

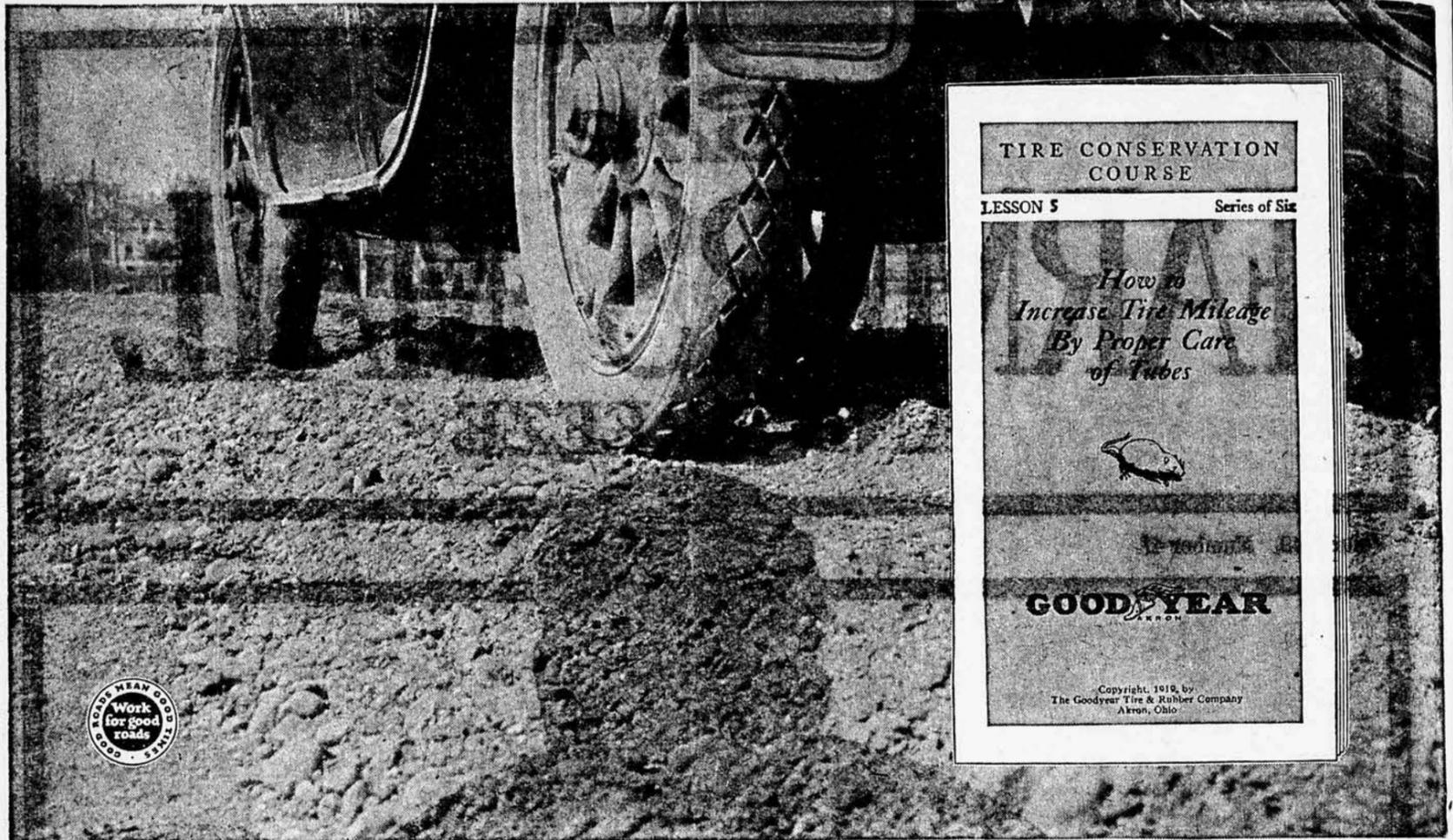
KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 49, Number 47.

November 22, 1919.





A Few Hundred Yards May Cost 10,000 Miles

A MAN with a new car, had one of his tires blow out. He didn't have a spare, so he decided to run a few hundred yards to a friend's house. When he got there he discovered that neither the tire nor the tube was worth repairing, for running on the rim had fractured the casing fabric. And the tube was riddled with holes caused by being pinched against the rim. Those few hundred yards of running on the rim probably cost him 10,000 miles—miles that could have been saved by properly caring for the tube. Proper care of tubes saves miles in many other ways—not only in emergencies but all the time. Ask your Goodyear



Repairing a tube with the Goodyear Tube Repair Kit

Service Station, or write to Akron, for Lesson 5 of the Goodyear Conservation Course—telling how to increase tire mileages by proper care of tubes.



PROPER care of tubes increases by thousands of miles the life of even the best of tires. For whenever a tube fails, the casing is seriously damaged by being run flat.

Only a few hundred yards of such running may utterly spoil the tire; and even if the tube merely has a slow leak the tire will suffer the inevitable injuries due to under-inflation.

Take care of your tubes, if you wish to get the most from your tires.

Tubes inserted in the casing without being properly talced, either stick to the casing and tear because of the lack of French Talc or—when too much of this lubricant is used—they are injured because the talc collects in puddles and hardens.

Tubes must be properly inserted in the casing; otherwise they will be pinched against the rim, or—if the valve stem is at an angle—they may be torn.

Lesson 5 of the Goodyear Conservation Course gives simple but detailed directions for making your tubes serve your tires.

It also tells how tubes can be repaired permanently and in a few minutes with the Goodyear Tube Repair Kit.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station to show you one—and ask also for the other lessons of the Goodyear Conservation Course.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio



The tube repaired and ready for talcing

GOODYEAR
AKRON
TIRE SAVERS

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper
PUBLISHER

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No. 47



For More Farm Owners

By Henry J. Allen
Governor of Kansas

I USED to go about boasting that Kansas was a state of home-owning farmers. I used to hear of the increase of farm tenantry in other states and of how the efficiency of agriculture was decreasing from that cause, and I used to say:

"Well, thank God we have so little of that in my state that it is not worth talking about. The strength of Kansas lies in the fact that her farmers own the lands they till."

I believed this as most Kansans did, and for that matter most of them do yet, for we have boasted of our state as being one of home owners.

When I returned from France I was shocked while talking to one of my friends from Illinois to hear him say that considerably more than 50 per cent of the best land of that state was farmed by tenants. I said to him that it was gratifying that no such problem confronted Kansas. He laughed and told me I had better look it up when I returned home, as he believed I would find that we had the same problem here—that it was a country-wide problem.

An Increase in Tenants

I did look it up and I found that he was correct and that, whereas Kansas in the beginning had been developed by men who owned the land they tilled, the percentage of absentee ownership and tenantry on farms had increased decade by decade until now substantially half of the land of the state was being operated by men who did not own the soil. In 1880, 84 per cent of farmers owned their land and only 16 per cent were tenants. Today the percentage is 52 and 48.

If agricultural states are to possess that peculiar strength with which tradition has endowed the "embattled farmer" then some program will be needed to restore to farms a population that owns the land it tills and give to agricultural communities that unassailable strength and pride which comes from home owning. The short term lease system is a crime against the soil, the tenant and the state. No scheme of rotation of crops for the benefit of the soil can be satisfactorily worked out on a basis of yearly leases. No community pride can be developed among citizens who expect to move next year, and no plan for better roads and schools and farm homes can be expected to receive the support of those who are only temporarily attached to the ground they cultivate.

To remedy this condition the last legislature in Kansas started a program that is full of promise. It submitted to a vote of the people at the general

election in 1920 three amendments to the constitution, which, if adopted will have a far-reaching effect not only upon the soil and the tiller

thereon but also upon the state as a whole.

The first of these amendments is known as the "Farm Homes" amendment and will enable future legislatures to use the credit of the state for aiding deserving citizens who desire to live upon farms to obtain ownership thereof. The amendment in itself is merely an enabling act for future legislative bodies. If adopted, the operation probably would be that the legislature would create a land commission and place at its disposal a revolving fund. This fund would not need to be an excessively large one, for, as lands were purchased and sold to those who would live upon them, securities with the guarantee of the state behind them equal substantially to the money supplied by the state and bearing a reasonable rate of interest would find a ready market. The title to the land would remain in the state until payments were completed, so there would be no opportunity for the state to lose.

We have in the state treasury many millions of dollars that came from the school lands, and the annual interest is distributed among the schools. That fund could be used, if desirable, in these transactions. That money came from the land. It can be put to no better use than to restore with it the land to families that will live on and become owners of it. The earnings of the fund would be greater than they are now from its investment in municipal and government bonds. The schools would have more, and the fund would, without impairing its safety, operate as a blessing to the state.

The plan I am proposing for Kansas is not a dream. Its essential features have already been subjected to a successful try-out. When the civil war ended there was land enough to give to every soldier a home. So far as arable land is concerned, that is not possible for soldiers of the Great War. The Department of the Interior, under Secretary Lane, has planned the reclamation of swamp and arid lands, and under his scheme the National government pro-

poses not only to reclaim these lands, but to furnish discharged soldiers with money to equip themselves for cultivating it. Two bills embodying the purposes of Secretary Lane and the Department of the Interior have been introduced into Congress by legislators who could successfully set up an alibi against being overly sentimental or visionary.

In Western Kansas there are millions of acres that could be irrigated by water raised from the underflow which comes down from the Rocky Mountains. Farming of that character has passed the experimental stage. In many Western Kansas counties, such as Finney, Scott, Pawnee, Wallace and others, farms are being irrigated successfully and the product of the soil is amazing. There is no reason why Kansas should not do herself a great benefit at the same time she gives the soldier an opportunity to acquire a home of his own and thus recognizes the great service which he has rendered to his country and to the world in an hour when civilization was at stake. It is conservatively estimated that the population of Western Kansas could be quadrupled by developing projects that are entirely safe but which in an age of frenzied speculation are not attractive to private capital, because of the time that would be required to bring them to fruition.

Constructive Legislation is Necessary

I think a program like this operating in America will change the future of agriculture. If agriculture is going to continue to be the backbone of this country, such a program must become general. Every old nation has had to meet this problem of redistribution of the land. Always in every age and country this great and fundamental possession of the soil has gone the way which highly desirable possessions always go—into the horde of the rich. The forward-looking nation is meeting this problem by wise and constructive legislation. In other days it has been met in some lands by bloody revolution.

In nearly every state during the last three or four decades the farm population has not only relatively but actually decreased. Since 1880 the population of Kansas has increased 70 per cent. The increase of the population in cities has been 368 per (Continued on Page 16.)



A Permanent, Profitable Agriculture of the Best Kind Can be Built Only When Farmers Own the Land. A State Should Encourage Home Owning, and This Problem Will Require Most Careful Thought and Study Here in Kansas.

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 JOHN W. WILKINSON, Farm Editor

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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

IN GIVING a review of the laws passed by the last legislature it is my purpose to give only a summary and not the laws in detail, so that the readers may get an idea of the purpose of the laws passed. The legislature did not change the automobile law so far as the fee required to be paid by the owner of the automobile is concerned, but did amend the law with the purpose of preventing as far as possible the theft of automobiles, which has become a serious matter. Under the amended law the secretary of state is required to keep a card index of the engine numbers of all motor vehicles registered under the provisions of this act, the cards used in said index to be white in color. If the secretary of state shall receive a report of the theft of a motor vehicle bearing a description of the same, including the engine number, he shall file such a notice and description and notify by mail or otherwise all the other secretaries of the states of the United States or other officers charged with the duty of registration of motor vehicles, giving complete description of the stolen vehicle.

Any person who shall destroy or cause to be destroyed, remove, or cause to be removed, alter or cause to be altered or defaced, the engine number of any motor vehicle, or who shall change any engine from one motor vehicle to another, or give a description in an application for the registration of any motor vehicle in this state for the purpose of concealing or hiding the identity of such motor vehicle, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years.

Any person who operates, takes or removes any automobile or other motor vehicle from the place where left by owner or person in charge without the consent of such persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 or be confined in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such a fine and imprisonment.

The amended law makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$200 and not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 nor more than 90 days, to sell, barter or exchange a motor vehicle having no engine number. This does not apply to electric vehicles, which have no engines. The law makes it unlawful for any person to purchase or receive in exchange any motor vehicle, except from dealers regularly engaged in the sale of such vehicles, unless the person offering such vehicle for sale is identified by two persons each one of whom is personally known to such purchaser, who must also require the vendor to give a bill of sale with a complete description of the vehicle, style, year of model, engine number and the full name and address of the vendor. This bill of sale must be signed by the two persons identifying the vendor. If any person purchases a motor vehicle without complying with these conditions he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 and not more than 90 days.

Amended Banking Law

THE amended banking law requires banks in cities having less than 50,000 inhabitants in which the credits due other banks are less than 20 per cent of their deposits, to maintain reserves equal to 7 per cent of their demand deposits and 3 per cent of their time deposits. Four-twelfths of this reserve must be held in the vaults of the bank and 8-12 either in its vaults or in other banks. In cities or towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants, however, the bank is not required to keep in its vaults more than 3-12 of its reserves.

