerned; most of the buyers took Winesap and Rome Beauty for eating and Gano for cooking. Gano, which I take to be identical with Black Ben Davis, has the Ben Davis quality of baking well in a pie and, whatever we may think of the Ben Davis apple, we must all admit that but few excel it as pie material. I know of but one grown in western orchards and that is the Delicious.

When I wrote two weeks ago that November corn could be bought in Kansas City for \$1.48 a bushel that price seemed cheap. Today November corn is offered there for \$1.21 a bushel. So, after all, we who raise wheat are not so badly off with our guaranteed price. It would seem that corn at this price would be a profitable purchase but hogs are sliding down hill at about the same rate as corn. I presume that the packers are watching the cost of feeding hogs as closely as we are and that, as of old, they are willing to allow us actual cost for our feed and no more. The food administration has set the minimum price of hogs for the coming winter at \$15.50 and there is no question but what the packers will get down to that basis just as soon as they can. If we buy corn in Kansas City for \$1.21, pay freight and commission charges, haul it out to the farm and feed it to hogs which sell in Kansas City for \$15.50 will there be any profit left for us?

While this \$1.21 a bushel now quoted on corn for November delivery at Kansas City is a speculative price it represents in the judgment of well posted men, men willing and anxious to back their judgment with their money, that corn in plenty will be available at that price at that time. Should that prove the case, corn will bring in regions where there is corn for sale no more than \$1.10 a bushel. With corn at that price there is a good profit in feeding hogs at \$15.50 or as much of that as would be left after shipping expenses had been paid to Kansas City.

Many farmers now feel that the peak of high prices has been passed and that from this time the trend will be downward. Each success of our soldiers brings the War nearer to an end and with the end will come a new era in prices. We cannot expect the present high prices to hold; all should not desire them to hold; all we should ask is that other prices fall with those of farm products. Perhaps the best thing we can do is to go ahead with our regular farm business, producing as much as possible and holding our expenses down as much as we can. Here are the prices we are receiving and paying in this part of Kansas; will they look extremely high to us at this time next year?

Wheat is this week bringing \$2.05 1/2 a bushel at the mill according to their price schedule which increases until price 1/2 cent every two weeks until January 1, 1919. Oats sell from 65 to 70 cents a bushel; but no oats are being shipped; all that are sold go to supply local demand. Prairie hay is \$20 a ton for No. 2 or more baled and delivered at the railroad shipping point. There is no price put on corn in view of the wild market fluctuations; none was raised here for sale and our price later will be that of Kansas City plus freight and other charges. Standard flour is \$2.65 for a 48-pound sack while the 12-pound sack of cornmeal required to balance it costs 65 cents. Eggs today are worth 42 cents while butterfat brings 63 cents a pound in our local market.

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The Wheat Grower Must be Protected

Copy of Letter to President Wilson Urging Him to
Increase the Guaranty from \$2.20 to \$2.50

MY DEAR Mr. President: I believe you will agree that in giving his sons, pledging more than his share of Liberty Loans, or in the production of food, that the Kansas farmer has served faithfully in the second line. When it seemed probable his wheat crops would be produced at a money loss, there was no cessation of labor and little complaint. But he does not believe he should continue to sacrifice, if others profit.

The average wheat yield for Kansas is 13 bushels an acre. At the present guaranteed price and the price paid for the 1918 crop, the average farmer has nothing to show for his year's work. This bald statement of fact is substantiated by an investigation made by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Acting for President W. M. Jardine, Professor W. E. Grimes, specialist in farm management for the college, co-operating with W. A. Boys, county agent, and F. M. Sumpter, president of the Sumner county bureau, have just completed an investigation in Sumner county, one of Kansas' best wheat counties. This investigation included 20 farms in different sections of the county and proved that the net cost an acre for producing wheat was \$30.30. These figures cover all the cost of production and allow 8 per cent interest for the use of the land. Part of the data and statistics were obtained from the farmers themselves and part from estimates prepared from records kept in the state for many years. The average yield an acre on the 20 farms was 17.84 bushels. "With wheat selling at \$2 a bushel," said President Jardine, "the average farmer in this group obtains 30 cents a bushel for depleted fertility, his own managerial ability and profit."

Sumner county is far above the average Kansas county as a wheat producer. It is undoubtedly true that the farmers in many Kansas counties this year grew wheat at a heavy loss. It should be emphasized, also, that a large percentage of the wheat growers in this state are tenants who at most do not receive more than two-thirds of the crop for their labor and investment. These men have gone on uncomplainingly, bearing the burden in years of drought and near-failure, always looking forward to the time when a profitable yield would be grown.

While it is true that the investigation made gives results in only one county in Kansas, there is little doubt this finding holds good for the state. In the Western section where land values are not so high and interest charges would be less the acre yield is correspondingly lower. If the Kansas wheat grower is to be paid even a minimum wage for his labor and a reasonable profit upon his investment, the price to be paid for the 1919 crop would have to be increased to \$2.50 a bushel. The Kansas farmer has not been satisfied with the guaranteed price this year, but he was too good a patriot to lower his acreage, even though he knew in his own heart that an unprofitable season might again await him. We can hardly hope for a higher average yield than that of former years. Reports made by the state board of agriculture show that in the seven years from 1911 to 1917, inclusive, approximately 5 acres of wheat were seeded in Kansas for every 4 acres harvested. This means that unless the farmer has a reasonable assurance of protection against loss, thousands of acres which come thru the winter in poor condition but still might produce small yields of wheat, will be plowed up next spring and planted to other crops of far less food value.

Increasing the guaranty from \$2.20 to \$2.50 should work no great hardship upon the consumer. The average yearly consumption of flour is less than one barrel per capita. With the increase in wages being paid thruout the country the consumer could better afford to pay the additional dollar which would be charged for flour, than that the wheat-raiser should suffer loss, or grow less wheat. While even the asked for increase would not guarantee a profit should the average yield be as low as in 1918, and the cost of production as high, the Kansas farmer would be protected. I believe it is only justice he should have such a guaranty.

With renewed assurances that Kansas will continue its untiring efforts in war winning, I am faithfully yours,

Arthur Capper
Governor.

Victory Boys and Girls

BY CHARLES DILLON
Director United War Work Publicity

Great things are expected from the young folks of the Middle West by those in charge of the movement to mobilize the boys and girls of America in a nation-wide effort of patriotic service and sacrifice in behalf of our soldiers, sailors and marines thruout the world.

A challenge to the younger generation will ring thru the land during the week of November 11 to 18. It will come from the seven organizations which, at the request of President Wilson, have combined in the United War Work Campaign to raise during that week, 170½ million dollars for the continuance of their unselfish and tremendously important services for our fighters.

Those organizations are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

Their call will go to every boy to enroll with the Victory Boys, whose slogan is "a million boys behind a million fighters," and to every girl to enroll with the Victory Girls with the slogan, "Every girl pulling for Victory." Whoever enrolls will pledge to earn and give to maintain the morale of our fighting men and to provide them with comfort and cheer. Every \$5 so earned and given will provide one fighter with the full service of

the seven organizations for five weeks. Those managing the Victory Boys' division of the campaign expect to enroll 32,000 boys in Iowa, 25,000 in Minnesota, 21,000 in Kansas, 16,000 in Nebraska, 7,000 in South Dakota and 7,000 in North Dakota.

In this state the following have been chosen to line up the Victory Boys:

Victory Boy secretary, A. H. Tebben, 613 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan. The district managers will be the following persons: George W. Kidder, Pittsburg; A. W. Franka, Iola; Rev. Frank Jennings, Lawrence; Harry Tooley, Atchison; O. W. Hascall, Topeka; Guy T. Gebhardt, McPherson; W. H. Leasa, Wichita; R. E. Wilson, Hutchinson; J. B. Cray, Salina; John R. Williams, Marysville; Caleb W. Smick, Oberlin; J. L. Renner, Scott City.

Kansas is now organized into 12 district divisions, 38 county divisions. Mr. Tebben's latest report indicates that this state is in a very satisfactory condition. "We are receiving a hearty response from men in behalf of this campaign," says Mr. Tebben, "and I have every confidence that the challenge is going to be met in a splendid way by the boys of the state."

How Farmer May Help

A resolution urging all farmers to repair old agricultural implements immediately after Thanksgiving day, so that factories may be devoted wholly to war contracts, was adopted October 18 by the National Implement and Vehicle association at their meeting in Chicago on that date.

The conservation of food demands of each individual enlightened fidelity joined to genuine patriotism.



Food more food

"They cannot fight and raise food at the same time," says the Food Administration's poster above. "WE MUST FEED THEM."

But to feed America and our friends in Europe requires every ounce of our productive power. Stumps and boulders in cultivated fields must go. They waste space that could be raising crops. They increase hand labor because farm machinery is broken quickly in stumpy fields.

Even if new land cannot be cleared, no tilled land should be idle.

Labor-saving methods of getting your fields in shape are described in our big free book, "Better Farming With Atlas Farm Powder." In writing for it check the subjects in which you are interested:

- ☐ Stump Blasting ☐ Subsoil Blasting ☐ Road Making
☐ Boulder Blasting ☐ Ditch Digging ☐ Tree Planting

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Division FM10 Wilmington, Delaware



COOK'S PAINT A WAR-TIME JOB!



NOW'S the time to paint with COOK'S! The Cook dealer in your community has a fresh supply! Conservation of property is every man's duty! This duty can best be performed with a specially prepared paint—COOK'S! There's a kind for every farm use. Remember, delay causes decay! Paint now with the paint that's made by experts who know your needs! Write for color cards and full information if your dealer cannot supply you.

THE C. R. COOK PAINT COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

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 \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalog.

SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL
505 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

24 Beauty Culture Lessons 10c

We will send 24 lessons in Beauty Culture and Manicuring free to all who send 10 cents to pay for mailing expenses. Novelty House, Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.



Smallest Bible on Earth

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

10 Patriotic Cards 10c

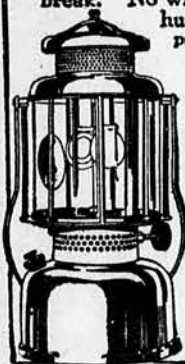
We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver. NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 20, Topeka, Kan.



"Mother—that's the greatest light I ever saw!"
said Tom, just home on furlough—
"We had Quick-Lite Lanterns in the trenches"

The Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns mark the farthest advance in the development of artificial lighting. Make and burn your own gas from common gasoline. Give remarkably brilliant whitelight, without glare or flicker—steady, soft, mellow. *Save the eyes and simplify your work.*

No trouble to care for, no bother with daily cleaning, no chimneys to smoke or break. No wicks to trim. No odor, no soot, no dirt or trouble. No delay hunting around for a torch. Just hold a lighted match under the patented coil, and directly you have an astonishingly brilliant light, more powerful than electricity, more light than 20 coal oil lamps or lanterns would give, cheaper to use than all others, and absolutely safe.



The Coleman Quick-Lite

SEE YOUR DEALER about Coleman Lamps, Lanterns and Lighting Plants. Inset on the genuine—the invention of W. C. Coleman, originator of the gasoline table lamp. If your dealer can't supply, write our nearest office for Catalog No. 12

THE COLEMAN LAMP COMPANY
 WICHITA ST. PAUL TOLEDO DALLAS CHICAGO
 Largest Manufacturers of Gasoline Lamps, Lanterns and Lighting Systems

Warmth and Comfort in Zero Weather

Treat yourself to an Ellsworth Sheepskin-lined Coat this winter and defy zero weather. It's a real garment, built according to fur coat standards by a company which has made fur coats for forty years.

Ellsworth
 Sheepskin-lined Coats

The superiority of Ellsworth Sheepskin-lined Coats begins with the selection and tanning of the skins, which makes them soft and pliable. Practical furriers match the skins and build the garments into shape.

That is why Ellsworth Sheepskin-lined Coats are warmer, more comfortable and more durable than others—yet they cost no more. Look for the name Ellsworth on every garment.



Write for interesting free folder on how to judge sheepskin-lined coats, also name of nearest Ellsworth dealer
 ELLSWORTH & THAYER MFG. CO., Dept. 18, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

\$500.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make

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

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "EVERY BODY WINS" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club and share in the \$500.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the club for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club we will give \$300.00 in gold; to the second highest \$100.00 in gold; to the third highest \$50.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$25.00 in gold; and to the sixth highest \$10.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE: EVERY NEW CLUB MEMBER THIS MONTH ALSO RECEIVES A BEAUTIFUL GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING, GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS FREE AND POSTPAID JUST FOR PROMPTNESS. Anyone may enter the club and bear in mind there is ABSOLUTELY NO CHANCE TO LOSE. POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WILL RECEIVE THE PRIZE TIED FOR. Get your share of this \$500.00. Send your list of words TODAY.

A. J. KELLY, MGR., 500 CAPITAL BUILDING, TOPEKA, KANSAS

A N O E O Y R S
 T F L M I M R A
 O O A I N M T O
 M O F I A E B L
 Y A P B I N O H
 G N O S A A O T
 T A A C R B O Y
 A R M N A N T W

An Orchard for Every Home

Properly Selected Fruit Trees Always Bring Big Profits

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
 Associate Editor

AN ORCHARD on every farm in the fruit-growing sections of Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma would mean much for the fruit industry of these states, and would add many thousands of dollars to their wealth. From a net profit of nothing half a century ago to a profit of 20 million dollars for the United States in 1900 is a jump which, altho made in the small fruit industry alone, exemplifies the growing importance of horticulture as a factor in the living conditions of the world. The high prices demanded for apples, peaches and nearly all other kinds of fruit is making many farmers realize that they made a serious mistake in not setting out a few fruit trees when they first began farming. On nearly every farm a few acres could be spared for an orchard. Even on very small farms at least an acre could be set aside for an orchard to good advantage. City dwellers who have large back yards should utilize this space for fruit trees. A few apple, peach, pear, apricot, plum and cherry trees can be set out in a comparatively small space and will afford a great deal of fruit.

This fall farmers generally are pretty prosperous and a few of the surplus dollars might very well be invested by them in a few fruit trees. These should be so selected as to afford plenty of fresh fruit from May until late October or November with an ample surplus for canning and preserving. Have early, medium, and late varieties of every kind of fruit trees in the orchard.

Big Profits on Small Fruits

However, no orchard is complete that contains only the large fruits. The best and most satisfactory results will be obtained if we diversify our plantings. Grapes, blackberries, dewberries, loganberries, and strawberries should be included in the list of small fruits considered. There is no reason why grape vines should not be used for covering arbors, or as screens for porches and fences when space for fruit producing plants is limited. A little attention and careful management will enable us to grow these small fruits almost everywhere. I have a friend at Chandler, Okla., who is a native born Frenchman and he tells me that every variety of grape known in France can be grown successfully in Kansas and Oklahoma. He is demonstrating this at Chandler in his vineyard and nearly every year he has an excellent exhibit of grapes and home-made grape juice at the Oklahoma State Fair. He says Americans can grow grapes equal to those of the famous vineyards of France if they only give the same care to the vineyards that these enterprising Frenchmen give to theirs.

The great trouble with most of our farmers is that they do not give their orchards proper cultivation and do not spray the trees to kill the insect pests. If farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri would give their

orchards light cultivation and keep up a soil mulch as orchardists do in California, Washington and Oregon they would be able to raise just as good fruit as do our farmer friends in the Pacific Coast country, and with a great deal less trouble. They must also learn that a few dollars invested in spraying machinery and good spraying materials will insure good yields and good profits.

Our farmers also must learn the value of sorting, grading, and carefully packing fruit for the market. A box of apples of uniform size and uniform quality will always sell for a higher price than one that has not been graded. Many of our best apples now are wrapped in tissue paper and packed as carefully as oranges, and the increased price they bring makes it well worth while to go to this extra work and trouble.

How To Market Successfully

Proper advertising also helps to insure the profits desired. All of us have heard of the Skookum apples of the Northwest, the Redskin Jonathan apples of Washington, and the Sunbelt oranges of California simply because they have been advertised. A few good advertisements when properly worded, properly displayed, and published in reputable farm journals and daily papers will bring results. With a little effort any fruit grower might be able to build up a good mail order business that would insure him a market and a good price for all of his fruit that he did not need for the use of his own family.

The trees may be planted either in the fall or in the spring, but if the subsoil is dry and there is a lack of rain in the fall it will be best to plant the trees in the spring. Make the holes rather wide and pour water in the bottom of each hole and let it soak into the ground. Do not let the roots of the tree get dry but keep them moist and covered until the tree is to be set. Place the tree about as deep in the ground as it stood in the nursery and firm the soil well from time to time as the hole is filled. Prune the tree closely, but leave three or four main spreading limbs to make the frame work of the tree. As a rule the side limbs should be pruned back about one half of their original length. Unless there are good rains it will be best to water the trees every 10 days until they become somewhat established in their new locations. Keep the surface soil around the trees stirred and keep up a good soil mulch.

Some Good Varieties

In selecting varieties of the different kinds of fruits it will be well to ascertain what varieties have been tried out and found successful in the neighborhood. In the list of cherries some of those that might be considered are the Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello; of the plums, the Chabot, Burbank, Wild Goose, Wayland, Damson, and the Green Gage; of

(Continued on Page 22.)



Good Fruit Can be Produced on Many Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska Farms When the Right Varieties are Planted and Cared for Properly.

Stand By These Men

Because of the indecently partisan and wholly unwarranted campaign the Democratic party is making in singling out Republican candidates for Congress and attacking their loyalty in Kansas, it has become a duty to rebuke such methods. Disreputable politics should always be resented, and this is disreputable politics. It is the Hun who cannot and will not treat his opponent fairly. In America we usually prefer to play the game on the square, and in Kansas, of late years, politics is no exception.

As between candidates I usually urge Kansans to use their best judgment, impartially, but this year I believe every Republican should and I think every good citizen will rally to the Republican congressional nominees.

D. R. Anthony, in First District.
E. C. Little, in the Second.
P. P. Campbell, in the Third.
Homer Hoch, in the Fourth.

James G. Strong, in the Fifth.
Hays B. White, in the Sixth.
J. N. Tincher, in the Seventh.
Charles C. Mack, in the Eighth.

As a party and individually, Republicans have faithfully stood by the President in the War. In Kansas, the Republicans not only have nominated loyal men, who will, because of their personal sentiments, support President Wilson in all war measures with all their strength, but the Republican party council in its platform has practically and emphatically pledged them to support him.

Notwithstanding this sincere patriotic and non-partisan stand, and notwithstanding the President himself declared "politics adjourned for the War," the Democratic campaign committees reflect upon the Republican nominees by urging the election of Democrats only, making the unfair, unpatriotic and wholly partisan and ridiculous claim that to elect a Republican Congress will give hope to the kaiser.

The kaiser is not so ignorant of America as to see in a Republican Congress any let-down in America's war temper. He is familiar with the Republican war record, in the present war and in all past wars.

The vitally important issue in the coming election is to see that men who grade high in sincerity and principle are sent to Congress. The country will never have greater need of them.

I hope to be elected to the Senate in November, but I quite as sincerely hope Kansas will elect a straight-out Republican delegation, as every man stands pledged to support the war to the utmost.

Arthur Capper

Farming in Allen County

BY GUY M. TREDWAY

A very large acreage of wheat is being sowed. In fact it is the largest acreage ever sowed in the county. Because of dry weather and the scarcity of help the larger part of it is being sowed on ground that was plowed late. In some cases where the land was clean the corn was cut, the ground double disked, harrowed and the wheat drilled in. This will probably do as well as the wheat sowed on ground that was plowed late.

The corn acreage will be smaller next year than usual because so much has been put to wheat, and it probably is for the best. Corn is not a sure crop on our white land. All the black land, however, should be planted to corn.

There is considerable kafir and cane in the eastern part of the county. These crops were planted too late. This year the dry weather came before they had a chance to start well and little growth was made until after the fall rains, of which we have had abundance for crops, but not enough to provide plenty of water for stock. The kafir and cane are just heading out and will not make first class feed as it will be too immature. These are better crops than corn for white land but should be planted early.

The rains have started the alfalfa and it is making a rapid growth. However, as soon as the growth began we found 6 or 8 of the sheep badly bloated and they were shut off the alfalfa. The cattle were also driven off at once. Then the horses were turned in. There is little danger of alfalfa hurting horses and they are having the best pasture they have had this year. It is so fresh that they will come up for water but once in 48 hours.

We are using a cottonseed oil that comes from the South in the place of lard in cooking. No one who has eaten anything cooked with it has discovered the difference. It is a most excellent substitute for lard and is much cheaper. Being a purely vegetable oil, it is also more healthful than lard.

A year ago a gas well on this place was abandoned. We bought the outside casing, paying for it at the high price of iron material. The company put in a plug 345 feet down. Water stands within 50 feet of the top during this dry season. We put in a pump with the cylinder 147 feet down and a 20-foot joint below. A two-horse engine is being used to run the pump. A 1 1/4-inch pipe was laid on top of the

ground and run down to the barn, a distance of approximately 60 rods, and with a fall of 8 feet. The pipe is not large enough to carry all the water the pump throws. After being run steadily for several hours the stream of water at the spout of the pump was as large as at the beginning. We now have plenty of water.

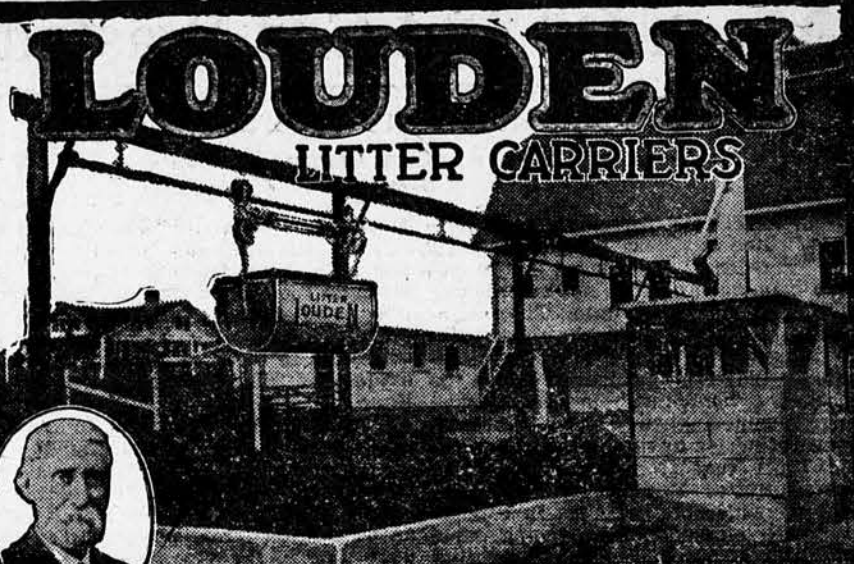
All the substitutes to be used with flour we are grinding ourselves. The cornmeal is better than what we buy, due probably to the fact that it is perfectly fresh and that the corn has been kept on the cob. Considerable rye also is being used. About one-fourth rye flour is mixed with the victory flour and makes excellent bread. Some rolled oats also have been ground and used as flour. It makes as good a substitute flour as any, at least, and part of the family like it better. A small mill is used and run with the two-horse engine. A half hour will grind all we can use in a month.

The matter of help is getting worse. Our township board has arranged to pay men \$4 a day and a man with a team \$8 a day. The farmer has to pay as much for the help he gets. On a pipe line being put in near here men who have long ago quit hard work are getting \$4 for what they can do. They leave town at 8 o'clock and are returned into town by 5 o'clock, being taken both ways by motor car at the expense of the company.

Hogs Are Profit Makers

A prominent stockman recently said that if he had \$500 which he wished to double in the shortest space of time, he would put it into brood sows. It is well recognized that no other class of animals has made the American farmers more clear money, and no animal has paid for more farms and more farm improvements. There are some definite reasons why this is true. There are also some particular advantages which the hog possesses and some places in which he is particularly useful on any farm.

1. The market demand is always good.
 2. The pork produced on the farm is largely a by-product and does not require a large cash investment.
 3. The hog offers quick returns on the money invested in his production.
 4. It produces more marketable meat from the same amount of feed than any other farm animal.
- As a by-product, the hog often saves as much as 10 per cent of the grain behind fattening cattle.
- It pays the highest return for dairy by-products. Utilizes kitchen slops and vegetable waste.
- Gathers shattered grain from the stubble. Consumes small potatoes, pumpkins, and other vegetables. Utilizes pasture with profit. Markets grain on the farm.



WM. LOUDEN
Originator of Modern
Labor Saving Barn
Equipment

"I wish to congratulate you on your endeavor to help the farmer overcome the farm labor shortage by using your barn equipment. I have in use your Stalls and Litter Carrier equipment, and can say it is one of the best improvements I ever made on my farm."
John Beemer, Elkton, S. D.

Save Half Your Barn Work Every Day in the Year

Louden Litter and Feed Carriers are an absolute necessity in these times of stress when every agency must be enlisted to overcome labor shortage. They release man help—actually cut the barn work in two. They make a big saving every single day in the year at one of the hardest and most disagreeable jobs on the farm—barn cleaning and stock feeding.

Louden Carriers Have a National Reputation for superior simplicity, safety, strength, working capacity and easy operation. These qualities are attained by discarding all clutches, brakes, ratchets, and other trouble-making parts, and adopting Loudens patented features, which insure greatest efficiency and lasting service.

Louden Carriers are built to fit any barn from the largest to the smallest—and they always show a daily labor saving profit.

Get Loudens Catalog and Plan Book

Write for our new 224-page General Catalog. It shows the full Loudens line of Stalls and Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Hay Unloading Tools, Water Bowls, Ventilators, Animal Pens, Barn and Garage Door Hangers—Everything for the Barn. Sent postpaid, no charge. We want to send you also "Louden Barn Plans"—a 112-page book devoted entirely to barn building, shows 74 barns of all styles and sizes. No charge. Write for it.

The Loudens Machinery Company

508 Court St. (Established 1867) Fairfield, Iowa
Branches: St. Paul, Minn., Albany, N. Y., Chicago, Ill.

That Dark-haired Chap from Virginia



says that down South the best people won't chew anything but Real Gravely. They know how it's made—the Gravely way. It costs nothing extra to chew this class of plug. A

small chew of Gravely holds its good taste. That's why it lasts so much longer than a big chew of ordinary plug.

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND Real Gravely Chewing Plug 10¢ a pouch—and worth it

P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., DANVILLE, VA.



Start Easy in any weather. Pull steady. Carry big overload. All sizes and styles. 1 1/2 H.P. to 22 H.P. 90 Days' Trial. Money Back Guarantee. Prompt shipment. **Low Prices** Write for present money saving prices and Free Book, telling all you want to know about engines. Write today. **OTTAWA MFG. CO., OTTAWA, KANS.**



TIRES 1/4 LESS
There's a way to obtain high-grade tires at manufacturers' prices. Write and we'll tell you. Freshly made tires, every one **GUARANTEED 6000 MILES** (No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid or plain. Shipped prepaid on approval. This saving on guaranteed quality will open your eyes. State size tires used. **SERVICE AUTO EQUIPMENT CO.** 908 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Much Oil and Gas Wasted

Heavy Losses Result Thru Evaporation and Fire

BY C. MAURICE ELFER
Saint Rose, La.

WASTE OF petroleum and gasoline has been characterized by federal experts as little less than criminal and it is not astonishing in view of obtainable data. The limitation of the supply is clearly understood, and careless ignorance must be eliminated. Wasteful utilization must be checked. "Cracking" processes have been invented, thru which it is said, some refineries have obtained as much as 35 per cent from some oils. The United States Bureau of Mines has made considerable progress in connection with methods of producing gasoline, and also for economical drilling for oil.

In view of the growing consumption of petroleum government experts are doing heroic work in pointing out that every possible effort should be made to protect the remaining supply of that kind of material. Administrative and co-operative efforts here come into the spotlight.

Examples of tremendous losses in oil and gas waste are presented in illustration of destructive effects. Various phases of waste have been considered. Underground waste, by which is meant destruction or lessening of value of underground supplies of oil and gas, or where the methods of drilling do not admit of maximum extraction, is regarded as a very serious one. Unsystematic casings of wells have caused great losses, and some producers have also permitted immense losses by improperly plugged wells.

Severe Damage Thru Lightning

Appalling losses have resulted thru evaporation and fire, and efforts are now being made by the Section of Engineering Technology of the Petroleum Division of the Bureau of Mines to reduce the losses by suggesting improvements in the design and the protection of the tanks from losses by these two causes. Practically at every place where storage tanks are in evidence lightning has caused severe damage.

The United States, which ranks first in production and has maintained a supremacy in the petroleum industry since 1859, produces about two thirds of the world's output, or about 307 million barrels of crude oil, annually. Russia ranks second; Mexico, third.

The rank of petroleum-producing states, so far as pertains to the quantity of oil marketed yearly in this country, is about as follows: Oklahoma, 35.60 per cent; California, 30.24; Texas, 9.19; Illinois, 5.89; Louisiana, 5.07; Kansas, 2.91; West Virginia, 2.90; Ohio, 2.57; Pennsylvania, 2.52; Wyoming, 2.07; other states producing oil in small quantities. The output of petroleum in this country during the last two years sets a new record, probably nearly 10 per cent, for each year, greater than the production of 1915, which was the greatest in the crude-petroleum industry, that year's volume being 281,104,104 barrels as compared with the previously established record of 265,762,535 barrels of 1914.

Under unusual conditions caused by the great war, the demand for petroleum and petroleum products has excited popular interest, in view of the large quantities which are yearly drained from the world's estimated supply, and it vitally concerns humanity to know that the country which produces 60 per cent of the total production marketed is striving to protect the remaining supply of oil from quick consumption. As it is, the supply will last only a comparatively short time.

American Inventive Genius

American inventive genius, which has evolved two-thirds of all the epoch-making inventions of the world, from Bell's telephone, in 1876, to modern "airplanes" will doubtless continue to grapple for new ideas, progressive methods and economic devices. With over 22 million children attending public school in the United States, and with steady strides of inventors, engineers and scientists, there is reasonable assurance that before many years there will come into use, in the course of progress and civilization, countless ideas and devices which will revolu-

tionize present conditions of affairs. That advantageous conditions will continue to multiply relative to the struggle for economy in the use of not only petroleum and petroleum products, but for every other resource, may be expected, in view of the fact that an average of 200 letters patent are daily issued to American inventors.

The situation as regards the severe drain upon the petroleum supply will no doubt be met, in a great measure, by water power, which in the United States can be made to develop as much as 60 million horse power. It is evident that in the years to come water power will play an important part in industrial life. The utilization of energy which could be derived from water power that is going to waste would prove a significant factor in the conservation of not only petroleum and its products, but also in the protection of the supplies of coal, gas and wood. When the old water wheel may be discarded for a turbine for the generation of electricity, an ominous awakening is manifest.

Kill Gophers with Poison

Much damage is done every year by gophers to grass lands, and to garden and field crops of all kinds, especially to potatoes and root crops. This loss is entirely unnecessary as any farm may be quickly cleared of these pests by the use of poisoned baits. Raisins poisoned with strychnine are very effective.

The poison bait is forced into the runways of the gophers thru a small hole made by a sharpened stick or spade handle. One may soon learn when he has struck the run, which is easiest located between two mounds of earth. Then with a spoon the poisoned bait can be dropped into the run and the hole left open.

Another method of poisoning gophers recommended by the U. S. Biological Survey, is to cut sweet potatoes or parsnips into pieces less than one inch in diameter. Wash and drain 4 quarts of the cut bait, place in a metal pan, and from a pepper box slowly sift over the dampened baits, while stirring, one-eighth ounce of powdered strychnine and one-tenth as much sugar or saccharine (well shaken), or ground together, in a mortar.) Use these pieces of potato or parsnip, as recommended for the poisoned raisins.

To Kill Boll Weevils

Control of the cotton boll weevil seems to be in a fair way of accomplishment by the work of an entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

B. R. Coad, of the Bureau of Entomology, while working on some biological investigations of the boll weevil, found that altho the weevils are not hard drinkers, they drink regularly from the rain or dew collected in droplets on the leaves of the cotton plants. Having been on the trail of the cotton boll weevil for some time, his logical inquiry was, "Why not poison the water which the weevils drink?" Since 1913 Mr. Coad, with a corps of entomologists with headquarters at Tallulah, La., has been experimenting with various poisons applied in different ways, all with the purpose of administering a dose which would be fatal to these insects which have invaded such a large part of the cotton-producing territory of the South.

These entomologists have not completed their work, but they have proved by a series of experiments that boll weevils can be poisoned under field conditions and that poisoning is a practicable method of controlling the pests.

The amount of poison required for application so far has depended more upon the requirements of the machinery used than on the amount necessary for thorough dusting of the cotton. In general, about 5 pounds an acre have been applied, but this is excessive, and with improvement in the machinery and the use of the poison with mixtures, such as lime, smaller

amounts will be effective. In most of the experiments from three to five applications were made, but the effectiveness of these was considerably reduced by the fact that they were on such small plots. In the large-scale experiment the effect of a single application was as great as was obtained from about three applications on a smaller plot. This more efficient work on the large field was due, of course, to the fact that there was practically no migration of weevils from adjoining areas.

In the early experiments the triplumbic form of lead arsenate was used, but was not sufficiently effective and the dihydrogen form of lead arsenate proved to be a better poison for the work. Later additional tests demonstrated that a high grade of calcium arsenate was still more effective and has the great advantage of being cheaper than lead arsenate. A number of tests were made with various mixtures and dilutions of arsenicals. This work, however, is still in the experimental stage and, according to Mr. Coad, it is difficult to prophesy just what the future results will be.

To the Voters of Kansas

I hope the voters of Kansas will endorse in a most emphatic way the two amendments to the constitution which are to be submitted at the November election. Both are most important.

Kansas voters are alive to their duty and it ought not to be necessary to do more than direct their attention to the suffrage amendment. I am sure the amendment will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The amendment to provide a permanent income for the state educational institutions is also a most worthy one. In the reconstruction period which will follow the close of the war our educational institutions will be confronted with the greatest duty in their history. The call will be for educated, skilled, trained men and women to fill the places of those who shall not come back from the war or who shall return incapacitated to take up their former duties. The war is drawing heavily from the professions, from business, from men skilled in mechanics, in the industries, and in agriculture. The breach must be filled.

Bump the Gouger, Bump Him Hard

The situation of the country with regard to profiteering was stated in a single sentence the other day.

"It is unthinkable that only the man with the longest pocket-book can get all the things he needs," said the chairman of the War Industries Board to the shoe and drygoods men in appealing to them Friday to demand from the people no more than normal profits on their goods. This is all there is to the profiteering evil.

This absolutely just demand should be the enforced rule from the top to the bottom of every industry producing, making and selling a necessity of life. It does not bar any industry or dealer from including all increased costs of production, nor from adding the increased cost of getting the commodity to the consumer. It only requires and demands that the profit charged over and above every legitimate expense, shall not be a higher percentage of profit than would be charged in normal times.

A general and enforced compliance with this rule would instantly stop all profiteering. The farmer accepting a minimum price for what he has to sell, would not be compelled to pay a maximum price for everything he must buy. There would be living wages for all labor. Old men, war-bereft women and children would not be pinched for existence.

We know the evil well enough. Who should know it better? The important thing is that we shall grapple with it and end it. It is action and not talk that will do that.

and the demand is upon the schools. Furthermore, thousands of our finest young men have enlisted in the service of their country in the midst of their educational careers. They will return hungry to finish their schooling and we may well be accused of lack of interest in them and lack of appreciation of their sacrifice and devotion if we do not give them every opportunity.