In cities of 50,000 or over banks are required to maintain reserves equal to 10 per cent of their demand deposits and 3 per cent of their time deposits, 1/4 of the reserve to be kept in the vaults and 3/4 either in their vaults or in the

vaults of other banks. The bank commissioner is permitted under the amended law to charge for examination of banks with resources aggregating \$100,000 or less \$20, banks having resources exceeding \$100,000 shall pay an additional fee of seven one-thousandths of 1 per cent on all additional resources up to \$500,000; five one-thousandths of 1 per cent on all its additional resources over \$500,000 up to 1 million; three one-thousandths of 1 per cent on resources more than 1 million dollars up to 2 million dollars and one one-thousandth of 1 per cent of its total resources over 2 million dollars. Under the amended banking law the bank commissioner is required to make a report to the governor September 1, of every even numbered year, which report shall contain the number of banks of the state; the names of the owners or principal officers and the paid up capital of each, the name and location of each bank, the number and date of examination of all banks, the number of all banks participating in the depositors' guaranty fund, the amount of their capital and surplus, the number and cause of failures of guaranteed banks, the amount in the bank depositors' guaranty fund in cash and bonds stated separately.

Registering of Bonds

THE new law requires that the clerk of every county, city, township, school district, drainage district, board of education and other districts authorized to issue bonds shall register the same in his office. All bonds except city bonds and bonds issued by boards of education shall be registered by the county clerk. All bonds refunded shall have the words "paid in full" marked across the face of each bond and coupon so refunded. All of these bonds must also be recorded in the office of the auditor of state.

Chapter 94 of the new laws permits the investment of sinking funds levied to redeem outstanding indebtedness in county, township, city or school district bonds. Before the sinking funds can be invested in such bonds there must be a certificate of the attorney general that they are acceptable as security for deposit of state funds under the state depository law, second, that they mature at or prior to the time the bonds are due, for the redemption of which the sinking fund was created; third, that the total bonded or floating indebtedness of the municipality which issued the bonds does not exceed 10 per cent of the total assessed valuation of such municipality. A premium may be paid for such bonds but the premium must not be so great that it reduces the rate of interest to less than 3 per cent on the purchase price.

Chapter 96 of the session laws provides for the refunding of outstanding floating indebtedness by townships and school districts into 30-year bonds made payable in installments and bearing interest at the rate of not to exceed 6 per cent.

Farmers Should Co-operate

THE other day a young Shawnee county farmer, who is not only a real farmer but is making a success of it, came in to make a suggestion. He has studied the farming business until he is convinced it has great possibilities. He knows that by proper farming, fertilization and rotation of crops the yield of the farms can be doubled or quadrupled and without a greater outlay of labor than under the present generally inefficient management, but he has also arrived at the conclusion that in order to achieve the greatest success possible there must be a more businesslike system. There must be genuine co-operation. The farmers should learn a lesson from the experience of successful business in other lines.

He proposes to form a corporation with preferred and common stock. Land owners will be permitted to put in their farms at an appraised valuation and take the appraised value in preferred stock bearing 5 per cent interest and a certain amount of common stock. The

corporation will have the most expert and scientific management obtainable. The best of improved machinery will be obtained. Eventually the corporation will operate its own packing plants and other manufacturing concerns necessary to convert the raw material into the finished product. The general idea of this young Shawnee county farmer is essentially the same as that I have been advocating for a number of years. I believe that it is feasible.

If the Union Buys the Mines

THE coal strike seems to be pretty well over with, but the air is filled with mutterings and recriminations. The leaders of the mine workers claim that they are the victims of unjust governmental power; that they yield to it because they do not want to be put in the attitude of rebellion against the government. Now the Mine Workers of America are reported to have 15 million dollars in strike benefits in their treasury.

If they are dissatisfied with the way they have been treated by the mine operators why not buy up a lot of good mines and operate them? There are certainly men in the union who are capable of filling the places of general managers. With their own mines operated by themselves if they didn't make money it would be their own fault. I am satisfied that there are a great many thousand persons who would be glad to see this experiment tried out. We would know then whether the complaint against the operators was well founded.

Also it would give a practical test of the Socialist theory that the workers ought to own the means of production. If they made a success of it, it would provide a strong argument in favor of the Socialistic theory. If on the other hand the experiment did not succeed it would tend to prove first, that the complaints against the operators were probably not well founded and second, that the Socialistic theory was not an improvement over the present.

It is not fair to condemn a theory until there has been a practical demonstration of how it will work out in practice under reasonably fair conditions. The claim has been made by the striking coal miners that the mine operators have held up the consuming public and at the same time have not given the miners a square deal. Let the miners' union buy up a few mines and give us a demonstration of the truth of their claim that it is possible to grant the demands of the strikers and yet supply the public with coal at a reduced price. If they will do that they will certainly make themselves strong with the public.

Objects to Figures

IN THE Farmers Mail and Breeze of September 27, page 5, there appears the following:

"A farmer drove to a flour mill with a ton of wheat. After unloading it he drove to the back door of the same mill and bought a ton of bran, the husks of the wheat. He paid nearly \$10 more at the back door of the mill for the same quantity of a by-product than he could get at the front door for the whole wheat, a far more valuable and superior commodity."

It was certainly a surprise to run across a statement purporting to be the truth and passed out as such to the public which is already overfed on misstatements and especially by as prominent a writer as Mr. McNeal. Many persons who do not know any better or who do not take the trouble to investigate probably will believe the statement but if they will learn the prices of wheat and bran at the mill in their own town they will find it is absolutely devoid of truth, and I might say, little short of being criminally misleading.

I took the trouble to investigate prices here in my own town, Salina, as the statement looked ridiculous and this is what I found:

- No. 1 Wheat \$2.16 a bu. of 60 pounds.
- No. 2 Wheat \$2.13 a bu. of 60 pounds.
- No. 3 Wheat \$2.10 a bu. of 60 pounds.
- Bran, sacked \$1.85 100 pounds.

These are the prices paid to the farmer for his wheat and charged him for bran today, September 30, and have been in effect for some time. The average wheat brought to market here tests about 56 or 57 pounds and grades No. 2. At \$2.10 a bushel which is 3 1/2 cents a pound the miller would pay the farmer \$70 for a ton of it on the average. For the 20 sacks of

bran the farmer would pay \$37 instead of nearly \$80 as you would be led to believe by Mr. McNeal's article. In addition to getting the ton of bran for his \$37 the farmer would get 20 sacks which cost 22 cents each new even when bought in large quantities or about \$4.40, thus reducing the amount actually received by the miller for the bran only to \$32.60. The wheat is bought in bulk; no sacks are given with it, hence in comparing prices \$32.60 should be used as the amount paid for the bran as against \$70 received for the wheat. If Mr. McNeal had cared to be perfectly fair in his statement he might have mentioned the fact that the feed was in sacks and the wheat was not.

No doubt the relative difference between the price of wheat and that of bran is the same in other towns over the state but to make it figure out as he states the farmer who received \$70 for his ton of wheat would have to have paid \$4 a sack for his bran; or figuring it the other way if he paid \$37 for his bran (sacked) he must have received only 81 cents a bushel for his wheat. I should like to know where this incident occurred as the people there are certainly being held up shamefully.

It is due your subscribers that you give as much publicity to a correction of your erroneous statement as you gave to the erroneous statement itself. Now is a time when the people should get facts instead of harmful and misleading stuff like this.

Salina, Kan. W. H. TODD.

While it happens that I did not write the particular article complained of or see it until after it appeared in print, I shall say that the story of the farmer was sent in by an Iowa farm agent, who reported it to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Of course it is possible that in this particular case the farmer brought in a very inferior lot of wheat which brought a very small price. It is also possible in that particular case the miller stung the farmer. It is true that if the wheat was ordinary wheat and the farmer got honest weights and honest prices both for the wheat he sold and the bran he bought, the facts were not as stated in the article quoted.

Readers' Opinions

"THE nations will fall," writes F. J. Lawrence, of Burlington, "I have been looking for it. I believe the time is here when Jesus will come and rule the world in righteousness. There have been four universal governments in the history of the world and there is to be the fifth which will be established and will last forever."

Ivan A. Morehead, of Holton, does not belong to the prophetic group, but he is doing much serious thinking about remedies for present conditions. He is inclined to favor strong government control especially in the matter of the coal mines of the country. There might be as he thinks, a government license system operating thru the Fuel Administration with ample powers. "Let all mines operate according to the terms of a Federal license issued by the government. Let one of the requirements of the license be a detailed report of all business operations of interest to the government and the public. Prevent needless competition by a pooling of interests and division of territory. Give the Administration power, not only to fix the price of coal at the mines and elsewhere if need be, but also power to fix the wages of labor. Let the government appoint a receiver to operate the mines of such owners as fail to meet the requirements of the license. Let miners be employed under annual contracts which provide for withholding a percentage of wages until the contract is fulfilled. Establish grades and rewards in the mining service that will appeal to men and get rid of this poor wage-slave stuff."

H. E. Hanson, of Independence, is decidedly in favor of the farmers having an automobile. He says: "I wish to take off my hat to Henry Ford, he has done more with his little car to keep the boy and girl on the farm than any other man in the country. Now, if he will just make a 7-passenger car at as reasonable a price as his little jitney, so the farmer can take all of his family, how much better it would be. I have heard men say that no man is entitled to a car unless he is out of debt. I say that every farmer should have some kind of an automobile if he has to borrow the money to pay for it. If he has to pay all his life, he will still be ahead in keeping his family together on the farm. We desire good roads, but the farmer has to be shown that there is not going to be a lot of political graft in this road building, then he will vote for good roads. I rail-roaded all my life except 10 years I have been on a farm, began firing a locomotive in 1880 at \$1 a day of 12 hours, fired on an engine two years and was a locomotive engineer 23 years. I have been on the farm 10 years next spring. A tenant is better off than a land owner. He can go when he wishes and has no taxes to pay.

"I do not desire government control of railroads as we have it, nor do I wish to see the roads go back to private ownership. Under the government at present it makes no difference

how incompetent a man is, he cannot be discharged if he has a job, as long as he has political friends in office. I believe there are more incompetent men in government employ than among any other class."

"I wish," writes J. D. Shepherd of Clay Center, "that all of the churches would throw away as trash, the theological dogmas which have divided good men thru centuries of worthless contention, and all become Golden Rule associations and train up the boys and girls in the Golden Rule gospel of life."

"I have been studying out some plan for a greater agricultural organization," writes G. A. Linn. "I believe the farm bureau is the only thing in sight that will be broad enough to meet the demand. The farm bureau of today is in its infancy. It has done a great deal of good and is going to do greater good in the future than any other farmers' organization. We farmers have been sleeping on our rights. Let every farm bureau get busy and keep busy until we perfect our organization. There are big problems and we have to meet them. Our livestock men are losing money by the million. Who is getting it? The consumer? No, the packer trust is getting fat while the farmer is going broke. The farm bureau will fill the farmers' need better than any other organization if properly utilized."

H. C. Grover of Sedalia, Colo., takes issue with the views of Mr. Hanson, of Independence, as I gather from the following:

Mr. Hanson of the Radical View Farm, it would seem, is great on this radical stuff. He attacks the Plumb Plan, a plan for government control of the railroads, by saying "The farmer will raise the crops, pay the freight and taxes while the railroad men will get the money." Let us assume he is right. What difference would it make to him whether the railroad men got the money or the capitalist? Is Mr. Hanson so down on labor that he would rather see the capitalist fill his pockets some more, than to see the working man, who has always been ground down and paid just a living wage, get enough to lay aside a little for old age? But Mr. Hanson is wrong and I do not think he has read the Plumb Plan as it really is. But I believe what he has read about it, he got from a capitalist paper. If so, before he comes out in public against it, he should secure a copy from the right source and study it very carefully. And if he will do this I am sure he will be convinced that the plan is not only good for the railroad man but for the general public also. I have seen the Plumb Plan printed in part, in several papers but have never seen it printed, in any paper, as it really is.

Mr. Hanson says it is more dangerous to drive a team of mules than to fire an engine. This depends a good deal on the breaking of the mule. I have heard of men being killed by mules. But I have never heard of one being so disfigured that their relatives did not know whether they were mourning their loved one or not. This I have seen from an engine blowing up.

I suppose if one was very well acquainted with Mr. Hanson they would find him like the most of us, doing a lot of kicking about the high cost of living and giving the middleman the blame for prices being so high. The railroad men are after the middleman and no one else. And listen, Brother Hanson, if the farmers would take Tom McNeal's advice and organize and then affiliate with the other organizations of the country, don't you think they would get a just price for their products? The farmer now has very little to say about what he gets for his products and nothing to say about what he has to pay for necessities of life. He pays the other man's price and takes the other man's price. And still they refuse to trust their neighbor enough to join hands with him to make better conditions.

While I believe in labor organizations I do not believe in strikes, only as a last resort. And that is to force recognition, better working conditions, when such working conditions are deplorable and unnecessarily dangerous. And when an employer refuses, a thoro arbitration in all disputes.

Mr. Hanson's views on the number of hours a man should work look kind of bad. But of course he has a right to his way of thinking. But still it is not necessary for a man to have to work such long hours to be successful as a farmer. Or in other work. As Mr. Ford has proved, that a man gives much more efficient service working 6 hours than longer hours. The most successful man I ever worked for on a farm was a man who gave his hired man plenty of rest hours. And listen, he was the kind of employer who would never need fear a strike. Not if he was the head of any of the big industries of our country. The employer and employe who pull together are going to make better times, not only for themselves, but for the general public also.

I think, Tom, that Mr. Hanson should have revised all he said instead of just the hours a man should work.

J. M. Danley of Mapleton, is an Irishman who evidently still pins his faith to the church, then he concedes that the cockleburrs of sin have taken root in it and must be weeded out. Just how he proposes to go about the weeding out process is suggested in his letter which reads as follows: "As you have written, the lid is off, and all the devils in hades turned loose: The cause is the church has been too full of cockle; that's when wicked outsiders rule, and when in that state, it becomes a sour garbage pile full of rats, worms and stench, then the people tramp it under foot, because it's lost its savor. And all go their way in

avarice, and prodigality after Aaron's golden calf. The church is as pure and holy as the Lord, its maker, but the garbage-pile as in ages past, must be cleaned out. You ask how is he going to remove the cockle. We have to do that ourselves by doing penance in sorrow, by throwing our filthy rags down at the foot of the cross, then wash and clean up, to take the beam out of our eyes. For the Holy Lord walks in the midst of His church, and we are accountable for our own stewardship. If we spurn His goodness then He will permit us to destroy each other, in war, plague and famine even to extermination. And now my friend and Irish brother, Tom McNeal, I know of but one way for us to escape condemnation and that is the straight and narrow way, so down on my knees before the cross morning and evening I pray the Lord to have mercy on me and the people."

Let Us Arbitrate

THE great coal strike has been called off. It was the greatest mistake the leaders ever made to call it in the first place. They were certain to lose, not necessarily because their demands were without merit, but because they seemed to assume that the organization of miners was superior to the government of the United States. The manner of calling the strike alienated public sympathy and strikes do not win unless they have a reasonable public sympathy back of them.

However, the strike has been called off, so let us cut out the scolding. It does no particular good and ruins the temper. Let the government get at the bottom facts and see now that justice is done. The man who works in a mine ought to have good wages. I certainly wouldn't trade jobs with him even if I could make \$2 mining coal for every \$1 I make running a typewriter and putting out stuff which I hope somebody will read. I am told that there are men, and thousands of them, who would rather work at mining coal than at any other kind of labor. If that is true it is fortunate for the world, because the persons who cannot mine themselves need the coal and must have it.

In settling this question of wages in the coal mines, it ought to be taken for granted that a schedule of hours and wages is agreed upon that will not only enable the industrious miner to support himself and family in comfort but to lay by a competence for his old age. The miners complain that the operators have not treated them fairly in the matter of days of labor even where the scale of wages has seemed to be reasonably liberal. Where there has been a liberal wage scale they say that it has been the policy of the operators to lay them off so many days in the week that they cannot make enough to support themselves and families in comfort. The operators deny this and declare that where miners have not worked it has been their own fault. What are the facts?

The truth ought to be got at without much difficulty. Then when the facts are known there ought not to be much trouble to arrive at an equitable settlement and then in my opinion both parties ought to be compelled to arbitrate their differences. I know that there has been a good deal of talk about compulsory arbitration being an infringement of the proper liberties of men. Is this true? The fact is that our whole governmental system is based on the principle of compulsory arbitration.

Jones and Brown have a dispute. They cannot settle between themselves or think they cannot. Are they permitted to go to war with each other over this difference? Are they permitted to interfere with each other's business by force? Certainly they are not.

Courts have been established for the express purpose of settling just such disputes and either party may compel the other party to come into court and settle. When they get into court the matter in dispute is left either to a jury or to the judge to decide. If left to a jury, then 12 unprejudiced men are selected as arbitrators, they listen to the evidence presented by each party to the suit and then decide, and when they have decided unless there has been legal error committed in trying the case, their decision is final and both parties are compelled to abide by it. That is compulsory arbitration.

Why not apply the rule to labor disputes? Strikes are destructive. They are dangerous to the peace of society. They curtail production. They generally work greater harm to the strikers than to the employers but in all cases they injure both. But the greatest harm after all that comes from strikes is the ill will engendered, the division of society into hostile classes. The world needs peace, not war. It needs the spirit of brotherhood, not hatred and strife. It needs forbearance, mutual charity and willingness to give and take. All government is a restriction of natural rights. Unrestrained liberty is anarchy, and the reaction of anarchy is the brutal restriction of individual right by physical force.

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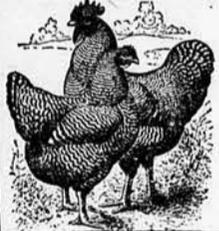


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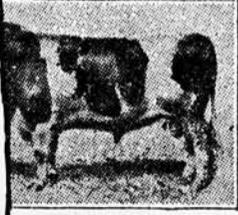
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A good farm letterhead is of the greatest advertising value. The proportion of farmers in Kansas who use printed stationery should be increased until it is 100 per cent. If you are planning on having some printing done, you may perhaps get some suggestions on a good design from some of these letterheads used by other men. Along with the use of good stationery should come the typewriter; there is perhaps no better way to produce a good impression with strangers, especially those to whom one is trying to sell something, than a neat letterhead on good paper, with the letter written with a typewriter. That is real class—and it pays in real cash. The cost of letterheads and a typewriter is not an expense; it is an investment.

Let's Produce Larger Profits

A Study of Better Economic Systems is Necessary in Kansas if Agriculture is to Develop Properly in the Next Few Years

By F. B. Nichols

MORE STUDY of the fundamental problems of agricultural economics is needed generally. No longer is this an academic subject. Buying and selling touch every Kansas farmer so closely that the most intelligent thought and investigation along these lines are necessary; leading farmers, agricultural organizations, agricultural colleges and farm papers must combine to blaze the way toward better methods and better plans.

The ideal should be to develop farming systems right here in Kansas that will be so attractive in financial returns, and in the opportunities for modern living, that the country will be able to compete successfully with the city in the attractions which it offers, and thus save the best of the younger people. In the past there has been a decided drift of boys and girls toward the cities, which has been most unfortunate. A high proportion of these young people would have remained with the country if they could have been assured that they would get as much from life in the open fields as they could obtain from the city streets. The result in a high proportion of cases has been that these young people have gone to town without the kind of specialized training essential for success there, and as a result they have spent their lives in doing ordinary work, without so much brightness as they could have obtained in the country. The right sort of rural economic systems will prevent this.

Eliminate the Useless Luxury

Another factor enters into the situation at this time, and complicates it to a considerable extent. Labor in the cities is well organized, and there will be a very forceful and definite movement in the next two years to force down the prices of food products. City men as a rule prefer to talk more about reducing food prices than they do about eliminating the useless luxury so common today, and service, and wages. They prefer in all too many cases to "take it out" on the farmers. And not only that, the marketing of food products has been complicated by the fact that retailers have been profiteering to a considerable extent—if you don't believe this just make the rounds of the grocery stores the next time you are in a large city—and there is considerable confusion in the minds of many laborers in the cities as to just where the blame should be placed.

All of these things demand clear thinking and good leadership among farmers today as never before. How can the right returns in farming be assured? All that leading farmers wish is a fair profit on the investment and fair wages for the workers, based on their contributions to society. Fair minded men should be willing to allow this, and certainly farmers are not asking nor expecting any more.

Farmers have not, in most cases, obtained any such returns in the past. For many years food was marketed below the cost of production. This generation of farmers can well remember—and it wasn't so long ago—when corn was sold for 13 or 15 cents a bushel, and good wheat for 35 cents or less. Obviously a satisfactory sys-



tem of agriculture cannot be built on any such basis. Equally obvious is the fact that if the cities and towns are to make the right progress they must be based on a contented and prosperous farming class. A united effort is necessary.

In the past the effort has been largely to reduce the cost of produc-

tion. Society has a right to demand the most efficient possible results from the workers in any business or profession. Doubtless more progress will be made along this line, for encouraging results are being obtained in developing better machinery, especially for power farming, and in breeding better strains of plants and animals. The

mechanics of production; that in a time when workers in other lines of human endeavor are reducing production they are making the best possible effort to increase theirs as needed.

As a result of this, farmers can take up agricultural economics with clean hands and in the most fundamental way because they have set their houses in order. A high production is the ideal of farmers. But this is not all that is required. Certainly when men in any business are making the best possible effort to make it of the greatest value to society they have a right to ask that they get a fair return—no more, no less—for this effort. The agricultural population of Kansas is today demanding this—and they are going to get it. They are going to see to it that they are not the only ones who go down the ladder in reducing prices. They demand a square deal.

That is why clear thinking is necessary on economic questions which affect farmers. Where must this leadership come from? The farms, of course. And it must begin and be trained in the country communities, and develop from this into the state and national organizations which will lead the agriculture of the future. The decided growth of co-operation among farmers in Kansas in the last five years has been a most happy thing. Not only has it saved vast sums of money to the farmers, which they had earned and which they were entitled to, but it also has promoted some of the best study of rural problems which the country has ever seen. Farmers act more nearly as a unit today than ever. Special credit is due to the work of the Grange and the Farmers' Union in this connection.

Grange Members Believe in Progress

The work of the Grange in Kansas in the last few years has been absolutely wonderful. Much of its work is of a fundamental nature, which takes time to develop, and in this hour of the nation's trial is especially obvious. Some of the clearest thinking on economic and social problems is being done by members of this order today. You can see this easily if you will make a study of its work, and if you will read the national paper which it publishes. It believes first of all in a 100 per cent Americanism, and in a fair return for the workers in all lines. It has the vision of a big agriculture in the future, with the dignity and proper returns to which it is entitled and has a right to expect.

What is needed today is an appreciation among all classes of the fundamental problems of agriculture. There is no one thing which will cure our economic ills, either in farming or in any other line. Only a close study on the part of the producers will do this. That is why the effort in community co-operation, and in community study of farm needs is so important. Let us all try to get a vision of the big agriculture of the future, which will be so satisfactory that it will hold the rural population. This is an ideal that can be realized. And it can be obtained right here in Kansas—in a state where clear thinking and right living are the rule—perhaps more quickly than elsewhere. Definite study of real farm production is necessary

Sane Thinking Required

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE WORST foes of America are the foes to that orderly liberty without which our Republic must speedily perish. The reckless labor agitator who arouses the mob to riot and bloodshed is in the last analysis the most dangerous of the working-man's enemies. This man is a real peril; and so is his sympathizer, the legislator, who to catch votes denounces the judiciary and the army because they put down mobs.—*American Ideals.*

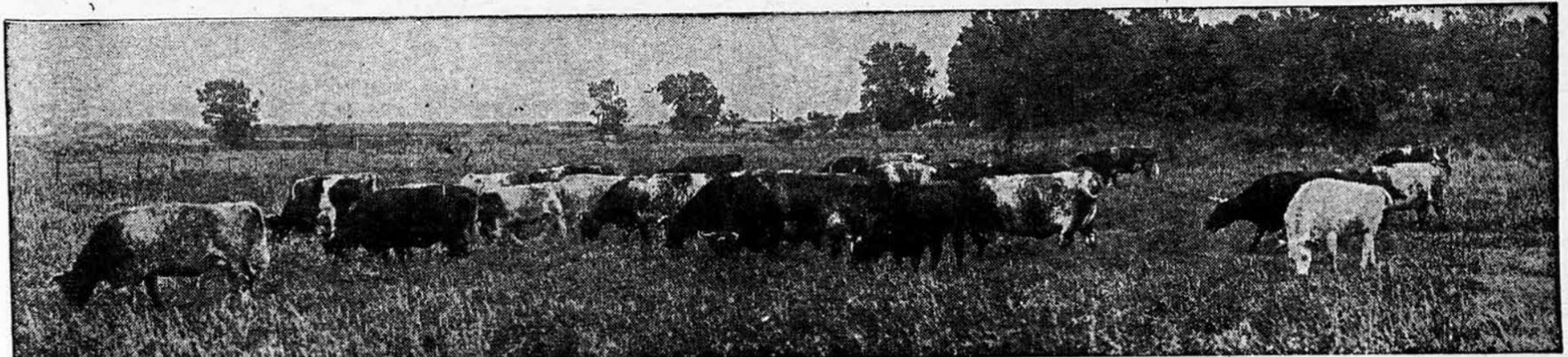
We must rebuke with equal emphasis the men who can see nothing wrong in what is done by capitalists and corporations, and the other men who can see nothing wrong in what is done by labor leaders and trades unions. Moreover, it means that we must not permit ourselves to be misled by bitterness concerning wrong-doing that is past, into condoning wrong-doing of the opposite type in the present—for this is the road that leads straight down to that bottomless pit where the spirits of Robespierre and Danton fine themselves in the company of the high-born tyrants whose bloody tyranny they denounced and copied.—*The Foes of Our Own Household.*

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for working-men is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last but for one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.—*Addresses and Messages.*

The immigrant must learn that American life is incompatible with the existence of any form of anarchy and he must learn that we exact full religious toleration and the complete separation of church and state. He must not bring in his Old-World religious race and national antipathies, but must merge them into love for our common country, and must take pride in the things which we can all take pride in. He must revere only our flag; not only must it come first, but no other flag should even come second.—*American Ideals.*

tion, and some remarkable results have been obtained along this line. The farmers of the Middle West, and especially here in Kansas, have developed their man yields until they are the highest in the world. This is well shown in any "relative productivity" chart. This has been a most happy thing, for fundamentally so-

Kanred wheat, from the Kansas Experiment station, is an outstanding example of this. On many farms excellent returns are being obtained in soil fertility work—in the use of real crop rotations, which give the soil an opportunity to produce the maximum yields. All these are fine, and they show that farmers are alive to the



Make Hog Feeding Worth While

Properly Balanced Rations, Comfortable Quarters, Close Attention, and Careful Management Often Will Change Bad Losses into Profits

By C. G. Conn

FACTORS BEYOND our control have made hog feeding an extremely difficult proposition to the average farmer. The high prices of feeds, different methods of feeding, fluctuating markets, and great variety of manufactured concentrates and contagious diseases of hogs give many angles to the problem. The methods of feeding that were followed a few years ago, will not do at all today. No doubt they were unprofitable, also then, but as feeds were low in price and the market price of hogs was also low, not much attention was given to it. Experiments and carefully kept feeding records of scientific feeding of hogs in all sections of the United States, prove that hogs can be fed at a handsome profit, if, fed properly, even when feeds are high in price. It also proves to us that hogs cannot ordinarily be fed properly by one who has not a good knowledge of the requirements of the hog and the composition of the feeding ration necessary for best results.