I look upon the plan proposed in this amendment as the most practical way to raise funds for the support of your state schools. For years the heads of these institutions have had laid upon them the unpleasant necessity of coming down to Topeka during every session of the legislature and begging support for their schools. It ought not to be so. I believe the permanent income plan will solve the problem and I am glad to endorse it.

ARTHUR CAPPER.

Hogging Down Corn

Marketing the corn crop by hogging it down appeals to the average farmer as being especially advantageous, now that he must continue farm operations without sufficient help. And it is. After the silos are filled and enough corn to feed the cattle, sheep and work animals has been set aside, the hogs may harvest the rest. They will eat practically everything but the stalks and thus market the crop with very little waste and at a minimum labor cost.

The hogs should have access to only a small part of the field at a time, the part having been fenced off with a temporary fence. When it is cleaned up, the fence is moved to take in another small part of the field. In this way the hogs clean up everything as they go. A very good temporary fence may be made by weaving ordinary hog wire in between the stalks along a row of corn, with posts driven at the corners and the wire tied every rod or so to the corn stalks.

Before turning the hogs into the corn field they should be fed green corn in gradually increasing amounts. It is sometimes necessary in turning young hogs in the field for the first time to break down a few stalks for them until they learn to do it for themselves, or to turn a few heavier hogs in with them for awhile to teach them how. Some farmers follow the hogs with the sows and pigs. This reduces waste to the lowest possible degree.

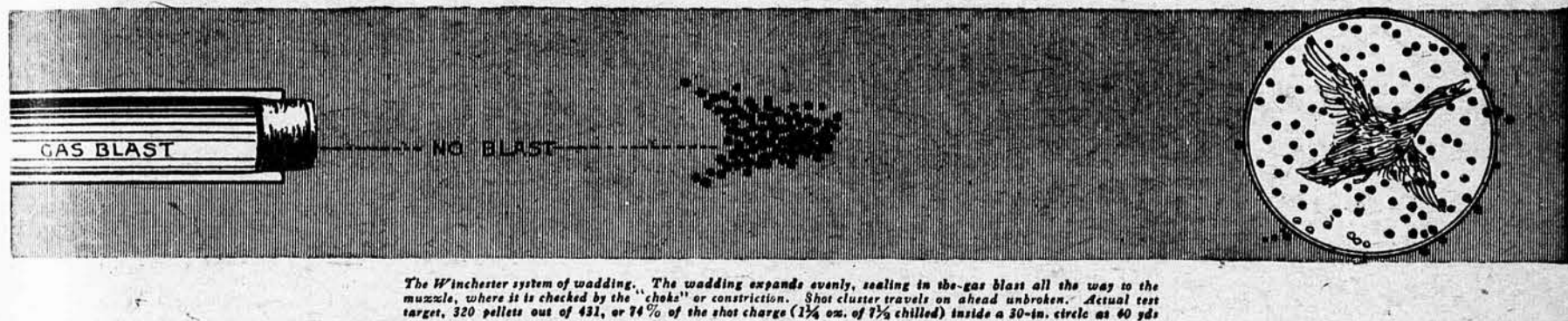
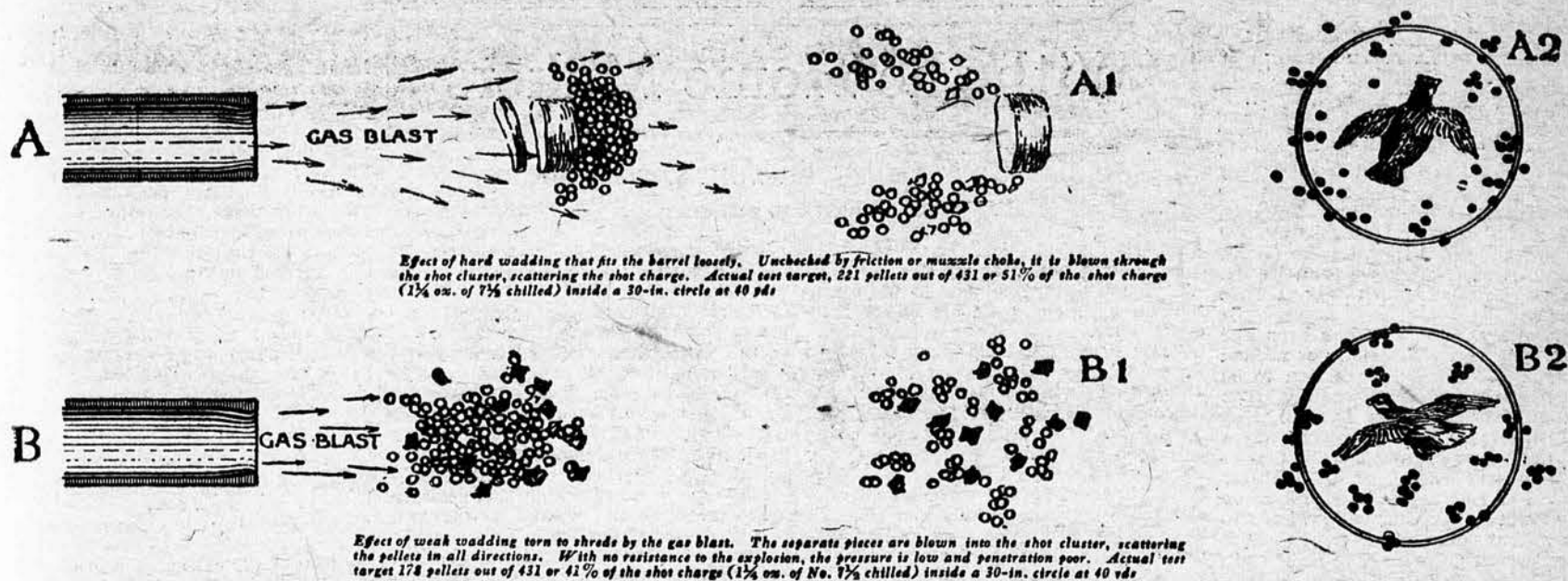
A protein supplement of some kind should be fed when corn is hogged down. This may be partly supplied by cowpeas planted with the corn or by having an adjoining field of alfalfa, clover or rape for the hogs to run on. Shorts and tankage or linseed oil meal in a self-feeder where they can have access to it at all times is probably the best way of supplying the protein feed to the hogs. Be sure there is plenty of good fresh water available at all times. For cheap gains, water is an important factor and it is likely to be neglected when the hogs are running in the corn field. A good barrel waterer does very well in the absence of running water.

Wool Growers Alarmed

Douglas county wool growers believe they are "holding the sack." They are worried over the situation that has developed thru the government taking over the wool crop this year. It is reported here that there are 4 million pounds of wool being held in nine warehouses now controlled by the government in Kansas City. None of this wool has been shipped out of Kansas City and none has been paid for.

L. D. Howard, a Douglas county sheep man, shipped 625 pounds of wool to the Munson warehouse, one of the government depots in Kansas City, April 25. He still has nothing to show for the wool but his bill of lading and letters from the warehouse people saying that his wool is being held for the grading and estimating committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Until these federal experts grade the wool and set a price upon it, none of it can be paid for. The warehouse people in Kansas City have told Mr. Howard that lack of appropriation by the government to pay for the wool is one of the main causes of the delay.

We are giving our work, our time and our money, but "They" are giving their lives.



Effect of wadding construction on shot patterns

Poor wadding responsible for more faulty patterns and lost birds than all other gun and shell troubles combined

A strong uniform shot pattern depends upon how perfectly the *wadding* in your shells controls the five-ton gas blast behind it.

The wadding, like the piston head of a gas engine, must give the explosion something solid to work against so that the shot may be *pushed* out evenly.

It must expand and fill the tube of the barrel, completely sealing in the gas behind it. No gas must escape to scatter the shot.

It must offer just the right amount of resistance so as to develop uniform pressure and high velocity without danger of jamming the pellets out of shape at the "choke" or muzzle constriction.

The illustrations at the top of this page show actual test patterns as high as 59% faulty, the result of poor wadding.

The Winchester system

Winchester wadding is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most efficient control of the gas blast.

The special construction of the *Base wad* gives what is known as *Progressive Combustion* to the powder charge.

Combustion spreads instantly through the powder charge. By the time the top grains of powder become ignited the *full* energy of the burning powder behind is at work. Though the explosion is almost instantaneous, it is none the less *Progressive*, the final energy and maximum *velocity* of the completely burned powder being developed at the *muzzle*, where it is most needed.

Meanwhile, under the heat of combustion, the tough, springy Winchester *Driving Wad* has expanded to fill the barrel snugly all around. No gas escapes. It is completely sealed in. The wadding *pushes* up the shot evenly.

At the muzzle the shot pellets slip out without jamming, while the wadding is checked for a brief interval by the constriction of the muzzle. *It follows some distance behind the shot pattern.*

The shot cluster travels on unbroken by gas blast or wadding and makes the hard hitting, uniform pattern for which Winchester shot shells are world famous.

Fish-Tail Flash All Winchester smokeless shells are made with the new Winchester Primer—the quickest and most powerful shot shell primer made. Its broad *fish-tail* flash gives even and thorough ignition. Every grain of powder is completely burned up before the shot charge leaves the muzzle.

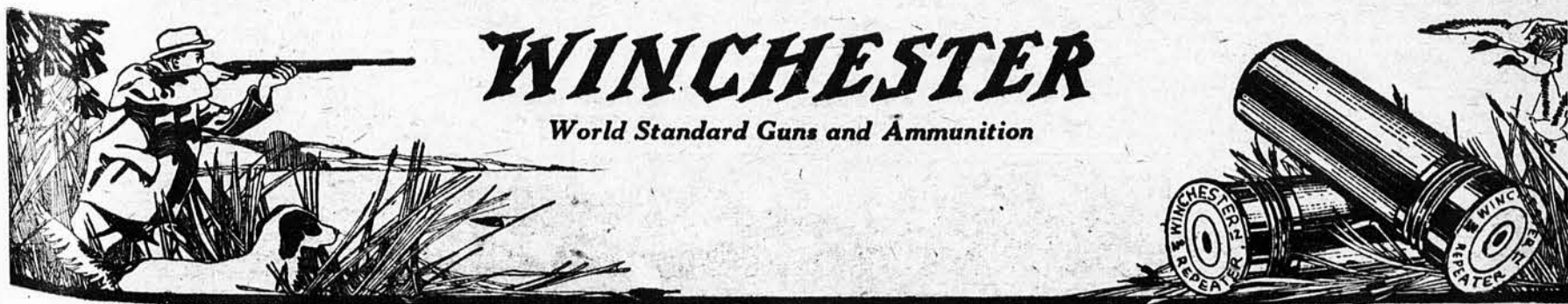
The Crimp The required degree of pressure necessary in seating the driving wads is worked out in combination with the *hardness* or the *softness* of the *crimping* required for any particular shell.

Water-proofing and Lubrication In the cold, damp air of the marshes, or under the blazing sun at the traps, Winchester shells will always play true. Winchester water-proofing process prevents them from swelling from dampness. Special lubrication of the paper fibres prevents brittleness and "splitting" in dry weather.

Uniform Shells From primer to crimp, Winchester shells are constructed to insure the maximum pattern possible from any load and under all conditions. 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition are fired every year in testing Winchester guns and ammunition. \$100,000 is spent annually in the inspection and testing of finished shot shells alone.

Clean hits and more of them

To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps, be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for Smokeless; Nublack and New Rival for Black Powder. Write for our Free Booklet on Shells. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. WW-2, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.



Bad Apples Make Bad Cider

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

If it were not that the daily mail is delivered in the box this stay-at-home week would seem much like the old time farming. We often wonder how our grandmothers accomplished so much sewing, quilt-making, knitting, spinning and weaving. Probably one reason was the fact that, on the farms, they stayed at home more than we do. A trip of several miles was a rare event.

Fortunately, our week has been one of ideal weather. We have not needed the board of health's suggestion to be out of doors as much as possible. The sound of falling apples has kept us busy in the trees. Several orchardmen have hired women pickers this year more than ever before. Whether their example has had any influence here or not it would be difficult to say, but the fact is that our picking has been largely women's work. The light crop has, in most varieties, been of unusually good quality. Prices range very high. It might seem that there would be little demand for Winesaps at \$2.50 a bushel or Ben Davis at \$1.50 but the reverse is the case. Nearly all kinds have been sold before they were picked and the demand not satisfied. Food regulations may account for some of the increased demand. Fresh fruit is a big help in filling the school dinner pail.

It takes good apples to make good cider. This year there are some good culls, apples that wasps have drilled into to get a drink, I suppose. As a rule, wasps bother only in dry seasons. Some of these culls are being used by apple butter makers and some for cider. One butter maker of experience declares that he has kept cider sweet for months by inserting a long, thin sack of mustard seed in the bung of the keg or barrel. Most of that we have prepared for winter use is canned. We usually strain thru two thicknesses of cheesecloth and allow the dregs to settle. We then pour off the clear liquor and heat to the boiling point. This, poured boiling hot into sterilized fruit cans and sealed, will keep for more than one season if not opened. The canned cider is a good drink and is convenient to have in cooking. Apples, pears, ham and so forth cooked in cider have a different flavor from the ordinary and mincemeat is top-notch only when fresh or sweet cider is one of the main ingredients.

The cellar has been cleaned ready for apples, potatoes and vegetables. We have yet to give the walls a white-washing and to plaster up some chinks in them. We have seen an old broom used to good advantage as a whitewash brush for cellar walls. The lime is a cleansing agent and disinfectant. The whitening of the walls helps to make the cellar lighter in the winter when all doors and windows must be closed. We plan to extend the wide, flat top of our cistern to the house wall, leaving an opening for the cellar window. This would make a porch floor and would protect the cellar, making it warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Until that may be done, we plan to make the cellar wall absolutely tight and wind-proof. We hope, too, to profit by our lesson of last winter when we left a window open until the cellar was so cold we were obliged to keep a fire in a stove down there. This kept most things from freezing but was not very satisfactory, as the things near the stove were made too warm in order to heat the corners above freezing point.

Can Small Lots of Cabbage

I read with interest Mrs. Dora L. Thompson's column in the Farmers Mail and Breeze recently where she said her cabbage heads split open and as there was not enough to make kraut, she dried it.

I save small amounts of cabbage by slicing it as for kraut, packing it in quart jars, tamping it down so as to get as much as possible in the jars, and adding a level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Then I put on the rubbers and screw the lids loosely. After the cabbage is thru working I fill the jars with weak salt water, screw down the lids and set away. Or it may be cooked by the cold pack method 2½ hours. Season and heat when served.

Elsie Thompson.

Villa Ridge, Mo.

With the Home Makers

You May Go to College in Your Own Community

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

THE FAT MAN who sat across the aisle from me in the crowded coach gave emphasis to his exclamation with a slap on his fellow traveler's knee.

"You needn't tell me what folks can do when they have to! I know!" he announced genially, addressing the three men who occupied the double seat with him. "The truth is we've never had such good things to eat during our 20 years of married life as we're having right now. All of these wheat substitutes, sugar substitutes and the like have to be used some way and in trying to make food taste as good as it used to, the women folks are making it taste a lot better. My daughters have been going to cooking school and learning the best ways of mixing flours."

I was returning from Manhattan, where I had talked with Miss Frances L. Brown, emergency state home demonstration leader, and Miss Stella Mather, assistant state leader, and I was so interested in the substitute question that I wished to join in the conversation. But it wasn't my party, and so I contented myself merely in listening and found that the men recognize the value of the work the women are doing in their special schools and classes.

Women in the rural districts are working together as they have never worked together before. In the institutes and classes conducted by the state or in the local clubs they are receiving benefits such as could not be obtained thru personal effort alone. For in the club or the class the ideas of all the workers become common property.

There are two distinct divisions of home economics work conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural college for women of the state. These include the department of emergency home demonstration agents and the department of specialists in home economics. The eight city and 15 county agents of the emergency department are under the direction of Miss Brown and Miss Mather, while the eight home economics specialists in food, clothing, home management and nursing are under the direction of Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane.

Thruout the year the specialists under Mrs. McFarlane's supervision attend farm and home institutes, judge at fairs, conduct extension schools and give special demonstrations in their particular line of work. This kind of instruction is for both farm and town women and may be obtained upon request either free or upon payment of local expenses, depending upon the type of work given.

In the food courses emphasis is being placed on the conservation of special foods as requested by the Food Administration. What to do with the substitutes which must be blended with the allotted amount of wheat to make palatable bread is a problem which has given much trouble to women in all parts of the state. These food specialists have met the difficulty.

In many counties chairmen of the Women's Council of Defense have arranged for meetings. If a county has no Council of Defense, women wishing a series of meetings should write to Mrs. McFarlane. The desire of the extension division is to serve the people

of the state, the amount of service given depending upon the desire of the community.

The food situation has created a demand for these specialists. Series of wheatless demonstrations have proved that loaves of bread can be made with no wheat whatever. Quick breads such as muffins have been demonstrated, as well as cakes in which no wheat was used. With these demonstrations sugar substitutes have been emphasized.

One type of work which is especially appreciated by the women is the two weeks' dressmaking schools by sewing specialists who give individual instruction to the members of the class in making new garments or in remodeling old ones. The women bring their material, cut the garments and have them fitted and completed during the session. The dresses are exhibited on the last day either on forms or on the women themselves, the public being invited to the exhibition. Simplicity and making over garments are points that have been emphasized in the schools this summer.

Extension schools in home economics have been conducted in Kansas for the last six years. These schools are held only where there are 15 or more members enrolled. The salaries and traveling expenses of the instructors are paid by the Kansas State Agricultural college from the Smith-Lever funds under its control, but the membership fees must cover all local expenses. More than 40 extension schools have been held in Kansas during the last year. At the close of a school the women who attend invariably ask for the return of the specialists.

Rice Bread is White and Light

We may eat white bread and still be patriotic—if rice is used in making it. Rice bread is delicious, tasting more like all wheat flour bread than any of the conservation breads. In making it no special process is necessary. Cold boiled rice, thoroly cooked, should be used, and may be put in either when the sponge is made or when the dough is kneaded. The only difficulty to be encountered is that it takes longer to knead the dough, and one should be careful not to add too much water. Rice may be used to replace 20 to 25 per cent of the flour in an ordinary bread recipe.

The crust of rice bread is soft and of a delicious flavor. Another advantage is that rice bread keeps well. When kept in an airtight stone jar it will keep for six or seven days as good a flavor and as soft a crust as when fresh. When properly made, rice bread is much whiter than all wheat flour bread. Since it rises better, it is also lighter.

Sara Chase.

A Live Club in the Country

Being almost too far away to attend any of the club meetings in town, 10 of us country women met and organized a country club. The aim of this club was to bring all the women together and to foster friendship and good fellowship in the community. The woman who lives on a farm where she has a thousand things to do doesn't have very much time for leisure and if she isn't careful she soon gets into a rut. If she is always too busy or too tired

to attend lectures, social functions, and so forth, she soon becomes a stay-at-home.

The members of our club meet twice a month for an all-day meeting, each member bringing something to help out with the luncheon. A program committee prepares special programs along different lines for each meeting. We all enjoy the round-table talks, for there we can exchange ideas and experiences in dressmaking, chicken raising, garden making, cooking and other phases of our work.

Most of our time last summer was spent doing relief work for the allies and Red Cross work—helping with our hands, our hearts and our prayers to do our part and help win the war.

Mrs. Laura King.

Neosho Co., Kan.

More of These Clubs are Needed

Pleasant Prairie Community club was organized in December, 1917, with the idea of providing recreation besides being of educational value. The inspiration for the forming of the club came as a result of a fair and school district contest held in Tonganoxie in October, 1917. The Tonganoxie merchants offered a prize of \$40 to the school having the best exhibit. These exhibits were made up of school work, agricultural and garden products, stock, fancywork, cooking, and in fact everything usually shown at a fair. Pleasant Prairie school organized and went after that prize, from the youngest pupil in school to his grandparents, and we got it.

Then everyone in the community ate supper together, got acquainted and voted to invest the \$40 in a phonograph. We could not buy the phonograph we wished for \$40 but we raised more money by giving box suppers and a pie social and bought a good machine.

Soon after that we called a meeting to organize our club. We served coffee and doughnuts to draw a crowd and our county agricultural agent helped us organize according to the plan recommended in the state bulletin. We have had one regular meeting each month and have varied the program each time. Two illustrated lectures and several literary and musical programs have helped to make the meetings enjoyable.

We had a daylight meeting the last day of school, beginning with a basket dinner, followed by the school program, and then almost everyone took part in foot races, nail driving, jumping, and such sports. We forgot all our worries and troubles and even the war, and the complete relaxation was good for us.

An old-fashioned celebration in George Robbs's grove was enjoyed the Fourth of July by the members of the club. This was shared by the grange and dairy association. Special attention was paid to boys' and girls' contests such as egg and sack races, foot races, jumping, and so forth. The prizes were Thrift Stamps and ice cream cones. The social committee sold ice cream cones and soft drinks and more than paid expenses.

Mrs. Dora Webb.

Leavenworth Co., Kan.

Do not Frighten a Child

I have often read on the women's page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze what other women have to say about the bad habit of frightening children to make them mind, and telling them that bears and ugly animals will get them if they are not good. I am another mother who forbids such tales being told to her children, but in spite of all I could do someone told my little 3-year-old that the bears would get him at night. I found a good way to banish such ugly thoughts from his mind, however. I got a toy of the dreaded animal for him and taught him to love it. He is not afraid of bears getting him now, but wants his bear to sleep with him.

A Mother of Three.

Scott City, Kan.

-Butchering Time Hints

Grind lard in a coarse food grinder before rendering. It will render out more quickly and a greater amount of lard will be produced.

In making sausage, season it before it is ground. It requires no mixing afterward and is better flavored.

Mrs. Gertrude Walton.

Earlham, Ia.



An Extension Class in Home Nursing.



An Illustration of the Type of Work Done at Dressmaking Schools. Specialists from the College Give Individual Instruction.

Round Necks are in Favor

A very good model for this year's long coat is 8978. The inverted box plait at the back gives the stylish military effect. The deep collar buttons comfortably about the throat for cold weather, or it may be worn low. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.



Two kinds of material may be used for ladies' one-piece dress 8968. It has the new panel effect and the rounded neck that is worn so much this fall. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

How I Make Good Soap

To make good white soap that can be used for the finest white clothes and flannels, leaving them soft and fluffy, dissolve 1 can of lye in 6 cups of cold water, add ½ pound of borax and ½ cup of ammonia. Be sure the lye is dissolved, then melt slowly 5 pounds of strained grease, add the lye mixture slowly, stirring with a long stick about 8 minutes or until it drops from a stick like honey. Pour the mixture into a box lined with muslin or a granite dishpan and let it stand until hard. I always have good success with soap made in this way.

Mrs. M. Pitsche.

Jackson Co., Kan.

To Help the Cook

I bake enough cornbread for two meals at one time. For the second meal, I warm the cornbread by pouring boiling water over it, draining at once and heating in the oven. This is a good way to warm sweet potatoes, also, and may be used for white potatoes or biscuits.

For supper sometimes I cut up 2 cold potatoes, add about the same amount of cold cornbread, 1 can of tuna fish, a little salt, pepper and butter, pour over it 1 beaten egg and enough milk to moisten, and bake the mixture 20 minutes. This dish with a little fruit almost makes a meal.

Helper.

Training Our Children

Parents often make many mistakes in the training of their children. For instance, many parents make a hasty decision to inflict punishment on a child without studying the child—his likes, dislikes, faults and habits—and consequently fail to use the proper methods of punishment.

To teach a child self-control, orderliness, respect for authority, kindness to animals, honesty, and so forth, we must practice these virtues ourselves and begin early to point out the evil in their opposites. We must teach a child to be honest in play, work or whatever he may have to do—to be honest about the least things as well as the greatest.

In order to teach self-control, we must teach our children to be moderate

in playing, drinking, eating, in almost everything. Teach them the result of indulgence and they will soon learn self-control. If the child becomes angry easily, he must be taught to control his temper.

As we desire our children to be orderly, we must be orderly ourselves. We must begin by teaching them to keep their playthings in order and in their places and later—their clothing. When a child learns this, the mother is saved many steps and the child will profit greatly by his knowledge in later years.

We find our children gradually slipping away from our control if we have not gained their confidence while they are small. If we encourage our children to come to us with their troubles and sympathize with them, plan with them, make them feel that we are interested in everything they do, they will continue to come to us thruout the years and we shall find it easy to control them.

We can teach our children to be kind to animals by teaching them to love them. We must make them see the advantages they have over their pets—that they are much larger and stronger than the animals and also have the power of speech and can voice their pleasures and displeasures, while their pets cannot. If the child is at all sympathetic and is made to understand his pets, he will learn to protect them and show them many kindnesses.

Mrs. Nellie Abbott.

Johnson Co., Kan.

How to Avoid Influenza

If you live well, sleep well and don't worry, you are not so likely to get Spanish influenza. Except as to pneumonia, the death rate of influenza is low. Persons who have influenza can keep from having pneumonia by going to bed, keeping warm and taking care of themselves until they get well over the attack. Persons with mild influenza or common colds need to do little more than go to bed. If you wake up with headache or fever, two early symptoms of the disease, and suspect you have it, the sane and sensible thing is to call a physician immediately and stay in bed. In this way you will make a quick recovery almost certain, and avoid conveying the disease to other persons. It is easily spread. Chills usually are the first symptoms, and fever follows. In general, the symptoms are those of grip but more violent. Doctors say only one person in a hundred is in danger of Spanish influenza, but the death rate is rather high among those who contract the disease.

Try These Good Pickle Recipes

I am sending these recipes, hoping they may help some of the women readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze:

Beet Relish—Cook the beets until tender in water that has a little salt in it, then peel them and run thru a food chopper while warm. Boil slowly 1 gallon of the ground beets, 1 teacup of sugar, 1 teacup of sirup, 4 teacups of weak vinegar, 1 tablespoon of salt, and 1 teacup of pepper. Seal in glass jars.

Green Tomato Butter or Relish—Cook ½ bushel of tomatoes that are partly ripe until tender, then press thru a colander. Add 1 gallon of cooked apples, ½ gallon of sirup, ½ gallon of sugar, 1 quart of vinegar, 2 tablespoons of salt, 1 of cinnamon, 1 of cloves and 1 of allspice. Cook 3 hours slowly. Seal in glass jars.

Chili Sauce—Boil down until quite thick 12 large green tomatoes, 12 large ripe tomatoes, 12 large sour apples, and 12 large onions, chopped fine, 2 tablespoons of salt, 1 of pepper, 1 of mustard, 1 of cinnamon, 3 cups of vinegar, 1 of sirup and 1 of sugar. Seal in glass jars.

Erie, Kan.

Mrs. B. B. King.

Good Relish for Meats

Grind 1 peck of ripe tomatoes, 6 onions, 3 red peppers, and 2 ounces of mustard seed, and mix with 2 cups of chopped celery, ½ cup of salt, 1½ quarts of vinegar, 2 tablespoons of cinnamon, 2 pounds of brown sugar and 1 cup of ground horseradish. Pour off the juice from the tomatoes when they are ground. This will keep in any kind of jars without sealing. Do not cook it.

Mrs. G. W. Crawford.

Topeka, Kan.

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Write Today

For Our Young Readers

Strategy Saves the Rabbit Family From a Night Air Raid

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE



AFTER Jimmie Rabbit more to come down. Jimmie hadn't found any 'strategy' at hand; he'd decided the only thing to do was to fight. And then, just as he came to the gate post near the big house, Jim got the greatest scare of his life. It was worse than when Old Tom Cat began to teach him how to fight.

"Did Big Eyes drop on him, papa?" "No, son, Big Eyes was home and asleep, but on top of that gate post was a grinning, staring face. Light gleamed from its sightless eyes, mouth wide it seemed to poor frightened Jimmie that the next minute he'd be eaten up. Letting out a squall of fright he turned tail and headed for home. Even Big Eyes couldn't have kept up with him."

"Calling his folks together Jimmie Rabbit warned them of the new danger. But the next morning he set out again determined to find out what danger must be faced. It wasn't much like the old Jim we knew when this story first began. And when Jimmie cautiously approached the post where that frightful face had grimaced at him he had to stop and laugh. It was only a pumpkin that young Tom, the farmer's son, had fixed up for Hal-loween. It seemed to Jimmie that those deep cut eyes smiled back at him. And then like a flash came the great plan.

"Back home Jimmie Rabbit put every member of the rabbit tribe to rolling pumpkins down the hillside from Farmer Brown's field. It was hard on the pumpkins and on Farmer Brown but Jimmie felt sure that it meant life to the rabbit tribe. Straight to the playground in the open space near the big oaks they rolled them and placed them row on row. And then Jimmie set them busily to work at gnawing mouth and eyes."

"But where did Jimmie get his can-dles?" asked Wilfred as he sensed the scheme.

"That was part of the 'strategy,' son," was dad's reply. "Jimmie Rabbit didn't need candles. He'd found a plan that beat that all to smash. Down straight to Big Eyes and dare him once more to come down. Jimmie hadn't found any 'strategy' at hand; he'd decided the only thing to do was to fight. And then, just as he came to the gate post near the big house, Jim got the greatest scare of his life. It was worse than when Old Tom Cat began to teach him how to fight."

"Did old Tom Cat help him?" was the eager question.

"Only with advice this time, son," smiled dad. "You see this was a bigger problem than could be solved even by the old King Cat."

"It takes wings to fight in the air, Jimmie," reasoned old Tom after he listened attentively to Jim's tale of woe, "and you haven't any wings. So you must use strategy to beat Big Eyes."

"What's strategy?" wondered Jimmie Rabbit; that was a new word to him. "Strategy, son," grinned Old Tom, "is whippin' the other fellow before he knows you've begun to fight. The best scrappers are the ones who use their heads."

That put Jimmie Rabbit to thinkin' hard. But it wasn't until the next night that Jimmie stumbled on to a bat-tle plan. And that very night Little Cousin Polly ventured from home and was carried away to the big oak. Jimmie told his people that something surely would be done.

"All day Jimmie Rabbit worried, trying to find a plan that would frighten Big Eyes away from the hill. But no plan came. And so that night Jim hurried down the hill and out to the big road, determined he'd go

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in the meadow he'd visited Fan Tan, the chief firefly, and Fan Tan said sure he'd help. So when dusk came thousands of fireflies were packed close in each pumpkin house. Every firefly knew just when to light his lamp. And then Jimmie hastened away to find his friend, Old Tom. When he explained the 'strategy,' Old Tom grinned from ear to ear. And he prom-ised to be on hand to see the fun.

"Up in a tall tree near the play-ground Old Tom sat concealed by a massive limb. Down at the foot Jimmie Rabbit watched the tribe at play, and on watchful wings hovering near was Fan Tan, the firefly chief. And Big Eyes, rubbing a wing across his sleepy face, won-dered that all the Rabbit tribe should be frolicking, so happy and carefree. Then on silent pinions he launched forth in quest of his nightly feast.

"G-r-r!" cried old Tom Cat. "T-r-r!" piped Jimmie's whistle. "Ch-r-r!" shrilled Fan Tan. And then into the astonished eyes of Big Eyes, the Owl, there flashed a host of grinning faces. With one wild hoof of fear he checked his downward plunge and with frantic wing beats fled into the night.

"Strategy," remarked Old Tom, "doesn't seem to sit well with our friend Big Eyes, but he'll come back again." And Old Tom's words of wis-dom soon proved true.

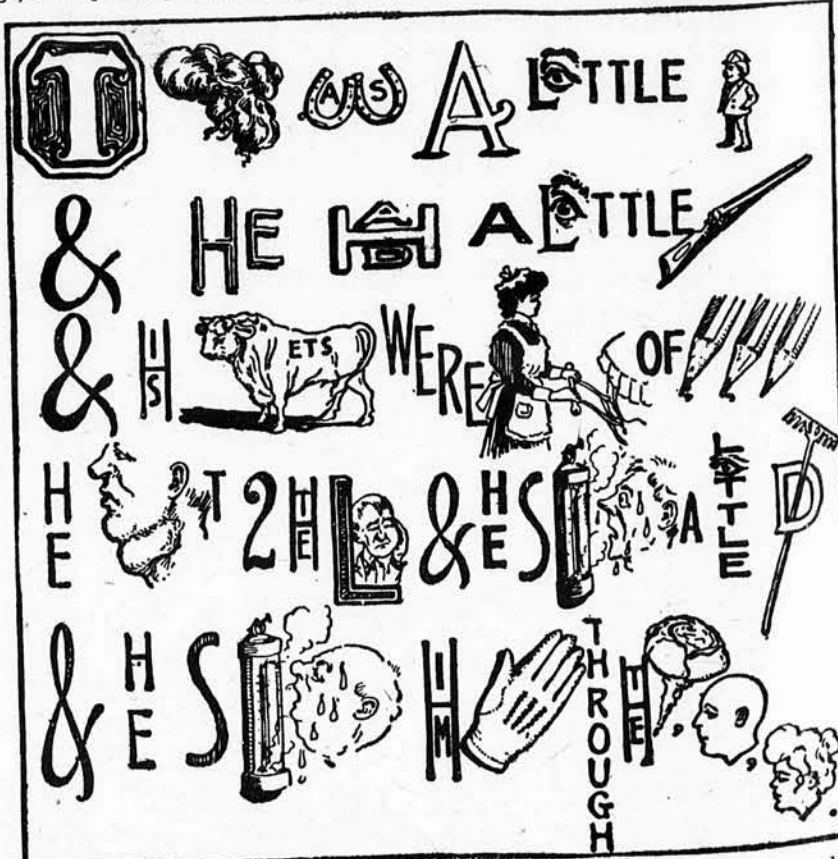
"Fast asleep seemed the forest play-ground when Big Eyes wheeled above it that second night, and the playful rabbits came hurrying forth to start a game of tag. Sure now that no harm would befall him, Big Eyes on raised pinions prepared for the downward plunge. And then from glade to glade, a host of grinning faces winked at him. On and off, open and shut, flashed those awful eyes until Big Eyes, convinced that the fiends of fire were after him, again with frantic wing beats wheeled into the sky. Then straight for the distant deeper forest he took his hurrying flight. Strategy had won. Big Eyes, the Owl, never troubled the rabbit tribe again."

The French like peas cooked in let-tuce leaves in the top of a double boiler or laid in lettuce leaves in the top of a strainer. Sometimes too, they add a parsley leaf or a mint leaf to peas in the cooking to give them fla-vor, but the plain flavor of well cooked green peas is very pleasing without any additions.

Invest your savings in Liberty Bonds.

Mother Goose is Here with a Puzzle

If you can solve this Mother Goose puzzle, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-cards for the first five boys and girls sending correct answers. Give your name, age, county and postoffice address. Solution October 12 Puzzle—Mother Goose



rebus: "Little Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet, eating her curds and whey; along came a spider and sat down beside her, and frightened Miss Muffet away." The prize winners: Amelia Frobenius, Lincolnville, Kan.; Hazel Curtis, Densmore, Kan.; Pearle Roper, Lincoln, Kan.; Nellie Dodge, Wakeeney, Kan.; Marjorie Reynolds, Mankato, Kan.

Wanted—Boys and Girls for Army

(Continued from Page 3.)

haven't got into it sooner. It's wonderful! It gives the girls the finest kind of training and helps them to form delightful friendships such as they never could have imagined.

"The speaker was a reporter for one of the city papers. I was pleased with her interest. But I knew that this being the only Capper Poultry Club meeting she had attended she didn't know half of the good things about the club that I know; she hadn't read hundreds of letters from bright, interesting girls all over the state, and then she didn't know the plans for the new club that are going to make it the best ever.

"Just think! The mothers are to be taken into the club as active members this year, if they wish to come into it at all. That means that there're going to be no more farm flock records to be kept by the girls. Each girl will enter eight purebred pullets and a cockerel of the same breed, and she will keep an accurate record of the expense and income from these purebreds during the penning period which will be from the time of entry until June 30.

"My! Think of the fine profits you'll receive from your chickens. For I know you'll take the very best care of them possible. Every girl likes to have her own money to spend, just as she wishes, for her clothes, Liberty Bonds, to buy some beautiful piece of furniture for her room, or perhaps to lay aside for her education, to be used after she has finished the rural school. Isn't it fine that you're going to have a start in the business world? If you haven't the money to invest in chickens, don't let that bother you in the least. Arthur Capper is so interested in the welfare of farm girls in Kansas that again he has offered to lend them money on their personal notes without security. The girls who have borrowed money in this way during the last year have had such fine success with their chickens that already they are sending in their checks in payment of their notes, and they have big profits besides. Aren't you glad you're a country girl? Girls in town don't have these opportunities of earning money.

One Girl Earned \$117

Of course, I can't tell you just what the profits of the Capper Poultry Club members will be this year. It's too early for that. But last year one member made a profit of \$117.77. That girl was Margaret Schopper of Douglas county. While Margaret's profit record was the largest in the state, there are few girls who sent in reports who didn't show a good gain. The average profit from purebreds was \$38.50.

"But profits from your chickens are not the only gain. There'll be nearly \$300 given away in prizes and I know you're going to do your best to win some of that money. The girl who makes the highest grade in the contest will receive a prize of \$20. Then there will be 14 other prizes for good gains, and the county leaders—I haven't told you about them, have I? In each county where there is a membership of more than two girls a county leader will be appointed. To receive such an appointment is a great honor. The girls who get into the contest early are the ones who are going to be honored thus, for I expect to appoint county leaders February 15, choosing the girls with whom I have been able to get best acquainted during this time

and who show themselves to have the qualifications for leadership. Fifty dollars in prizes will be awarded the county leaders who display the most interest in club work during the contest, and for the county leader who finishes first in pep standing there will be a beautiful silver trophy cup, valued at \$25, on which will be engraved "Presented by Arthur Capper for Leadership." It will bear the name of the county leader and those who help her to win.

"There will be a trophy cup also for the club member who makes the best record with her contest purebreds. In the mothers' contest more than \$30 will be awarded; and in the mother-daughter contest, a third division of the club, \$25 will be given for the best grades made by the daughters with their contest pens and the mothers with the farm flocks. Each girl who wins a cash prize will receive a diploma of honor and certificates of achievement will be presented those who finish in the contest and send in annual reports. The mothers will receive similar recognition of their achievement. According to the plan next year, a girl's mother will not be a member of the club merely because her daughter is a member. If the mother wishes to compete for prizes she must fill out an application blank.

You Will Belong to Three Clubs

"When you belong to the Capper Poultry Club you really belong to three organizations. There's the big club, the county club of 10 girls and the breed club. Breed clubs are composed of girls of various parts of the state, each girl belonging to the club that represents the kind of chickens she is raising. Soon after the big club is organized officers of the breed club are elected. Thru the breed club advertising sale of chickens is assured.

"But those county meetings! You can't imagine what fun they are unless you've attended one. Ollie Osborn, leader of the Johnson county club, in writing about their October meeting, held at the home of Helen Andrew, says that there were more than 50 persons present. This number included relatives of the Capper Poultry club girls, for the monthly meeting is the time when all of the folks get together and have all kinds of fun. The boys of the Capper Pig club were there, too. In Johnson county the pig and poultry clubs always have joint meetings. 'We girls and boys played in the yard,' Ollie said, 'until Mrs. Andrew asked me to take charge of the meeting. We opened our program by singing 'America,' then we lined up our officers and were introduced. After roll call we had a program of recitations and readings and songs. Then Mrs. Andrew served the best ice cream I ever tasted and several kinds of cake to which everyone did justice. We girls went to the poultry house to see Helen's fine chickens and if every girl in the poultry club advertises such fine stock in the catalog as Helen, the standing of the club certainly will be maintained.'

"You'd like to know about this catalog of which Ollie speaks. It is the means which the Capper Poultry club uses of helping the girls dispose of their purebreds. Each year the members of the club list their surplus stock with the secretary, a catalog is compiled, and advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Then prospective purchasers from all over the state write for the catalog and buy purebred

chickens from the girls who have listed them for sale. The fall catalog of the present club will be issued in a few days.

"Speaking of friendships formed thru the Capper clubs, Naoma Moore, leader of the Stafford county club, in telling about their last meeting says: 'One family in our club lived just 2 miles from us and we didn't even know them until we joined the club. We wouldn't know what to do without this friendship. There never was a crowd of girls and boys who have a better time than we do.'

"Capper Poultry club girls learn to take such good care of their chickens that they carry off many of the prizes at the poultry shows and fairs. Naoma won \$2 on her Capper club pen at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson and \$13.75 on all the rest of the chickens she exhibited; in all she won 12 ribbons, four first prizes, two second prizes, four third and two fourth prizes. Letha Emery, leader of Crawford county club, won first and second premium on her Single Comb Brown Leghorns at the Labette county fair; Lillian Milburn, leader of the Douglas county club, won second on a trio of her young chickens at the Vinland Grange Fair, and thus the letters come in daily telling of some Capper Poultry Club girl who has won prizes.

"Do you wonder that I think the Capper Poultry Club is the very best organization of girls in the state, and that I'm proud of every member of it? 'I know that you love girls to want to do so much for them. They all feel that you are one of them,' wrote a mother of one of the members not long ago. She was exactly right. I do love girls. That's the reason I want as many Kansas girls as we have room for to get into the club this year, to enjoy its profits and its pleasures and to help give service to their country. There's nothing finer than a girl who is trying to make the very most of her opportunities. If you belong to that class, fill out the application blank and send it to me at once before some other wide-awake girl gets ahead of you. Then you will receive a recommendation blank which you must have signed by three persons and if your recommendations are accepted you will become a member of the Capper Poultry Club. It's the live wires that we want for Capper Poultry Club membership."



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Thousands are using Brooks Best calf meal with great success. The 100 pound sacks are \$5.00 or 500 pounds \$23.75. Ask your Dealer. If he can't supply you, we will ship direct on receipt of your remittance. We send free directions and guarantee it.

BROOKS WHOLESALE CO.
P. Scott, Kans., Dept.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Contest Manager; Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary. Send Pig Club applications to Mr. Whitman; Poultry Club to Miss Schmidt.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper

_____ Club.

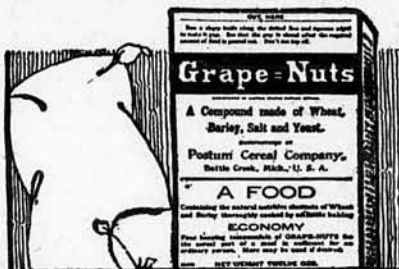
(Write pig or poultry club)

I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian.

Postoffice _____ R. F. D. _____ Date _____
Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.



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"There's a Reason"

Put Sheep on Every Farm

Wool and Mutton Will Bring Profitable Returns

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

SHEEP in all countries of the world are decreasing at a rapid rate. In the United States sheep production has decreased about 20 per cent during the past 15 years. In round numbers the decrease has been about 12 million. At the present time there is a big shortage of wool and mutton in every part of the world. We import on an average about 300 million pounds of wool into the United States every year or approximately one-half of our total normal consumption. This we should produce on our own farms. "Only one in seven farms of more than 20 acres now support sheep," says the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in his annual report for 1916, "and there is an average of only one sheep of shearing age to every 3 acres of land." Our mutton trade on the principal markets has more than doubled during the past 10 years. At present the Great War is depleting the herds of Europe and in the future its nations must draw on this country, South America, Canada and Australia for much of their mutton and wool. In view of these facts and the present shortage of food and clothing materials, all will agree that sheep raising should be encouraged in every way possible. In Great Britain which is no larger than Kansas or Missouri there are 30 million head of sheep and most of them are raised on cultivated farms. When we compare this showing with the number of sheep found in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, we are fully convinced that sheep husbandry should be receiving far more attention from the farmers of the Middle-West. The county farm agents in every county of the states mentioned ought to start a campaign to put a flock of sheep on every farm. There is scarcely a farmer that would miss the feed consumed by a small flock of sheep.

Two Good Crops a Year

The cost of keeping sheep is comparatively small as during a large part of the year they graze over fields, and when feeding becomes necessary hay is their chief article of diet. They clean up brush, sprouts, and all kinds of weeds, but it is not a good plan to try to make the sheep subsist upon these altogether. They yield two good crops a year in the wool and mutton they produce. The sale of the wool comes in the spring when most farmers are short of change, and later there will be a good bunch of lambs to sell, that will be clear profit. It is estimated that the wool clip usually pays in a large measure for the keeping of the ewe. Average farm sheep shear about 8 pounds of wool a year which at 25 cents a pound will bring in a neat little amount of money for a flock of fair size. However, in 1917 wool sold as high as 80 cents a pound in Kansas City. As long as wool continues to bring 50 cents a pound or more, and lambs sell at a good price, there can be no doubt about sheep raising being a profitable industry. It is estimated by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture that the number of sheep in this country could be increased 150 per cent without displacing other livestock, and this could be done largely on farm lands.

Little Housing Needed

Equipment for raising sheep on farms need not be expensive. In mild latitudes little housing is needed, and the main need is for fencing and pastures of sufficient number and size to permit frequent changing of flocks to fresh ground in order to insure health. Where winters are longer and more severe, buildings and sheds are necessary to provide protection from storms and no special provisions are needed for warmth. Dryness, good ventilation, and freedom from drafts are the first requisites of buildings for sheep. Convenience in feeding and shepherding must also be held in mind in locating and planning such buildings or sheds.

Many farmers wish to go into the sheep industry to a limited extent, but do not know where to obtain breeding stock. In this connection, Dr. R.

J. H. DeLoach, director of the Armour Bureau of Agricultural Research and Economics, suggests that a flock of 25 to 50 ewe lambs be purchased from any good reliable breeder or from the market places, and a registered ram be put with them. Only the best flocks should be patronized in obtaining such rams and the advice of experts should be sought. Usually the best breeders advertise in the farm papers and livestock journals. Often it will be found economical and profitable to buy the ewe lambs in the open market. This is frequently done with success. However, it does not pay to do this except when they are bought in car lots and are shipped out of the yards immediately. Usually about 250 sheep will be required to fill a car. Several farmers can jointly take a car and have the sheep selected carefully by commission men who will for a small consideration see that the animals purchased are forwarded as soon as the order can be filled. Sometimes a number of farmers can send a special representative to the stock yards to select sheep, and in this way save considerable expense in making their purchases.

Late summer or early fall is the most favorable time to make a start in sheep raising. Ewes can be procured more readily at this time, and when purchased can be kept on meadows, grain-stubble fields, or late-sown forage crops, to get them in good condition for breeding. Experience with the ewes thru fall and winter will also render a beginner more capable of attending to them at lambing time. It is seldom possible to buy any considerable number of bred ewes at reasonable prices.

Selection of Stock

The inexperienced sheep raiser should begin with grade ewes of the best class available and a purebred ram. The raising of purebred stock and the selling of breeding rams can best be undertaken by persons experienced in sheep raising. The selection of the type and breed of sheep should be made, by considering the class of pasture and feeds available, and the general system of farming to be followed, along with the peculiarities of the breeds, and the conditions and kind of feeding and management for which each has been especially developed.

When it is possible to do so, it will be best to buy breeding stock from some neighbor or somewhere in the state in order to save freight and to avoid accidents and loss. There are a number of good breeders in every state who usually are prepared to fill all orders. "A mistake that often is made by the beginner," says A. M. Patterson, a prominent Kansas sheep man, "is that he goes out and buys several head of very common sheep and with this poor material it takes a long time to breed up to the best. The better plan would be to select a few good sheep and from these raise more good ones. In a short time with proper care an excellent flock would be started."

"There is no best breed, but the beginner should select a breed that is adapted to his conditions and one that is popular in order that a ready market may be found for the surplus stock. When a grade flock is to be established it is well to choose good strong Western ewes and a purebred ram of mutton type. This makes an excellent foundation. The ewes should be young, uniform in size and build,

showing constitution and vigor. In selecting a bunch of grade ewes it is not always possible to examine every individual, but it always will be best to buy only vigorous ewes with good teeth for breeding purposes.

"Always keep in mind that the ram is half of the flock. Whether a purebred or grade flock is to be maintained a purebred ram should be placed at the head of the herd. The ram should be as nearly perfect in conformation as possible, and at the same time should have a good fleece and the markings of the breed to which he belongs. In every instance be sure to obtain a ram that is not excessive in size. Usually it will be advisable to have an experienced sheep husbandman make the selection."

In looking for ewes of desired types and breeding, it will often be found impossible to get them near at home

8 or 10 ewes. It is very doubtful, however, whether anyone should make a start with sheep unless the arrangement of the farm and the plan of its operation, permit the keeping of as many as 30 ewes, and in most cases 60 or more will be handled better and more economically than a very small flock.

The economical disadvantage of a very small flock lies in the fact that the hours of labor are practically the same for a dozen or 20 ewes as for the larger flock. The fencing to allow desirable change of pastures or to give protection against dogs is about the same in either case, so that the overhead charges for each ewe are much smaller in the case of the larger flock. Furthermore, the small flock on a farm having large numbers of other animals is unlikely to receive the study and attention really needed or that would be given to one of the chief sources of the farm income.

For the Nation's Good

It was for the good of the nation, and our allies, that a price was fixed on wheat, our greatest food staple. This is what we have been told, and we realize its truth. For the same reason, what excuse have we for not fixing a price on cotton and cotton manufactures.

"I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; naked, and ye clothed me," reads a certain passage in the Book of Books.

Cotton is the indispensable wearing apparel of the people. It has been for generations about the only wearing apparel of the poor, because of its relative cheapness. Therefore, why isn't it just as essential that cotton and cotton fabrics be regulated as that wheat shall be? Clothing is a necessity as much as food is, and because cotton and cotton fabrics have not been regulated, it is not denied that the cotton mills are able to profiteer and are profiteering enormously at the expense of the people. The Western wheat farmer, whose source of income has been regulated, is compelled to pay from 300 to 500 per cent more for the clothing he needs for his family, because these commodities have not been regulated. Nor does it end there with him, the same is true of nearly every necessity of his living and his labor.

The price-regulating principle is fair and sound when it is made to apply to all necessities. In this way it easily may become a blessing to the people, as well as their salvation, at such a time as this.

at a reasonable price. Ewes from the Western ranges can be obtained easily from a stockyard market. For the most part the range ewes are of Merino breeding. First-cross ewe lambs, and less often older stock, bred on the range and sired by rams of the down or long-wool breeds, are sometimes obtainable. These, or even the Merino ewes, provide a foundation for the flock that can be quickly graded up by using rams of the breed preferred. The lambs from the Merino ewes and mutton rams grow well and sell readily if well cared for, but the yield is less than when ewes with some mutton blood are used. The sheep from the range are less often infested with internal parasites than are farm sheep, and in the large shipments there is opportunity for closer selection.

Persons wholly inexperienced with sheep will do well to limit the size of the flock at the start. A beginner can acquire experience quite rapidly with

New Fire Prevention Day

In order not to interfere with the Liberty Loan Campaign, the date of Fire Prevention Day has been postponed to Friday, November 1. The regular date is October 9.

October 9 is the anniversary of the great Chicago fire. For that reason, and because the season of the year is a very desirable one for fire prevention work, that date has been set apart as National Fire Prevention Day.

The Chicago fire is a good example of how great and far-reaching may be the results of a trifling bit of carelessness with fire.

This year, of all years, Fire Prevention Day should be observed everywhere in Kansas. Fire gnaws at the vitals of the nation at a time when every resource of the country is needed for the support of the armies that are being placed in the field.

Value of Cottonseed Meal

The comparative value of cottonseed meal will depend to a large extent upon other feeds, more particularly the roughages, that are to be fed in connection with the seed or meal. As a general average proposition 2 pounds of cottonseed meal of the best grade, are usually considered to be worth 3 pounds of cottonseed. Figuring on this basis, when seed are worth \$50 a ton, first quality of this meal would have an approximate value of \$75 a ton. From this value, should be deducted the cost of hauling the seed to market and the hauling of the meal back to the feeding place.

The quality of the meal should also be considered, as a number of the mills are now putting out meal containing 15 per cent hulls, which of course will have a lower value.

Where cottonseed are fed, it is not necessary to grind them. Cottonseed are not a satisfactory feed for hogs. Neither is cottonseed meal a satisfactory feed when fed alone to hogs, but good results may be had by feeding 1 part of cottonseed meal to 6 or 7 parts of corn by weight. The corn is usually ground and the mixture fed as a swill. For convenience it is advisable to mix the swill 12 hours ahead of time, although this will not add anything to the feeding value.

In feeding cottonseed meal to hogs, care should be taken to see that no hog receives as much as 1 pound of meal a day for each 100 pounds of live-weight. If this much or more is obtained by one hog there will be deaths after 40 days' feeding from cottonseed meal poisoning.

Horticulturists Meet in December

It is announced by O. F. Whitney, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural society, that the next meeting of this organization will be held in Topeka, Kan., December 17-19, 1918. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance. The event and program is worthy of the attention of all horticulturists. One of the interesting features of the meeting will be the horticultural round table where an opportunity for every one to give his experience in horticultural work will be afforded. It is hoped that plans may be matured at this meeting to increase the fruit production of the state. There ought to be at least a small orchard on every farm in Kansas.

If we save sugar by spoonfuls we can send it by shipfuls to "our boys."



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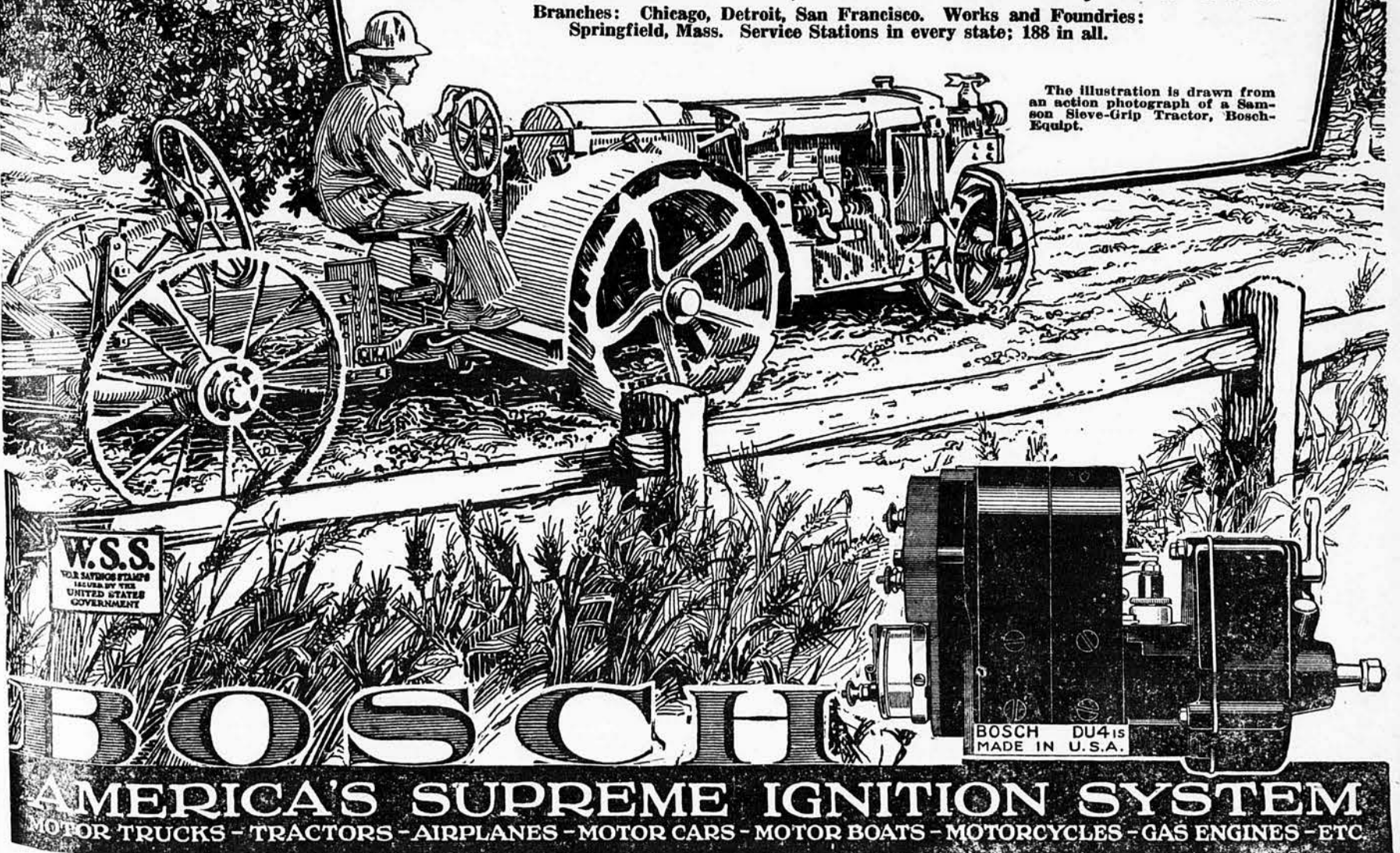
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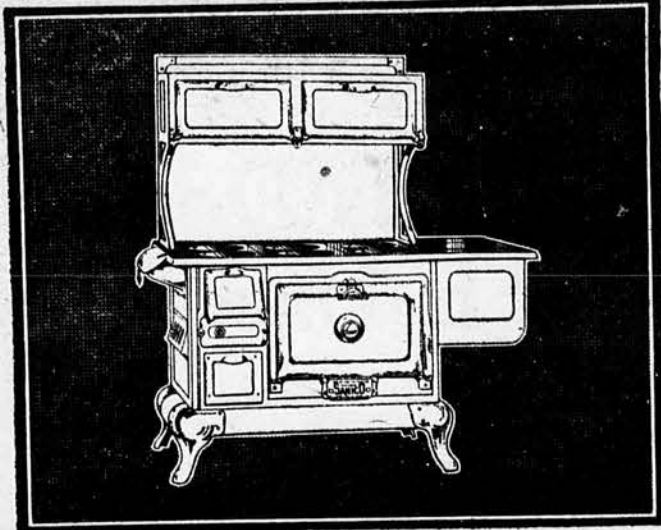
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Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Farms for All the Soldiers

Congress Has Provided for a Land Survey

BY FRANKLIN K. LANE
Secretary of the Interior

WE JUDGE a man by what he does more than by what he says, and so with a nation. If we wish to know America we must ask ourselves what America has done, how she regards herself with relation to other nations, and how her spirit is expressed. A nation, like an individual, is many sided and contradictory.

We may acknowledge that America is boastful and at the same time truthfully assert that she is humble in spirit; that she is materialistic but also highly idealistic; that she has been self-centered but is growing broader each day, and very rapidly since the Great War in Europe.

One characteristic of America of which we have not boasted, at least unduly, is gratitude. Republics have been noted as proverbially ungrateful. This is scarcely true of the United States. Her people always have been generous toward those who have made sacrifices for the country. After the Civil War every soldier became entitled by law to 160 acres of the public domain. Those who were injured came in for pensions. Those who were too old to work were pensioned, and now all of the survivors and their widows and dependents are pensioned. So that 50 years after the close of the Civil War we have three-quarters of a million pensioners and are spending 175 million dollars a year for their support.

American Generosity

Such generosity as this the world never has seen before. The thought in the public mind has been that these men fought to preserve our liberty and that we should sacrifice that they may not suffer those privations that come because of injury, age or dependence. Before the war we expended more in our pensions growing out of a war that had closed one-half century before than any nation in the world spent in support of its army or navy.

We are now looking forward to the end of the present Great War and are saying to ourselves that those men who are fighting for us always shall be our special care. They are giving of their youth and their blood, that those who follow after for the centuries to come shall enjoy those natural rights which we have enjoyed. There is no obligation other than a moral one that these men shall be especially considered. The great arm of the state may properly reach out and draw into its army all who can be of service.

But this does not satisfy the American sense of justice. We wish to do more than exercise power; in fact, the only excuse we have for exercising power is to incur some obligation. Liberty to us means largeness, a wider consideration of human beings. Thus it is that we are brought today directly to consider the opportunity which we will reserve or will give to those who return to us from France.

At least 4 million men will be the size of our army within another year. They have given up positions, opportunities, hopes for us. In return what can we do for them?

Farm Homes for All

My answer is that we should give every one an opportunity to make for himself a farm home upon our land, if on his return he finds himself without a position, or if he desires to lead the independent life of a farmer; that he be put at work on some great irrigation project or some of our swamp or other unused lands, and there, under proper direction, be enabled to make a home for himself and the family that he now has or desires to have.

Congress already has made an appropriation looking to a survey of the land situation in the United States, and we will have a report for Congress during the winter upon this matter. It appears now that there are at least 200 million acres of land in the United States that can be reclaimed.

To reclaim these acres will obviate all difficulty whatever as to the reabsorption of our army on its return.

The men who reclaim the land will own the farms. The government will lend them money with which to get on

their feet, and help them to a farmer's education if necessary. We will break the back of this ruinous movement toward the cities. So out of the Great War will come many good things, and once again the American spirit of gratitude for sacrifice, appreciation of service rendered, will be revealed.

Liberty Loan Feeds Soldiers

Since the beginning of the war, we have spent for army use 37 million dollars for flour; 14 million dollars for sugar; 43 million dollars for bacon; 12 million dollars for beans; 9 million dollars for canned tomatoes, and 3 million dollars for rice. These are only some of the large items in our army's bill of fare. We have spent 126 million dollars for shoes; over 500 million dollars for clothing, winter and summer; nearly 150 million dollars for blankets.

Our axes for the army have cost over 6 million dollars; our rolling kitchens 47 million dollars and field ranges 1½ million dollars. The army is using 2½ million shovels costing \$1 apiece. Our motor trucks to carry supplies and ammunition cost 240 million dollars, and for horse-drawn wagons and carts we have spent 37 million dollars. Our 279,000 horses and 132,000 mules have cost us nearly 100 million dollars; to feed them has cost over 60 million dollars, and the harness for them nearly 30 million dollars.

These figures are large, but we have nearly 2 million men in France and nearly as many in cantonments here, and the United States and the people of the United States, thru the Liberty Loan are making these soldiers as safe and as comfortable, as powerful and effective as possible.

Every subscriber to the Liberty Loan has helped, and every subscriber to the Fourth Liberty Loan will help to win the great war.

Decline in Stock on Farms

On about 5,000 representative farms scattered thruout the United States, reporting to the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, the decline in the number of cattle was .8 per cent from last July 1 to August 1, 2.9 per cent in hogs, and 3.3 per cent in sheep.

Capper's Fight for Farmers

From the Great Bend Tribune.

The prosperity of Kansas is based upon its farm products, and what interests the farmers should be of supreme moment to every citizen. The man in private or public life whose thought and efforts are directed to the betterment of farm conditions and who realizes that agriculture is the foundation of our prosperity, is the state's best friend.

Long before Arthur Capper became our governor, he was demanding a square deal for the farmers, for he knew that their prosperity was essential in the upbuilding of the state.

The farmers of Kansas have had no better friend than Governor Capper; and no man has so fearlessly championed their cause, or stood by them in demands for a square deal. He has denounced special favors for the Southern cotton grower. He has denounced as unfair and unjust the fixing of prices on wheat, the farmer's principal crop, while the prices on substitutes, farm machinery, clothing and every article the farmer buys continue to soar. These are injustices which only Congress can wipe out, and it should be cause for congratulation to the producers of Kansas that they can send to the United States Senate a man who will fight for their interests to the last ditch.

Feeding Cows Without Bran

Alfalfa Can Replace Much Mill Feed on Dairy Farms.

BY FRANK M. CHASE

THE SHORTAGE of mill feeds which the farmers of Kansas and other Western states are facing this fall will add materially to the burdens of the dairymen. This shortage does not, however, provide an adequate reason for the western dairyman going out of the dairy business at this time. In view of the necessity for increased dairy production to meet the food needs at home and among the allied nations abroad, every patriotic dairyman will make all possible effort to overcome the particular obstacles of the season, and even accelerate his production. The exigencies of the food situation in the allied countries demand this kind of a program, and it must be followed out. The dairymen of America must maintain and increase their production of milk and butter, and to do so they may be obliged to use to a large extent feeds which were hitherto little used in the rations of dairy animals.

Dairying in Denmark

Indicative of the ability of other nations to meet the difficult conditions imposed by the war is the case of Denmark, where the continued shortage of feedingstuffs has resulted in the use of ground heather as a fodder substitute. When reduced to a coarse flour and mixed with the blood from slaughter houses, the heather is used to replace peanut meal and several other feeds. Despite the extremities to which the Danish farmers have gone to maintain their dairy production, the number of cows in Denmark is expected to decrease by 100,000 before the end of next spring. The number of cows in that country has decreased about 200,000 head in the last year, and probably it will produce 2 million pounds less of butter in the next year than during the last one. Before the war Denmark exported large amounts of butter to the British Isles, and the present rapidly decreasing butter production of that nation serves to emphasize the growing dependence of foreign peoples on American dairy products.

The duty of American dairymen in increasing their output of dairy products thus becomes very evident, and with the greater and more varied resources of the United States they should be able to meet the situation in one way or another. The dairyman's feeding problems will be met largely in the same way as have been the food problems of the allied nations; that is, by judicious conservation and substitution. Probably the one most valuable substitution that he can make would be to replace some of the mill feed normally used in the dairy ration with alfalfa. There was an abundant crop of alfalfa this year, and if necessary the West can keep for its own cows a portion of this feed that went formerly to the eastern states.

A Nebraska Test

Judging from the results of an experiment carried on by the Nebraska station, it would be to the advantage of the dairyman financially, whether mill feed is scarce or not, to replace some of the concentrated grain ration, particularly bran, with alfalfa. This experiment was conducted to determine whether chopped alfalfa may be substituted for wheat bran in the ration of 4 parts corn, 2 parts bran and 1 part oil meal. In the first test, extending two months, the cows were fed 30 pounds of silage apiece daily and had access to a rack containing alfalfa hay. In the second test, which lasted three months, the cows received silage and hay thruout the test and some grass during the last few weeks. The amount of grain was based on the milk flow, 1 pound of grain being allowed for from 3 to 4 pounds of milk.

Six pairs of cows were selected for each test, each pair being matched as closely as possible in regard to the factors that would be expected to influence production. One cow from each pair was put into Group A, the other cow going into Group B. During two periods of 15 days each, each of the two groups of cows received the ration containing bran that was described in the foregoing; and for two more 15-

day periods each group received the same ration except that an equal weight of chopped alfalfa was substituted for the bran. As one of the cows "went off feed" during this test, she and her mate were taken out of the test; this, of course, did not affect the final results, as one cow was on the bran ration and the other on the alfalfa ration. In the second test lasting three months, the alfalfa and bran were compared in a similar manner, all 12 cows completing the test without mishap.

Results with Chopped Materials

In the two tests combined 22 cows while receiving silage and alfalfa hay and the grain ration of 4 parts ground corn, 2 parts bran and 1 part oil meal during an average period of 75 days, gave 22,886 pounds of milk containing 794 pounds of butterfat, and lost 32 pounds in weight. The same cows under similar conditions, except that they received chopped alfalfa instead of equal weights of bran, gave 22,741 pounds of milk containing 786 pounds of butterfat and gained 240 pounds in weight.

These figures indicate that there was no appreciable unfavorable effect resulting from the substitution of the alfalfa for bran. The slight decrease of 145 pounds in milk and 7.5 pounds in butterfat production while the alfalfa was fed, was more than outbalanced by the gain of 272 pounds in the weight of the cows. It is evident, says the Nebraska Experiment station bulletin 164 in reporting these results, that in these tests alfalfa was fully equal to bran.

Value of Shelter for Livestock

(Continued from Page 1.)

this is only a temporary arrangement, it serves a double purpose, or perhaps, a quadruple purpose, by utilizing a waste product, affording shelter, supplying a necessary part of the ration, and providing bedding for the animals.

The breeder of purebred cattle would not think of trying to develop a high class animal without a good barn or shed. These high class cattle may run on the range all summer and they may be fed only on the roughest kinds of feed in the winter, but shelter from the cold winds, the rain and snow, and comfortable sleeping quarters are absolute necessities if early development and cheap growth are to be made. The purebred cattle breeder who ignores the weather as a factor in his business will not get very far as a breeder, nor will he remain long in the business.

The most successful men in the purebred business do not build elaborate or expensive buildings. However, there will be found on every one of these farms a set of permanent, practical, and comfortable buildings with plenty of room to accommodate all the animals on the place. If you will inquire of these successful breeders they will tell you that four things are necessary to make a success of the cattle business and those four things are good blood, good feed, good shelter, and good management.

If good shelter, good feed, and good management are the three requisites to the successful development of a herd of cattle where the best blood of the breed can be found, how much more important these factors might be in the development of good animals where no attention is paid to breeding or where no attempt is made to develop a "scrub" or even a grade of poor individuality? It is true that the well bred animal will respond more readily to good feed, good care, and shelter, than will the inferior animal. However, without the shelter and care much valuable feed and time are wasted whether the animal be a purebred show cow or a grade steer in the feed lot.

A practical barn or shed should become a part of the permanent improvements on every farm where livestock is an integral part of a well laid and permanent plan of farm operation.

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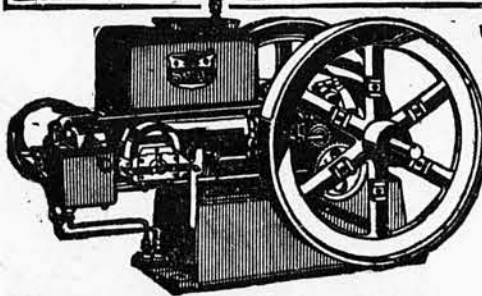
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How Kansas Women Farm

Girls Organize Tractor Clubs in Every County

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

KANSAS women showed their loyalty and patriotism this year in many ways. During the harvest season when the labor shortage was acute the women went out into the fields and helped to save the wheat that put Kansas at the head of the list of bread producing states. Not only did the girls on the farms undertake this work, but many of the young ladies working in offices and stores in the cities organized twilight squads that worked in the fields from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M. every evening after office hours. Many scoffed at this idea and said that the girls wouldn't last thru one evening, but they were very much mistaken about this, for the young ladies showed that they could do fully as much work as the men.

As has often happened before in the history of this country the women are showing their grit, enterprise and determination under the stress of war. Never before has the food problem been of such importance and never has it presented the difficulties it does today. The last draft will take many men from the farms and their places will have to be supplied with women. The women agriculturists of Kansas, however, are overcoming these difficulties thru the use of modern implements, not the least of which is the tractor.