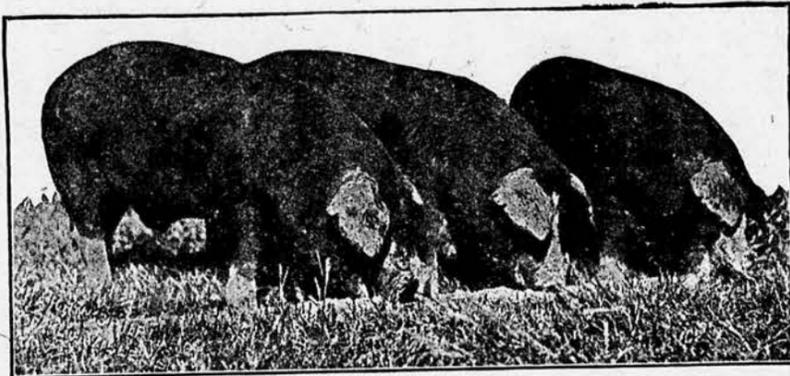
Elements Required

If one is to accomplish the greatest and best results in the making of the body of a hog, we must know just what elements are required and just the proper amounts to use for maximum results. We also must know just what combinations of feeds and the amounts that can best be handled by the hog, when in best possible growing condition. If this is not known you can readily understand how easy it would be to provide a ration that does not possess the proper combination, and, also how easy it would be to feed a ration that would not produce the greatest gain in weight, for the given weight of feed consumed. Any of these conditions would result in waste, as they would add to the cost of the ration but would not yield any results in weight increase of the animal.

The hog's body is made up of the following substances: Water, protein, fat and mineral matter. These constituents vary quite noticeably in the animal under different periods of growth and condition. As a rule about 50 per cent of the live weight of a hog is water. A very fat hog will not contain as much water as one that is in good growing condition. The fat one will no doubt have about 42 to 45 per cent of water in his body, while the other will have possibly from 55 to 58 per cent of water in his body. It is easily understood that to have a hog do well he should have plenty of water to supply this amount, sufficient to assist in the digestive processes and also to assist in the thoro elimination of waste products from the body.

Protein Important

The working parts of the hog's body are composed largely of protein. We mean the muscular tissues or the lean meat of the body. This is the most important element in his make up, as it is of use just the same when the animal is at rest as when it is active. Then aside from this fact it is the one constituent that is very limited in feeds, and, the animal is able to handle but small quantities of this, the constituent



of feeds that really produces the energy is the carbo-hydrates. The protein is added to the hog's body principally during the growing period, and, the more fat that is put on the less the amount of protein that is consumed, consequently the slower the growth. This explains the slow growth, and small fat pigs that we frequently see. Their early ration did not contain the elements of protein and carbo-hydrates in the right proportion.

The amount of fat found in the hog's body will vary from 24 to 42 per cent. It is plain that a hog can be too fat for the market demands. A hog in good growing condition is about 25 per cent fat and 75 per cent of other materials, a very fat hog is about 40 per cent fat. Fat serves to store up fuel for the animal's body and also to give the animal a better form.

Ash or mineral matter is found chiefly in the bones, but there is some in the blood and in other parts of the body. The hog must receive all these elements in his feed. If he does not he will not grow, but would in the course of a short time die. If either the water or the protein or the carbo-hydrates are withheld, that would occur soon, but the hog would live for some time without much additional mineral matter. The combining of feed rations containing these constituents in the best proportions for maximum growth is known as balancing the ration. Such a ration is a "balanced ration."

Digestible Nutrients

The value of a feed is determined by the amount of nutrients in it that can be digested. Some feeds might be much higher in nutrients than others and yet much lower in those that were digestible. Different sections of the country provide various portions of the ration and the cost and availability of the feeds also enter into the consideration. In the Central states practically all the farms produce corn and most of them will produce clover, alfalfa or bluegrass as pasture while tankage, middlings, meat and blood meal, and shorts, can be purchased at any feed store. In the winter time alfalfa or clover hay can be used as a roughage to take the place of the pasture of the summer months. The mineral matter can be

well supplied by salt, charcoal, air-slaked lime or soft coal cinders.

The amount of total digestible nutrients that can be utilized by the hog is determined by its appetite. Care should be taken that the hog does not become overfed. This could occur very easily by irregular feeding, thus lengthening the time between successive feeding periods. Hogs even while fattening should have a reasonable amount of exercise. This will enable them to make more rapid growth and to utilize their feed better and it would lessen the risk of disease. From a large number of experiments conducted in various parts of the United States, it has been determined that the cooking of feed only lowers its feeding value. In not a single instance was its value for feeding after being cooked, equal to its value before it was cooked. If the corn is very hard it may be of some advantage to soak it, but the advantage is slight.

Expensive Shelter Unnecessary

Hogs do not require an expensive shelter but they do require good ventilation, reasonable warmth and plenty of good dry bedding. The shelters should be located on well drained ground. If you expect to feed hogs successfully you must have your feed lots so arranged that you can weigh your hogs every few days, possibly at the end of each week or each 10 day period. Weigh the feed that is fed during this period and figure up the cost of it and then determine the value of the gains made. This requires but a few minutes' time each day, and is the only way, that you can really know just whether you are making a gain or a loss. If you are feeding a large bunch of hogs, it will be well to feed them in small lots, and not try to feed them all in one bunch.

In practically all feeding experiments with hogs it has been determined that from 8 to 10 per cent of tankage is about the right proportion. This means that with every 100 pounds of corn, 8 to 10 pounds of tankage should be fed. This should be tankage containing 55 per cent protein. As hogs become very fat this may be reduced considerably.

It is well to remember that we have grains that will feed as well and are as profitable to hogs as corn. The manu-

factured feeds that are sold to supplement corn, will require a lot of experimental proofs, before they can be recommended to replace corn as a hog feed or tankage and linseed meal.

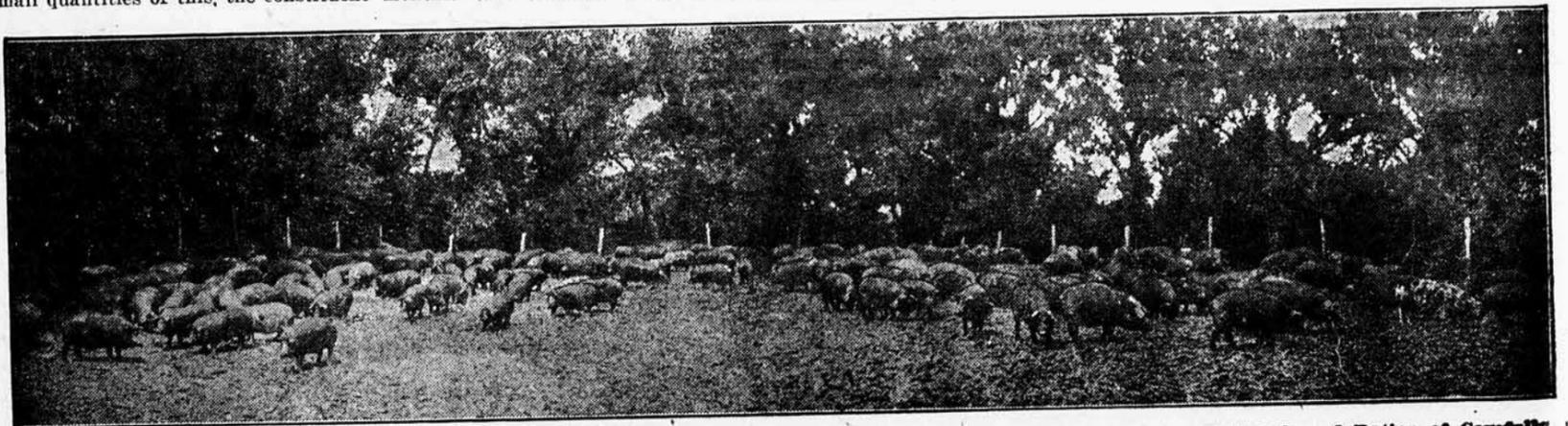
"Of all the available supplements to corn," says Prof. John M. Eppard of the Iowa Experiment station, "the animal products, tankage, meat meal, skim-milk and buttermilk are physiologically most efficient. Feeding tankage, which is really very high grade product is now produced by practically all of our large packing concerns. The 60 per cent protein grade is the most desirable because it provides protein at least cost ordinarily and furthermore it is a quite uniform product. The high protein meat products have sufficient mineral nutrients for all practical purposes, in truth it would seem that the low protein products run too high in bone ash especially for the best returns. Tankage is high in protein of the best quality, being comparatively rich in tryptophane, lysine, and all of those amino-acids in which corn is somewhat deficient. Tankage is high in mineral nutrients, containing much of the bone forming calcium phosphate. As a feed it is comparatively rich in a fair quality of fat, being excelled in quality only by soybeans as a practical hog supplement."

A Concentrated Feed

"The animal fat in tankage should be more completely digested than that from vegetable sources, largely because it is not surrounded by cellulose walls. Hogs relish tankage largely because it is a meat product, all swine being naturally meat eaters. Tankage is concentrated in character, and a bag weighing 100 pounds takes up but very little space. Added to the corn ration it tends to promote a healthy laxative condition much as does oil meal, and a combination of the two is good. The meat protein in high grade tankage is almost entirely digested, as are most meat proteins. Our experience at the Iowa Experiment station with good quality feeding tankage or meat meal is that it stores well if kept dry. Some of the material has been kept at our station barn for three years in good condition. If the tankage contains too large a percentage of water, however, it will not keep well."

Tankage and Corn

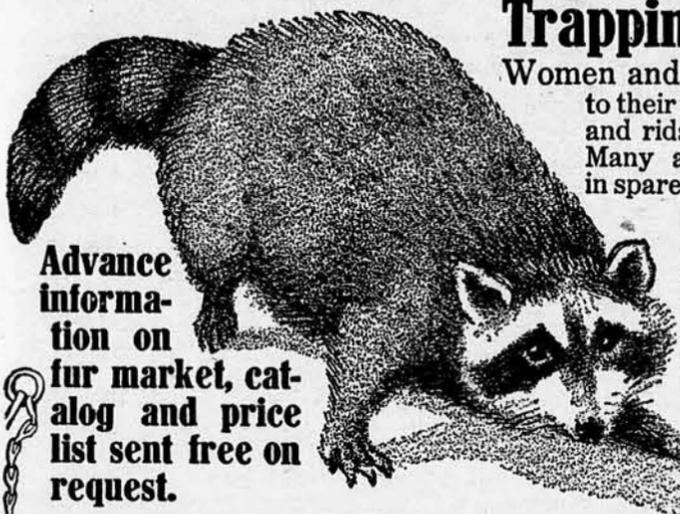
"Hogs like the tankage and corn combination and do most excellently on it. In truth they invariably exceed in their growth and their fattening the feeder's most sanguine expectations. While it is not to be expected that tankage and corn would be superior, speaking from a physiological point of view, to the corn and milk ration, yet when shots or larger swine are being fed, this combination is better than any combination of corn with a lone cereal supplement or grain, such as middlings, linseed oil meal, wheat or others. Just how to improve the combination of corn and tankage for hog feeding purposes is pretty hard to see, unless for certain purposes a little more bulk should be added. It is a better finishing combination than corn and milk in many ways."



Alfalfa, Bluegrass, or Other Kinds of Pasture Should be Provided for Hogs When Possible and They Should be Fed a Well Balanced Ration of Carefully Selected Feeds If Economical Gains are Desired. Tankage Will Make a Good Supplement for Corn.