Girls Operate Machines

At the National Tractor Show in Salina, Kan., last summer there were many women who showed themselves quite expert in handling tractors and farm implements drawn by the tractors. During the progress of the show the Kansas girls organized an association and showed the tractor manufacturers that they meant business. Imagine the surprise at Washington, D. C., when David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture received the following telegram during the tractor meet at Salina:

We desire to inform you that we have perfected a big organization here, which will have a membership of several thousand and that will be known as the Kansas Tractor Girls. We expect to provide tractors for farmers of the country and to help to increase the production of the nation's food supply. What the brave women of France and England have done we know we can do. Special training has already been started and arrangements are being made for schools of instruction thruout the state. We need your counsel. Please answer.

This telegram was signed by Miss Fannie Fitzpatrick, the president of the Kansas Tractor Girls' Club and by Miss Helen Litowitch, the secretary.

In reply, the following letter to Miss Fitzpatrick was sent by Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture: "In the absence of Secretary Houston I have your telegram of August 14 concerning the Kansas Tractor Girls. I thank you for calling my attention to the organization, and I congratulate you and those associated with you in the undertaking.

"The field in which these ladies desire to enter service is, of course, a difficult one, but I have the impression that many of them can qualify for effective activity. It seems to me that there is no better place than the state of Kansas for making a demonstration of what women can do in the operation of farm tractors. I suggest that you get in touch with Director E. C. Johnson, agricultural extension service, Kansas State Agricultural college, at Manhattan, who is in immediate charge of the extension work of the department and the college in your state. I suggest also that you get into communication with E. E. Frizell, farm labor specialist for Kansas, whose headquarters are at Manhattan, and who probably will be in a position to give you information as to the opportunities for women to obtain employment as operators of tractors in Kansas.

"I shall be glad to be informed of your progress from time to time, and trust that the undertaking will prove successful."

A Cross Country Hike

Shortly after the close of the National Tractor Show at Salina, Kan., the members of the Kansas Girls' Tractor Club decided to undertake a cross-country hike to Topeka in covered wagons drawn by a tractor. They met with many difficulties on the road and

were delayed a day or more by rains and slippery roads, but finally they reached Topeka in time for the last day of the Kansas Free Fair.

As they paraded down Kansas Avenue in Topeka toward the Kansas Free Fair Grounds they were followed by a long line of motor cars and other vehicles. In spite of the fact that they had ridden from Tuesday to Friday, thru heat and dust, without a change of garments, and were hungry and tired when they got to town, they drove down the main thoroughfares of the exhibition grounds, and finally drew up in front of the Jayhawker tent.

At the close of the Rotary club meeting in the People's pavilion at the Kansas Free Fair W. A. Biby announced a surprise for the audience,

Two Dollar Wheat Should Mean 14 Cent Cotton

War profits of 200 per cent are demanded by the cotton interests, if a price should be fixed for cotton, which seems more and more unlikely. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange stands for a minimum price of 35 cents a pound. Governor Hobby of Texas, has wired the President that cotton prices, if fixed at all, must not be less than 35 cents a pound. An investigation embracing 2,000 cotton counties, conducted by the chief cotton statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the purpose of arriving at a basis of cost in the production of the crop, and including the food supplied by the planters to their negro labor, indicates their net profit in cotton is 145 per cent.

When cotton was 7 cents a pound, wheat was \$1 a bushel. With cotton at 35 cents a pound, the minimum the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Governor of Texas demand, wheat should be \$5 a bushel.

While for three years the Western wheat raiser has patriotically accepted \$2 for his wheat, and often less at his shipping point, the South demands if a price is fixed for cotton at all, it shall be at the present runaway market price.

and in marched a file of Jayhawker girls, headed by Miss Doretha Smith, a newspaper girl of Salina.

The long trip to Topeka had not been without entertainment, for these girls carried their own supplies and cooked three meals a day. With their camp equipment, alongside of the oil stove and the dog kennel, was a victrola, which had been playing "Over There" and "I Can't Get Um Up" and other classic airs all the way from Salina to Topeka, when it wasn't in use as a dressing table or sideboard.

The club girls wore their khaki unionalls, which were by no means

dress parade costumes. Miss Smith was called upon for a speech and made a clever response. She explained that the girls had formed their club for the purpose of service and that the grease spots on their suits were offered in evidence that they had been working. The club, she said, was not yet prepared to give any valuable assistance in putting in the fall crop, but that its members would be ready by spring to take the place of men in the fields.

On Saturday, the last day of the Kansas Free Fair the young ladies gave a number of demonstrations in plowing that convinced everyone present of their ability to handle tractors with ease in any kind of ordinary farm work. Next year they expect to be of great aid in the big effort Kansas plans to increase food production. Miss Fitzpatrick, the president of the Kansas Girls' Tractor Club is organizing local tractor clubs for women in all of the principal farming centers of the state. This fall many of these young ladies gave material assistance to farmers in plowing and seeding their wheat fields. Next year when the labor shortage may be very serious, Miss Fitzpatrick hopes that the women of the state will be given a chance to show their worth.

It has been suggested that should there be a congested condition in shipping such as we had last year, many of these tractor girls or tractorettes as they are often designated would be able to operate lines of motor trucks that would relieve the situation very materially. Motor trucks for handling rural express, parcel post deliveries, and for carrying livestock to market have already been tried and shown to be very serviceable and expeditious for such work. No doubt women are destined to play a big part in farming and all farm work in the future. The tractor and improved farm machinery will make this undertaking an easy and congenial one for all of them who have the grit to help the nation increase its food production in this its most pressing time of need.

Capper Saves Farmers' Feeds

The feed situation in Kansas would be much more serious than it is but for the prompt action of its state officials. The short corn crop in the state necessitates the use of mill feeds in greater quantities than ever before. In response to appeals from Governor Capper the food administration has taken steps to prevent the mixing of bran and shorts with coarse grains to evade the prices fixed for mill feeds.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation Governor Capper wrote W. P. Innes, the state food administrator for Kansas and also Herbert Hoover, the National food administrator, urging that immediate action be taken to conserve the supply of mill feeds for Kansas farmers.

All manufacturers of commercial mixed feeds have been instructed they must abide by the following rule:

"The manufacturer of commercial mixed feeds shall not use more wheat mill feed in the manufacture of mixed feed than he used in the corresponding month of 1917."

Millers also have been notified not to increase sales of mill feeds for the purpose of mixing with other feeding stuffs. The sales for mixing purposes must not exceed the sales of 1917.

The rules were worked out by U. S. Food Administrator Hoover and his assistants as a result of an appeal for help

from Federal Food Administrator Innes of Kansas.

"This ruling, however," says Mr. Innes, "will not provide all the mill feeds necessary for Kansas. We must continue to feed all roughage we can. It will be necessary to ship in some feed and we must use bran and shorts sparingly. However, the new rule will help and the farmers can feel assured that we are still working on the feed problem and will do all we can to help the situation. The food administration is just as anxious as the farmer to provide feed for his stock."

In all states east of Kansas bran and shorts will be used only for feeding dairy cattle, poultry, young calves and pigs. Work horses may be fed a bran mash once a week. Mill feeds must not be fed at all to hogs or cattle except milk cattle. States which are not affected by the rule are Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana and Texas.

By having Kansas wheat ground in Kansas mills and by keeping the bran and shorts in the state the feed situation will be considerably improved.

To Install New President

It is announced that Dr. William M. Jardine will be formally inaugurated as president of the Kansas State Agricultural college on Wednesday morning, November 6.

On this occasion, Doctor Jardine will deliver his inaugural address, pointing out the mission which he expects the college to fulfill. The principal invited speaker will be Dr. L. H. Bailey, formerly director of the college of agriculture in Cornell university, and the best known American writer on agricultural subjects. Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas and chairman of the board of administration, will preside.

The inaugural exercises will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will be followed by a luncheon. In the evening, the board of administration and the faculty will receive in honor of Doctor and Mrs. Jardine.

Military features will be conspicuous in the program of the day. This will be the first inauguration of a president of the agricultural college in time of war.

The Fall Army Worm

The fall army worm has appeared again. This is about the time it comes to Kansas each year. The worms may become sufficiently abundant in some localities to do serious damage to fall sown wheat. Every farmer should examine his wheat for the pest and if the worms are too numerous for safety—kill them at once.

The fall army worm can be readily identified by the prominent black, gray, and white stripes, length of 1½ inch, and a more or less well defined inverted Y on the front of its head.

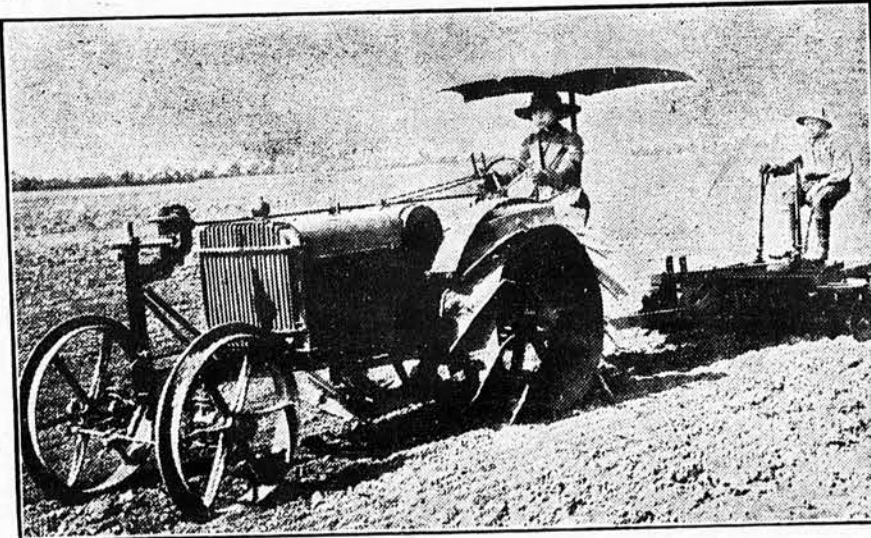
The worms on crab grass and wheat can be controlled readily by spraying with a mixture of lead arsenate at the rate of 2 pounds paste to 50 gallons water. The plants should be thoroughly wet with the solution very late in the evening, for the worms do their feeding at night. The sprayed grass or other crop should not be pastured for a few days.

The grasshopper poison bran bait also can be used very effectively.

Grasshoppers Raid Southwest

Grasshoppers have appeared in Southwest Kansas in seven or eight counties. They have come in such numbers that they have seriously damaged the fall wheat. In these counties such an excellent prospect for wheat never before was known. In some places the young wheat has been damaged so seriously that another sowing will be required. Fortunately the weather and seeding conditions are so favorable for late sowing the farmers believe the new crops will have ample time to make a good growth before the ground freezes.

It has been announced that an additional loan of \$1.50 an acre would be extended to all farmers who found it necessary to reseed on account of the grasshopper ravages, out of the fund recently provided for financing those who needed to borrow money to buy seed wheat this fall. Early freezing weather will put an end to their depredations, and such weather may be expected in a few days.



Scene at the National Tractor Show in Salina. Mrs. W. H. Cline is Operating the Tractor and a 14 Year Old Boy is Handling the Harrow.



JOSEPH OPPENHEIM

Inventor of

New Idea and Nisco Spreader

Founder of the New Idea Spreader Company

About 18 years ago when the mails brought to Joseph Oppenheim the patent papers covering his wide-spreading distributor, he sat for a while in deep thought. When asked what was on his mind, he said:

"I am sorry that a patent is good for only 17 years. It will take at least 15 years to educate the people to the wide-spreading machine, and within two years after these patents expire, competition will be imitating and copying."

What a truly remarkable insight into the future! How thoroughly his words have come true! At that time we were building less than 100 spreaders a year and everybody ridiculed the invention, calling it "Oppenheim's wind mill," and other choice names. But he was not discouraged and went forward with a strong faith, and today, in spite of the fact that competition did what he fore-saw, our business has grown until we are the largest exclusive spreader manufacturers in the world.

The New Idea Spreader Company is a partnership owned entirely by Joseph Oppenheim's six children, who pride themselves on putting into every machine they make, the quality and the service which was their father's ideal.



NEW IDEA ONE MAN STRAW Spreader Attachment

Here's another New Idea improvement which will mean much to the farmer. It enables you to use your grain straw, which has a fertilizing value of about \$8 per ton, for improving your land and crops instead of selling it "for a song" or burning it in the fields.

Easily and quickly attached to New Idea or Nisco Spreaders, giving you two machines in one for very little additional cost.

Write us direct for illustrated circular.

NISCO

The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

Have you read the little story in the panel at the left? It conveys a real message to you and every progressive farmer who uses or should use a mechanical spreader. When you invest your hard-earned money to the amount that a good spreader must cost in these days, you cannot afford to be satisfied with a device which simply dumps the manure nor even one that throws it some distance, here in chunks and there so thin you can't see it. It is real service that you want in spreading the manure evenly and widely and thoroughly shredded; a machine that you can load easily and which your horses can pull without undue strain. Is there any better way to get all these desirable quantities than by going to the original source? (There is more truth than poetry in the saying that

"An imitation---be it ever so good---is still an imitation."

The growth of our business testifies that the majority of farmers realize this and prefer the original. They want the machine that Joseph Oppenheim invented, and which his family is building at present in immense quantities.

The Nisco Spreader gives you not only all the advantages enumerated above, but it has another very strong feature in its favor, and that is, the machine is built to last. It takes years to wear one out, and we guarantee it for a year against breakage from any cause. Tens of thousands of "Niscos" have been sold all over the country. Some of them sold years ago are still rendering faithful service, while many an imitation has gone to the scrap heap of forgotten things.

Let us send you our catalog which will give you full details. Better still, go to the nearest Nisco dealer and let him show you the machine. If you don't know who he is, or there is none close by, write to us or the nearest branch listed below, and we will see that you get full information promptly.

At the same time, we will be glad to see that you get a copy of our book entitled, "Helping Mother Nature," which has a wealth of information about manure not usually published. It won't cost you a cent.

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Spreader Specialists

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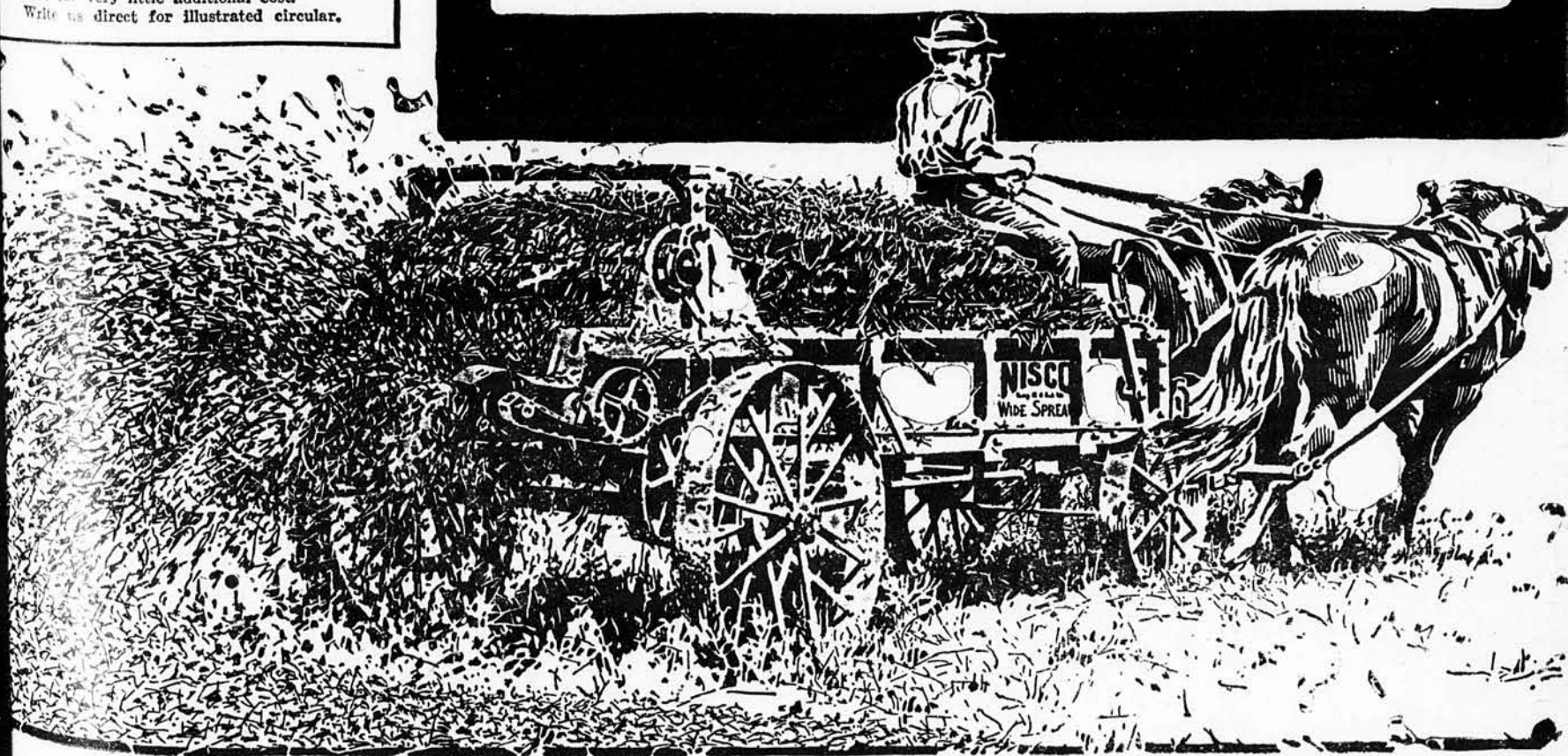
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FURS

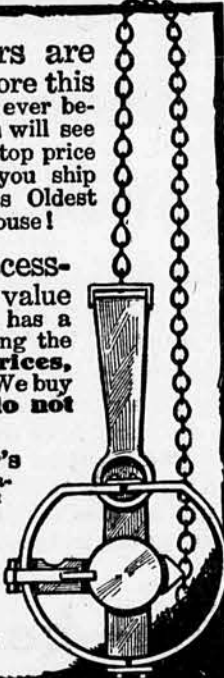
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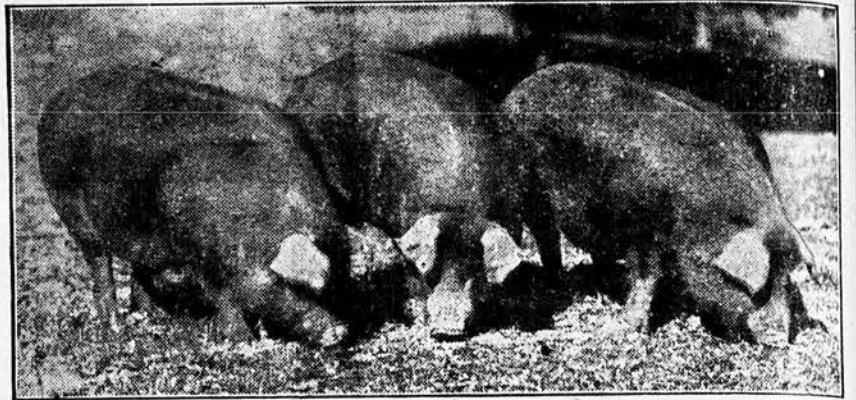
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The Protein Feeds for Hogs

Brood Sows and Pigs Need Muscle Building Material

BY C. G. ELLING
Specialist in Swine Husbandry



PROTEIN feeds for hogs are usually high priced but it is necessary and profitable to feed them, particularly to the brood sow and growing pigs. These are the feeds which contain muscle and frame building material. The pregnant sow will produce larger, stronger litters and the small pigs will grow faster and stronger if they are fed a sufficient amount of these frame building feeds. Protein feeds and pasture produce growth. It is the practical combination of these feeds with corn, kafir, shorts, and other fat producing material which makes pork production most profitable. Pasture will, to a considerable extent, take the place of highly concentrated and costly protein feeds such as tankage, linseed oil meal, skimmilk, and buttermilk, but it will pay to feed a little of these in addition to pasture. Every hog raiser knows how much good his hogs get out of spring and summer pasture, but fall and winter pasture is not so commonly used. Undoubtedly, one of the reasons why the fall pig does not do so well, generally, as the spring pig, is because of the absence of forage feed during the growing days of his life.

Rye for Fall Pasture

For fall and winter pasture, rye is one of the very best. It will provide an abundance of early fall and winter forage, reduce the amount of protein feeds, and keep the pigs and sows thrifty. Under average conditions in this state it will provide pasture the greater part of the winter. It should be sown early in the fall and on a well prepared and settled seedbed.

Skimmilk is one of the best feeds for pigs. In addition to being high in protein it contains other valuable elements which keep the pigs particularly thrifty. Buttermilk is about of the same value as skimmilk. Recently it is being put up in a condensed form in barrels and sent out by the creameries. Many breeders and feeders have used it and report very satisfactory results. Like skimmilk, it is a protein feed and valuable to balance the ration.

Tankage in meat meal is one of the highest per cent digestible protein feeds. It comes in a dry, concentrated form, thus saving freight. It is easily handled and very satisfactory to balance the rations for all classes of hogs. Even if tankage is high priced now, it will pay to use from 2 to 5 pounds to

100 pounds of corn and shorts combined. Linseed oil meal is a very satisfactory feed for pigs, sows, and fattening hogs. It should be fed regularly and not too much at first. It is a sort of a laxative good for breeding stock but may produce scouring in small pigs if fed in too large amounts and irregularly. Five to 10 pounds to 100 pounds of other grain will usually give good results.

Alfalfa and bran are bulky protein feeds and particularly good for the pregnant sow. Both supply bone building material and laxatives. They are a little too bulky for small pigs and fattening hogs.

Protein feeds such as those named should be used only to balance the ration of corn, kafir, and shorts. It is costly to use too much of these feeds. Skimmilk and tankage or tankage and linseed meal are not good rations when they make up the bigger part of the ration.

An Orchard for Every Farm

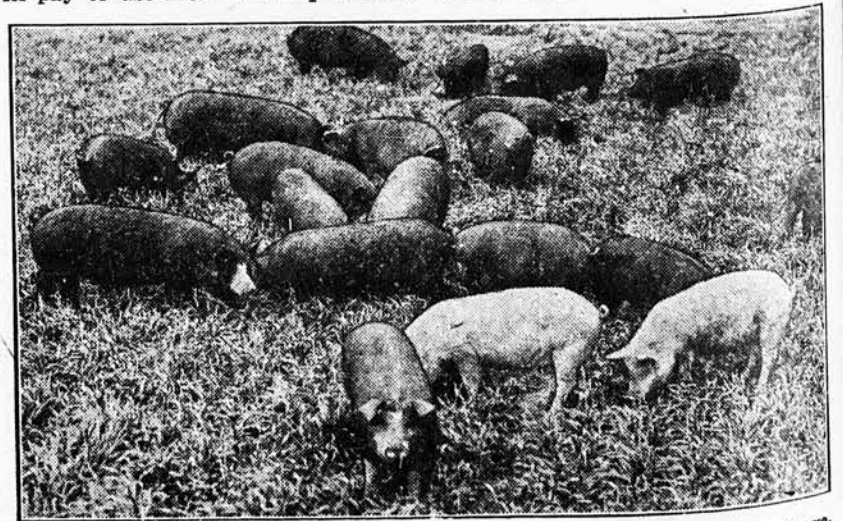
(Continued from Page 8.)

the peaches, the Elberta, Early Wheeler, Carmen, Krummel, and the Heath Cling; of the pears, the Kieffer, the Lincoln, Anjou and the Seckel; of the apples, the Grimes Golden, the Jonathan, the Delicious, the Stayman, York, Ingram, Lansingburg, Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Benoni, the Wealthy, and the Maidens Blush.

Usually 1-year old trees should be selected, but in the case of the apple, sour cherry, and pear, 2-year old trees will be found very satisfactory. Apple trees should be at least 25 feet apart while plum, peach, pear and cherry trees should be from 15 to 20 feet apart. It will be best always to buy the fruit trees from well known and reliable nurseries. Fruit tree peddlers with nondescript stock should be avoided. Insist on good trees. The best is always the cheapest regardless of the price. If you do not already have a small orchard make your plans now to start one the coming year and you will never regret the money nor the time that it will require.

Cleanliness will prevent scratches and other diseases.

Shall we give our best in men and not in food?



Hogs Must Have Good Protein Feeds such as May Be Found in Tankage, Alfalfa, Clover, Soybeans and other Similar Forage Crops.

Cull Out the Slacker Hens

Good Producers Increase Profits and Improve Flock

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

THOUSANDS of slacker hens this year have been fed for months at a loss. It always has been poor policy, from an economic standpoint, to keep boarder hens, but now it is a patriotic duty to get rid of the slackers, for in that way a large saving in grain can be effected. Careful culling by experts sometimes causes no little surprise to the owner of a flock. Not long ago a neighborhood demonstration was given at which the operator examined 200 hens and threw out 120 as being unprofitable. Frequently when large flocks have been culled, and many hens removed, there has been practically no decrease in the egg yield, while there has been a decided cut in the grain bill.

A hen cannot lay well unless she has a sound body and a vigorous constitution, both of which are indicated by a bright, clear eye and an active disposition. Physical defects such as crooked beaks, overhanging eyelids, or scaly legs, militate against egg production.

Leghorns and Aneonas

In his work of culling the poultry keeper follows the theory that a laying fowl gradually uses up the surplus fat in her body, so that a change of color takes place, indicating the laying condition of the hen. Certain parts of the body lose their color quicker than others, and the changes invariably occur in the regular order, a very useful fact to remember. The first change comes in the vent. A pink or white vent on a yellow skinned bird usually means that the bird is laying, while a yellow vent means that she is not laying. The next change comes along the inner edges of the eyelids, which gradually bleach out. Leghorns and Aneonas may be watched for changes in the ear lobes, which bleach a little slower than the eyes. A bleached ear lobe, therefore, means a little longer or greater production than a bleached vent or eye lid. Next the color goes from the beak, beginning at the base. According to the report given out by the Cornell School, a bleached beak on the average yellow skinned bird means heavy production for the four or six previous weeks. The shanks are the slowest to bleach. When they have lost their color, this indicates a long period of egg production. First the yellow pigment disappears from the scales on the front of the shanks, and finally from that on the rear, but the scales on the heels are the last to bleach out. A thoroly bleached out shank indicates that the bird has been laying well for from 15 to 20 weeks. Of course it must be remembered that the feed given the hens influences the color. If a flock, for example, has free range so that much green food is consumed, the deep yellow that will not disappear as quickly as will the color from the bird of paler skin resulting from different rations. Large birds are likely to have more color than those which are smaller.

It is interesting to learn that the color comes back in the same order that it disappears, first into the vent, then into the eye rings, next in the ear lobes, then in the beak, and finally in the shanks. Usually the color may be depended upon to return much more quickly than it disappeared. Experts can sometimes determine the length of time a hen has been resting by the fact that the end of the beak is bleached while the base is yellow.

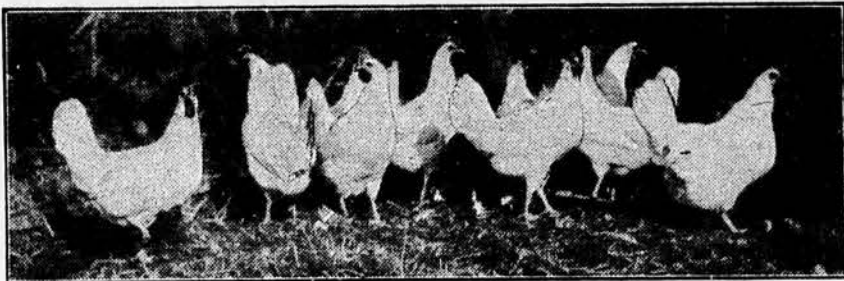
The Characteristics of Layers

There are other changes to be observed in studying a hen to decide whether she should be kept in the laying house or go to the block. When a hen is laying she has a large, moist, dilated vent, while that of a non-layer is hard and puckered. Moreover, the whole abdomen is dilated, and the pelvic arch widespread, the keel being forced down away from the arch. All this indicates large capacity. The more eggs the bird is going to lay the following week, the greater will be the size of the abdomen. The abdomen of a good layer is soft and pliable, and such hens have a soft, velvety skin. It has long been the custom of poultrymen to test a hen for her laying condition by

observing the distance between the pelvic bones. If these bones are close together the hen is not laying. If several fingers can be placed between them, either she is laying or has been laying until recently.

A good laying hen has a clean cut face, a full, round and prominent eye, and a trim appearance, with her feathers lying close to the body. This does not mean, however, that the hen need look neat and sleek, for on the contrary, the plumage becomes worn and threadbare, so that the heaviest laying hen in the flock may be the most disreputable in appearance. When the comb, wattles and ear lobes are large, full and smooth, you may be sure that the hen is in laying condition. When the comb is limp, production is poorer, and when the comb dries down and loses its color, this may be taken as an indication that the hen is not laying at all. When the comb begins to get red and warm, it is a promise that egg production will soon be resumed.

Even amateurs have noticed that the best laying hens are those most active, often nervous and yet friendly. The poor layer is usually the first on the perch at night and the last to leave it in the morning. She hangs around the outside of the flock, and squawks loudly when caught. Hens that molt in the summer are less desirable than those which molt late, for it is the late molting hen which will be the best egg



The Productive Hen is a Very Heavy Feeder, and That is What Keeps Her Hustling all Day Long. This Pen of Layers Won First Prize.

producer the following season. It was set down as an axiom by the poultry experts in conference that the high producer is the late molter.

The Molting Period

The length of time that a hen has been molting, which usually means the time since she stopped laying, can be determined by an examination of the primary feathers. Starting at the axial feathers, it takes about six weeks to renew the first primary feathers, and an additional two weeks for each subsequent primary. Hens that molt late in the year resume laying much quicker than those which molt in the summer. They often drop most of their feathers at once, and go around the yards practically naked. Of course when one has a flock of hens molting in cold weather, he must be prepared to keep them in a warm, comfortable house. The pullets which lay first in the fall are likely to prove the best layers thruout the season, and will prove good hens from which to breed. It is a wise plan to mark these early layers with leg bands.

After a little study it becomes reasonably easy to cull a flock of hens so as to eliminate most of the drones. Trap nesting may be somewhat more efficient, but it requires more work. Careful culling is being made virtually a war measure.

Culling serves two purposes. First it insures that the feed will be consumed by the better producing hens, thereby increasing the profit. Second, it makes it possible to save those best suited for breeders, both on account of their better production and on account of their superior strength and vitality, qualities so essential to layers if they are to stand up under the severe strain of heavy laying.

In a weekly report from one of the government poultry extension men in Connecticut a statement showed the value of culling a flock which contained 1,403 White Leghorn hens. This flock was culled July 19; 826 hens were marketed and 577 kept as producers. The average daily production

for the week previous to the culling was 300 eggs, and the average daily production for the week after the culling was 342 eggs. In other words, the 577 hens averaged more eggs than were obtained from the flock of 1,403, while the feed bill was reduced more than half.

Culling should be continued thruout the year. This continuous culling should consist of weeding out, when discovered, any hen which is sick, very thin or emaciated, which shows evidences of nonproduction, weakness, or poor vitality.

The whole flock should also be given a careful and systematic culling at some one certain time. The hens should be handled individually and gone over carefully with the object of dividing them into two lots, one the better producers and the other the poorer producers. From the better producers it is also desirable to pick out as many of the best as will be needed for breeders. Mark these hens so that eggs from them alone will be saved for hatching. Market those selected as the poor producers. Save for laying and breeding those selected as the better producers.

Baby Chick Association

A very complete report is just at hand of the last meeting of the International Baby Chick association. This association joined the National War Emergency Poultry Federation by unanimous vote.

A strong resolution was passed, urging the Fuel Administration to give special preference to operators of incubators and brooders that they might use the chestnut anthracite coal in these machines.

Resolutions were also passed endors-

ing the work of the Y. M. C. A. in using day-old chicks in its activities.

Resolutions were passed thanking the postal authorities for the excellent service provided in delivering chicks by parcel post, as well as thanking D. D. Granger, New London, Ohio, and Congressman Overman for their assistance in getting parcel post for chicks.

A recommendation was made that standard shipping boxes be used as follows.

- 100-chick box—22 in. by 18 in. by 5 1/2 deep
- 4 compartments.
- 50-chick box—18 in. by 11 in. by 5 1/2 deep
- 2 compartments.
- 25-chick box—9 in. by 11 in. by 5 1/2 deep
- 1 compartment.
- 12-chick box—6 in. by 8 in. by 5 in. deep
- 1 compartment.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Herbert H. Knapp, president; W. J. Curtiss, first vice president; Dr. Prince T. Woods, second vice president; Fred H. Thayer, secretary-treasurer.

Easy to Get Eggs Now

Any poultry raiser can keep his hens laying through the fall and winter when egg prices are highest. Many poultrymen are doubling their egg yield and profits by using Rockledge Egg Tonic, which revitalizes the flock and makes the hens lay. Give the hens a little of this Concentrated Egg Tonic in their drinking water and you will be amazed at the eggs you get. If you want to make money with your hens, by all means have Firman L. Carswell, 104 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., send you a season's supply of this wonderful Egg Tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). Two big Kansas City banks guarantee if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the Egg Tonic will cost you nothing. Send a dollar today, or write Mr. Carswell for his free book, which tells how you can make money with poultry.—Advt.

Canada has gone us one better on the sugar ration and is down to 1 1/2 pounds a month.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs

Mrs. H. M. Patton, Waverly, Mo., writes, "I fed 2 boxes of 'More Eggs' to my hens and broke the egg record. I got 1500 eggs from 160 hens in exactly 21 days." You can do as well. In fact, 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, 9667 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1 (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.—Advertisement.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Naming Farm

We wish to name our farm and register the name. What is the process to follow?
L. J. S.

Select your name and register same with county clerk. Filing or registration fee is \$1.

About Pensions

I have been told that there is a law in Kansas granting pensions to the blind. I am 72 years old and have been blind for 45 years. If there is such a law to whom should I apply?
J. M. B.

There is no such law.

Distribution of Estate

Can a daughter-in-law inherit part of the estate when her father-in-law dies, her husband being dead?
W. A.

If I understand your question the husband died before his father. In that case the daughter-in-law would not inherit.

Who Owns the Straw?

I live on rented land since the first of August. The man who moved off the farm owns it. He threshed his wheat and sold the straw to a neighbor. Now have I any right in this straw? I am willing to buy the straw the same as the neighbor.
SUBSCRIBER.

The owner of the farm had the right to dispose of his straw as he saw fit.

What Nationality

If the name tells the nationality will you please tell me the nationality of Haney, Black, Sluder and Ensley?
READER.

Haney and Ensley are probably of German origin. Black is probably of English but in the case of Sluder you have me guessing.

Dependent Father

If a very aged and perfectly helpless man has two married daughters, must all the expense be borne by the one who is looking after him, or can the other daughter be compelled to give something toward his support? He has no sons. The husband of the daughter who refuses to help is well-to-do, while the other son-in-law is not.
SUBSCRIBER.

Unfortunately there is no law which will compel the daughter to help support her old father.

Authority of Draft Board

Some time ago A. went to see the county draft board to find out why B. had not been called. B. having registered and being a single man with no dependent, living with his father on an 80 acres of land. When A. asked about it one of the board went and got the questionnaire and let A. read it. Now did the board have a right to let A. see the questionnaire when A. knew that there were false statements made to keep out of war and the members of the board don't do anything?
SUBSCRIBER.

The board had the right to show the questionnaires. They are public property. If dissatisfied with the action of the local board the proper thing is to present the matter to the board of appeals and have the persons who have answered falsely reclassified. The next thing would be to call the attention of the United States District Attorney to the facts. There is a heavy penalty provided for making false answers to the draft questionnaires.

Soldier's Wages

How much does a soldier receive? How much does a sailor receive? Do the navy boys provide their own clothing? What does the stripe on the right sleeve of a sailor's uniform denote?
SUBSCRIBER.

A private in the army on his first enlistment receives \$33 a month. When the sailor enters the service his first pay is \$32.50 but as soon as he is advanced to first class seaman, his pay is \$38.40. The enlisted sailor is allowed \$60 a year for clothing, but with the advanced prices it is not sufficient to buy all the clothing he needs and is required to have. He will have to pay out of his own pocket, perhaps \$12 or \$15 in addition to the government allowance. He is paid twice a month.

A single stripe on the sleeve of the sailor with an eagle above it indicates that the wearer is a third class petty officer.

Flagler's Road

A few years ago I read an article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze the subject of which was the railroad built by Henry Flagler in Florida. If I remember rightly the author of the article said that there was a concrete arch which served as a bridge and was over one mile in length. I was recently told that an arch of such dimension could not be constructed. Will you inform the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze as to the size of the largest arch in the Flagler road?
READER.

I do not know what is the length of

the largest single concrete arch in this wonderful road. Some years ago I rode over the road to Key West but if I learned what was the longest arch I have forgotten. I am quite certain that there was no single arch a mile in length. There is a wonderful bridge several miles in length, connecting the Florida Keys, but it is composed of a large number of concrete arches.

Contesting Will

1. If a man is of sound mind and writes a will, disposing of his property as he wishes, can any of the heirs break the will if they are not satisfied with the disposition of the property?
2. If a man rents his ground for wheat can the landlord prevent the tenant from pasturing the wheat?
A READER.

1. A man of sound mind has a right to dispose of his property by will as he sees fit, with certain limitations. For example he could not by will deprive his wife, if she survives him of her half of his estate if he resides in Kansas. Also the will must conform to the statutory requirement in that it must be witnessed by two witnesses. The mere fact that the property was distributed in a manner that did not suit some or all of the heirs would not be a ground for contesting the will.

2. The renter has the right to pasture the wheat provided the pasturing does not injure the crop.

Government Bonds

Is there anything back of the Liberty Bonds of the second and third issue if they should be destroyed? Is there anything back of those bonds to guarantee the payment of the last bonds?
I purchased heavily of those bonds, thinking they were registered. Would you advise me to register the bonds I have? If I want registered bonds to whom should I write to get them? If we traded the second issue would you advise us to trade the second for the third or fourth? If I should make the trade will it shorten the life of the bond?
Cherryvale, Kan.
J. T.

An unregistered bond is not guaranteed to the purchaser any more than a ten dollar bill is guaranteed to the owner of it. If he loses it and the finder is not honest enough to try to find the owner and return the bond, the owner loses. You probably can arrange thru your local banker to exchange your unregistered for registered bonds. You will shorten the life of your bonds by exchanging them.

Lottery

We wish to have a sale, lunch counter and "fish pond" at our school house to raise money to buy yarn for school knitting; the sweaters to be given to soldier boys of our personal acquaintance, not for our local Red Cross.

We wish to sell numbers on a quilt as another source of raising money. The numbers are pasted on cedar pencils and then the pencils are to be sold. Corresponding numbers are put in a cap and one drawn out. The one holding the number on the pencil corresponding to the one drawn out will get the quilt. Is this unlawful?

2. Who has a right to wear service pins? Can anyone outside of the immediate family of the soldier? Does a person have a right to wear a service pin for a cousin, nephew or uncle? Some boys of my acquaintance have given service pins to girl friends, not sweethearts. Is this correct?
Is it correct in making a service flag for the window to place a star on it for every relative in the service or just the members of the family?

The "fish pond" is not unlawful but the lottery would be. There is no law governing the wearing of service pins or service flags.

The service pin is supposed however to denote that members of the family of the wearer are in the service. If service pins are worn for friends merely, they of course mean nothing.

Likewise only so many stars are supposed to be placed on the window flag as there are members of the family in the service. Otherwise the window flag means nothing.

Entailed Estates

I am a widow, my husband died about one year ago leaving no will. We have three married daughters and no other children. Altho my husband left no will it was his request that the children should have the farms they are living on, 160 acres each. That will leave me about one half of the estate for my share.

Can I have it fixed so the farms will be in our daughters' names instead of their husbands' names?
2. Can I have it fixed so the farms can never be sold, but go to our grandchildren, should our daughters die?
3. How soon should this be settled up?
A READER.

Your husband having died without will the estate would be divided equally between you and your daughters. You can of course make any arrangement you and your daughters may agree upon concerning the division of the estate. The several shares inherited by the daughters will go to them in their own names and not in the names of their husbands.

You will have no control over the parts of the estate inherited by your daughters and if their husbands sur-

vive them, they will inherit one-half of your daughters' property. Your daughters may dispose of the other half by will as they see fit. They may will it to their children with the provision that it shall not be sold but shall descend to their grandchildren, in other words they may create a life estate so far as their own children are concerned but this can only apply to one half of their estates, in case their husbands survive them.

An administrator should have been appointed shortly after your husband's death. Final settlement may be made in two years.

Keep the Machinery Busy

The work-or-fight policy should be applied to farm machinery as well as to men, the United States Department of Agriculture suggests. The machines cannot fight they can be put to work on many occasions instead of standing idle in the barn lot. Most farm machines and implements are capable of doing much more work than they usually do, and the more they are used the less man-labor will be required on the farm. Three men with a corn binder, one operating the machine and two gathering and shocking the bundles, will cut from 7 to 10 acres a day; 4 or 5 acres would be a fair day's work for the same three men cutting corn by hand. The average corn binder lasts about 11 years, but during that time does only about 40 days' actual work, the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out. There is no doubt that it could render several times this much service before wearing out if there were more work to do.

Changes in Department

It is announced that Dr. R. A. Pearson has resigned from the position as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in order that he may resume his duties as president of the Iowa State Agricultural college. After an absence from the college of nearly a year and a half, Dr. Pearson felt that it was necessary for him to return to his former position, and to give his entire time and attention to the affairs of the college. The nomination of G. I. Christie, of Indiana, to succeed Mr. Pearson, has been transmitted to the Senate.

The appointment of B. H. Rawl as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry became effective October 1. Mr. Rawl has been Chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry since 1909 and, in addition to his new duties, he will continue to supervise the work of that division.

Burbank's New Wheat

From Santa Rosa, Cal., comes the report that Luther Burbank has a new variety of wheat, which, he says, will revolutionize the farm industry. It is not the superwheat he created soon after America entered the war, but a distinct variety that will produce 50 bushels to the acre on land that formerly produced 12. It is rich in nutritive value.

"Corn is not a wheat substitute," says Burbank in his announcement. "I have given my time with patriotic intent, and recent experiments have crowned my efforts with success."

The new Burbank wheat will be given its first public demonstration at the Pacific Coast Land and Industrial Exposition in Oakland, he said.

Girls Make Shop Hands

The experiment of the employment of girl apprentices at the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe shops in Topeka has proved a decided success, the superintendent announces. The force of 30 girls will be increased from time to time.

They are clad in overalls, with their hair done up and completely covered by a cap. The girls are working alongside men in the tool and upholstering departments of the shops. A rest room has been provided for them.

Kansas Seed Grain Loans

In a statement just made public by the Kansas State Agricultural college, Leon M. Estabrook of the United States Department of Agriculture says it is clear that the total approved applications in the Southwest will approximate 10,000 and the amount

about 2 1/2 million dollars, of which amount about 90 per cent will be approved. The applications from Kansas will probably number about 3,700 for about \$985,000, of which approximately 3,200 will be approved for \$860,000. This amount should buy enough seed to sow more than 1/2 million acres.

Oklahoma Farmers Need Aid

Representatives of all the state and national banks in the eighteen drought stricken counties in Southwest Oklahoma met in Chickasha recently and urged the government to rush the deposit of federal money in order that a wheat crop may be planted and livestock can be carried over. The Food Administration was asked to permit larger shipments of feed.

Gasoline Substitute

Many users of motor cars have been worrying about the supply of gasoline giving out, but no doubt human ingenuity will find a suitable substitute when it is needed. Charles A. G. Adae, of Copenhagen, Denmark, has been in Detroit to introduce to America a motor fuel made from peat and for use primarily in trucks and tractors. Mr. Adae says in his country there is no gasoline to be had and carbide sulphite, a byproduct of cellulose, and alcohol are being used. His gas made from peat is prepared by a portable suction gas plant carried on the car. It is small in size and low in weight and manufactures a fuel low in price, as there is obtained for from 1 1/4 to 4 1/2 cents the equivalent of the power obtained from a gallon of motor fuel in America. Greater compression for the motor is required in its use. Peat has tar oil and this is extracted and refined to lubricating oil and put in a container and then generated on the car into a high-grade gas requiring no cleaning. Mr. Adae will interview the makers and conduct a liberal advertising campaign in America.

Scientists Fight Cooties

Scientists of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, are conducting extensive work designed to find a preventive or exterminator for body lice, the "cooties" of the war zone. They are working to add to the knowledge of how to repel, kill, or drive away the tiny parasite on which world-wide attention was centered by the war. The scientists, in addition to watching "cooties" as they pass thru the stages of their existence, are testing chemicals to learn their destructive action on lice, their effect on human bodies, and their penetration of clothing. Also, they are co-operating with army officers in testing laundering and delousing processes.

Pasture Lands

According to the United States Department of Agriculture there are something like 300 million acres of pasture land in the United States. In 1917 according to the same authority, there was the equivalent of over 100 million head of livestock in the United States—that is, if we figure sheep, swine, goats, horses and mules in terms of animals of the cow kind.

This means that it takes 3 acres of pasture land for every animal unit. In reality conditions are even worse than this, because there are thousands of animals that never see a pasture from one year's end to the next and do not know the meaning of a "bite of green feed." After the Great War, when fertilizer is again to be had in sufficient quantity, one big service it can perform is to improve these so-called pastures, reducing the number of acres needed to each individual from three to two or even lower.

Perhaps, you don't believe it can be done. Perhaps, you think that milk can be produced more cheaply from grains than from fertilized pasture. Perhaps you think that sheep will never pay for the fertilizer used on their ranges. If this is your attitude you will find some interesting reading in the bulletin "Fertilize to Keep More Livestock" published by the National Fertilizer company. Send for a copy—it's interesting.

It is impossible to over-produce any line of essential food.

October 26, 1918.

Gov. Capper's Fire Proclamation

It is estimated that losses from fires in the United States total more than \$500 million dollars a year. This is about one-half of the cost of all the new buildings usually built in a year under normal conditions. This loss is about \$500 a minute, for the whole United States. The loss in Kansas last year was about 3 million dollars, worth of property. Of these fires in Kansas 215 were caused by carelessness with matches, 394 by defective chimneys, 531 by fire sparks falling on the roof, and 146 by kerosene stoves and kerosene lamps. In order to check this loss and to awaken every person to the necessity of reducing fire hazards, the following proclamation has been issued by Governor Capper:

"I earnestly recommend that our people observe Friday, November 1, as Fire Prevention Day by a general cleaning up and removing of rubbish, trash and waste from their premises.

"That all stoves, furnaces, chimneys and all heating apparatus be examined with care and placed in proper condition for winter use.

"That all public and private institutions, hotels, asylums, factories and theaters be inspected carefully and all changes provided that are needed to prevent fire, and protect the occupants from danger to life and limb should a fire occur.

"That the local authorities give careful consideration to all means whereby the fire hazard of the community may be reduced and the lives and property of its citizens made safe.

"That special attention be given by city officials to better building codes, to the end that fire-resistant construction may be encouraged.

"That the fire-fighting equipment of every city be inspected carefully on that day, and such additions and improvements provided as may be declared necessary.

"That fire drills be held on that day in institutions, in factories, and in public, parochial and private schools.

"That the teachers give special attention in their schools on that day to the discussion of the dangers of fire and the simpler means for its prevention."

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

Straw Spreader Saves Time

It takes as long to load a straw spreader as it does a wagon box, but the spreader will unload and spread the straw in a third of the time. Hauling straw in a wagon box and spreading it in the field with a hand fork is slow and disagreeable work. It can be done much easier with a spreader and the material is more evenly distributed. The spreader is a useful implement to have at any time when straw is to be spread, but particularly so now when labor is scarce and the need for increased crops demands that not a pound of fertility be wasted. Save time and avoid waste—buy a spreader. If the amount of hauling is not sufficient to justify the investment, it may be worth while to rent or borrow your neighbor's.

Many New Silos in Kansas

A material increase in silo construction this year in farm bureau counties in spite of the advancing cost of labor and materials is reported to the state leader of county agents in Manhattan. The cement stave silo and the pit silo are reported as having made the greatest increase in Western Kansas while the cheaper types of wooden silos have made the largest increases in Eastern Kansas.

National Dairy Show

The National Dairy Show opened at Columbus, Ohio, on the date previously announced, but the reports indicate that it had a hard pull and almost a losing fight with the Spanish influenza despite the fact that it was exempted from the general closing order issued last week against public gatherings of all kinds. The weather was ideal, but the attendance was very light. The meetings scheduled for the Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian regis-

try societies were cancelled. The Jersey breeders, however, went ahead with their meeting and banquet as previously announced. Longview Farm of Missouri won largely in all Jersey classes. L. V. Walkley's Ayrshires showed with high average merit in sharp competition with Canada and entries from the states. Wendover Farm was the heaviest winner in class and Adam Seitz of Wisconsin in Groups. The Ohio State university won the gold medal for market milk in the class open to colleges and experiment stations. It made a score of 96.35. It is hoped that the next meeting will not have so many obstacles and that it may have a larger and more appreciative attendance.

Italian Soldiers Help Farmers

Recent dispatches from Rome announce that arrangements have been made between the Minister of Arms and Munitions and the Minister of Agriculture in Italy to obtain the largest possible help from the soldiers under arms in haying and harvesting on the farms in that country.

The action taken will go a long way toward solving the labor problem for small land owners in Italy who face a serious crisis.

We carried the 1918 objectives—wheat, meat, fat and sugar—and now we are settling down to a steady push all along the line.

Coming Fairs and Shows

Many public gatherings have been called off on account of the prevalence of Spanish influenza in some localities, but the following dates for coming fairs and shows have been announced:

Oct. 21-26—Mississippi State Fair, Jackson.
Oct. 30-Nov. 4—Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport.
Oct. 30-Nov. 1—Southern Indiana Dairy Convention, Seymour; C. R. George, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind.
Oct. 30-Nov. 9—Georgia State Fair, Macon.
Nov. 9-10—California International Livestock Show, San Francisco.
Nov. 10-17—National Farm and Livestock Show, New Orleans, La.
Nov. 11-16—Arizona State Fair, Phoenix.
Nov. 11-12—Southern Land Congress, Savannah, Ga.
Nov. 13-14—Minnesota Baby Beef Show, South St. Paul.
Nov. 16-23—American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 30-Dec. 7—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 11-12—Nashville Fat Cattle Show, Nashville, Tenn.
Jan. 8-10—Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association, Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Sammis, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

Fertilizers Cause Big Yields

In the annual report of the director of the Delaware Experiment station, attention is called to high yields of crops grown in an alfalfa, corn, wheat rotation, land being in the first crop two years and one year each in the other two.

Eight hundred pounds of fertilizer were used during the four-year course. The yields of corn following alfalfa have averaged from 90 to 95 bushels

an acre; the wheat yields have averaged about 30 bushels, and have not been less than 25 bushels.

The experiment station reports that the efficiency of fertilizer use in this rotation is much greater than in the other rotations, probably due to the value of alfalfa as a soil improvement crop.

To Prevent Influenza

Kansas City's health director issues the following rules for prevention of influenza, now a raging epidemic:

"Stay out of crowds.
"Avoid all dust.
"Keep the bowels active by laxatives.
"Keep the kidneys active by drinking water freely.
"Stay away from sick people.
"Consult a physician if you feel ill—then follow his advice.
"Eat plenty of fruit and wholesome food.
"Dress sensibly in keeping with the weather.

"Sleep on sleeping porch if possible; if not, keep room well ventilated but avoid drafts. Avoid hot, stuffy rooms.
"Wash the throat and mouth frequently with salt solution.

"Listerine and hydrogen peroxide, when slightly diluted with water, will also be found effective, when used either as a gargle or as a spray.
"Keep the women and children at home."

Quicker Weight Gains, Fewer Live Stock Losses



By Feeding
Careyized
STOCK TONIC
In Brick or Block

Cut your feed costs from now on by keeping your hogs, cattle, sheep and horses in prime condition to get all the nourishment out of their rations. Speed up live stock finish with Careyized Stock Tonic, the self-acting worm destroyer, conditioner and disease preventative for all farm animals.

A Recognized Standard Health Prescription

Do not confound Careyized Stock Tonic with the ordinary cheaply prepared powders, liquids, etc., offered as "cure-alls." It is a carefully prepared prescription, composed only of vegetable and mineral ingredients, approved by medical science for maintaining or restoring animal vigor and preventing or destroying worms.

Careyized Stock Tonic is all pure medicine, no cheap filler, composed only of Powdered Gentian Root, Sulphate of Iron, Bicarbonates of Soda, Sulphur, Carbonized Peat, Charcoal and Pure Dairy Salt.

Ask any physician or druggist; he will tell you that the above named eight different ingredients, when properly combined, make a wholesome medicine for all live stock. Especially valuable for run down or high-fed animals, to promote healthy activity of stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys and increase the flesh and bone-building red corpuscles in the blood.

Healthier Stock Than Ever In 45 Years' Experience

"For the past six months I have been a user of Careyized Stock Tonic Brick, keeping it before my animals all the time, and I have had better luck with my stock than I ever had in my life. Have been in the stock raising business 45 years. Never before have I had anything come up to this product."
R. Abrams, Milo, Okla.

Let your stock exercise their natural instinct to doctor themselves. Place a brick or block of Careyized Stock Tonic where they can have constant access to it. For the convenience of feeders Careyized Stock Tonic is put up in 3-lb. bricks and 50-lb. blocks. Hard pressed and baked into solid form prevents waste, preserves full medicinal strength until the last bit is eaten. Supplies animals with all the pure mineral and vegetable medicines whenever they need it; salts them regularly at the same time.

Try It 60 Days at Our Risk

Careyized Stock Tonic in 3-lb. brick or 50-lb. block is sold by Grocers, General Stores, Druggists, Feed and Hardware Stores. If your dealer can not supply you send us his name (no money) and we will send him for you 12 bricks (35 lbs.) at \$2.50 f.o.b. Hutchinson, or send goods direct to you, freight collect. If at the end of 60 days' trial, according to directions, you are not entirely satisfied with the result, we will refund all your money including carrying charges. Your banker will tell you we are responsible.

Free Book on Making Live Stock Pay. Write for it.

The Carey Salt Company
Dept. 230 Hutchinson, Kansas

Carey Salt Co., Dept. 230, Hutchinson, Kan.

Please ship Careyized Stock Tonic as per check mark below under your 60-Day Trial Offer.

- ☐ Care of My Dealer.
- ☐ Direct to Me (money order enclosed).
- ☐ One 24-Brick Case.
- ☐ One 12-Brick Case.
- ☐ One 50-lb. Block.
- ☐ Send Free Book "Making Live Stock Pay."

I have.....hogs.....cows.....sheep.....horses.

My Dealer's Name.....

P.O.....State.....

My Name.....

P.O.....State.....

Feed for Hogs in Kansas

BY CHARLES F. JOHNSON
Special Swine Husbandry Agent

Following a summer of hot winds and drouth such as we have had the past summer, the farmer who has raised a herd of spring shotes under the hope that a fair corn crop would be available, is working against a difficult proposition. Kansas, as a whole, was this fall quite well supplied with good feeding hogs. The corn crop is as near a failure as we have ever seen. Mill feeds are expensive and hard to get. Corn to be fed must be shipped in from the Eastern and Northern corn states. "What shall I do with my shotes?" is the question of the farmer. Many have already at this time made the decision and are selling their feeding shotes, among which are many excellent breeding gilts. Open markets have been found at the leading stockyards for feeder hogs where they are shipped, vaccinated and again sold for distribution among the fortunate farmers in the corn states. So

heavy has this inflow of light hogs become that these markets have become flooded and with the help of peace rumors the market has made a very sharp break.

As a matter of fact no one is able to advise so far as prices are concerned, what is best to do. That remains for the farmer, himself, to decide. However, a few facts may well be given here. First, the corn this year must be shipped a long way, probably from Northeastern Iowa or, possibly Illinois, thus the freight expense would become a big item; second, shipping on railroads is difficult at this time on account of cars being used in carrying war material; third, while corn is plentiful in certain sections, help is scarce and it will be difficult to get it husked, shelled, hauled and loaded in cars; fourth, the shortage of help and hauling expense after car arrives must also be considered; fifth, most of the corn, on account of shortage of farm labor, must be harvested by the hog, himself, in the way of hogging down corn. From these facts it seems advisable not

to finish feeding hogs in Kansas.

As mentioned already many excellent breeding gilts were sold this fall and it seems that the tendency will point to a shortage of pigs next summer. How true this may be we cannot at this time state, but it seems advisable to advocate the keeping back of good gilts for breeding purposes. The game will, without a doubt be a safe one, because we are sure of an open market for any surplus of feeding hogs which we may have next year, much more so than this year because the terminal market centers will be much better equipped to handle them. Furthermore, the abundance of Kansas alfalfa pastures make the raising of pigs reasonable in cost and a safe investment.

Kill Insect Pests Now

Insect pests of the garden attract most attention in the spring and summer, but most of them continue to feed and breed until frost. Next year's crops can be protected by destroying these pests now. Some of the pests

such as potato beetles, squash bugs and cucumber beetles winter as adults. Others winter as immature pests such as cutworms, cabbage worms and grubs. By destroying as many of the pests as possible before frost and destroying later the harboring places, few of the common pests will succeed in passing the winter in sufficient numbers to threaten next year's crops.

It is not too late to apply sprays for protecting late garden crops. Turnips, cucumbers and other crops are being attacked by green lice. Do not let them continue to breed but destroy them with the nicotine spray. Cabbage worms are still abundant and should be destroyed. As fast as a crop matures and is taken off get rid of all remnants of the crop in place of leaving them to breed pests which will pass the winter and attack next year's crops. Squash bugs are now maturing and should be destroyed before they seek winter harboring places.

Clean up all rubbish about the garden and after the last crops are taken off spade or plow it deeply to help destroy those garden pests which pass the winter in the soil. A little effort now will go a long way toward protecting next year's crops of the garden.

It is Our Cause

BY GOV. ARTHUR CAPPER OF KANSAS

The people of the United States in the week of November 11, are called upon to contribute from their bounty the magnificent sum of \$170,500,000, to sustaining the morale and lessening the hardships of the men who are fighting our battles for us.

Measured in terms of dollars it is the largest free-will offering ever asked of any people at any time. Measured in what it will accomplish, in the good it will do, in the comfort and cheer it will carry to our own soldiers, to our allies and to the war-ridden people of Europe, it ranks as one of the greatest and most important undertakings of the whole war. We have reached the point where we realize that while victory is certain, how soon we win depends upon the force with which we strike—upon the "punch" we put into our blows. We realize, as the people of no other age have appreciated, that our fighting men must be kept fit; up to the mark in every way. The more we can do for their comfort of body and mind and soul, the better they will fight and the sooner they will win. Therefore from a purely utilitarian point of view, for mere efficiency's sake, the War Activities must be encouraged and supported to the limit.

The seven societies recognized by the War Department are doing a work that no one else can do. In the training camps at home and on every battle front in Europe, they are rendering a service that is of inestimable value to the army and navy, and is so recognized and acclaimed by the military authorities. The united campaign for funds was suggested by President Wilson not only as a more efficient and less wasteful method of financing these activities, but also, "that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service."

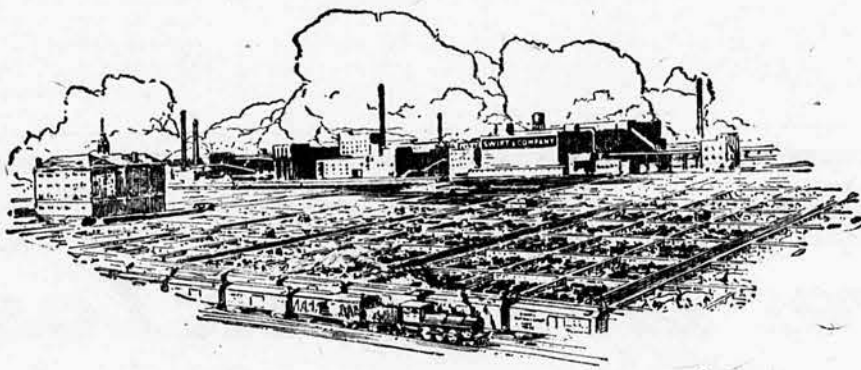
In common humanity we cannot fail to do everything we are asked to do to strengthen and sustain our forces in the field, and so to hasten the day of victory and the dawn of a lasting peace. The agricultural states of the West can be depended upon—as can the whole country—to grasp this opportunity of service.

No Motor Car Shows

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has canceled the national automobile shows of 1919, to have been held during January and February in New York and Chicago, at the request of Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and George N. Peek, United States commissioner of finished products.

Going further to meet the views of the War Industries Board, the automobile industry leaders have urged promoters of local shows for automobiles, trucks or accessories to abandon all plans for such during the coming winter.

Kansas needs more silos.



How the packers have helped to develop good stockyards

—and how this has benefited you as a producer

WHOSE job is it to provide and maintain stockyards, or markets, for the open buying and selling of cattle?

Who shall see that these markets have good pens where your stock can be properly watered, fed and taken care of until sold?

Stockyards, in early days, were not efficiently managed, and were not financially attractive to investors, except in the largest markets.

As the packers built their big-capacity plants at the various live-stock centers, they naturally became interested in helping to develop adequate stockyards facilities, where stock raisers could ship their animals.

The present high efficiency of most of the principal stockyards is due largely to the time, the effort, and the money the packers have put into them.

All stockyards, including those in which packers are interested, are conducted as *public* market places for the benefit of all.

They are open to all—to producer, commission man, dealer, speculator, the packer's buyer—and with exactly the same rights to each.

Packer-ownership gives no special advantages to the packer and no control over live-stock prices.

These spot-cash markets have been a factor of very great importance in promoting the growth of the live-stock industry.

If stockyards efficiency can be increased by Government ownership and operation, all well and good. Swift & Company is content to stand on its record of having helped the live-stock industry by the part it has played in developing these market places.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 22,000 stockholders



Kill the Chinch Bugs

BY E. G. KELLY

Last spring we did not see many bugs in our wheat and when the few that were there went over to the corn we scarcely noticed them.

There were a few, however, and we were surprised this fall to see so many on the corn when we were cutting it. There were not many of them in the spring, but there are several now; even tho they did no appreciable damage they did not fail to increase. Now that the bugs have been few for the last year or two we must not forget what it generally costs us to feed them, and there is some indication that we will have to pay them some next year.

Do not forget that every female may lay as many as 500 eggs in the early spring—hatching into 500 chinch bugs. Half of these will be females. A little sum in arithmetic will tell you that the offspring of the one female that lives thru the winter will be 125,000. My, the damage 125,000 bugs can do! Let's act, and do it now.

Investigations done by the Kansas State Agricultural college during the last serious outbreak gave evidence that 90 per cent or more of the bugs will be found in the fall, in the clump-forming grasses growing along roadsides, in waste lands in pastures, and along ravines. This grass will burn readily in November and December of ordinary years. Did you ever try it? Well, burn out the grass along the roads, clean up the ravines, and see how many of your neighbors will brag on the clean appearance of your farm. Careful burning in the fall or early winter is always the most effective, for if the grass is burned off and a few bugs are missed they will die during the winter. If you do not know whether you have chinch bugs in your grass, just you go out, pull a bunch apart and look. If you find them, make ready for a big round-up—invite your neighbors to the feast and watch the fire.

The great advantage of burning the bugs in the winter is that you protect both your wheat and your corn, and when the community co-operates in this wholesale destruction of the pest they have little or no trouble the following year.

Diversified Cropping

BY L. E. CALL

It is a demonstrated fact that the most successful farmers in Central and Western Kansas are those who are following a diversified system of farming and growing feed crops for stock together with wheat. The Sweet sorghums and kafir, feterita, and milo, are the most profitable feed crops. To obtain the maximum yield of wheat and kafir or sorghum under such conditions the crops must be grown in rotation and not grown on the same land continuously. Wheat will not, however, make a profitable crop when sown on sorghum or kafir stubble. Kafir and sorghum grow late in the fall and exhaust the soil so thoroly of moisture and available plant food that wheat sown upon such ground is usually a failure. Therefore, in planning a rotation of crops for such conditions, summer-fallowing is indispensable. Where wheat is the most important crop, a four-year rotation of wheat two years, sorghum or kafir one year, and summer fallow one year, can be followed. When kafir or sorghum is the most important crop, a four-year rotation of two years of kafir or sorghum, one year of summer fallow, and one year of wheat can be used. In either case the ground is summer-fallowed after kafir or sorghum, and in that way is stored with moisture and available plant food, and will produce the maximum crop the following year.

In many sections of Central and Western Kansas land is cropped continuously to wheat. In fact, on many farms wheat is practically the only crop grown. Under such conditions, where all the land is cropped to wheat each season, the ground is very poorly prepared, and thus small crops are grown. It has been suggested that for such conditions a system could be profitably practiced whereby one-fourth of the land would be summer-fallowed each season and three-fourths planted to wheat. The ground to be fallowed could be double-disked early in the spring, and plowed as soon as spring rains fell and when the ground is in

good condition for plowing. It is usually cool at this season of the year, equipment is available, and deep plowing can be done. There would also be sufficient time between plowing and seeding for the deep plowing to become thoroly packed. The object should be to have all the summer-fallowed ground plowed before the opening of harvest. After plowing, the ground should be worked just enough to keep down weed growth; in fact, overworking should be avoided lest the ground become so smooth and fine that blowing might follow.

The ground that had been summer-fallowed the preceding summer could be prepared by listing or disking as soon as possible after harvest. On a loose type of soil, where the plowing had been deep in preparation for the

fallow and the ground was loose at harvest time, the best method of preparing the seed bed would be by disking, or, if there was little or no weed growth, by stubbling in the crop.

The ground that had been fallowed two years before should be plowed or listed to only a medium depth soon after harvest, and prepared for the crop in the best possible manner. The ground to be summer-fallowed the next season could be disked the fall or summer before, if labor was available for the purpose; if not, it could be left unworked until the following spring.

By such a system, a farmer handling 400 acres of wheat each year would divide his farm into four 100-acre fields, 100 acres to be summer-fallowed and 300 acres to be seeded to wheat, one-third of which would be sown on

fallow, one-third on early listed or plowed ground, and the other one-third sown on plowed or disked ground or stubbled in, depending upon the character of the soil and the season. Such a system of summer-fallowing would divide the work and distribute it thru-out the year, and at the same time would not reduce, but would undoubtedly increase the productiveness over that obtained in a system of continuous cropping.

It has been suggested that the government put a tax on tea and coffee to raise national revenue. Do you favor this or would you prefer to see a higher tax on excess profits of profiteers?

The food reserve of 1918 is the only safe insurance for 1919 food supplies.



If You Don't Make Enough Money—Borrow More!

That is the way Sam Newton turned a poor farm into a good one in wartime. He swapped a \$6,000 mortgage for a \$10,000 one, and made \$310 a year on the deal. Read why he needed advice, where he got it, how he used it—and then apply the facts to your own case. Newton is a striking success today because he went into debt; maybe that is what you ought to do. Read The Farm Journal for November and find out.

Sick Farms Made Well

By Dr. W. J. Spillman

As former head of the Government Bureau of Farm Management, at Washington, Dr. Spillman is right at home on the subject of sick farms. He has diagnosed many desperate cases and brought them back to health. Dr. Spillman is now a member of the Farm Journal family. Be sure you get every one of his "Sick Farm" articles—they will help you grow more crops and make more money.

Shall We Sell and Move to Town?

Before you make a decision, read this article. It gives new ideas from both sides of the question.

Getting Rid of Boarder Cows

Boarder cows don't pay for lodging and food. Read how organized breeding spots these profit-eaters.

Handy Home Butchering

The Right Way to Weigh

First Aid for Winter Birds

The Family Honey

Winter Quarters for the Tractor

See November Farm Journal

Besides these and other newsy, helpful articles, read the practical Household Department; the "What-to-do" Page for Boys and Girls; study the wonderful PICTURE PAGE of up-to-the-minute war photographs, and other latest happenings.

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Store the Sweet Potatoes

Every Community Should Have a Good Curing House in Which All Farmers Should Have an Interest

THOUSANDS of bushels of sweet potatoes are lost every year through improper methods of harvesting and marketing. They now are regarded as one of our most valuable foods as well as an important feed crop for hogs. Many farmers fail to get fair prices for their sweet potatoes because they rush them off to market in place of holding them until spring. Often the sweet potatoes are permitted to rot and much waste results. Proper handling, curing and storing would prevent these unnecessary losses.

The proper storage of sweet potatoes is one of the most important food-conservation measures that can be put into effect in the Southern States, according to United States Department of Agriculture officials. No perishable product produced in the South is of as great importance as the sweet potato and none, as a rule, is so poorly handled. To keep this crop in good condition the potatoes must be well matured before digging, carefully handled, well dried, or cured after being put into the storage house, and should be kept at uniform temperature after they are cured. The only safe and dependable method of storing sweet potatoes is in a well-built, modern storage house.

Suggestions on storing sweet potatoes, and detailed information on how to construct a suitable storage house are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 970, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Valuable information also will be found in a bulletin entitled "Building Storage Houses for Sweet Potatoes," published by Harry D. Wilson, state commissioner of agriculture, at Baton Rouge, La. Another good bulletin under the same title is published by the Texas State Agricultural college at College Station, Tex.

Tests for Maturity

The grower can judge when his sweet potatoes are ripe by breaking or cutting one of them and leaving it exposed to the air for a few minutes. The cut or broken surface dries if it is mature, but the surface remains moist if it is not ready to be dug.

The second essential, careful handling, should be observed in digging, gathering, hauling, and unloading. Sweet potatoes should be sorted in the field and gathered in padded baskets or boxes to prevent bruising or breaking the skin. The baskets or boxes should be loaded in the wagon, hauled to the storage house, and the potatoes carefully placed in the bins. When they are to be hauled very far, a wagon with bolster springs should be used. Sweet potatoes never should be thrown from one row to another, loaded loosely into a wagon body, or hauled in bags, because any one of these practices will bruise them and afford an opportunity for disease to enter.

Ventilation Essential

The third and fourth essentials, thorough drying and a uniform temperature, may be obtained in a storage house where artificial heat can be supplied. The house must be constructed in such a way that it can be thoroughly ventilated when necessary, and yet be made nearly air-tight in cold weather.

It is good economy to build a substantial sweet potato storage house, because it will last longer and require less attention than a cheap, poorly constructed one. It would be possible to keep the potatoes in a cheaper and less carefully constructed house, but the attention required and the additional fuel used would soon exceed the cost of the extra labor and material necessary for building the better one. The chances of loss are much greater in a poorly-built than in a well-built house.