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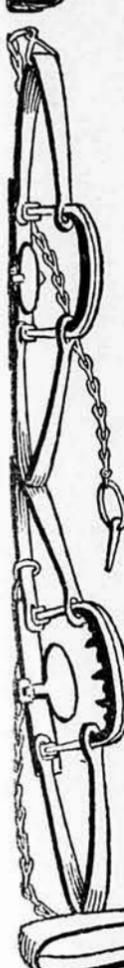
We hold fur shipments separate on request provided you make the request to "hold separate" on a letter or note put inside of or attached to your package of furs when you ship. "Hold separate" instructions sent by mail would reach us too late. Your check will reach you as soon as the mails will carry it back. If not satisfactory return check to us and we will send back your furs promptly.

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Letters Fresh From the Farm

Rural Folks Discuss Losses on Hogs, Regulating the Profiteers, National Prohibition, Better Orchards, Militarism, and Country Life

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

Likes the Farm

As to farm experiences of my own they are not very plentiful as I am only 17 years old, and haven't done much farming for myself as yet. Father lets me rent some ground and last year I had about 20 acres of wheat which made about 14 bushels an acre. This year I have a little more than 20 acres besides about 10 or 11 acres rented to put into corn in the spring.

I think that if all boys were given an interest in the farm work, there would be fewer boys leaving the farm to go to the city. A few years ago, I wished to leave the farm and had decided never to be a farmer but now there is nothing that suits me so well as the farm and I am getting more and more interested every day.

Atchison, Kan. Alfred Cole.

Actions Bring Results

I read in the last issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze what Senator Capper is doing for the farmer. But it takes actions to bring results. We are sore at so much being said and nothing done to stop gamblers and hogs from taking toll. We have about 12 million men in the United States from 17 to 45 years old. Now it's up to them to save the nation. And the way to do it is to get behind Senator Capper and make him President. This army of young men will have to stop this I. W. W. plan of doing things or go out of business. Now, boys, let us save our country, put it on a live and let live basis. Principle is what we want, not party.

Jefferson, Kan. J. A. Lewis.

Regulate Packers and Retailers

I notice in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for November 1, an article by William Kent discussing the effect of the Kenyon bill. He seems to think it will cure the food monopoly evil. Well, I will tell you what I think. Don't understand me to say that I know it all. The Kenyon bill is the best thing offered, but is a mere remedy and will not answer the purpose long. The law should require cutting down profits for the "Big Five." The larger the business the less will be the expense of manufacturing and handling in general. Now it seems to me if they can manufacture an article for less they will sell it for less if they have to. When they do that it will be at a price below where the small business will be able to sell for a profit and the small dealer will go to the wall. If we tie the hands of small business we will open the pocketbook of the public to the "Big Five." If we split big business we will create a more expansive system.

As I see it, there is only one solution of the evil. State operation will stop the evil complained of, but this is the very thing our great men can't see. It seems to me the reason why they can't see it, is because they close their eyes. The reason they do this is that they do not wish to see it, because it will affect their easy living. It is just possible I am wrong in my conclusions, but I feel the same way about this as I do in regard to the League of Nations. It will be difficult to put more evil into it than what we now have, and so I am anxious to turn it over and let the few instead of the many do the howling for a while. I believe they can do as good a job of howling as all of us. But why should we single out the packers? They are only five

of the many profiteers of our country. The retailers are the most exacting of any of them. There are so many of them that they are forced to sell at a big profit and then all of them act like gentlemen around town, but there are several others standing between producer and consumer who ought to be producers. There are no prospects of any change in our system very soon. It will never come until the laboring classes unite and force it. I am not an extremist, but I think I see extremists

to make a few more court mistakes and jail a few more prominent men. The farmer is looked upon as a conservative man, but there is a limit to his conservatism and from the present indications he has almost run his conservation race. We have for several years been living under ever increasing extremes under the present system. Extremes are likely to follow extremes. It seems to me every lover of our country should put his shoulders to the wheel to steer it justly before

lesia? I do not see any reason for it and I think the boys should be sent home as soon as possible. I know the relatives and sweethearts of those boys are very sad to hear of their boys being in such unsanitary places, and worst of all that they may never see their faces again. I hope the other Senators will be as loyal and do as much as Senator Capper has done in helping the people of this country and help bring those boys home.

Another thing that is being talked of is the compulsory military training bill. I hope the American statesmen will not tolerate such a thing. In the first place, it is a disgrace to the United States to think of such a thing, and second, it would be very detrimental to the boys, robbing them of their freedom and education. We do not wish to make a Germany of this country.

Humboldt, Kan. Ida V. Jones.

Hog Feeders Lose Money

I would like to ask you a question or so. What are we going to do with our hogs which we are feeding this high price corn to? I have about 50 hogs which I expect to market about November 25, and if the market on hogs keeps on going down I had just as well quit feeding mine as I am losing money every day. If I could sell them for 15 cents a pound, I would not come out at all without losing money.

Now, what I wish to ask you is, cannot we have a set price on our hogs and cattle just the same way as we have on wheat, a price I mean which will net us a little profit above our expenses. I am not a profit hog, I only ask a very small profit so that we can keep from going down hill and can make enough to keep from starving. I have also another question to ask, What are we to get for our 1920 crop of wheat, is there going to be a set price on it or have we got to take just what the miller will give us? And now I have got just one more question to ask you, Which is the correct way to test wheat, dip it up or set the test pot on the wheat and fill it with your hands? The farmers grow wheat and take for a test whatever the miller will give them and when a farmer buys a sack of flour he pays \$3 for 48 pounds and when he buys a sack of shorts he pays \$2.00 and about the same for bran. Everett Bugbee, Emporia, Kan.

Favor National Prohibition

I am glad to see that Senator Capper is still working for the good of the government which is for the good of the common people. I wish to congratulate him on the effort he has put forth for national prohibition and against the profiteers.

It is a sin to deprive children of food and clothing and squander money for beer and wine which people will do, if we do not have national prohibition. The man who will veto a bill which is to protect the drunkard is a violator of scripture. It says that no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. Does Wilson wish to keep us out of Heaven? I am glad that I am a Jayhawker and am glad for the clean men our glorious state sends to our national capital. I honor them and honor our state as one of the best, cleanest and purest in our glorious republic.

Woodbine, Kan. C. F. Morse.

Kenyon and Kendrick Bills

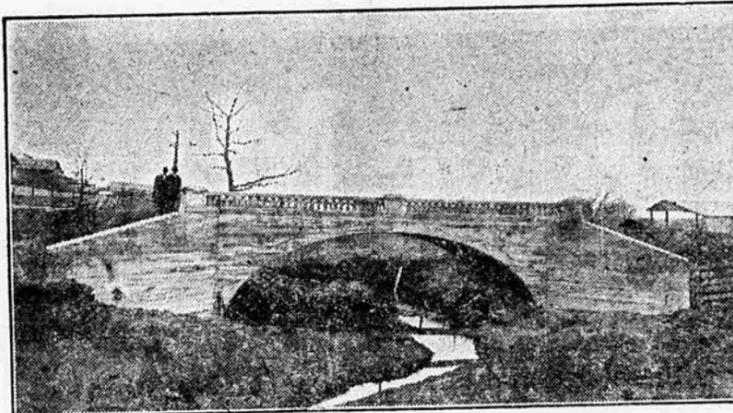
I write you in regard to the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, intended to regulate the packers. I am pleased with the stand Senator Capper has taken in this matter and I feel the necessity of some measure being enacted to cut the high game these persons are playing. I could write pages on the necessity for the action he is taking, but I am sure that this would be unnecessary.

Garnett, Kan. Tom Bowen.

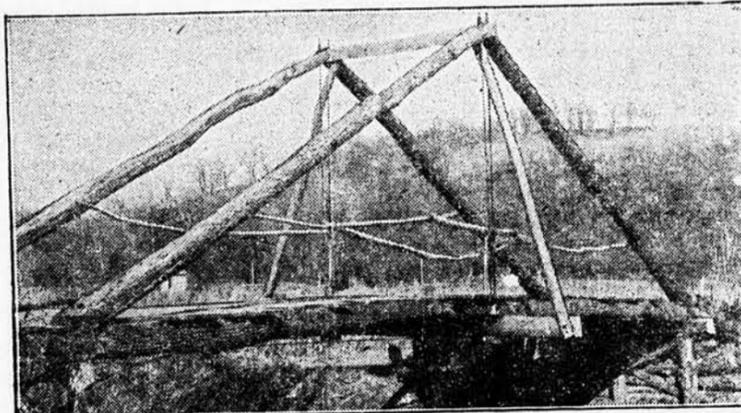
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rapidly increasing. Our government may run false or justified prosecutions of the most prominent extremists to their hearts' content, but it will only increase the trouble. If the prosecution is false the prosecuted is 10 times as powerful in jail as on the speaker's stand.

If those men who think court action will work in such cases would not live so much to themselves they would readily see their nonsense. One error in court will convert more people to radicalism than 1,000 pages of literature. If the so-called conservatists want their graves dug, they only have

it is too late. No doubt this plea will not be heeded by easy livers until forced on them. How long off that is depends on how big the amount is which will be given to the poor.

Webb, Colo.

P. A. Pearson.

Opposes Militarism

After reading Senator Capper's article concerning the American boys in Russia and Silesia I could not wait another day to write you in regard to this affair. I think it is an outrage. The war is over and why should the boys still remain in Russia and Si-

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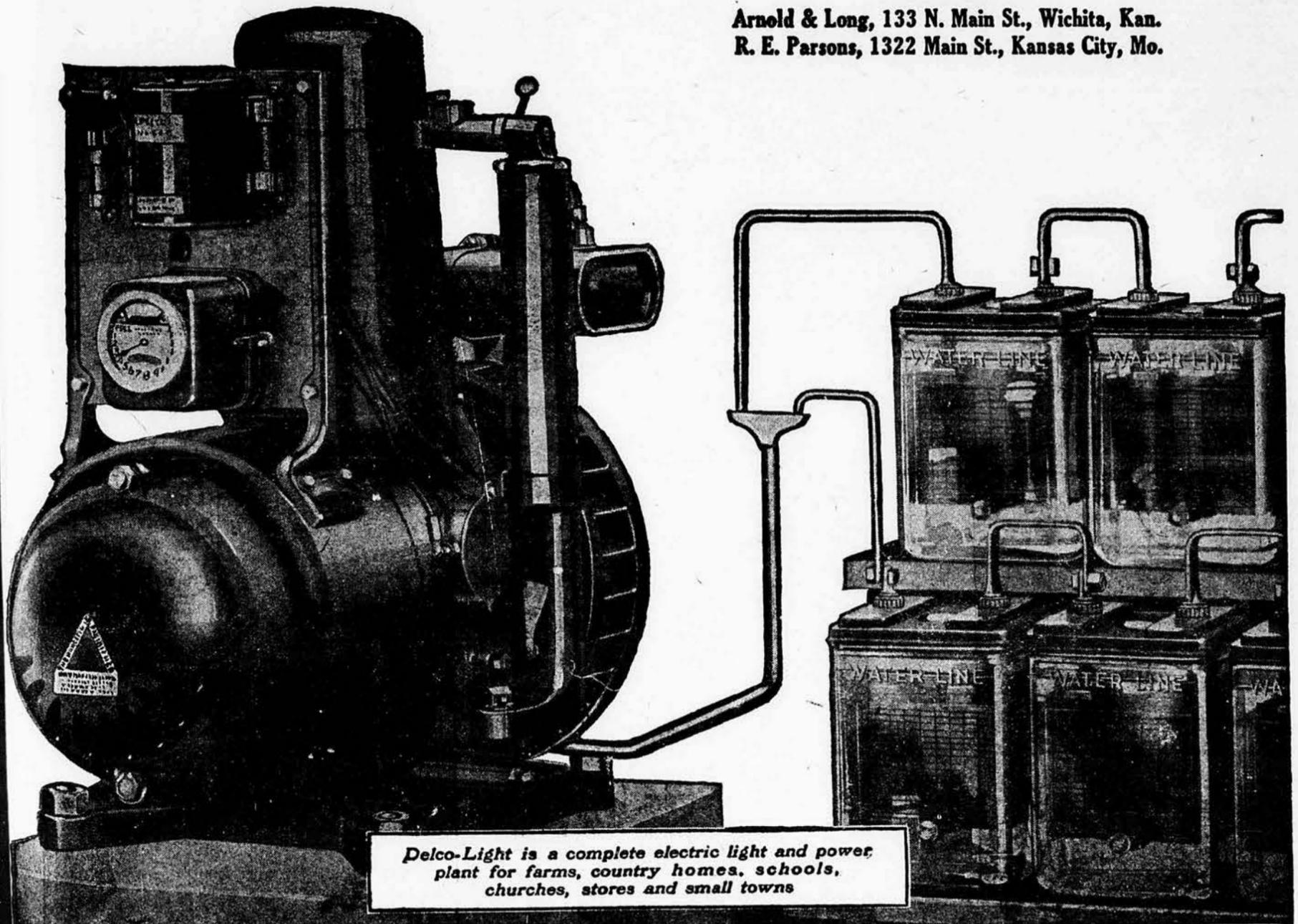
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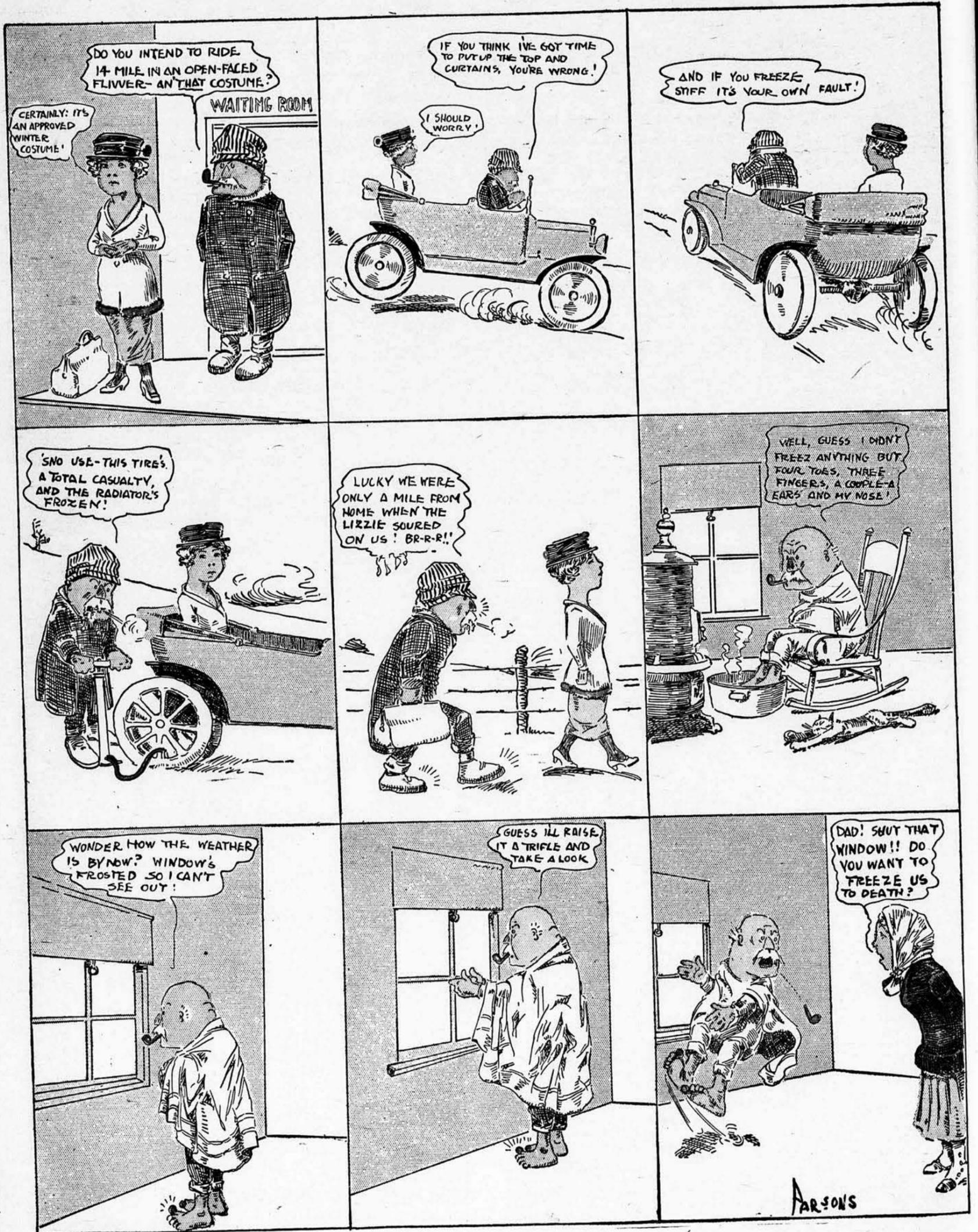
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The Adventures of the Hoovers