Curing the Potatoes

While the house is being filled heat it moderately, just enough to keep it dry. An ordinary wood, coal, oil or gas stove can be used for this. Probably 10 days or more will elapse in filling the house, depending on the number of bushels stored and the help available. When the house is filled, raise the temperature to 85 or 90 degrees and hold

it there for about 10 days, or until some of the potatoes begin to show a little tendency to sprout. At the first signs of sprouting, reduce the temperature to 55 or 60 degrees Fahrenheit and hold there as uniformly as possible as long as the potatoes are in storage. The temperature can be controlled by ventilation. In the night when the weather is mild as in the fall open the doors to cool the house and keep it tightly closed during the day. If there is danger of a low temperature in the house at any time during the winter sufficient to injure the potatoes, or if the house becomes damp, as is sometimes the case in late winter, start a fire in the stove, just enough to keep the temperature about 55 degrees or 60 degrees Fahrenheit or keep the house dry. The more uniform the temperature the better the potatoes will keep.

If any of the potatoes begin to show signs of rotting, or of decay, market them first from the bins in which the rotting appears the worst. If the rotting in any one bin is very bad, market those potatoes at once. Don't attempt to sort out the decaying ones from a bin and then replace the sound ones. This merely hastens deterioration and causes perfectly sound potatoes to decay. After potatoes are put in storage and cured they must not be disturbed until they are sorted over for market or for other uses.

Six Billions for Army

An army of about 5 million men, 80 divisions in France, and 13 training at home by July 1 next, is what the new army program calls for.

This was disclosed in Congress when the military deficiency bill carrying \$6,345,755,000 for the enlarged war program was reported by the Appropriations Committee. It provides \$6,152,062,000 for the army, \$107,217,000 for the navy and 70 million dollars for family allowances for soldiers and sailors.

Immediate consideration was given the bill.

To Honor Victory Farms

Iowa farms which put in their quota of the Liberty wheat crop are to be designated as "Victory Farms" according to announcement by the County Farm Bureaus of the state. Posters with the legend "Victory Farm" will be given to the farmers by the school district co-operators late this fall. Those who sow spring wheat will be given their posters next spring. The wheat quota is one acre out of every eight. Allowances will be made on farms having an unusually large amount of unfillable land. Other states should follow this example. Kansas is ready to line up her "Victory Farms."

New Standard Grades for Oats

Prof. S. C. Salmon will represent the Kansas State Agricultural college at a hearing on standards for grading oats. The hearing will be at Kansas City, October 28 and will be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Markets.

The Bureau of Markets now supervises the grading of wheat and corn, and is gradually extending its supervision to other grains.

Arsenic Under Embargo

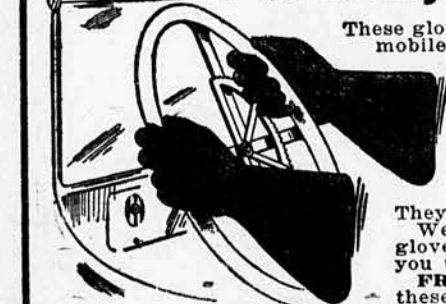
At the request of the U. S. Food Administration, the War Trade Board has placed an embargo on the exportation of white arsenic. The chief purpose of this order is to protect American farmers and gardeners against a shortage of arsenic insecticides.

More About the High Cost

Hey diddle, diddle, the man in the middle Has shot the price over the moon. The grocer-man chuckles and triples his swag. And there's naught in the dish but the spoon.

We wish to make solemn protest against the laxity with which the 10 per cent amusement tax is being collected. Several of our closest friends haven't paid a cent on themselves since the law became operative.

We Will Send You a Pair of Dandy Gloves FREE



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

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

FREE OFFER: We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer. FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. M 94, TOPEKA, KAN.

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By placing our order for ten thousand sets of these knives before war time prices were put into effect, we were able to purchase them at an extremely low price and are now able to offer you the set postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25. This offer good 20 days only.

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New Wheat is Excellent

Good rains have fallen in many parts of Kansas during the past week, and fall pastures will afford a great deal of forage. New wheat has made an excellent start, and will provide a great deal of fall grazing for stock. It has made a very light crop and this has caused a big demand for mill feed. At first on account of the heavy shipments of wheat to outside points it was almost impossible to get mill feeds in any quantities that would amount to anything. Many of the millers also were selling the mill by-products to manufacturers of commercial feeding stuffs and the two things together caused a serious shortage of mill feeds until the food administration at the request of Governor Capper took the matter in hand and adopted measures to control the situation properly and protect the interests of farmers. Good weather is prevailing over the state and no killing frosts up to this time have been reported. Most of the fall crops except those that were planted late have been harvested. Some corn and kafir are yet to be gathered. Most of the livestock is in good order, but little loss from disease has been reported. Local conditions are given in the county reports that follow:

Anderson—A good rain on October 8 put the soil in excellent condition for late sowing of wheat. Early sown wheat will afford a great deal of pasture. Blue grass pastures are in good condition. Livestock is doing well. Cattle are low and stock water is getting low. Hogs are scarce and feed is hard to get.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Coffey—We are getting plenty of rain for wheat, but a big rain would be welcome for stock water. A large acreage of wheat has been sown and it looks well. We have not much killing yet. Kafir is heading, and not much has been cut. Shorts are scarce and hard to get.—A. T. Stewart.

Cowley—Fall weather is excellent. Ground is in good condition. Wheat has been seeded everywhere and some of the early sown wheat is large enough to pasture. We have not frost so far. Farmers have been putting up feed. Prairie hay made a very good crop. Last cutting of alfalfa is light. Feeds are very scarce. Eggs are worth 50c; butter, 50c; potatoes, \$1.50; best hogs, \$10.00; new corn, \$1.50; oats, 80c.—L. Thurber.

Dickinson—We had the heaviest rain in our history. It beat down the soil and washed out the wheat fields. Wheat is up and is looking well. All of the farm crops are getting ready for winter. There will be little corn to husk. Hay crop was very short, but of good quality. There is a great deal of building going on here.—F. M. Johnson.

Jackson—About 1 1/2 inches of rain fell on October 11 and 12. Wheat has been sown and is in excellent condition. Some farmers are beginning to bring in corn, but it is not as good as it was last year. This is good for feeding hogs. A number of farmers are pasturing their wheat. Many public sales are being held.—F. O. Grubbs.

Johnson—We are having excellent fall weather, and the recent rains will revive pastures and make the meadows and the wheat grow fast. The wheat will afford plenty of fall pasture for stock. Apples are selling for \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bushel; potatoes, 50c a bushel; eggs, 45c a dozen; butter, 50c to 55c a pound. A few sales are still being held.—L. E. Douglass.

Kearney—It has been exceptionally warm this month. Grain harvesting has been almost completed. Pastures are in good condition. All kinds of livestock are doing well. Butterfat is worth 56c and eggs 40c.—A. M. King.

Osage—We now have plenty of moisture. Wheat is excellent, and a large acreage was seeded. Farmers are anxious about rough weather for the winter. All kafir has been harvested. Sudan grass made a good crop this year. Hogs are scarce.—H. L. Fern.

Republic—We had a good rain on October 11 and another one this week. These rains will start the wheat thru the winter in good condition. Some fall plowing is yet to be done, but the wheat is about all sown. Stock water which was very scarce is more abundant now. Hogs are selling at \$16 to \$17 a hundredweight.—E. L. Sheparek.

Sherman—About an inch of rain fell recently. No frost has come yet, and the grass is green and growing well. Livestock is getting fat and cows are increasing in milk flow. Butterfat is bringing about \$1.50 for a 10 gallon can. An extra cutting of alfalfa stands 2 feet high with a volunteer crop from the stubs. Some stunted millet and kafir fields have taken on a new growth and an excellent crop is ready to be harvested. The thistles ripened about a week ago and they will be utilized thru the fall and made into cattle feed. Threshing has been greatly delayed, but we had heat enough for seed. It brought \$2 a bushel, but farmers were offered only \$1.90 for the elevators for wheat for milling purposes.—J. B. Moore.

Wichita—We have had only a small amount of rain this fall, and not much wheat is being sown. Some black leg is reported among cattle near this place, but most of the livestock is doing well. Corn will make only a small yield. All of it has been gathered.—Edwin White.

How to Store Potatoes

Proper storage of potatoes would prevent much of the annual loss in this important food crop. Inexperienced growers especially are urged to take safeguards against spoilage. Potatoes should be stored in a cool, dark cellar or be buried in a pit in the garden. They must not be permitted to freeze. If they are buried in pits, the potatoes must be covered sufficiently to keep out all frost. If ex-

posed to the light they will turn green. A good method of storing potatoes is to place them in barrels with a few holes cut in the sides near the bottom for ventilation. Cover the barrels with old sacks and place them in a cool, dark part of the cellar. Boxes with sides and bottom of slats are also very satisfactory. Hardware cloth with large meshes is used often for covering the sides and bottoms of boxes in which ventilation is desired.

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Sweet Potatoes Will Keep

Sweet potatoes require storage conditions just the opposite from most other vegetables. When the proper conditions are met sweet potatoes may be had from harvest time in the fall until late the following spring. A rather warm room with dry atmosphere and free ventilation are essential requirements for successful sweet potato storage. Other vegetables usually require cool and moist conditions for storage.

When the sweet potato vines have been nipped severely by frost they should be cut away to prevent the frozen sap of the vine from entering the tubers which causes them to rot. As soon as possible after this the potatoes should be harvested. They may be turned out with a single plow or, if the crop is small, they may be dug with a spading fork. The tubers should be shaken out and exposed to the sun for a couple of hours before they are gathered.

Two points should be remembered in harvesting and preparing sweet potatoes for storage. The first is, do not snap off the little "tails" or terminal roots of the tubers; and second, handle them as if they were eggs or delicate fruit. Do not pitch them into crates, roll them around or dump them from one receptacle to another. Bruised spots or broken tissues admit the fungi which cause sweet potatoes to rot in storage. More failures to keep sweet potatoes successfully are due to rough handling and bruising of tubers at harvest time than all other causes combined, altho this fact is not recognized generally.

After harvest the next step is curing. If a small room or out house is available the crates or baskets of potatoes can be placed in it and the temperature run up to 80 or 85 degrees F. by means of an oil or some other sort of stove. This temperature should be maintained 10 days or two weeks and the room should be ventilated freely thruout the curing period so that the moisture can be driven out of the tubers. This curing or drying process fits the potatoes for prolonged storage. If a warm room cannot be had for this

purpose the crates of potatoes may be placed in a dry airy shed for a while where the same process obtains but much more slowly.

After the potatoes are cured they should be kept in a temperature of 45 to 55 degrees F. A room in the house, a warm dry cellar or the remote part of the furnace room may be used. The tubers must never be permitted to freeze for freezing causes immediate decay. If sweet potatoes are not handled excessively and not permitted to become frosted and if they are given some ventilation they will keep in this way six to eight months in perfect condition.

The old way of storing sweet potatoes on the farm is to bank or pit

them. Some easy keeping varieties, such as the Southern Queen, are sometimes kept in fair condition in this manner but results are uncertain at the best and often a large proportion of the tubers decay. It is also inconvenient to obtain potatoes from one of these pits during cold weather without exposing the remainder.

If some people we know had only two pennies with which to buy bread, they'd spend both of them for georgette crepe.

Wouldn't it be just grand, girls, if some power or other would stop the manufacture of Ford jokes for the period of eternity?

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

\$1,000
IN
PRIZES
GIVEN
AWAY
FREE

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE!



\$250.00

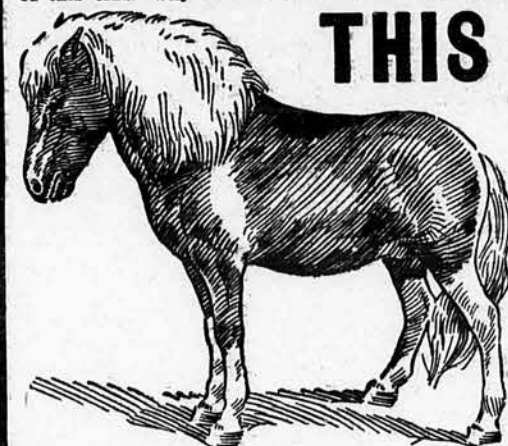
CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

Not a Toy
But a Real Casoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers.
Frame—Pressed ch. steel.
Steering Gear—Wood with metal spider.
Wheels—Wire inter. ball bearing 20x2 clinch rim.
Tires—Culver non-skid.
Clutch—Foot pedal, b. b. engine—Air cooled 5 h. p. Gas Tank—22 gal., 7.60 m. Weight—250 pounds. Speed—Up to 25 miles.

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order and is perfectly safe for a child of 8 years. This little Culver Racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built in proportion to a big car. Have been giving these little automobiles away for several years, and they are giving the very best of satisfaction. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and go—further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not YOU—solve the puzzle below and get in on the ground floor.



THIS IS "NED"

Second Grand Prize Value \$100.00

Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Ned", I am 4-years old and about 40 inches high; I am real black with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of "Ned" but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice Boys and Girls and wants a good home. We gave "Ned's" little brother away last month to a nice little girl just 8 years old, and I just wish you could know how easily she won him. Don't fail to join my club—solve the puzzle below and write TODAY.

How Many Words Can You Make?

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins. It is no hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the list given, and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word, and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as 12 or 15 words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many.

ANOEYRS
TFLMIMRA
OOAINMTO
MOFIAEBL
YAPBINOH
GNOSAAOT
TAACRBOY
ARMNANTW

A TOTAL OF 15 GRAND PRIZES

1. \$250 Culver Racer Automobile.
2. Shetland Pony "Ned" value \$100.
3. \$75 in Gold.
4. \$50 in Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3 1/2x4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3 1/2x4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3 1/2x4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. \$5.00 in Gold.

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the West, and are conducting this big "Everybody Wins" word building contest in connection with a big introductory and advertising campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement, and we want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how to become a member of this contest club and be a sure winner. We give 100 votes in this contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club, we will give the Culver Racer Automobile first prize, value \$250.00; to the second highest we will give the Shetland Pony "Ned" second prize value \$100.00; to the third highest \$75.00 in gold, and so on until we have awarded the 15 grand prizes as listed in this ad.

Notice: Every new member this month also receives a beautiful GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS FREE AND POSTPAID, JUST FOR PROMPTNESS. Anyone may enter this club, and there was never a better offer made especially to boys and girls. Please bear in mind there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying club member will receive prize tied for. Get an early start—send in your list TODAY.

BILLY FRENCH, Mgr., 731 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 8 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 7 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. Remittance must accompany orders. IT GIVES RESULTS. LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING NOT ACCEPTED FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

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

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	.80	\$2.80	26.....	2.08	7.28
11.....	.88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	.96	3.36	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.64	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.92	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	6.44	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	6.72	40.....	3.20	11.20
25.....	2.00	7.00			

POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2 EACH. Lacy Thorsell, Vilas, Kan.
ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.25 EACH. Mrs. Geo. Ferguson, R. 4, Chapman, Kan.
ANCONAS, COCKERELS, SHEPPARD strain, Edith Montgomery, Mentor, Kan.
S. C. MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2 up, from prize winning stock, Julia Ditto, R. No. 7, Newton, Kan.

DUCKS.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE PEKINS. Ducks, \$1; drakes, \$1.25. Henry S. Voth, R. 2, Goessel, Kan.

GUINEAS.

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS FOR SALE. Mrs. F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BIG BLACK LANGSHANS, BEST LAYERS. Good scoring. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.
THOROUGHbred WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels, \$1.50. Maude Hager, Chase, Kan.
THOROUGHbred BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels, \$3; two, \$5; pullets, \$2. Riley Lilly, Olivet, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$1.50 up. Also stock. Sarah K. Grelsel, Altoona, Kan.
ROWE'S WHITE LANGSHANS. HENS, pullets, cocks and cockerels for sale. Mattie Rowe, Lane, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN CHICKENS. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.
WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, SINGLE Comb, \$2. Ethel West, Meriden, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS, cockerels, \$1. Will Tom, Haven, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25. Niles Endsley, Alton, Kan.
GOOD SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN stock. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgwick, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. John Allison, Englewood, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Elizabeth Evans, Wilsey, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. J. Stulp, Hartford, Kan.
WHITE LEGHORN, TOM BARRON COCKERELS, \$2. Mrs. Bayard Stratton, Ottawa, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 and \$3 each. Louie Barnes, Moline, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels and hens, \$2. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.
A FEW ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, 50 cents. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kan.
PURE EVEN SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PULLETS, \$1; cockerels, \$1.50. Mabel Kelley, Raymond, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan.
PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.20 until Nov. 15. M. Ott, Madison, Kan.
PUREBRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1. Mrs. Josephine Reed, R. R. 2, Oakhill, Kan.
100 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FROM best laying strain, \$2 each. Mrs. Arthur Thompson, Florence, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Barron and Yesterlaid strains, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Gahm, Overbrook, Kan.
BUY NOW—SAVE HALF—WILSON'S bred to lay exhibition S. C. Buff Leghorn cocks and cockerels—to make room, \$3 up. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

THOROUGHbred S. C. B. LEGHORN cockerels, \$1 each until Nov. 1. Mrs. Alice Wolfe, Flagler, Colo.
PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Champions, \$1.50 straight. J. M. Jarvis, Newton, Kan.
THOROUGHbred S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. April hatched. Edna Crowl, Lane, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, \$3; two for \$5. V. Laws, Hartford, Kan.
FULL BLOODED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, two dollars each. Fine. Mary J. Smith, Wilmore, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, prize winning and laying strain, \$2 and \$3 each. Vera Davis, R. 2, Box 73, Winfield, Kan.
THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF LEGHORN prize winning cockerels. Heasley's famous strain, \$1.25, \$2 and \$5 each. Mrs. J. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.
HAINES' HUSTLER STRAIN, STANDARD bred, S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels, good breeders, exhibition birds, specially priced now. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

MINORCAS.

FOR SALE—150 SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca hens. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS. Pure bred from world's fair, Madison Square and Coliseum prize winning stock. Price according to points. A. Goodwyn, Minneapolis, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. James Hollister, Quincy, Kan.
THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. Choice \$3. Mrs. Chas. E. Simon, Mont Ida, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FROM pen best layers headed by cock from 200 egg hen, \$5. Flock, \$2; during October. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.
FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING CRYSTAL White Orpingtons, largest type. My birds noted for whiteness and laying qualities. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FINE BARRED BIG BONED COCKERELS, \$3. Law Harter, Centra, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY cockerels only. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.
BUFF ROCK HENS—A FEW NICE ONES for sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS FOR SALE OR TRADE on pump gun. A. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.
RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 and \$5 each. Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS, \$1.50 each; March cockerels, \$3. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, APRIL hatch, \$1.50; 1918 cocks, \$2. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large type, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Fred Webb, Protection, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. From nice, large stock, farm raised. L. R. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 each. Large boned, vigorous, farm raised. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PUREBRED from prize-winning stock, \$3-\$5; pen raised. Earl Knepp, Waverly, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS—COCKS, HENS, COCKERELS and pullets for sale. Stock shipped on approval. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan.
THOROUGHbred WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, April hatch, \$2. Last year cocks, \$2.50. Albert Trambly, R. 2, Goodland, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM WINNER laying strain, \$2.50 each; three, \$7. Valuable circular free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.
PARK'S 200 STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH COCKS, \$3; hens, \$2; cockerels, \$1.50 up; pullets \$1.50. Too cheap, but room. R. B. Snell, Colby, 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.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 TO \$2. Mrs. Sadie Smith, Bronson, Kan.
THOROUGHbred DARK ROSE COMB Red cockerels, \$3. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, R. 1, Erie, Kan.
FOR SALE—FULL BLOOD WHITE ROSE Comb cockerels, hens, pullets, \$2 each. Stella May, Speed, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS FROM PRIZE WINNERS. Rich dark velvety red cockerels, \$5. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, 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, \$1.50. Homer Ruth, Moundridge, Kan.
MARCH COCKERELS AND PULLETS. Glinette & Glinette, Florence, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, cocks, hens, \$2, \$3. Dewey Lilly, Olivet, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM record sires of Steven's American and Barron's English laying strains, \$3 to \$6 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, LARGE EARLY fine mark toms, \$5.50; hens, \$4.50. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.
EARLY HATCHED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Purebred toms, \$5.50; hens, \$4. Henry S. Voth, R. 2, Goessel, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

FINE ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN AND Single Comb Ancona cockerels, \$2.50 each. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

THE COPE, TOPEKA, ARE PAYING 48c for eggs; turkeys, 25c; hens and springs, 22c, or better, when this is published. Coops and cases loaned free. Prompt. Reliable.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—GREYHOUND PUPS, 10 weeks old. Geo. Laws, Hartford, Kan.

FOR SALE—GREY STAGHOUND PUPS, 10 weeks old, \$10 pair. Glade Baker, Sharon, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES FROM REGISTERED stock. "Stoveport," Route 3, Independence, Mo.

AIREDALES, WHEPLED JULY 16, 1918. Eligible to register. Good pedigree. Buy now, train as you want them. E. Hewitt Griffin, Rt. 1, Kincaid, 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.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—A CORN SHREDDER. HOMER Thayer, Fairview, Kan.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—DANDY 10-20 KEROSENE tractor, \$400. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

MCCORMICK SIX ROLL SHREDDER, RUN one season, good as new. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW 8-16 AVERY tractor, two bottom Grand Detour plow. Jacob Ehrhardt, Ramona, Kan.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY, PUT UP IN 60 lb. cans, 30 cents per lb.—30 lb. or 12 lb. cans, 22 cents. F. O. B. here. Roy Bunker, Eskridge, Kan.

MOLASSES—PURE SORGHUM, MADE THE good old fashioned way. Six ten lb. pails to case, \$7.50 per case. Sample mailed 10c. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SIX APARTMENT building. Income \$3,120 annually. Price \$27,500. Gear. Want farm equal value. Noffiz, 632 Reserve Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—ONE BATES STEEL MULCH tractor, 16 horse draw bar, 30 belt. Pulls four 12 inch plows nicely. Nearly 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.

LANDS.

GOOD FARMS IN NORTH CENTRAL ARKANSAS, low prices, healthy country. Free stock range. No droughts. Write S. S. Hull, Batesville, Ark.

WHEAT AND GRASS FARMS, \$45 TO \$85 per a. near Chanute, S. E. Kansas. Our new list gives description and prices. All sizes. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kan.

BOOKLET ON REQUEST, PRESENTING facts by State Commissioner of Agriculture, describing the Mazarn Valley in the Ozarks, ideal for dairying and stock farming. Address: Mazarn Valley Land Company, 847 Central Ave., Hot Springs, Ark.

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.

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

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.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SWEET CLOVER AND CHOICE ALFALFA seed wanted. Mail us samples. We buy any quantity and pay your draft with bill of lading attached. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

PATENTS.

A NEW DEVICE TO PREVENT PUMP from freezing up. Will sell my patent to trade for new Ford touring car or truck. Floyd B. Stober, Byers, Colo.

WANTED IDEAS. WRITE FOR FREE patent guide books, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prize offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 819 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED—WHEAT TO HAIL WITH motor truck. Write D. S. Troyer, Protection, Kan.

KODAKERS—FREE ENLARGEMENT from your films. Ask us! Williams Studio, Beatrice, Neb.

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

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST, MULBERRY and catalpa posts. Also local catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED WATER well drillers. Will pay 30c per foot drilled. Have modern machines. Have big hand wheel Dempster portable drill for sale. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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

PRAIRIE DOGS—TO INTRODUCE MY prairie dog exterminator I will send to any township board, 10 gal. on trial, if it proves satisfactory send me \$1.50 per gal. If not you won't owe me anything. Harry Clifton, Lincoln, Kan.

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

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

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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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, Monday preceding the Saturday of publication. All quotations are from the Kansas City market.)

Wheat—No. 1 dark hard, nominally \$2.20 @ 2.22½; No. 2 dark hard, nominally \$2.15 @ 2.18½; No. 3 dark hard, nominally \$2.10 @ 2.14; No. 4 dark hard, sales \$2.09 @ 2.10; No. 2 yellow hard, sales \$2.14; No. 1 hard sales \$2.19½; No. 2 hard, sales \$2.16 @ 2.17; smutty, \$2.07; No. 3 hard, sales \$2.14; No. 4 hard, nominally \$2.08 @ 2.11; No. 1 red, nominally \$2.18½ @ 2.19½; No. 2 red, sales \$2.15½ @ 2.16; No. 3 red, nominally \$2.12 @ 2.14; No. 2 mixed, sales \$2.15; No. 3 mixed, sales \$2.15; sample mixed, sales \$2.06 @ 2.08; No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.45 @ 1.46; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.43 @ 1.44; No. 2 white, nominally \$1.44 @ 1.46; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.42 @ 1.43; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.29 @ 1.35; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.47 @ 1.49; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.40 @ 1.41; No. 4 yellow, nominally \$1.30 @ 1.35; No. 2 yellow, sales \$1.25; Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 65½ @ 66; No. 3 white, sales 68c; No. 4 white, nominally 67½ @ 68c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 67½ @ 68c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 71 @ 72c; sales 72c; No. 2 white, nominally \$1.25 @ 1.26; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.23 @ 1.25; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.13 @ 1.15; No. 2 barley—No. 2, nominally \$1.53 @ 1.55; No. 3 barley—No. 4, nominally 94 @ 96c; sales 98c; Bran—Nominally, sacked, \$1.35 @ 1.38; Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$1.45 @ 1.48; Mixed Feed—Nominally, sacked, \$1.44 @ 1.44; Corn Chop—Nominally, sacked, \$2.00 @ 2.00; Hogs—Bulk, \$16.75 @ 17.40; heavy, \$17.00 @ 17.60; packers and butchers, \$16.75 @ 17.00; Lights, \$16.50 @ 17.40; pigs, \$15.00 @ 15.00; Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.00 @ 17.00; dressed beef steers, \$12.00 @ 12.00; western steers, \$9.00 @ 13.50; southern steers, \$7.00 @ 12.50; cows, \$5.50 @ 11.50; heifers, \$7.00 @ 12.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.00 @ 12.50; bulls, \$6.50 @ 8.50; calves, \$6.00 @ 15.40; yearlings, \$10.00 @ 11.00; wethers, \$9.50 @ 10.50; ewes, \$8.00 @ 9.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.00 @ 18.00; Hay—Alfalfa, choice, \$31.50 @ 32.00; No. 1, \$30.00 @ 31.00; standard, \$28.50 @ 29.50; No. 2, \$25.50 @ 28.00; No. 3, \$22.00 @ 25.00; Prairie, choice, \$28.50 @ 29.00; No. 1, \$27.00 @ 28.00; No. 2, \$25.50 @ 27.00; No. 3, \$23.00 @ 25.00; Timothy, No. 1, \$29.50 @ 30.00; standard, \$28.50 @ 29.00; No. 2, \$24.50 @ 25.00; No. 3, \$17.50 @ 24.00; Clover mixed, light, \$28.50 @ 29.50; No. 1, \$25.50 @ 28.00; No. 2, \$17.00 @ 25.00; No. 3, \$12.50 @ 27.50; No. 4, \$7.00 @ 12.50; Packing hay, \$7.00 @ 12.50; Straw, \$11.00 @ 11.50.

Partly Pertaining To Purebreds

BY T. W. MORSE

Personal and social: From the Berkshire World we learn that the young Berkshire boar, Wilsonia Champion Laurel, has had his name changed to Real Type. Otherwise his monicker might have been mistaken for that of some dairy bovine of the female persuasion.

Among the benefits which the War is bringing to the Teuton countries is the extermination of useless cats and dogs. The soldiers are eating them. Is that what politicians of the old school are trying to bring about by delaying the passage of a proper dog law in Missouri?

A district judge, sitting at Auburn, Neb., has decided for the plaintiff in a case of a suit for refund on the ground that animals bought did not come up to the catalog guarantee. It was alleged that H. F. Reichardt had bought six sows from H. J. Hoegh, whose catalog stated that the animals were "immune by the double treatment." Soon thereafter the sows died from cholera and the buyer sued for the refund of his \$297. After the district court's decision the defendant appealed the case.

As if by general agreement the buying of pigs on the Kansas City market slumped with a considerable suddenness on October 1. The slump was due to the withdrawal of the packers from the buying market, leaving the accumulation of small stuff to the mercies of the stocker trade and the serum manufacturers. This little incident will inspire a series of pointed questions for Mr. Cotton of the Food Administration the next time he comes West to tell the hog raisers how their interests are being protected.

At the meeting held during the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson, the Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association arranged for the association's public sale to be held the last Friday in February. A. D. Wilcox of Muscotah, Kan., is president, Johnson Workman, Russell, is secretary, and A. D. Barrier, Eureka, is sales manager. The sentiment of the meeting was to insist on having for this sale the best offering of animals which the Kansas breeders ever have brought together for a sale.

Here is a statement by an authority which contains quite a thought ration. During a meeting held at the Kansas Agricultural college about six months ago, the head of the animal husbandry department was discussing some of the things developed from a detailed study of one of their herds of breeding cows. "You can attach to this fact," he said, "whatever importance you think it deserves: three of the cows which have produced the top four calves of this crop are heavy milkers, and will give enough this season to put them in the advanced register." And the cows were good, fairly fleshed Shorthorns at that.

The Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington gives out the information that in 1917 more anti-hog cholera serum was manufactured in the United States than in any previous year. At the same time the country was enjoying a remarkable decrease in the number of herds affected with hog cholera. Here are two conditions which at first thought might not seem to belong together, but the explanation is that so complete has been the protection afforded by the improved and intelligent use of anti-hog cholera serum that the last man is being converted and demand for the product of serum plants greatly has been increased.

Big American Royal Premiums

Premiums at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, Mo., November 16 to 23, aggregate more than \$20,000 and this does not include the many handsome silver trophies that go as special awards, nor does it cover the Hoover-Yancey special prizes given by the United States Food Administra-

tion to encourage the production of War beef.

The three beef breeds represented in the show will bring out a large number of entries from all over the country, every section of the cattle producing areas of the United States being represented in the big showing of the best types of purebred beef cattle.

More than 1,000 fine purebred cattle will be shown in the different classes, and the placing of awards will be done by the most able judges that it is possible to get in North America. The number of beef cattle to be shown at the American Royal this year will be far in excess of the number shown in any previous year, indicating the intense interest that is being shown in producing more and better beef in the great Southwest at this time, and this production is in the interest of rationing a victorious army that has turned the tide of world events because well fed and well clothed. Nothing can stand before such men as have gone from the great Southwest and nothing can stand before such soldiers as Uncle Sam has sent abroad and whom he has fed and rationed with such zealous care, calling for the best beef and other foods that the nation produces as the ration for these men.

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. Desk A. 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., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

560 ACRES farm land in Harper Co., Okla., to exchange for garage building or good rental. Owner's sons in service and cannot farm. Will bear inspection. Do not offer junk.

The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.
1250 A. 4 mi. R. R. town, this county, 500 a. cult. 75 a. timber, bal. meadow and pasture, 8-room house, big barn; 5 tenant houses, 3 silos, big orchard. \$21 per a. Terms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.**

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.**

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

80 ACRES, 1/2 mile town, 40 cult., \$1,600. \$800 down. 40 acres, 30 valley, improved, \$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 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write **Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.**

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Do you want a home in a mild, healthy, climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms for from \$30 to \$50 acre. Write **FRANK M. HAMEL, Marshfield, 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.**

\$1125 Down Gets 185 Acres, Near County Seat, with

8 fine cows, team good horses, 2 mowing machines, wagons, harness, cultivator, tools, quantity oats, potatoes, beans, corn, etc. Cuts 60 tons hay, machine-worked dark loam fields, 20-cow, spring-watered, wire-fenced pasture, estimated 1,000 cords wood, 75,000 timber; variety fruit. Spring water piped to 6-room house and 52-ft. stock barn, good silo, horse barn, etc. Distant owner makes quick sale price for equipped farm right size for big profits, \$2,250 takes all, half cash. Details page 18 Strout's Fall Farm Catalogue of this and other improved farm bargains with stock, tools, crops; copy free. **E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3133, 104 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication 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

IMP. 80, Eastern Kan., for sale cheap. Good terms. **Clark Realty Co., Garnett, 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 imp., 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.**

695 A. RANCH, 100 a. bottom, 400 a. fine meadow. Well watered near R. R. town. Price \$40. **L. S. Hoover, Eureka, 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.**

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.**

640 A. wheat and stock ranch, 4 mi. Utica, main road. Good level soil. \$7,000. Imp. Bargain \$27.50 per a. Terms. **Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, 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.**

FINE 160 river bottom, \$6,000 crop this year, \$100 per acre; 360 good upland, well improved, \$50 per acre; choice 80, well located, \$90 per acre. Write for list. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, 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.**

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.**

BEAUTIFUL 160 A. Shawnee Co., Kan. farm, 3 1/2 mi. from railroad, 15 mi. from Topeka, only \$65. Twenty years time on 1/2. Can fit you out in any size farm desired. **J. E. THOMPSON, (The Farmer Land Man) Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.**

300 ACRES, 8 miles Ottawa; 2 miles town; fine large improvements, scales, etc. Fine water supply; 15 acres timber, 100 blue grass; 200 rich bottom land. Owner wishes to retire. Write for full description of any sized tract; free descriptive booklet mailed. **MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kan.**

RANCH FOR SALE 640 acres grazing land in Graham county, 2 1/2 miles from R. R. town. Well fenced, unfailing spring water in three different parts of pasture. Price \$15 per acre. Would take good auto in trade. **R. A. COLLINS, PENOKEE, KANSAS.**

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. F. LOHNES, Ness City, Kan.**

FOR TRADE—Livestock 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., \$1,500. 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.**

120 ACRES Franklin County, Kansas. 3 1/2 miles good railroad town; 35 acres pasture; 50 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.**

FOR SALE—320 a. in Finney Co., 6 mi. from town, unimproved. Price \$4,000. Will take part in Liberty bonds. \$4,000. 240 a. in Jefferson county, joining county seat, a good stock farm, 100 a. in wheat, some alfalfa; all farming land, good alfalfa land, 160 a. in cultivation, well watered, imp. fair. Price \$86 per a. Part bonds. Address, **LOCK BOX 265, OSKALOOSA, KAN.**

80 ACRES, 2 miles of Ottawa, lays well, fair improvements, \$7,600. 180, 1/2 mile high school, good land, strictly modern house, gas, water and electricity, finished white oak including floors. Best farm house in county, cost \$10,000. \$100 per acre, immediate possession. Write for descriptive circular of other bargains. **DICKEY LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.**

BARGAIN—80 acres, imp., close to school and church, 14 a. alfalfa, 20 a. timothy and clover, 20 a. wheat, 1/2 goes, balance in pasture. Price \$4,500. **Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, 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. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, 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.**

160 Acres for \$3200

Near Wellington; improved; good loam soil; 70 wheat, 25 alfalfa, 35 past., 20 hay; poss.; only \$9,600. \$3,200 cash, \$500-year. **R. M. MILLS, Schweiher 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 QUARTRE

\$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.**

240 A. FINE LAND IN COFFEY COUNTY

32 a. wheat, all goes; 96 a. wheat, 1/2 goes. Balance for spring crop. Some alfalfa sown and there is 65 or 70 a. of the best alfalfa land. Good 7-room house, good barn, about 36x50. Cattle and hog barn, about 24x32. Good double granary, nearly new, 24x32. Storage house over cellar. Price \$16,000. **W. H. LATHROM, WAVERLY, KANSAS.**

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.**

480 ACRES improved wheat, bean, corn and alfalfa land, 60 acres seeded to alfalfa, 3 miles from Buick, Colo. This conceded to be the finest farm in this section. Also have two 320 acre improved farms. Price and terms, by owner. **Fred Hamilton, 1309 Grant St., Denver, Colo.**

320 ACRES Kiowa Valley, 10 miles from good town, one mile from school; surrounded by well improved farms; every foot tillable; some bottom land. Fine half section. \$32.50 per acre. Terms. **REYNOLDS COVEY & REYNOLDS, 625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.**

240 ACRES, 3 miles northwest of Riverton, Neb., large barn, chicken house, cement cellar, now ten-room house, water and phone, is fenced and cross fenced. Some alfalfa. Address, **VALLERY SUPPLY, Vallery, Colorado.**

VALLERY SUPPLY

Vallery, Colorado.

FOR SALE BY OWNER

60 acre irrigated farm in the Grand Valley of Colorado, well improved, 2 1/2 miles of Fruit, 1/4 mile of interurban line and sugar beet dump; R. F. D. and paper route. Telephone, 9 rooms in house, big red barn, ice house, hen house, hog house, all fenced, 15 a. alfalfa, 10 a. hog tight, home orchard, and berries and the finest climate there is. Large shaded lawn, sure crops. For quick sale, price \$5,000 cash. If interested, write **A. E. SUEDEKUM, FRUITA, COLORADO.**

MONTANA

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surpasses ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address **THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box 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 SALE 80 acre farm all in cultivation, all to be put in wheat. Sell or trade. **O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.**

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.**

Professionalism in Public Sales?

BY T. W. MORSE

The increased seriousness of the farm help problem, and the increased expensiveness of making public sales, has caused a good many breeders who otherwise would sell at auction, to close out their surplus privately to parties better situated for reaping the benefits which the auction plan ordinarily affords. While this condition possibly is not the best for the public (since, in a way, it adds a middleman's profit to the cost of production) the war, and the gradually developed custom of employing expensive and elaborate public sale machinery, seem to have brought it upon us without any one in particular being to blame. Adding expenses here and there, largely has been the result of a very natural desire on the part of the breeder or speculator, to make the sale offering bring as much money as possible. The logical result has been reached; expenses on many sales have touched too high a level, and this without any broadening of the outlet for the sort of animals being sold.

After the War has been won, and the selling of purebred livestock has become somewhat decentralized, we may expect a return to the good old way of auctioning the sale offerings of registered breeding animals, on or near the farms where they were produced, and convenient to the home neighborhoods where, as a rule, they are most needed. A steadily increasing appreciation of improved farm animals, and a corresponding growth in the number of farmers who understand their selection and care, have made the average "local conditions" far more favorable for the success of such sales, than was the case a few years ago. Aided by these favoring factors and the increased advertising efficiency of some farm papers, there will soon develop a class of livestock auctions which greatly will aid in the economical and profitable distribution of good "seed stock."

Club Calves at Fairs

BY T. W. MORSE

Results from the calf club work in Oklahoma were very apparent in connection with the Oklahoma State Fair showing of Shorthorn cattle. In the ring of nine or 10 junior bull calves shown, the first and second prize animals were shown by calf club members and two or three other calf club entries appeared further down on the line.

The largest showing of heifers made by Oklahoma youngsters was in connection with the calf club exhibit promoted by H. C. Lookabaugh. Two hundred dollars in prizes were put up for this event. There were nine cash prizes ranging from \$65 down to \$10 and in addition, a prize of \$25 for the best story on "How I Fed and Cared for My Calf." This prize went to Mildred Brown, Guthrie, Oklahoma. The prizes on the animals were won as follows: 1, Hubert Whisler, Watonga; 2, Herbert East, Fairview; 3, Leslie Thompson, Watonga; 4, Abe Epp, Fairview; 5, Ted Thompson, Watonga; 6, Ralph Brown, Guthrie; 7, Mildred Brown, Guthrie; 8, Victor Frazier, Watonga; 9, Harold Shore, Crescent.

Percheron Society Meets Soon

The next meeting of the stockholders of the Percheron Society of America will be held in the Florentine Room, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., at 8 p. m., Monday, December 2, 1918.

The Percheron judging at the International Livestock Exposition begins early the following morning. That night, Tuesday, December 3, a dinner for Percheron breeders will be held in the Florentine room, Congress Hotel, at 7:30 p. m. All breeders who can do so are urged to assemble by 6:30 and spend an hour in renewing acquaintances before the dinner begins. Ladies are especially invited. About 40 were present last year. Tickets will be \$2 a plate.

After dinner addresses will be delivered by two speakers of national reputation. It is hoped that a representative body of breeders will be present at this meeting and banquet.

Constructive work at home must run well ahead of destructive work at the front.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

T. W. MORSE,
Livestock Editor.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Wm. Lauer, Nebraska and Ia., 1937 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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. Bridenbath, Wymore, Neb.
Nov. 25—Lefebure Bros., Fairfax, Iowa.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mch. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 30—Southwest Mo. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, E. H. Thomas, Mgr., Aurora, Mo.
Nov. 8—O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 11—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.
Nov. 11—Retzlaff Bros., Walton, Neb.
Nov. 12—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Nov. 12—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Sale at South Omaha, Neb.
Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 14—J. O. Kemmel & Son, Sabetha, Kan.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
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. 19—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
March 5—South West Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McKillip, Mgr.

Hereford Cattle.

Nov. 19—Rob't H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan., at Kansas City.
Nov. 22—Am. Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City.
Nov. 23—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Dec. 11—H. R. Wilson, Garrison, Ia.
Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Nov. 1—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 31—Western Dairy Co., 218 South 5th St., St. Joseph, Mo. Sale at Lake Country.
Nov. 1—Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association sale, Independence, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 12—Wichita Holstein sale. Mgr., W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 28—V. O. Johnson, Aulene, Kan.
Oct. 28—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 31—Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 31—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 31—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 1—Elmer Myers, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 2—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 4—E. Challis, Gypsum City, Kan.
Nov. 6—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Nov. 11—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan., at Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 12—J. Dee Shank, Mankato, Kan. Sale at Superior, Neb.
Nov. 19—R. A. Welch, Red Oak, Okla.
Dec. 19—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 31—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. 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 Porrel 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. Glos, Martel, Neb.
Feb. 11—O. E. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 12—B. E. Elsiey, Pickrell, Neb.
Feb. 12—J. M. Barrett, Denison, Kan.
Feb. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 19—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, 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.

Oct. 28—Geo. M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.
Nov. 7—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.
Nov. 8—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Nov. 16—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 17—A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 14—Flood Bros., Stanley, Kan.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
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. Night sale, at Lincoln, Neb.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 22—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.
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—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.

Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (night sale), Rising City, Neb.

Feb. 4—R. W. Wile & 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. 3—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—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.

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. Esheiman, Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 26—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Feb. 27—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Feb. 27—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Moh. 5—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.

Moh. 7—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

E. O. Allman, Turon, Kan., sold at auction October 16, 67 Poland Chinas. The offering contained many young animals. The 30 top sows and gilts averaged \$80, the ten top boars \$60 each. The sale was held in the open. E. S. Davison, St. John, Kan., topped the sale at \$255 on the sow, Katie Harper, by A Wonderful King, and bred to Giant Wonder. It was a very creditable offering and had the sale been held under ordinary circumstances would have brought much more money.—Advertisement.

Polled Durham Dispersion

E. D. Scott, Udall, Kan., will sell at auction, Saturday, Nov. 9, 26 Polled Durham cattle consisting of 16 cows and heifers either bred or with calf at foot by a massive year-old herd bull who also sells in this sale. There will also be five heifer calves and four young bulls. This is a creditable offering of useful breeding cattle and the man who wishes Polled Durham cattle should arrange to be at the sale. Catalogs are now ready to mail. Write today for one, mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Woodell's Durocs.

G. B. Woodell, the well known Duroc Jersey breeder of Winfield, Kan., offers for sale in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, a fine bunch of spring boars. Mr. Woodell says they are the best bunch of spring boars he ever raised. His herd of Duroc Jerseys is headed by the giant junior yearling boar, Chief's Wonder. If you are in the market for a good spring boar, better write or call on Mr. Woodell at once. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Real Duroc Boars.

The Duroc sale of Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan., was not held at Emporia, Kan., October 14, as scheduled, on account of the Board of Health's ruling to prevent the spread of influenza. A number of boar buyers, however, went over and visited his herd and 22 were sold at an average of \$65. This leaves him with still a splendid assortment from which to select and anyone who wishes a young Duroc boar, bred in the purple, and with show yard quality, should not delay, but get in touch with Mr. Pettford at once. Send today for catalog showing exact breeding of boars for sale. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The Peabody, Kan., Shorthorn Sale.

O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., manager of the Shorthorn breeders' sale, at Peabody, Kan., Friday, Nov. 8, will be glad to send you an illustrated catalog giving detailed information on the various lots. There will be Shorthorns for everybody, 40 cows and heifers bred to good Scotch bulls, or with calf at foot, 20 young bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped. A large per cent of these cattle are roans. The man who wants Scotch foundation stock will find it here, the man who wants big broad backed breeding cows or choice bred or open heifers will also find the kind he wants, and the 20 bulls afford a choice collection from which to select. Write today for catalog and arrange to attend. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Myers Sells Poland Chinas.

Elmer M. Myers, Hutchinson, Kan., whose annual sale will be held at the State fair grounds pavilion, Friday, November 1, will sell 50 large type Poland Chinas at auction, consisting of four tried sows, five fall yearling gilts and 20 spring gilts, all open and ready to breed to your own good boars. He will also sell 20 spring boars and the great herd boar, Jumbo Bob, by Big Bob Wonder and out of a sow by the same sire as the sire of Caldwell's Big Bob. This makes him practically a three-quarter brother of this great champion. Much of this offering is sired by him and Myers' Joe Orange, and out of sows by such sires as Joe Wonder, Columbus Defender, Mc's Big Joe, Mellow Bob, Blue Valley Tirm and Pan Ex. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

The combination Jersey cattle dispersion at Sabetha, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 30 is going to be a good place to buy the best in Jersey cattle. Forty-four head will be sold. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan., starts his Poland China advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Albright,

SHEEP.

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

For Sale, One Registered Shropshire Ram, Price \$30.
C. Walter Sander, R. R. No. 2, Box 7, Stockton, Kan.

FOR SALE 5,000 choice young ewes. Shave eleven pounds.
TAYLOR & SHERMAN, HOLLY, COLO.

SHEEP for sale—good breeding. Ewes, also ewe lambs. About 250 wether lambs. Will sell in any quantity. ELDER BROS., DOUGLASS, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP A few extra good ram lambs for sale. L. M. SHIVES, RFD 1, Iuka, Kan.

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

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

SHEEP { Shropshire
REGISTERED { Hampshire
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

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshires on Approval Fall gilts, bred and young boars and gilts. Just good ones for sale. The rest went to market. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas.

MESSENGER BOY BREED

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

Scudder Bros. Hampshires

Nearly 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.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

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.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Registered Duroc-Jersey spring boars, \$35 ea. Simmons & Simmons, Route 3, Erie, Kansas

Duroc - Jersey Boars

Immune Duroc males for sale, sired by son of Joe Orion II, also son of Pathfinder and King Cherry King. Large and growthy. Priced to suit you. O. E. HARMON, FAIRMONT, NEBRASKA.

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

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 the 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

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

offers real Duroc Jersey boars, sired by ROYAL GRAND WONDER

twice a winner at the Kansas State Fair. They are the big rugged, heavy boned ones that went over the top at the big Iowa State Fair. All immunized and registered. Write or come now.

R. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas

Duroc - Jersey Boars

Immunized double treatment.

20 March Boars by

Joe Orion 5, The King, Great Wonder 2nd and Pat's Giant. No boar sale but these select boars at popular prices.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kansas.

(Mitchell County)

Big bred sow sale in Northern Kansas sale circuit, Feb. 7.

Duroc - Jersey Boars

Immunized double treatment.

20 March Boars by

Joe Orion 5, The King, Great Wonder 2nd and Pat's Giant. No boar sale but these select boars at popular prices.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kansas.

(Mitchell County)

Big bred sow sale in Northern Kansas sale circuit, Feb. 7.

who is no stranger to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze offers three November yearling boars and 20 spring boars and a herd boar. He is also in the market for a hog farm of from 10 to 30 acres. Same must be well improved.—Advertisement.

E. Challis, Gypsum, Kan., breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and Monday, Nov. 4 will hold a big reduction sale at his farm a few miles out from Gypsum in which he will sell 63 head, consisting of boars of serviceable ages, tried sows open and bred and fall pigs. Look up the advertisement in this issue and plan on attending the sale. Go to Salina the night before and out to the sale the next morning.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for Hill & King's Poland China boar and gilt sale at the fair grounds in the new sale pavilion, Topeka, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 29. Forty head will be sold, 20 boars and 20 gilts. Some of the best big type herds in the country have been drawn upon in recent years by this firm and this sale is important to those who want the best in breeding and well grown boars and gilts. The sale is next Tuesday.—Advertisement.

Duff Bros., Horton, Kan., start their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and offer Duroc Jersey spring boars and gilts at attractive prices. These boars and gilts are the actual tops of their 1918 crop of pigs and are big, well grown fellows with plenty of bone, size and quality. The breeding is up to date and you better write them for prices as they do not expect to be long in closing out this number. Look up their advertisement in this issue and write them.—Advertisement.

Poland Chinas Worth While

Have you read Adams & Mason's Poland China sale advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze? If not you should turn to it at once and read it carefully. I had the pleasure of looking at the splendid boar and gilts that go in this sale a few weeks ago. They are well grown and splendid prospects for herd boars and valuable brood sows. The sale is next Thursday at Gypsum, Kan., Saline county. It will be to your interest to be there if you want breeding with individual merit.—Advertisement.

Boars On Approval

Mott Bros., Herington, Kan. (Successors to Mott & Seaborn) write that they have for sale by far the greatest lot of boars they ever raised, 25 of them weighing 200 pounds. They are sired by a son of Country Gentleman, from the best sows that Maplewood could grow. They have big bone, excellent backs, wide hams, deep cherry red, stand up straight and are finished from one end to the other without being fat. They are running on alfalfa every day. First order gets first choice, send no money until you get the hog. If you like him send us your check, not for the hundred but for \$60.—Advertisement.

Satisfactory Prices

The Northern Kansas Hereford breeders association sale at the Marshall county fair grounds, Blue Rapids, Kan., last Tuesday was attended by a very fair crowd of buyers considering the handicap which the influenza quarantine gave the sale. Forty-nine cattle sold for \$12,270, averaging \$250.50. Forty-one females averaged \$261. Eight young bulls averaged \$199. It was the first association sale and while practically all of the cattle should have brought more money it seemed to be the feeling among the consignors after the sale that they had done pretty well and it is the plan to hold two of these sales each season; one in the spring and one in the fall. C. G. Steele of Barnes, Kan., who managed the sale, demonstrated his ability as a sales manager.—Advertisement.

Huston's Durocs.

Great Wonder 2nd, the great breeding boar, is the sire of the 40 Duroc Jersey boars that W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., offers for sale. They are out of dams mostly by Taylors Model Chief, winner at Missouri and other fairs. Generation after generation contain nothing but the best breeding back of these boars. Their ancestry contains numerous noted sows and boars. Mr. Huston is one of the oldest and most successful breeders in Kansas. Seventy-five per cent of the big Iowa State Fair winners were bred along the line of breeding of these boars. He is offering very richly bred boars of strictly up to date breeding. He can please you in a boar and his prices will be very reasonable. Last season Mr. Huston sold over 40 boars on mail order, a number of these to old customers.—Advertisement.

"All Star" Boar Sale Postponed

The "All Star" Duroc Jersey Boar Sale, which was to have been held at Clay Center, Kan., Monday, October 21, has been postponed because of the epidemic of influenza, until November 13. Fifty-five head have been consigned by 28 of the leading Duroc Jersey breeders in Kansas. In individual merit and blood lines, these 55 spring boars will outclass any like number of boars ever driven thru one sale ring in Kansas. Mr. W. W. Jones, the sale manager, desires it distinctly understood that the sale will positively be held on November 13. Consignors have been notified of this change. If you have already received the catalog, preserve it and bring it with you sale day. If you have not received it, write for it tonight. If you can't possibly attend, you may send your bids to J. W. Johnson, in care of W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.—Advertisement.

Attention, Holstein Breeders!

The big Holstein-Friesian breeders' sale at Independence, Kan., November 1, is attracting great interest in Holstein circles. 80 head will be sold and every animal has been personally inspected by Prof. W. E. Peterson, dairy expert at the Agricultural college. The sale is being managed by Sales Manager W. H. Mott, of Herington, Kan., and is under the direction of the state association, which holds its annual meeting the evening of the sale in Independence. The chamber of commerce of Independence will give a banquet on that occasion to the members and all visiting Holstein folks. A nice program is being arranged and a good time will be had. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write at once for the catalog. You have plenty of time. Address sales manager, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Pollard's Poland Chinas

Col. M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan., is a well known breeder of big type Poland Chinas and prefers to sell his surplus at

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Garrett's Durocs Ten Fall Gilts, bred for August and September farrow. 110 spring pigs ready to ship. E. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs

Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

OTEY'S DUROCS

Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding fleeth, and Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. 50 spring boars, buy NOW.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

sired by Model Col., out of Golden Model dams. Heavy boned, deep cherry. Price \$30 each. K. McDONALD, HARTFORD, 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

WATCH THIS HERD GROW

Spring boars for sale. Also two dandy Dec. yearling boars. Boar sale, Nov. 7; bred sow sale, Jan. 23. Sales at Sabetha, Kan. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, 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

Famous Duroc Blood Lines

Spring boars combining the blood of Illustrators, Pathfinder, Gano, Orion and other noted sires. Gilts bred or open. Special private sale. F. F. WOOD, WAMEGO, KAN.

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. As farmers prices and shipped to you before you pay. A. J. TURINSKY, Barnes, Washington County, Kan.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Guaranteed immunized. Choice Sept., 1917, gilts. Bred, guaranteed safe in pig. Price \$65 each. Choice 140 to 150 pound March boars. Price \$40 each.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS

Spring boars and gilts; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.

SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS, sired by the 1000 pound King's Col. I Am and the 33000 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

Immuned 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

20 SPRING BOARS

Duff Bros. Duroc-Jerseys

These are actual tops of our 1918 spring crop. Priced to sell.

SIRE—High Orion, Missouri Champion 1918; King's Pathfinder Jr., Ideal Pathfinder.

DAMS BY Model Wonder, A Critic, Gano, Pathfinder.

DUFF BROS., HORTON, 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., ILLUSTRATOR II, GOLDEN MODEL AGAIN.

Sows by such sires as Joe Orion II, Long Wonder, Illustrators II, Pal's Col. Jr., Good Enuff Again King and other good families. 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, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

EXTRA GOOD DUROC BOAR, ALSO PIGS. B. ANDERSON, BLUE MOUND, KANSAS

BIG IMMUNE DUROC BOARS

20 spring boars sired by Col's King and Joe Orion 6th. Out of big, richly bred dams. We also offer 2 herd boars, one a son of Pathfinder, and one by King's Col. Very reasonable prices.

WARD BROS., REPUBLIC, KANSAS

Duroc Jersey Boars

Eight selected boars of March farrow, three by Dictator 220439 and out of an Illustrators 2nd dam. Five by King's Col. 40th 228691 and out of a Select Col. dam. All immune. Splendid prospects. Priced right for quick sale.

A. J. HANNA, BURLINGAME, KANSAS

Rural Route 1.

Boars On Approval

MAPLEWOOD DUROC BOARS

(THE HUNDRED DOLLAR KIND) SHIPPED ON APPROVAL at \$60. Fifty sisters of these boars sell in our sale FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

MOTT BROS., HERINGTON, KAN.

(Successors to Mott & Seaborn)

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 large, 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

SPECIAL DUROC OFFER

ALL IMMUNIZED

20 March Boars—20 March Gilts

Out of big sows and sired by Joe Orion 5th, a prominent Nebraska boar; Elk Col., champion Kansas 1917, and other noted sires. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale.

A. L. BREEDING, HOME, KAN.

Marshall county

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

Immuned 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

20 SPRING BOARS

Duff Bros. Duroc-Jerseys

These are actual tops of our 1918 spring crop. Priced to sell.

SIRE—High Orion, Missouri Champion 1918; King's Pathfinder Jr., Ideal Pathfinder.

DAMS BY Model Wonder, A Critic, Gano, Pathfinder.

DUFF BROS., HORTON, 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., ILLUSTRATOR II, GOLDEN MODEL AGAIN.

Sows by such sires as Joe Orion II, Long Wonder, Illustrators II, Pal's Col. Jr., Good Enuff Again King and other good families. 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, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.
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

Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them?
 Write today for big 1919 annual. Four
 weeks term opens Jan. 6, 1919. (Our new
 wagon horse is coming fine)

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, Han Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 (Largest in the World) W. B. Carpenter, Pres.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
Spotted Poland China Boars Registered and vac-
 cinated. Will Tom, Haven, Kan.

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.

MORTON'S BIG POLANDS
 25 choice spring boars out of Giant sows and sired
 by Miller's Chief, Gerstdale Jumbo and Morton's
 Giant, a boar that in only fair breeding condition
 weighs over 1000 lbs. All immunized. We can please
 you. Geo. Morton, Oxford, Cowley 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 or let me write
 and describe them to you. They are sired by Ex Jumbo,
 by Monroe's Jumbo and John Worth, a grandson of
 Golden Gate King. My prices are reasonable and I guar-
 antee satisfaction. Homer Souders, Chetopa, Kan.

Oxford Herd Poland Chinas
 Herd headed by Giant Lunker, by Discher's Giant.
 Herd sows by Caldwell's Big Bob, Rod'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. Im-
 munized spring boars, with fashionable blood,
 size and quality. Guaranteed to please.
EZRA T. WARREN, CLEARWATER, KAN.

Townview Poland
 Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant
 7725, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not
 related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and
 hog are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
 Couple of bred sows priced cheap for quick
 sale. Choice spring boars \$40 each. Best of
 breeding. Cholera immune.
FRANK L. DOWNIE, Rt. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Webb's Farm Poland Chinas
BIG BONE TYPE
 Bargains in Spring Boars and Gilts. These pigs are
 all selected and will weigh from 120 to 180 pounds
 at 4 to 6 months old. They are sired by the world's
 champion, Caldwell's Big Bob (1122 lbs.); the Kan-
 sas champion, McGath's Big Orphan (1170 lbs.);
 Captain Gerstdale Jones (son of the \$6,000 Ger-
 stdale Jones), and other noted sires. We purchased the
 top sow in B. E. Hodson's Feb. sale at Wichita, Kan.,
 for \$775.00. Everything immunized by simultaneous
 method. We guarantee the pigs to please Real Herd
 Boar prospects. Write for prices and descriptions.
FRED E. WEBB, R. 1, Protection, 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 immunized. Priced reasonable. Dis-
 count given on early sales.
G. A. WIEBE & SON,
 Beatrice, Nebraska, Route 4, Box M.

BABY PIG BARGAINS
 80 ready to wean in pairs and trios not
 related. Out of big 600 and 700 pound
 King of Kansas sows and sired by splen-
 did boars. Pedigree with each pig. 20
 splendid March boars. Address at once,
J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS

**Millers' Big Immune
Poland Boars**

25 big spring boars the tops from spring
 crop sired by State Line Gerstdale, a
 great son of Gerstdale Jones, 2 fall
 yearling boars of Gerstdale 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 reason-
 able prices. Also 20 fall gilts open.

R. Miller & Son
 Chester, Neb.

public sale, believing this is the proper way
 to sell purebred stock of any kind. For his
 public sale of Poland Chinas, Wednesday,
 Nov. 6 he has selected four very choice tried
 sows with litters by their sides, 27 spring
 gilts and 25 spring boars. The breeding of
 everything in this sale is of the most popular
 blood lines and has been well grown and will
 be sold in the sale in just the best of breeding
 condition without any surplus fat. Col. Pol-
 land is a booster for purebred stock of all
 kinds. He breeds Poland and Shorthorn
 and will conduct his own sale. Because of
 his large acquaintance among the farmers
 and breeders of his section and because of
 the fact that he is thoroughly familiar with the
 breeding of his offering he will be able to
 conduct the sale in a very satisfactory man-
 ner to all concerned. Look up his adver-
 tisement.—Advertisement.

Popular Blood Lines.
 F. J. Moser's Duroc Jersey boar sale at
 Sabetha, Kan., Nov. 7, will contain some of
 the most sensational blood of any sale held
 this far west this season. There will be
 three boars sired by Pathfinder and out of
 Big Lizz, the big 900-pound Proud Col. sow
 that Mr. Moser paid Bishop & Hanks \$605
 for in their bred sow sale last winter, which
 was the top of that sale. These three boars
 are great individuals. They are from a litter
 of 12 raised and either of them is worthy of
 a place at the head of any herd in the land.
 There will also be two great herd header
 prospects sired by the world's champion,
 Scissors, and out of a dam by Pathfinder.
 The entire offering of 50 boars is by far the
 best that Fern Moser ever raised or put in a
 sale. They are simply great and have been
 grown right. There will be boars by High-
 view Chief's Col., Deet's Illustration 2nd,
 Sensation Wonder 3rd, Defender Top Col.,
 Rajah's Disturber and an outstanding herd
 boar prospect by Cherry King Orion. There
 will be five open gilts in the sale and they
 will be good. The sale will be held in the
 sale pavilion at Sabetha because of the
 better railroad facilities and hotel accom-
 modations. Mr. Moser gets his mail at Goff,
 Kan., but any mail sent to him or in his
 care after November 2 should go to Sabetha,
 Kan. Write for the catalog today and men-
 tion the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you
 write.—Advertisement.

Two Sales in One
 E. H. Brunner's big Poland China sale
 at Mankato, Kan., Monday, Nov. 11 in the
 Blue Front Sale Barn should attract every
 Poland China breeder in north central Kan-
 sas at least. In this sale he is selling 80
 head, most of them individuals he had in-
 tended for his fall and winter sales. There
 will be three tried sows that go in just to
 make the sale as attractive as possible. One
 of them is Liberty Belle with seven pigs fit-
 rowed July 30. There will be 30 spring gilts,
 20 spring boars and they are as good as you
 have seen this season in any herd and I
 don't care where you are from. The 14 fall
 gilts were to have been the big attractions
 in the bred sow sale this winter and you
 can't find 14 better ones in any herd. The
 six fall boars are real herd headers. Big
 Bobby Wonder 2nd., a half ton hog in just
 good order is the sire of about half of the
 offering. He is recognized as one of the
 very best son of Big Bob Wonder and he is
 a half brother to Caldwell's Big Bob. Big
 Bone Monarch is equally as well bred and a
 great sire. This is an instance of where
 practically two offerings together in one big
 sale, have been thrown together in one big
 sale of 80 head. Conditions in Jewell county
 are not very good for the hog men and it is
 very likely most of the buyers in this sale
 must come from outside of the county. It
 will be a good place to be Monday, Nov. 11.
 Look up the advertisement in this issue of
 the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Famous Duroc Jersey Breeding
 In this issue of the Farmers Mail and
 Breeze will be found the advertisement of
 F. E. Gwin & Sons' big Duroc Jersey sale at
 Washington, Kan., in that town's commo-
 dious sale pavilion. The Gwins have been in
 the public eye more than any other west-
 ern Duroc firm the last year and a half be-
 cause of the sensational buyers they have
 been making from the best other herds.
 Western breeders in particular and all those
 who have watched this firm at a distance
 and thru the press notices, will be pleased
 to know that the "Gwin boys" are real
 breeders with the ability, both as hog men
 who know how to care for hogs and as busi-
 ness men capable of succeeding in the big
 business they are undertaking in the pro-
 ducing of the best in Duroc Jerseys, East
 or West. I have visited their herds on sev-
 eral occasions this summer. They have
 raised over 400 pigs, and no herd regardless
 of the number has received more careful
 and painstaking care than have these herds
 of F. E. Gwin & Sons of Morrowville, Kan.
 The 38 spring boars in this sale carry the
 blood lines of the most noted sires and
 dams known to the Duroc Jersey breed. I
 don't mean that they "trace" to illustrious
 sires and dams but that they are sired by
 some of the best known sires of the breed
 and out of dams equally as well bred. Don't
 fail to get this catalog if you are interested
 in "way up" Duroc Jersey breeding. These
 38 spring boars are the actual tops of the
 over 200 boars raised and you never saw 38
 better prospects in a sale in your life. I
 don't care where you have attended sales.
 The 12 sows in the sale bred to John's Orion
 are great prospects for the breeder that is
 quick enough to see the point and buy them.
 Six of them are tried sows that have raised
 good litters and sure to do so again. The
 Gwins could not afford to put in anything
 but sure producers, bred to their great boar.
 One of the sows they bought at a long price
 from Ed. Wilson. She is two years old and
 will weigh 600 in ordinary condition. She
 was sired by Premier Gano. The others are
 by Deet's Illustration 2nd., The King, Junior
 Orion Cherry King, and Grand Wonder 6th.
 They sell bred to John's Orion or with
 breeding privilege. The six gilts are the
 best they raised this season. It is to your
 interest to get this catalog and be at this
 sale if you are a breeder of Duroc Jerseys.
 Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when
 you write for a catalog.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa
 BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

J. Dee Shank, proprietor of the Woods-
 field Farm, at Mankato, Kan., announces
 a Poland China sale to be held at Superior,
 Neb., in the pavilion on Nov. 12. Mr. Shank
 will sell on the above date, thirty head of
 spring boars and fifteen choice spring gilts.
 The offering is descended from the very best
 big type breeding going, such as Big Bob
 Wonder, Blue Valley, Big Timm, Long King,
 Gerstdale Jones and other noted big type
 sires. Mr. Shank has been a mighty good
 buyer at many of the good sales and has
 gotten together a herd of extra big sows

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS \$20
 Four big boned boars out of King's Model, by King Price
 Wonder by King of Wonders, by A Wonder 10755, \$40.
 From prize winners. E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS

Poland China Boars sired by King Wonder's
 King 2nd. 12 mo. old \$80. 6 mo. old \$25. Pedig-
 rees furnished. Safe arrival guaranteed.
HENRY S. VOTH, E. 2, GOESSEL, KAN.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS
 also two extra good yearling boars. Sired by Spotted
 Duke and Moser's 5th. Spot, out of sows by Spotted
 Jumbo; Brandywine and Spotted King. I am pricing
 these boars in line with their breeding and individ-
 uality. 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 Won-
 der, by Big Bob Wonder; The Giant, by Hercules, by
 Big Ben; King Ben, by Giant Ben; Capt. Gerstdale
 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

Myers' Big Type Poland
 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 immunized. Write
ELMER MYERS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Hunter's Large Type Poland
 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 immunized.
 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

Myersdale Poland
 Herd headed by Giant Joe 78920. Choice
 April boars sired by this noted boar. All
 immunized and priced to sell. Fall sale, No-
 vember 2nd. **H. E. MYERS, Gardner, Kan.**

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS
 Stock of all ages. Special prices on baby pigs. Satis-
 faction guaranteed. Write your wants to the
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Offer
 Drouth prices on tried sows, herd boars, spring
 boars and gilts. I will take orders for fall
 pigs just farrowed. Everything registered or
 eligible. **J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan., Clay Co.**

High-Test Big Poland
 20 choice spring boars and gilts out of giant
 sows. Sires, Peter Mouw, Gerstdale Jones
 Again, Captain Gerstdale Jones, Master Timm,
 A Wonderful King and Mouw's Big Chief.
 Farmers prices. Write your wants.
WYATT HAGEN, SHATTUCK, OKLAHOMA

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
Alfaddell Stock Farm Angus Twenty cows
 four yearling bulls. Alex Spang, Chanute, Kansas

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

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
 O.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs,
 Kansas, can furnish my bulls
 for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 Good strains and size. Must sell on account
 of help and feed. Priced to sell.
H. L. Knisely, Talmage, Kan., (Dickinson County)

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.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
 O.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs,
 Kansas, can furnish my bulls
 for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 Good strains and size. Must sell on account
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H. L. Knisely, Talmage, Kan., (Dickinson County)

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 on Santa Fe, 11 miles east of Florence
 and 13 miles west of Strong City, Kan.
D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
 O.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs,
 Kansas, can furnish my bulls
 for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.
WANTED GOOD YOUNG JACKS, Description and price
 GEO. S. LEWIS, DIGHTON, KANSAS

Wanted, to Buy a Big Young Jack
J. H. HOWARD, RADIUM, KANSAS

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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
Double Standard Polled Durhams young bull of Scotch
 breeding for sale
 Herd headed by Forest Sultan, C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, IN.

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 DURHAM AND SHORTHORNS
 Fourteen bulls, 7 to 18 mo. old, all sired by
 The Baron, a 2600 pound bull. I will also
 sell The Baron, also have 10 cows and heifers
 to sell. Shipping station, Phillipsburg and
 Stockton. **T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS**

RED POLLED CATTLE.
Foster's Red Polled Cattle 15 Young Bulls
 Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice year-
 ling bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORON & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KAN.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm
 Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice year-
 ling bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORON & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KAN.**

LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS
 Springing twos, whose dams and sisters pro-
 duce 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
 yearling heifers and a 4-year-old tried herd bull.
 All at rock bottom prices.
I. 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)

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
Registered Guernsey Show Bull
 For Sale—A prize winner—sired by a prize
 winner and out of an imported cow. Large
 vigorous fellow. **Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kan.**

GUERNSEYS
 War time prices. Several young bull
 calves, May Rose breeding. One ser-
 viceable aged bull.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM
 Overland Park, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.
The Jersey

Dollars in profit go with
 Jerseys. They actually "milk"
 money. They feed less. They look real
 value. Jerseys are a gilt-edge investment
 for the one-cow home or
 the hundred-cow dairy
 farm. There are a thou-
 sand proofs of Superiority.
 Write to Breeders for prices
 and pedigrees. Let us send
 you "Jersey Facts", free.
 The American Jersey Cattle
 Club, 355 West 23rd St.
 New York City

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

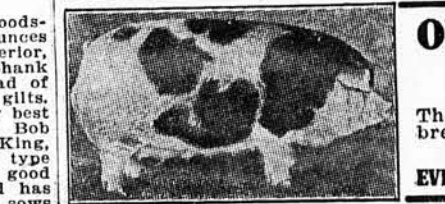
I Offer For Sale a GAMBOGE KNIGHT
 Hood Farm two year old Herd Bull that I guarantee
 to be one of the best Jersey bulls in the state—will
 sell to the highest bidder at private sale and to avoid
 in-breeding. **R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

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

**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, Ganatin, Mo.



headed by outstanding good sires. The sale of the good practical offerings of the sale parties that read this paper, at once for catalog and mention this paper, at once for catalog and mention this paper, at once for catalog and mention this paper.