The Question of the Hour, Says Hi Hoover, Is: "How Does a Girl Keep Warm On the Mere Theory That Her Costume is Seasonable?"



Washington Comment By Senator Capper

WASHINGTON has been receiving royalty during the last few weeks. This was a novelty for the most of us. Not many had ever met a king or queen or prince, but when we did meet these royal persons we found after all they were just plain folks. Particularly is this true of the King and Queen of the Belgians. King Albert is a tall, well built, serious-minded man, who has much the appearance of a plain business man. When he visited the Senate he wore an army officer's uniform, and the shirt he wore was not of silk but of wool, like the regular army shirt, to all appearances. I had a moment's chat with the king. As I was presented to him, Senator Lodge mentioned the state I was from. "Oh, yes, Kansas City," said the king, "we regretted that we had not an opportunity to stop awhile and visit your fine city." So the King of the Belgians, like most foreigners, and many of our own countrymen in the East, doesn't understand that Kansas City is chiefly in Missouri. The queen really attracted more attention than the king, and the women in the gallery, having read their books on etiquette, I suppose, were punctilious in rising when the queen rose from her seat and not resuming their seats until she was seated.

Royalty Warmly Received

Vice President Marshall gave me an introduction to Edward, Prince of Wales, the latest of the royal visitors. He impressed me as merely a clean-cut young man, of the college bred type, of easy, democratic manners, who shows a becoming modesty and dignity in his public appearances, and who, if he is bored, by the constant successions of receptions, dinners and public functions, has the grace to conceal it, and who is frankly much impressed by the wealth, power and beauty of what he is seeing in the new world. Whether all European royalty grades up with the specimens Washington has been privileged to inspect lately or not, it cannot be denied that all persons here generally have been well impressed with the representatives of Belgium and Great Britain who have come to our shores. I hope to see the time, however, when there will be no kings, princes, emperors or other royal potentates anywhere on earth. I believe the time is not far distant when free people of all the nations, great and small, will choose their own rulers.

Congress Must Limit Its Debates

As the treaty debates have drawn their weary length from days into weeks and from weeks into months, I am more than ever impressed that the evil of unlimited debate under the archaic rules of the Senate must by some means be eliminated. All the newer Senators, I believe, join me in this view, as do many of the Senators who have seen longer service. Many attempts have been made in the past to eradicate or correct this evil, but they always have failed thru Senatorial prejudice against a cloture rule. The practice of unlimited debate is based on the theory that only by the utmost liberty of debate can the possible faults and evils in proposed legislation be exposed and eliminated. However well grounded this practice may be in theory, it is manifest that with our growing nation Congress will not be able to legislate in regard to the country's multitudinous affairs unless some way be devised to prevent a single Senator or a small group of Senators from clogging the wheels of legislation and indefinitely holding up action on important matters. I am sure at the regular session of this Congress, a vigorous effort will be made to change the Senate rules in this regard.

Monthly Deficit is 300 Million

A small ray of hope for the overburdened citizens of America is found in the recent report of Secretary Glass of the Treasury Department, showing that expenditures of the government for the month of October, 1919, were the lowest since June 1917, in the first months of the war. Actual disburse-

ments for the month of October were \$570,340,205.58. This is \$319,239,450.35 in excess of receipts—other than public debt transactions—for the month. It may not appear cheering that the monthly deficit is above 300 millions, but, in order to get the right perspective, this deficit must be compared with the deficits of other months of the year. For instance in January, 1919, the difference of expenditures over receipts was 1½ billions; in April, just over a billion; in July, just under ¾ of a billion, and in August, just under a half billion. So the government is making some progress toward getting back to a peace basis of expenditures, altho the hope of arriving at that desired end soon is not glowing. The total excess of government expenditures over receipts since the United States entered the war is more than 100 billions above 24 billions, which shows just how expensive a business war really is, to say nothing of the grief and sorrow that are inevitable attendants of armed conflict.

Expenses Must be Reduced

In this connection, Secretary Glass pointed out with grave emphasis that unless the government quits its extravagance, and Congress sharply compels a retrenchment in expenditures by refusing appropriations, another bond issue of billions will be needed. Only weak-minded people believe that the whole people of the country will stand for bond issues in time of peace, made necessary only by government extravagance and waste. That this extravagance and waste still go on is evidenced by the fact that large receipts from the sale of accumulated stores and war supplies have aided materially in reducing the treasury deficit in recent months and that this result is not chiefly due to the elimination of needless expenditures and waste by the government. Only by withholding appropriations for every useless agency and declining to create new and equally useless governmental machinery and embarking in new governmental activities, not fully warranted by public interest, can Congress force that curtailment of government expenditures that must come if we are to avoid peace time bond issues and bring about a reduction of taxes. I am glad to say that the Kansas delegation, in both Senate and House is for a program of rigid economy. During the war Congress acted as if money grew on the trees. The people who pay the bills are being heard from, and the leaders of both parties now see that it is time to call a halt.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Let's Name the Farm

Why name the farm? In other words, and to put it in familiar American parlance, what good will it do? We might answer this question by asking another: Since we name our horses and our hogs, why not our homes? Our homes, and especially our farm homes, which seem almost as sacred spots, screened from a sometimes all-too-curious world, become to us more than merely so many acres. They seem almost a part of ourselves, especially if we or our fathers have lived long upon the same spot. Or it may be that a young couple is establishing a new home. As they plant, and plan, and pay, unconsciously but surely working into the place their own personalities, it is natural and it is well that they should come to desire to give it a name in order that it may mean still more to them, and, as the years go by, to theirs.

There are many reasons, sentimental and utilitarian, why the farm should have a name. The farm name promotes pride, appeals to sentiment, lends dignity, fosters individuality, is valuable as a means of identification, and is a real business asset.

The farm name individualizes and

designates. If your farm is named, it is easy to make others understand where you live and also easy for strangers to be directed to your place. Everyone who has traveled much in the country knows how hard it is to get definite directions as to how to reach any given farm home. How much easier, instead of directing the traveler to turn at "Bill Jones' place" then continue on that road until the "old Smith farm" is reached, to be able to say to him that he should take a certain road to Pine Grove Place, where he turns to the right and continues until he arrives at Eminence. Sounds better, too, doesn't it?

Prepare for Census

That the 14th decennial census, on which the actual enumeration work will begin January 2, 1920, is to be the most important ever taken is shown by the fact that the act on Congress providing for this census expressly increased the scope of the inquiries so as to include forestry and forest products, two subjects never covered specifically by any preceding census.

The inquiries to be made relating to population, manufactures, mines, quarries and agriculture were also extended in their scope by Congress, the keenest interest over the forthcoming census having been shown by the members of the census committees of both the House and Senate while the law was under consideration.

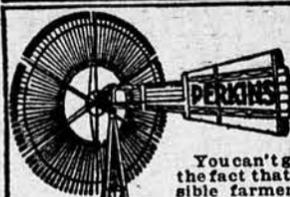
The statistics gathered on mining will include all oil and gas wells. Many startling developments in this important branch of the nation's resources are looked for by census officials. The figures gathered in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas will no doubt prove to be those most eagerly sought for, as shown by inquiries already received by the Census Bureau.

The compilation and gathering of forestry and forest products statistics will be in charge of a special force of experts. The accurate and comprehensive figures gathered concerning this vital natural resource will be much in demand, and the comparisons made with conditions existing before the war will be of great interest.

Agricultural statistics likewise will be the subject of special effort on the part of the Census Bureau, as the importance of farming is being realized by the average citizen far more than ever before.

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The Effects of the Food Shortage

Many Nations in Europe and Asia are Threatened with Starvation and Disease This Winter as a Result of the Great War

By E. Davenport

ONE OF THE effects of war is a shortage in food, clothing, housing, and all the other necessities of life. When matters are running along in the usual peaceful ways, it is about all the world can do to feed, clothe, and shelter itself and provide a few accessories for comfort or enjoyment. Then, when war takes all the able-bodied men for fighting and most of those who are left for war work of one kind or another, to say nothing of devastation, shortage of necessities is inevitable and one of the first necessities to run short is food.

All this we understand, but we may well wonder that the consequences, bad as they may be, are not even more serious than they really are. For example, we have been reading for months of starvation among many of the nations that were at war, especially in Poland and Armenia where the natural effects of war were emphasized and exaggerated by systematic, even enforced, starvation. And we naturally wonder, if these things be so bad, how by this time anybody can be left alive.

How Hunger Affects Us

The difficulty is that we do not understand how starvation really works or how the body reacts to a shortage in food. When we read of hunger and starvation we naturally think of the suffering people as frantically struggling among themselves for scraps of food with which to appease the gnawing pangs of starvation.

Whereas it is lethargy, not struggle, that characterizes a starving people. So adaptable is the human body to its



American Soldiers Won the War and Saved the World from Autocracy, But It Remains Now for American Farmers to Save the World From Starvation.

surrounding conditions that if not called upon to perform hard labor it can "get along" on a fraction, possibly even as little as 10 per cent of full feeding and still keep life in the body—provided that nothing happens.

But here is where the trouble lies in going thru periods of insufficient amounts and unsuitable quality of food. When the body is not fully nourished its power to resist disease, especially infections, is very much reduced, and that is why shortage of food is likely to be followed by ravages of disease rather than by wholesale death thru the direct effects of starvation.

It is characteristic of many, if not most infectious diseases, that they gain or lose in virulence in rather direct proportion to the weakness or the vigor

of the subject. This being the case, when a communicable disease gains foothold among an underfed people it is likely to go like wildfire and to assume proportions little, if any, short of pestilence. We think that it is disease that has done the damage, but quite often the basis of the heavy death rate was shortage of food.