Young's Shorthorn Duroc Sale
R. M. Young, for many years a breeder of registered Duroc Jersey hogs and Shorthorn cattle, has adopted the plan of selling off at public sale each fall his surplus cattle and hogs. This year's sale will be held at usual place, near the town of Cook, in Johnson County, Neb. The date is Nov. 15. Mr. Young always offers his stock in order to get the best price and does not fitting. They are hardly as salable on this account. But stock bought from Mr. Young always does well in the hands of the buyer. This year he will sell fifteen head of cattle consisting of bulls of several breeds, young cows with calves at foot, and heifers bred and open. The cows in the herd are especially heavy milkers. About forty head of Durocs will be sold, consisting of fall and spring boars, spring gilts and some sows with litters at foot. Mr. Young has always offered as well bred as any and this offering is as well bred as any that will be sold this fall. Write to him for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Sale at Tecumseh, Neb. Nov. 14
L. H. Ernst & Son and L. Lyell, son-in-law of the late Wm. Ernst, well known Shorthorn breeder of Tecumseh, Neb., have joined forces and will hold a reduction sale at Tecumseh, on Nov. 14. Included in this sale will be some Shorthorns of real merit, among them a pair of splendid Scotch roan bulls sired by Village Master a son of Villager. They also sell an imported two year old heifer with calf at foot sired by Types Model 2nd. Autumn Queen 9th, a splendid butterfly cow, sired with a heifer calf at foot sired by Villagers Standard. Another very choice heifer cataloged was sired by Brilliant a Bellows bred bull. She sells as a calf to Cumberland Prince, a splendid roan bull rich in the blood of the Cumberland and White Hall Sultan. Twenty head or more of the offering will be of pure Scotch breeding and the others are first class Scotch topped animals. The calves that sell with dams are practically all sired by Types Model 2d, a splendid white son of the undefeated Cumberland Type, this bull was selected by Mr. Ernst Jr. and is one of the good breeding Cumberland Type bulls now in service. The heifers and cows that have not yet calved will be in calf to Types Model 2nd, and the splendid roan calf Cumberland Prince a son of Double Sultan and out of a Cumberland cow. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri
BY C. H. HAY
There will be a sale of good Shorthorn cattle at Aurora, Mo., Oct. 30. There are 30 females of breeding age in the offering. Some are straight Scotch and others are Scotch topped.—Advertisement.

Sutton & Porteous Angus Sale
This is our last opportunity to call your attention to the dispersion sale of Angus cattle by the noted showmen Sutton & Porteous. There are 73 lots cataloged, which include all their herd bulls, a choice lot of young bulls, a fine lot of heifers and their herd cows. Some of the cows will sell with calves by side. This sale offers fine opportunity to buy high class herd stock. The cattle are not loaded with fat, but are in good breeding condition. Remember the date is Nov. 1.—Advertisement.

Pig Club Special
Pig club boys, here is something that will interest you. Messrs. H. E. Myers and O. L. Oshel are holding a sale of big type Poland China at Gardner, Kan., Nov. 2 and have instructed us to say for them that any pig club boy, member of either the state club, or the upper pig club, purchasing a sow or gilt in our Nov. 2 sale will be bred free of charge and that if any part of the litter is exhibited at the state meet of these clubs and wins first, second or third prize, we will give for first \$35.00, second \$25.00, and third \$15.00. The Myers-Oshel offering will be one of the choicest of the state, both in individual merit and blood lines. Don't forget the date is Nov. 2 and be on hand if you want a good herd boar or sows.—Advertisement.

Red, White and Blue Durocs.
If your merchant was to suddenly announce a 40 per cent reduction on some staple article, such as sugar, you would hustle into town and expect to find that merchant selling vast quantities of sugar. Now J. L. Taylor, of Olean, Mo., one of the largest merchants of registered Durocs in Missouri, is putting on just that sort of a sale this coming month. Owing to the shortage of farm help Mr. Taylor finds that it is next to impossible to care for his large herd of registered Durocs, and to avoid carrying them into the winter, he has decided to cut the prices on them nearly in two. There is not a pig on the Taylor farm but what is a champion bred on both the sire's and dam's side. At the extremely low prices Mr. Taylor is putting on these sows, gilts and boars they will certainly move very fast. Write him today if you want a bargain.—Advertisement.

County Agents Meet Nov. 21
The conference of farm bureau officers and county farm agents which was to have been held in Manhattan in October has been postponed until November 21 to 23, inclusive, on account of the influenza epidemic. Dean Edward C. Johnson believes that by postponing the conference exactly one month it can be held without any interference and he informs the Farmers Mail and Breeze that he expects a large attendance at that time. He desires to have every county represented at this meeting as many matters of importance will be discussed at that time.
Laying hens are busy hens.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. backing. H. N. Holdean, 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.
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. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KAN.
CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 16-18ths pure, five to seven weeks old, dandy marked and from heavy milkers, at \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. FERNWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

For Holstein Calves
Write W. C. KENYON & SONS, Box 61, Elgin, Illinois
BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
Service bulls. Their heifers will outyield the dams 10-50%. Surplus females sold.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

Bonnie Brae Holsteins
Grand sons of King Segls Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service.
IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Ready for Service A Pontiac bull, 1 Sir Sunflower Pontiac, his dam, 14 pound old, will test her next freshing. Her dam, 23 pound 4 yr. old. Price \$150. Color mostly white.
LOUIS C. ROHLFING, LAWRENCE, KAN.

VALLEY BREEZE FARM
Offers a 22 pound bull sired by our herd sire. Admiral Walker Butter Boy 87464, whose first two daughters averaged 20 pounds butter seven days as junior two-year-olds. This bull is six months old and a fine individual. Also young bull by 30 pound sire and an excellent dam. In a few weeks we will have calves sired by North Country Dutchland Korndyke whose dam holds WORLD'S RECORD FOR MILK AND BUTTER as a senior two-year-old. Later calves from dams with excellent butter records and sired by King Korndyke Winona 228376, a 42 pound bull.
Orin R. Sales, Lawrence, Kansas

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 over 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 Segls 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

Sand Spring Farm
Consign to the
Kansas State Breeders Sale, Nov. 1
I—A 17-pound, 3-year-old—Ormsby Homestead.
II—A heavy springing 2-year-old whose dam made 665 pounds butter in a year as a 3-year-old—Lucile Cameola of Sand Springs.
III—A heavy springing yearling whose dam made over 500 pounds butter in a year—Imogene Jewel of Sand Springs.
IV—A yearling heifer, Sand Spring Korndyke Mercedes Mary, whose dam is a 15-pound 2-year-old and made over 60 pounds daily for 60 days.
V—A fine 3-year-old 22-pound bull ready for heavy service, Sir Genevieve Korndyke 171100.
E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN.

Large Size in Cows
is favorable to economical yielding of milk. The food of support in comparison to size is much less in large cows than in small ones, and for this reason the Holstein-Friesian cow returns a greater net profit on the total amount of food consumed.
If interested in
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.
Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

Southard's Monarch Herefords
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.
At Private Sale

HEREFORD CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE. 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, Domineer, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and greys.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, 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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Shorthorn Bulls for sale. 8 Shorthorns and 1 Polled Durham, large enough for service.
Robt. H. Hanson, R. F. D. No. 3, Jamestown, Kansas
SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch bulls, herd headers; 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

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

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.

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.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale List
10 choice herd headers of the richest Scotch breeding, sons of Fair Acres Sultan.
10 Scotch herd bulls, sons of Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight.
20 head Scotch heifers of reliable families.
25 Scotch cows, some with calves at foot and rebred.
15 Scotch topped farmer bulls on the milking strain.
35 bred heifers, red, white and roan.
25 open heifers on the milking strain.
40 Scotch topped cows on milking strain, weighing from 1200 to 1600 lbs., the kind that make good on the farm. Many of these have calves at foot and are rebred.
A carload of early spring calves, bulls and heifers.
Write or call on
H. C. LOOKABAUGH
Watonga Oklahoma

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Good Shorthorn Herd Foundation
15 head, registered, good animals and strong in desirable Scotch breeding. 7 are regular producing cows; 8 are calves 8 to 12 months old, four bulls and four heifers. Some of the cows have young calves at foot; balance well along. D. Ballantyne & Son, Herington, Kan.

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.

SYCAMORE SPRINGS SHORTHORNS
Headed by one of the highest ranking sons of Avondale, as proven by Master of the Dales pedigree and production.
RICHEST OF BREEDING. Requiring Ancestry Excelling 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

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 sows.
R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANSAS
Republic 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 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)

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale List
10 choice herd headers of the richest Scotch breeding, sons of Fair Acres Sultan.
10 Scotch herd bulls, sons of Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight.
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40 Scotch topped cows on milking strain, weighing from 1200 to 1600 lbs., the kind that make good on the farm. Many of these have calves at foot and are rebred.
A carload of early spring calves, bulls and heifers.
Write or call on
H. C. LOOKABAUGH
Watonga Oklahoma

Annual Public Sale
November 23
90 cows and heifers, the breed's best.
10 bulls, herd header prospects.
Day following American Royal.

Sept. and Oct. Holstein Bargains

26 fresh cows and heifers that I want to close out at once. Your big opportunity if you want milk. Choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to King Segis bulls. Springing cows, of good ages. Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

Registered bulls six months to two years. Some of King Segis and good enough to head any herd. 25 registered cows and heifers; some of them of A. R. O. breeding. A few high grade heifer calves at \$30 express paid. 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.

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.

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, Ks.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS HOLSTEINS—HOLSTEINS

The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms are offering 40 registered cows and heifers, some with from 25 to 28 pound A. R. O. records. Also 80 grade cows and heifers. A few choice registered bulls. We are short of pasture and will make special prices. Write us your wants. We sell dealers and we can sure sell you direct.

LEE BROS. & COOK, WABAUNSEE COUNTY, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

Absolute Dispersion Holstein - Friesian Cattle At Lake Contrary St. Joseph, Mo., October 31

55 REGISTERED FEMALES. 9 REGISTERED BULLS.
30 HIGH GRADE FEMALES.

For catalogs address J. A. FENNER, Care Western Dairy Co., 218 South 5th St. Meet at Western Dairy Co. office, 218 South 5th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Pollard's Big-Type Polands

Sell at Carbondale, Kan.
on Wednesday, November 6th

56-Head-56

4 TRIED SOWS, WITH LITTERS BY SIDE
27 SPRING GILTS 25 SPRING BOARS

The tried sows are by such noted sires as Big Orphan, Guys A Wonder, Prince Look, Young Hadley and Wonder King, and the spring gilts and boars are out of these sows and by such sires as Jumbo Bob, Giant Jones and Broadus Expansion. Special attractions will be a litter of 13 out of a Young Big Maid dam by Young Hadley, by Big Hadley, and sired by Fraizer's Jumbo Bob; a litter of 10 out of Big Lady the 5th, by Wonder King, by Long Kings Equal, and sired by Fraizer's Giant Jones. The pigs in this sale are long, stretchy, heavy boned, and have good strong backs, undoubtedly the greatest offering of boars I ever put in a sale. Everything has been vaccinated with double treatment. 4 registered Shorthorn bulls coming yearlings will be offered at private sale. Write for catalog.

Col. M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.

Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SALE

Everything immunized. A big reduction sale of 63 head. Sale at the farm.

Gypsum, Kansas, Monday, November 4
Saline County.

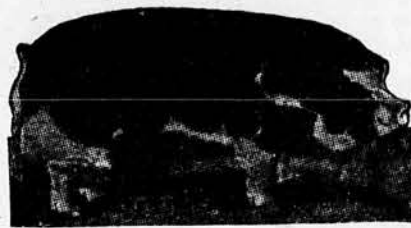
9 BROOD SOWS

a few bred, others open.

7 Jan. and Feb. gilts.

6 April gilts.

8 July pigs.



4 FEB. BOARS

(winners at Salina), weighing 200 and over sale day. One April boar.

28 dandy pigs just weaned.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address

E. CHALLIS, Gypsum, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; W. C. Curphey, Salina, Kan. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

Large Type Poland Sale

50 HEAD Fair Grounds Pavilion 50 HEAD

Hutchinson, Kan., Friday, Nov. 1



4 TRIED SOWS, 5 OPEN FALL YEARLING GILTS, 20 SPRING GILTS, 20 SPRING BOARS, 1 HERD BOAR (JUMBO BOB) a 2 year old son of Big Bob Wonder

These four tried sows are the kind you will want. The five open fall yearling gilts are by Jumbo Bob, and out of sows by Joe Wonder; Columbus Defender and Mc's Big Joe. The spring boars and gilts are by Myer's Joe Orange; Jumbo Bob and M.G's Big Bob and out of sows by Mc's Big Joe; Mellow Bob; Blue Valley Timm; Pan Ex. and Columbus Defender.

The Great Herd Boar Jumbo Bob, by Big Bob Wonder

also sells. He is practically a three-quarter brother of Caldwell's Big Bob. Expansive, the sire of his dam was also the sire of the dam of Caldwell's Big Bob. He is capable of heading any good herd.

Write today for catalog.

Elmer M. Myers, Hutchinson, Kan.

Auctioneer: J. D. Snyder. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

Woodsfield Farm Poland China Sale

Superior, Nebraska

Tuesday, November 12, 1918

30 IMMUNE SPRING BOARS

7 sired by Shank's Big Bob, 6 by Blue Valley Jewell, 17 by Walters Jumbo and Hillcrest King. 4 by Mou Gertsdale Jones.

15 IMMUNE SPRING GILTS

Sired by the same boars and out of a great line of sows that are daughters of such sires as, Big Bob Wonder, Long King's Best Son; Big Bone Standard, Wonder Chief, White Sox Chief, Fashion Master and Blue Valley.

The offering lacks fitting but carries the proper blood lines and if given care they will make good in new hands. Write for catalog and mention this paper.

Woodsfield Farm, J. Dee Shank, Prop.
Mankato, Kansas

AUCTIONEER, COL. J. C. PRICE. FIELDMAN, JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Moser's Sensational Boar Sale

Featuring the greatest sires and dams of the Duroc breed. The get of such famous sires as **Pathfinder**, the world's champion Scissors, the champion **Sensation Wonder 3rd.**, **Deet's Illustrator 2nd.**, **Defender Top Col.**, **Rajah's Disturber** and the lamented **Highview Chief's Col.**

Sale Pavilion, Sabetha, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 7

50 boars that are as good individually as any like number that ever went through a sale ring in Northeastern Kansas and carrying the blood of the world's best sires and dams.

Three splendid big fellows by **Pathfinder** and out of **Big Lizz**, the \$805 Proud Col. sow I bought in Bishops & Hank's sale last winter. Two splendid boars by the World's champion

Scissors and out of a dam by **Pathfinder**. Four are by the **Sensation Wonder 3rd.**, the champion and two are by **Deet's Illustrator 2nd.** and 10 are by **Defender Top Col.** with 10 by the breeding boar **Highview Chief's Col.** and four by **Rajah's Disturber**. One extra choice boar by **Cherry King Orion**.

Five open gilts by **Highview Chief's Col.** and **Defender Top Col.**

Mr. Moser has spent lots of money and time in assembling this famous collection of sires and dams and Kansas breeders should avail themselves of the opportunity to buy the best the breed affords at prices that are sure to be less than such animals would command in eastern states. Write for the catalog today and be sure to attend this sale. Address,

F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KAN.

Auctioneers: **W. M. Putman, Roy Kistner, J. W. Johnson** will represent the Capper Publications at the sale. Mail should be addressed to him in care of Mr. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Adams & Mason's Poland China Sale

60 Head—40 Spring Boars, 20 Spring Gilts—60 Head

Featuring the get of two extraordinary sires—**Wonder Timm** by **Big Timm**; **Giant Bob** by **Mellow Bob**. These are the sires of over half the offering.

Gypsum, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 31

Nothing but the tops go in this sale. Among the special attractions are two boars and a gilt by the renowned **Giant Jones**. There will be outstanding boars and gilts by the world's grand champion boar, (1917) **Caldwell's Big Bob**. Some wonderful individuals by **Giant Bob** and others by **Wonder Timm**. Others by noted sires such as **McGath's Big Orphan**, grand champion at Topeka and Hutchinson last year. Others by **Gathsdale Jones**, **Captain Gerstdale Jones** and **Kansas Wonder**, the \$1,000 son of **Big Bob Wonder**. Many others by noted sires. All are out of dams by **Fessy's Timm**, **Frazier's Timm**, **Big Bob Wonder**, **Big Hadley Jr.**, **Long Whats Wanted**, **Big Bone Model**, **A Monarch**; **Big Bone Leader**, grand champion at Missouri state fair this year; **Long Big Bone** and others. Everything immunized. Everything recorded in purchaser's name free of charge. Everything guaranteed. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kansas

Auctioneers: **J. C. Price, Unionville, Ia.; W. C. Curphey, Salina, Kan. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.**

They like to know where you saw their advertisement. Mention **Farmers Mail and Breeze** when you ask for the catalog.

E. H. Brunnemer's Poland China Sale

80 Head All Immunized and the Kind You Will Like **80 Head**

These 80 head are the ones intended for my fall and winter sale, but because of the scarcity of feed in this section I have decided to sell them all in a big public sale at

**Mankato, Kan.
Monday, Nov. 11**

Sale in Blue Front Sale Barn

The offering consists of 30 spring gilts, 18 by **Big Bobby Wonder 2nd**, 11 by **Big Bone Monarch**. 20 spring boars, 12 by **Big Bobby Wonder 2nd**, eight by **Big Bone Monarch**. Six fall yearling boars by **Big Bone Monarch**. 14 yearling gilts by **Big Bone Monarch**. Three splendid tried sows by **Big Bobby Wonder 2nd** and one, **Liberty Bell**, with a litter of seven pigs farrowed July 30 by **Rood's Ideal**.



E. H. Brunnemer, who invites you to be his guest at Mankato, Nov. 11.

On November 11 Mr. Brunnemer will have no excuses to offer for his big Poland China offering. It will be one of the best offerings in every particular ever driven through a sale ring in Northwestern Kansas. Come and be convinced of this statement. Ask for the catalog today. Address,

E. H. Brunnemer, Jewell, Kansas

Auctioneers: **Price, Myers and Hoyt.**

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman for the Capper Farm Papers.

Mr. Brunnemer would like to know where you saw his advertisement. Mention the **Farmers Mail and Breeze** when you ask for the catalog.

Pleasant Hill Stock Farm

Public Sale of Registered Shorthorns and Poland Chinas

Lancaster, Kan., Wednesday, November 6

3 yearling bulls, Scotch topped, two beautiful white ones and a roan. 2 cows that will drop calves this fall. 4 yearling heifers.

My Poland Chinas have a reputation for great size and splendid quality. I am selling 23 head in this sale as follows:

8 young sows with litters by their sides; 10 choice March boars, the kind breeders and farmers should buy. 5 March gilts, the kind that please you. All Immunized. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

John Daum, Auctioneer.

H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

Registered Jersey Cattle Dispersal

A combination sale of 44 head. Sale pavilion

Sabetha, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 30

This Combination-Dispersal sale of registered Jersey cattle affords the big opportunity of the season to buy choice breeding and individuals at auction. These cattle have all been tuberculin tested. This is your big chance if you want profitable Jersey cattle. Catalogs ready to mail. For one address, **H. Wasmund, Sabetha, Kansas.**

C. A. Scoville, E. C. Lahr, H. Wasmund, Owners

Auctioneers: **Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Kistner & Crandall, Sabetha, Kan.** Note:—Sabetha is 60 miles west of St. Joe on the Grand Island. Also on the Topeka-Fairbury line of the Rock Island. Ask your R. R. agent to route you. Write for catalog today.

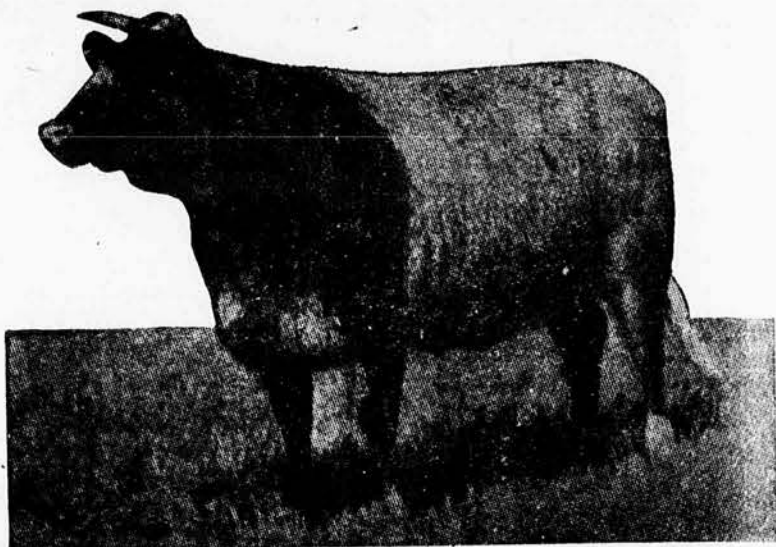
Big Reduction Sale Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

Sale Pavilion, Tecumseh, Johnson Co., Neb.,
Thursday, November 14

65—Head Representing the Natural Accumulation of Two Good Herds—65
10 BULLS (4 Pure Scotch) in age from 6 to 14 months. 55 FEMALES (20 head with straight Scotch pedigrees). 20 cows with calves at foot, most of them by the \$1500 herd bull **Types Model 2nd**, one of the greatest sons of Cumberland Type, and a full brother to the \$2500 bull owned by the Warnocks. The remainder of the offering will be choice heifers of breeding age and bred to the **Types Model 2nd** and **Cumberland Prince**, a bull combining the blood of the Cumberland and White Hall Sultan families. We are selling some real herd bull prospects and females good enough to have a home in any herd. We cannot mention the attractions here. Write for catalog and mention this paper. It gives all information.

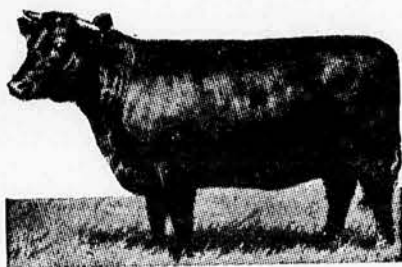
L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.
L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.

Auctioneers: Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. Herman Ernst, Col. W. M. Putman.
Fieldmen: Jesse R. Johnson, Wm. Lauer.



Young's Annual Shorthorn and Duroc-Jersey Sale

At farm near Cook, Johnson County, Neb., Friday, Nov. 15



15 Registered Shorthorns

Four bulls, three of breeding age, including my herd bull, **Ludon Royal**; a few cows with calves at foot, remainder bred

and open heifers, extra good milking strains; reds and roans.

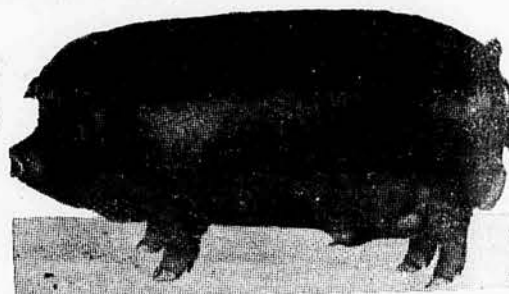
Write for catalog and plan to attend. If unable to do so send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Cook.

Auctioneer, Col. W. M. Putman.
Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

R. M. YOUNG, Cook, Nebraska

40 Duroc-Jersey Hogs

25 boars of spring and late fall farrow, sired by **Masterpiece**, a grandson of Col. Gano, and **Model King**, a son of King's Col. We also sell some choice spring gilts, some fall gilts and a few sows with litters by boars mentioned. Our herd sows are descended from such boars as Ohio Chief, Col. Gano and many other noted sires.



Polled Durham Dispersion Sale

At Farm Near Town

Udall, Kansas, Saturday, November 9

On Santa Fe, about midway between Mulvane and Winfield.

26 Cows, Heifers and Bulls

16 Big Flat-Backed Cows and Heifers, most of which are showing in calf, some with calf at foot.

5 Heifer Calves, 4 Young Bulls.

The calves are by and the cows and heifers are bred to a massive 3-year-old Herd Bull, who also sells in the sale.

The foundation of this herd we bought from Illinois four years ago. They were selected with a view of establishing a good herd of Double Standard Shorthorns on a milking strain foundation. Just as success was about to crown our efforts, the death of my father makes it necessary to disperse the entire herd and return to Illinois. Catalogs now ready. Address

E. D. Scott, Udall, Kansas

"All Star" Boar Sale Postponed

On account of the quarantine against Influenza in Clay county, the All Star Duroc Jersey Boar Sale has been postponed from October 21, to

Wednesday, Nov. 13, Clay Center, Ks.

On that date the 55 head of top boars consigned by 28 leading Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders will be sold. In soliciting the consignment for this sale, each breeder agreed to consign the two best spring boars raised by him in 1918. This sale will positively be held at the fair grounds in Clay Center, on November 13. Preserve the catalog if you have already received one. If you have not, write for it today. This is the greatest opportunity to buy boars with outstanding individuality and blood lines ever offered.

W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr., Clay Center, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Will Myers, Hugh Huls.
Send bids to J. W. Johnson, care of W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr.

The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms 200 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

We are offering cows, heifers, calves of either sex, for sale at reasonable prices. They are large, heavy boned and well marked, good colors and well bred. We are making a special offer of bulls ready for service, delivered at your station Oklahoma, Kansas or Texas. **Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.** for \$150. Send draft for what you want.

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

Holstein - Friesian Breeders' Sale

Independence, Kan., Friday, Nov. 1

HEAD OF CAREFULLY SELECTED CATTLE. 70 Head of Cows and Heifers and 10 Bulls Ready for Service. Sale full of good breeding and individuality. Read the following sale news carefully. Rigid preliminary inspection of every animal entered in the sale by Prof. W. E. Peterson, expert dairy judge of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan. Every animal in the sale is sold to be right in every way and every animal guaranteed to be a breeder. Fifteen of the largest strongest breeders in the state have consigned the good ones from their herds. There are more 25-pound cows, more 23-pound cows, more 20-pound cows and more cattle, both males and females, with 30-pound breeding than were ever offered before in a sale in the southwest.

THIS SALE IS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION

Every precaution is taken to give both purchaser and consignor a square deal; concerning its methods, consignors and buyers agree that absolute fairness and honesty are enforced by the management. All animals over 6 months of age are tuberculin tested. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

W. H. MOTT, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

A. Wood, Syracuse, N. Y., in the box.
Auctioneers—J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.; Fred Ball, El Reno, Okla.
W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Publications.
The sale management likes to know where you saw their advertisement.

The semi-annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian association will be held the evening of the sale when the Independence Chamber of Commerce will entertain all visiting Holstein folks with a banquet and entertainment. You are invited.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE

UNDER COVER, RAIN OR SHINE, AT

Peabody, Kansas, Friday, November 8

70 Head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

Consigned by such breeders as Park E. Salter, John Regier, M. S. Converse, B. L. Taylor, Homan & Son, F. P. Wilson, J. R. Eley and A. J. Dale.

50 Cows and Heifers, 20 Bulls

40 head of these cows and heifers either have calf at foot or are in calf to good Scotch bulls. 20 head of unusually good young heifers, mostly roans.

The 20 bulls consist of 5 Scotch and 15 good Scotch topped bulls, a splendid assortment from which to select. The breeder who wishes Scotch breeding stock will find in this sale a number of choice Scotch females also Scotch herd bull prospects. The farmer and beginning breeder will also find here plenty of choice Scotch topped breeding females and young bulls to head their herds. This sale has been planned and consignments made by the above breeders, largely for the purpose of giving buyers a chance to purchase the kind of cattle most suited to their wants. Write today for illustrated catalog. Address

O. A. HOMAN, Sale Manager, Peabody, Kan.

Auctioneers: Theo. Martin, Boyd Newcom, Fred Graham, Herman Lower. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

F. E. Gwin & Sons' All-Star Sale of Durocs

50 Head—38 Spring Boars, 12 Bred Sows

All Cholera Immune. There are herd headers in this sale. In breeding and individual excellence, this is the greatest offering of Durocs which will go thru a Kansas sale this year. At

Washington, Kan., Friday, November 8

40 Spring Boars

The actual tops of 400 pigs raised. The boar offering is as follows:

- 1 BY THE GREAT PATHFINDER, dam by Unceda Crimson Wonder.
 - 2 BY KING THE COL, dam by I Am Golden Wonder.
 - 3 BY ORION KING E, dam by Critic B 2nd.
 - 4 BY INVESTOR, dam by Royal Gano.
 - 5 BY CHERRY ORION, dam by King's Col.
 - 6 BY GIANT INVINCIBLE, dam by Grand Model.
 - 7 BY COL. A GANO, dam by Golden King.
- 16 by Grand Wonder 6th 232291, one of the best breeding sons of the Champion Great Wonder. His dam is the \$1,200 sow, Grand Lady 2nd, a litter-mate to Grand Model 8th. 6 by Gano's Masterpiece 2nd, a great breeding son of Gano's Masterpiece.
- The dams of these 22 pigs are by The King, Deets Illustrator 2nd, Illustrator 2nd, Critic Model, Select Top, I Am Chief Model 2nd.

6 Tried Sows—6 Spring Gilts

bred to or with breeding privilege to the \$2,500 champion and sire of champions, JOHN'S ORION 42853-a, the greatest son of Joe Orion 2nd. John's Orion has won more first prizes and championships at the big shows than any living boar. He stood first at the International for two years. John's Orion weighed 1040 lbs. as a two-year-old. John's Orion has sired many top boars and sows, including the 1010-pound John's Combination. The six tried sows are by Premier Gano, Critic Model, The King, Jr. Orion Cherry King, Deets Illustrator 2nd. The gilts are by Grand Wonder 6th.

FOR CATALOG ADDRESS

F. E. GWIN & SONS, MORROWVILLE, KANSAS

J. W. Johnson will represent the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCulloch.

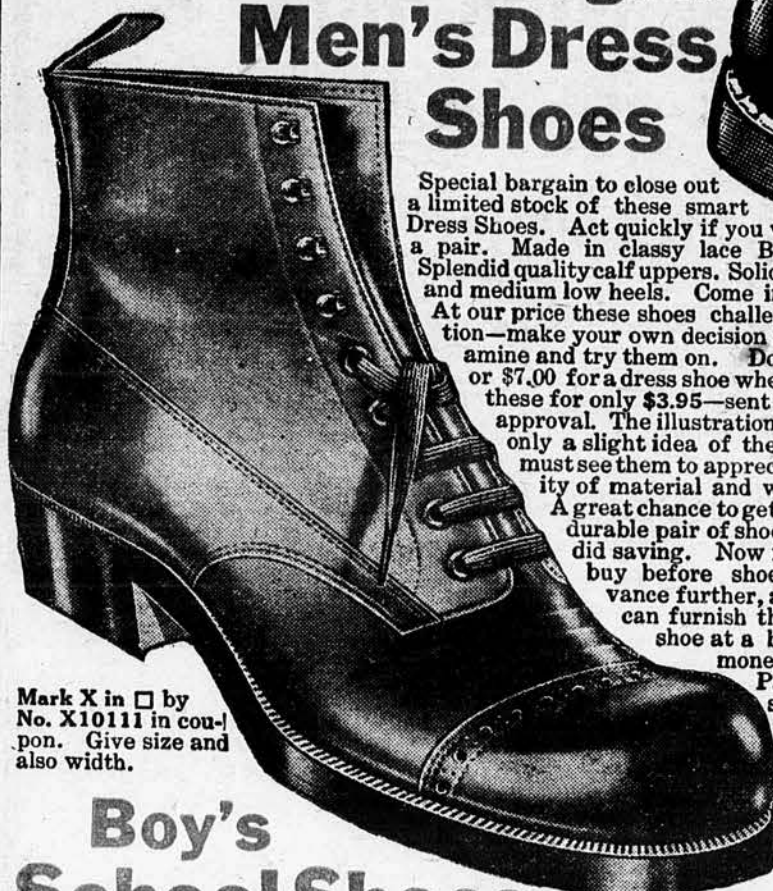
Don't Send a Penny

The Shoes offered here are such wonderful values that we gladly send them, no money down. You will find them so well made and so stylish and such big money-saving bargains that you will surely keep them. So don't hesitate—just fill out and mail the coupon and we will send you a pair of your size. No need for you to pay higher prices when you can buy direct from us—and know what you are getting before you even pay a penny. Why pay out \$5.00, \$6.00 or more for shoes not nearly so good? Act now. Mail the coupon today while this special offer holds good.

Great Work Shoe Offer

We can't tell you enough about these shoes here. This shoe is built to meet the demand for an out-door city worker's shoe and for the modern farmer. Send and see for yourself. Built on stylish lace Blucher last. The special tanning process makes the leather proof against the acids in milk, manure, soil, gasoline, etc. They outwear 3 ordinary pairs of shoes. Your choice of wide, medium or narrow. Very soft and easy on the feet. Made by a special process which leaves all the "life" in the leather and gives it wonderful wear-resisting quality. Double leather soles and heels. Dirt and waterproof tongue. Heavy chrome leather tops. Just slip them on and see if they are not the most comfortable, easiest, most wonderful shoes you ever wore. Pay only \$3.85 for shoes on arrival. If after careful examination you don't find them all you expect, send them back and we will return your money. To order these shoes Mark X in the ☐ by Number X15012 in the coupon. Be sure to give size and width.

A Wonderful Bargain Men's Dress Shoes



Mark X in ☐ by No. X10111 in coupon. Give size and also width.

Boy's School Shoes

Very extraordinary bargain. Neat, easy, comfortable and extra strong Blucher style boys' shoes at a money-saving price. When they come note the velour calf vamps and the tiger skin tops—also the long wearing chrome out-soles with good leather heels. Made to fit comfortably over instep. Shoes are well lined with strong drill. Have re-inforced back stay. Triple stitched vamp. Re-inforced throughout. Good substantial tongue. Fancy perforated tip adds to stylish appearance. Choice of lace or button.

For sizes 1 to 5½ Mark X in ☐ by No. X18016. Pay \$2.48 for shoes on arrival.

For sizes 9 to 13½ Mark X in ☐ by No. X18014. Pay \$1.98 for shoes on arrival.

Leonard-Morton & Co.
Dept. X1028 Chicago



Don't Send a Penny With Order



Money Back If Not Satisfied

Genuine Munson Last

Army Shoe

The shoe that's easy on the feet. That's why Uncle Sam specifies the Munson Last for his soldiers. Blucher style. Tan only. Leather is specially selected and tanned by a process which makes it very soft and pliable and at the same time exceedingly strong and tough. Will stand all kinds of hard wear, wetting, and resists action of acids in soil, manure, etc., besides, it's a fine looking shoe. Smooth, soft, easy toe. Solid oak leather double soles and double-wear leather heels. When you see it you will say this is an amazing shoe value for the price. Send no money. When shoes arrive pay \$4.10. If not satisfactory return them and get your money back. Sizes 6 to 13.

Mark X in ☐ by No. X16014 in coupon. Give size and also width.

Send Coupon

Keep your money until shoes come. Not a cent to pay now. Send direct to your home on approval. Then let the shoes themselves convince you of their bargain value or return them and get your money back. This is the modern, sensible way to buy—the way thousands are buying their shoes today direct from us—getting satisfaction—saving money. Fill out the coupon and send it now.

Leonard-Morton & Co. Dept. X1028 Chicago

Send at once, the shoes which I have marked X in below. I will pay price for shoes on arrival with understanding that if I do not want to keep them I can send them back and you will refund my money.

- ☐ Work Shoes No. X15012. \$3.85
- ☐ Dress Shoes No. X10111. \$3.95
- ☐ Army Shoes No. X16014. \$4.10
- ☐ Boy's Shoes No. X18016. \$2.48 } Which style.
- ☐ Boy's Shoes No. X18014. \$1.98 } lace or button.

Size..... Width.....

Name.....

Address.....