For example, we of this country had some disagreeable experiences with "flu" last winter, and thousands died of it, but in India, which has the worst fed people on earth, the mortality is said to have been not less than 10 per cent, or about 30 millions.

We well-fed persons often are told that we eat too much. Possibly some if not most of us do eat more than is absolutely necessary to stoke the boiler

day by day, but we are a hard-working people, and being that, we must also carry some reserve against sudden calls for hard work and the danger of accident and disease.

Nor are the effects of insufficient nourishment limited to reduced resistance to disease. By all accounts one of the most serious consequences is underdevelopment of the young, and this the Germans evidently understood in directing their food restrictions against young as well as old.

Causes Serious Unrest

Nor again are the evil consequences of food shortage limited to the physical development and resistance. German reports of specialists, filed during the war and discovered since the armistice, are said to reveal the fact that in many sections, at least, the power of the citizens to think straight had been undermined by insufficient nourishment. This fact constitutes one of the principal difficulties in arranging the conditions of permanent peace. It is the stock in trade of the agitator, and it provides a reason for asserting, as well-informed persons do, that food is the best antidote for bolshevism.

A peaceful nation must be a comfortable nation and to be comfortable its citizens must first of all be well-fed, and by good feeding we mean not simply enough to keep life in the body, nor yet enough to bear the daily draft on energy, but we mean a little more than enough, so that the body feels a healthy push of pent-up energy which impels to optimism and constructive activities, rather than to pessimism and ruin.

When the Farmers Co-operate

The Grange Makes a Success of the Milling and Elevator Company That Its Members Organized and Still Conduct at Greeley

By Ernest McClure

THE CITY OF Greeley it is said is built on or near the historic spot where Horace Greeley once camped, and those who live in Greeley now as well as those who lived there in days gone by say that his trip thru Kansas and his camping experience on the banks of the Pottawatomie then inspired the now famous expression so often quoted from him: "Young man, go West."

Whether prompted by the eloquent appeal from the editor, or for a desire to help solve the problems of a new country it is not known, but some young men from New York landed in Greeley in '71. Their keen sense of the possibilities of the fertile valley prompted them to at once engage in the construction of a "steam grist mill." After many turbulent vicissitudes of which our early history is replete, a substantial structure was built. For years this mill worked day and night, providing market for the wheat and corn—grinding grists of flour and cornmeal for the farmers. A railroad was lately built thru the town, and then an elevator was added to the mill, to the great delight of the farmers, who could then unload their grain without scooping and with much less labor.

Then Dark Days Came

"Snowflake" flour became a household word for miles around. As long as the Greeley mill ran, competition was impossible, for our mothers would have nothing else but Greeley flour. But then came a time when the old stone burrs had to be replaced with modern "rollers." We had to have "new fangled flour" that was light and fluffy. This took some time, but, when accomplished, we got the patent flour. "Snowflake" still held the place of first grade and the second grade was added. The Greeley mill held its own against all competitors until the big mills got to making flour cheaper than the little mills. There

came a time when the little mills could buy flour cheaper than they could make it. Then the Greeley mill fell by the wayside. They bought flour and had it put in their sacks. Later the mill bought flour and feed and sold it on the market as other retailers.

Wheat that had been brought to Greeley for miles around was taken to other places where shorter hauls entered into a competitive part of the market. Things went bad with the mill, altho it did a good retail business, and supported its owner very well. However he was becoming old and looked for a buyer. No one wanted to handle a retail business at the edge of town, and it looked for a while as if the mill was to be sold to almost anyone who desired it, and that its machinery would be removed, the elevator destroyed, and the building turned

into a storage plant for general use.

It is said that the farmers are slow to take hold of an idea which is to their advantage. That is not the case. Too often men in other lines of business try to talk farmers into things that are not to the advantage of the farmers, but when a farmer sees his industry attacked he is just as alert to prevent a catastrophe as a man in other business. Being a farmer does not drive human nature out of him.

In this case the Grange was just organized and it "viewed with alarm," as the politician would say, the destruction of the elevator. A committee in the Grange was appointed to see about the purchase of the old mill and elevator and in less than a week a tentative agreement was made. A company was organized, and the Grange is now running the business under the old

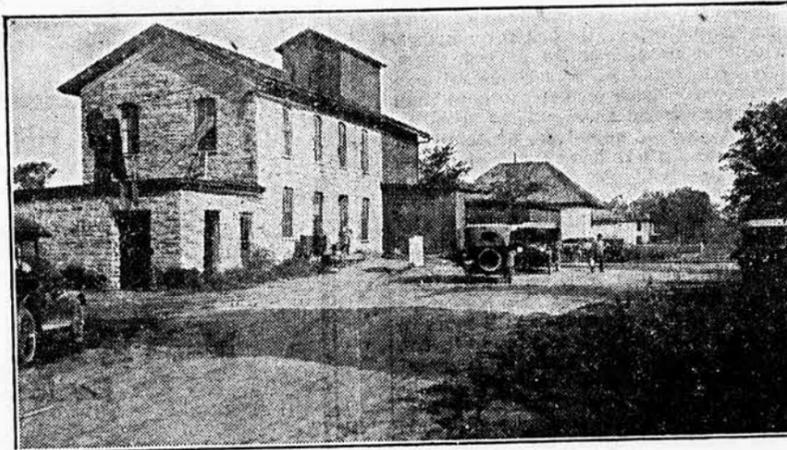
name "The Greeley Milling Company."

The usual prophecy of disaster and defeat were predicted, but the company was fortunate in hiring a manager with ability to run the institution. In the person of J. H. Paradise this company found a real farmer who consented to leave the farm and take hold of the proposition. He never had any previous training in mercantile lines. He had been a farmer all of his life, and knockers insisted that the mill would fail, but it didn't.

Why the Plan Succeeded

In the spring of 1913 the Grange took charge of the institution, and started in business. Pretty hard sledding was the experience of the first few years. Altho the "mill," as we prefer to call it yet, was bought, and paid for and a stock of flour and feed kept on hands and it made money from the very start there were times when knockers from without and those within seemed to press so hard that one would think they were the children of Israel calling for the old flesh pots of Egypt. The first year that the Grange undertook the proposition the mill shipped out 16 cars of wheat. The year preceding under private management the mill sent out six cars of wheat. The mill shipped in practically all the feed stuff, such as grain and now has a good half of the business of the community on all mill stuff. This was in the first few years' experience of its existence.

The success of this enterprise has been accomplished from the fact that a few farmers determined to stick together. They had a manager who would stick, and altho times would come when all did not agree, those who were loyal worked together, and stood by the manager thru thick and thin. Now the increased capital stock is being taken up by the members of the Grange and no solicitation is necessary. Nearly \$5,000 worth of stock has been sold since last March.



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Block and Brick

Hundreds of Stock Raisers Rely on CAREY-IZED Stock Tonic

We have used a part of the order of Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick which we purchased from you and find that they are convenient and I feel satisfied that a liberal quantity of mineral salts has a very satisfactory effect upon the digestion of the animal.
E. A. TROWBRIDGE, Columbia, Mo.
Prof. A. H. Mo. Agr. College.

I have used your Stock Tonic Brick for my Shropshires and Hampshires for some time and can recommend it to all sheepmen.
T. B. CORNELL, Nickerson, Kans.

It may interest you to know I have used Carey-ized Stock Tonic Bricks for my ponies and have been much pleased with the results.

In fitting my ponies for show have used the Tonic Bricks with best results. The grand champion Shetland Stallion, Champion Prince Patten, also the grand champion Welsh Stallion, King Cole, and the champion hackney pony, Delight, were all given the Stock Tonic Brick during their fitting. I also have found it very good feeding and preparing my Hampshire swine.
CHAS. E. BUNN, Peoria, Ill.

I find Carey-ized Stock Tonic the best on the market and one of the easiest ways of giving medicine to stock that I know of. It is a general conditioner and flesh builder and makes one feel that the money spent for this product is well invested.
G. W. BURNETT, Alma, Okla.

As you know, on our pure-bred Shropshires, we took 16 ribbons out of eighteen sheep that we showed at the Kansas National Stock Show at Wichita, with a lot of competition. These prizes included First Prize on flock, and First on fat sheep, which I consider a good recommendation for Carey-ized Stock Tonic, as some of my flock were not in prime condition last fall.
HOMAN & SONS, Peabody, Kansas.

Can You Want More Evidence? Ask Your Dealer Today for CAREY-IZED Stock Tonic.

Veterinarians Recommend It

You'll find that your veterinarian recommends Carey-ized Stock Tonic. He knows that it contains elements that your animals must have to fight off disease and worms. Carey-ized Stock Tonic contains Powdered Gentian Root, Sulphur, Sulphate of Iron, Bicarbonate of Soda, Quassia, Charcoal, Carbonized Peat, and the purest of Dairy Salt. Your animals need these vital, life-giving elements—start feeding this tonic now!

Animals Doctor Themselves

Don't wait till your stock begins to cough, have a lean, lank look, roughened hair, panting sides, gets feverish, or loses appetite. These symptoms mean the loss of PROFIT. You can prevent this. Let your animals doctor themselves. Instinct tells them just how much Carey-ized Stock Tonic their symptoms need. They feed accordingly. The result is sleek, fat animals with firm flesh and bone. They get the Top Prices at the sales.

Try It 60 Days At Our Risk!

Order either Bricks or 50 lb. Blocks from your dealer. Try it 60 days—put this tonic to any feeding test you wish. If, at the end of that period, you are not satisfied with results—and you are the sole judge—any dealer will refund your money without question. If your dealer does not handle Carey-ized Stock Tonic, send us his name and we'll see that you are supplied. If you wish we will send him for you 12 Bricks (35 lbs.) for \$2.90 or a 50 lb. Block for \$3.25. Try it on the same liberal guarantee and if not satisfactory, he will refund every cent and pay all carrying charges. Can we make a fairer offer?

FREE Every stockman who wants to make more money from live stock should write for our booklet "Making Live Stock Pay." Worth many dollars in increased profits to you. Address

THE CAREY SALT COMPANY
Department 100
Hutchinson, Kansas.

"Where The Purest Salt Is Mined"

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Husking Corn in the Shock.
How Hedges Impoverish Land.
Grade Cow Sells for \$200.
No Cars for Hay Farmers.
New Tractor at Jayhawker Farm.
Stopping the Soil Washes.
Power Farming Saves Time.

A VERY DARK, cloudy and cool week was the one which ended on November 8. Such weather is ideal for husking corn from the standing stalk but none of our corn stands that way; it is all in the shock and the only husking we do is enough to provide the daily feed for the cattle. The corn so procured is just about enough to feed the hogs we have, so both grain and rough feed are going together. The cattle still have the run of the pasture where there is a good deal of bluegrass along the creek. The frost also has brought down an immense amount of hedge leaves and the cattle spend a large part of their time eating them, for our pasture is lined on two sides by growthy hedge, too growthy, in fact, for the good of the crops growing on the other side.

I often wish there was no hedge on the farm, especially in a dry season. It will sap the ground of all moisture just as far back into the field as the hedge is tall. That is, if the hedge is 20 feet tall it will take the moisture from a strip 20 feet wide on each side. As a partial compensation, hedge provides at least as much feed for stock, when it forms a pasture line, as the grass it displaces. I do not know the actual food value hedge leaves have but do know that stock eat them greedily, especially after a frost has made them fall. And for post timber, hedge is unexcelled. If hedge is kept trimmed down to a height of not more than 4 feet it will not take much moisture from adjoining fields but in that case it will not make any posts and it also provides a large amount of rather disagreeable work in trimming it. On the whole, if there were no hedge on the farm I should not go to the trouble of planting any.

On the first of the week I attended a farm sale—the first one I have been to this year. Everything sold for what it was worth except that some of the cattle, which were of better than common quality, sold for much less than the owner had paid for them and for much less than such stock has brought at any time during the last two years. But not all the cattle sold low; one milk cow of grade Shorthorn stock with a calf 2 weeks old by her side brought even \$200 which is the highest price I ever saw a grade cow sell for. But she was a notable milker and worth two common cows in that line so perhaps she was worth the \$200, especially when butterfat brings 77 cents a pound. The butterfat price quoted is that paid at Madison, where they seem able to pay more for farm produce than at any other town in this part of Kansas.

I note in a Kansas City market paper that hay buyers from that town complain because Kansas farmers will not sell them hay at a reasonable price, but hold it for higher prices than are now being paid. I wish those buyers would come down this way; they would find hay in plenty and at a price at least \$4 a ton less than is now quoted in Kansas City. The farmers here are not holding their hay for more money; the present quoted price is entirely satisfactory. What is the trouble here is lack of cars in which to ship. There is lots of hay for sale here and any buyer who can provide transportation can be assured of all the hay he wants and at a price that will make shipment to Kansas City very profitable.

The event of the week on this farm was the buying of a tractor and setting it to work plowing ground for oats. Our corn ground, on which we have always sown oats, is all in wheat and if we raise oats next year it will have to be on fall plowing. We feel that we must sow a good acreage in oats for that crop has been a sure and good one here ever since 1904 with the single exception of 1915. Oats made a good crop here even in the wet seasons of 1908 and 1916. All the remainder of

the seasons since 1904 with the exception of the three named have run from dry to very dry but during all of them oats have yielded well. This country has raised corn so continuously and on such a large acreage for the last 40 years that now, when chinch bugs are few, is a good time to go into small grain heavily. Any mill and power that will grind rye will grind any other grain used for feed so now we think we are equipped to grind our own feed at a rate fast enough to make the grinding worth while. I rather think the old horses will appreciate some ground corn and oats soon instead of the whole grain they have been getting.

The work we have planned for the next few days, subject to weather changes, of course, is heading the kafir, hauling some manure and filling a ditch with straw and then plowing in the sides so that it may be crossed with any farm machine. When this is done we will drive long hedge posts in on each side and string old woven fencing across to stop the surface wash.

Because of the newly purchased tractor we were able to get considerable work done on this farm during the past week with the force at our command—three men. For one thing, the tractor has nearly all of a 20-acre field plowed in less than three days and we have been able to use our six horses on the scraper and plow in finishing up the reservoir which is today, November 8, virtually done. It may be that this doubling up in work will be a mighty good thing for some day soon the weather is going to change and then reservoir work and plowing will be "hung up" until next spring.

For the last two years we have had a 5-horse engine for such work as grinding feed and sawing wood and while it was a good engine it, of course, fails to deliver the power that the tractor does. We hitched the tractor to the grinder one day this week and ground rye.

For More Farm Owners

(Continued from Page 3.)

cent, while the increase in the country population has been but 32 per cent. This is a ghastly record, and its continuance holds a serious menace to the welfare of the nation. This is not peculiar to Kansas but will hold good in practically every agricultural state. Experience in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Iowa is along the same lines and, in fact, in some of those states the tendency is much more pronounced.

I have had a most wonderful response since I began nearly a year ago this campaign to have in Kansas the one thing that saved France—a community of home owners. I have had men who own 15,000 acres in Kansas come to me and say, "This is the thing to do for the good of the state and the country." It catches the American idea. Every real estate dealer knows that with state aid we could find plenty of worthy men who would be able to buy a farm and operate it. Every right thinking man in Kansas will help put this program thru because it is right.

Already the proposed program is being discussed at farm institutes and in Grange halls. Prosperous farmers are giving it encouragement. School teachers in shabby school houses in tenant neighborhoods are blessing it. In a few months I hope to see it working with the fervor of the new religion which it really is. Who knows but what out of it there may come a nation-wide interest that will grip the attention of other states that need the same remedy?

A Vision of Service

In Lincoln township in Pratt county, a township without an acre of waste land, 30 years ago only 13 per cent of the farmers were tenants. Today more than 60 per cent are tenants. The men of affairs in that township wrote to me that they would send a committee down to Topeka to help me put this program thru. De Kalb county, Illinois, has 72 per cent tenant farmers. The more you study the statistics the more frightened you become because you realize that it is not Kansas but the entire agricultural union that has caught the disease.

Another constitutional amendment upon which the people of Kansas will pass judgment at the election of 1920 is one that will enable legislatures to classify property for taxation. The Kansas constitution adopted in 1859 contained what is known as a "general property clause." Under it all taxation is at a uniform and equal rate, which sounds well, but does not work out in practice. No consideration is given to the economic value of property, to its ability to pay or to its ability to hide and thus escape payment of taxes. Whereas in the beginning of taxation under the Kansas constitution practically all property was tangible—that is, land and stock and merchandise—perhaps one-half of the property of the state which ought to bear a share of the burden of maintaining the state is now in intangible form, such as stocks, bonds and notes that are easily rendered invisible. The state tax commission estimates that property of this character to the extent of 600 million dollars escapes the tax assessor every year. The bank commissioner of Kansas puts out glowing statements of the deposits which represent the wealth of the state, but a ridiculously small proportion of it is ever located for taxable purposes. Other states than Kansas have been thru this same experience, and with few exceptions have amended their constitution.

Burdens on Home Owners

Besides escaping taxation entirely, the present system is so rigid that it puts the burden upon the man who owns his home and improves it because he owns and loves it. Here is a farm well improved. The farmer is industrious and thrifty, and he has built a house and a big red barn, and the tax assessor says, "This is a fine farm. We will have to stick the taxes on it." Across the road is a farm owned by an absentee landlord with a tenant on it. There are no good improvements on it, for the tenant is trying to get all that he can out of the soil in the short time that he is to live on it and it is not his interest to build houses or barns, for next year he may have to leave it. The land may be more productive than that across the way, but the tax assessor does not see it. He gives that farm a light assessment valuation. He penalizes the farmer who improves his place and lets off lightly the absentee owner who expects his main profit to come from an increase in the value of

the land rather than the yearly production of the soil.

The "Tax Amendment" to the constitution simply gives the legislature freedom of power to establish and maintain a system of classification by which a distinction may be made in such cases. It also contemplates that farm mortgages will not be taxed. Three times the legislature of Kansas has passed an act exempting mortgages from taxation. Twice a governor of Kansas has vetoed these acts and once the supreme court has held such a law to be unconstitutional, altho at the same time expressing the belief that the system should be changed. There is a popular belief that exemption of mortgages from taxation favors the lending classes. This is not the case. It is the universal testimony of men who have had experience that taxation of mortgages is not only double taxation but hinders the worthy tenant in obtaining land of his own.

Use the State Credit

I had a letter the other day from a young man who was a top sergeant and served in the same division to which I was attached in France. I knew him well there. He wrote me that he had saved \$600 in the army and that he should like to be a farmer in Kansas. He was raised on a farm in this state. He wished to pay his \$600 to aid in equipping a farm if he could get a chance to buy it. In his letter he said, "I don't wish to go back into the garage in which I worked when I enlisted."

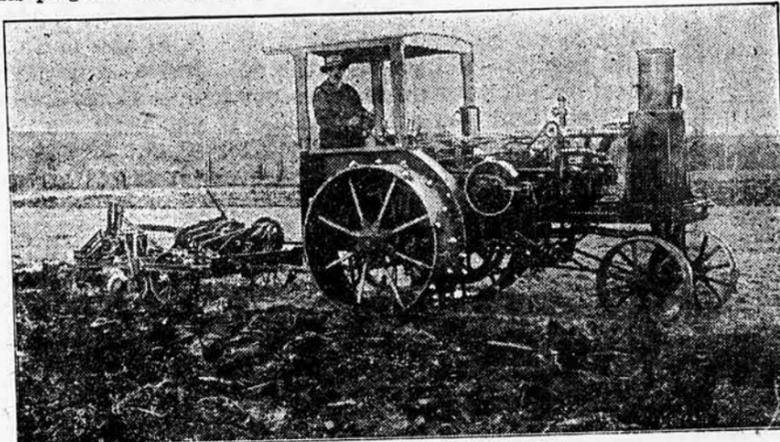
Now, if we had this program working in Kansas, we could help this young soldier to achieve his desire. The state could use its credit to supplement his savings and thus give him a chance to own a farm which he could call home. Under the present circumstances his \$600 will not buy a farm because the payment is not sufficient to allow the rest of it to be covered by a mortgage, and if the loan company were willing to handle it on this basis, the soldier would have to pay taxes on the full value of the land and also a rate of interest that would cover taxes on the mortgage. I have had brought to my attention numerous cases of this kind, and in every instance both the man who desired to buy land and the man who was willing to sell it pointed out the injustice of the present system.

One of the greatest benefits that will come from the increase in farm ownership and a decrease of farm tenants will be that you will give the state and the nation a new strength and backbone of loyalty to maintain law and order. Social disorder cannot make headway in a nation of home owners. With 50 per cent of the farmers of the nation living as tenants on other men's lands, and with these having only a passing interest in his community, stability and satisfaction cannot be expected. Such a population has a grievance and becomes a fertile field for the propaganda of the agitator. The I. W. W. has found a way, as we all know, to appeal to that class-hatred that is fired by the wrongs of farm tenantry, and has built up a following in the farm communities that startles us when we look at it and see how it is growing.

Improving Highways

The third constitutional amendment will allow the state to take its share in the construction of permanent highways. At present the national government, the county, the township and the property owner all may participate in the building of good roads, but the state may not. Because there was extravagance and waste in the building of canals in the first half of the Nineteenth century, some states put a constitutional bar against the state participating in internal improvements. This situation influenced the writing of the Kansas constitution, and today Kansas is one of the few states that retain the original inhibition. Kansas has reached the point where the in-door pastime of laying out roads and trails on paper has given way to actual construction, and the electors may say whether future legislatures may place the state in the list that contains the national government and the people in the construction of permanent highways.

Somebody has said that the blessed trinity of farm life is the automobile, the rural delivery and the telephone. To this should be added good roads and home ownership. The Kansas program contemplates all of these things.



The Tractor Takes Much Hard Work from the Horses in Plowing and It Also Provides Power for Grinding Feed and Sawing the Wood.

The intelligent farmer wants to know

LISTEN sometime to farmers when talking about their tractor troubles.

You will hear one farmer say, perhaps, he has given up as entirely unsatisfactory the kind of tractor another farmer is just buying.

Or you will hear three farmers, each with about the same size farm and the same soil conditions, tell of their struggles with three radically different types of tractors.

So many types—such a lack of standards as to performance—make the farmer uncertain as to what to do or where to go for the facts on which to base his choice of a tractor.

It does seem that somewhere he ought to be able to get the facts, and not depend on somebody's say-so, or upon impressions.

Now the thinking farmer is turning to the G O Tractor—a tractor that is backed by facts—a tractor that for more than eight years has been proving itself in actual work on the farm.

He is finding out for himself how the G O dust-proof gear casings add years to the life of the tractor, and how running the gears in oil cuts down friction, with consequent saving power.

He sees the advantages of the G O advanced driving mechanism—permitting six speeds forward and reverse—a right plowing speed in any sort of soil, and a right speed at the pulley for any kind of machine.

In the G O Tractor the farmer gets the answer to all his farm power problems. From practical experience he learns that the G O Tractor was built to solve those problems—not to fill the eye of the unthinking buyer

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CUSHMAN

Light Weight All-Purpose Farm Motors Weigh Only One-Fourth As Much

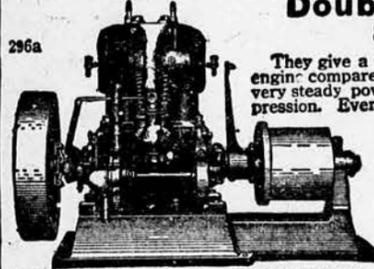
as ordinary farm engines, but run even more steadily and quietly, because of perfect balance and accurate Throttling Governor.

Because of their light weight, they are the most useful farm engines, as they can be moved so easily from job to job, doing many jobs other engines cannot do.

They are also very durable—in fact, the Cushman service record on American farms—where 50,000 of them are at work—justifies our claim that Cushman Motors are the most durable farm engines in the world.

Double Cylinder Motors 8, 15 and 20 H. P.

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They give a service the tractor cannot give and no other farm engine compares with them in equipment. Two cylinders give very steady power. They do not wear unevenly and lose compression. Every running part protected from dust and properly lubricated. Equipped with Throttling Governor, Carburetor, Friction Clutch Pulley and Water Circulating Pump without extra charge.

Cushman Electric Light and Power Plant does more for the farmer than any other outfit. Combines both Light Plant and Power Plant in one. Write for Book, stating whether Light Weight Engines or Light Plants.

8 H. P. 2 Cylinder Cushman. Weighs Only 320 lbs.

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SANITARY NON-FREEZABLE STOCK WATERERS Are Necessary to Biggest Profit

The difference between a low profit and the highest profit from stock-raising is often just a matter of watering facilities—to make the highest profit you need the best.

To insure the highest profit insist upon OK Waterers. They are substantially built of the best possible material.

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Scene on Farm of
LEWIS NOFFITT,
Mts., Iowa.



Rural Engineering Hints

Roads Require Careful Grading and Dragging

BY C. E. JABLOW

PERHAPS you may be one, more fortunate than others, and your farm may adjoin a section of improved roadway or a piece of roadway on which the skill of an engineer is regularly expended in directing the dragging, grading and otherwise improving the highway. For those of you who are so situated much need not be said, but there are times when road funds are not sufficient for the proper maintenance of all county and state roads and again it may be desired to improve roads that act as feeders to the roads designated for improvement from public funds.

It is scarcely necessary in this day and age to point out the advantage of good roads. When we compare communities in which good roads are the rule, with communities that are still trying to make use of roads that are without a bottom, we have on one side prosperity, good educational facilities for the children, happiness and an optimistic view of life, while on the other hand we see the direct opposite. In fact, the increase in value of the contiguous farms alone may more than offset the added burden of road improvement.

What the Farmer Can Do

The proper maintenance of earth roads can best be accomplished by diligent care the year around, but this attention need not as a rule be much more extensive than the use of the drag at the proper time and the occasional use of a grader. So much has been written concerning the use of the ordinary split-log drag or a drag constructed at home along similar lines that it is considered unnecessary to treat this extensively in these columns.

It should be remembered that water if permitted to stand on the road is one of the greatest destroying agents, and the first requisite, if the road has been properly located, is to see that the ruts remain filled. Frequently a road that has been poorly located, will cause unnecessary effort to be expended in its maintenance. If a competent engineer is called in, to establish good roads and location in the very beginning, his fee will be insignificant compared to the saving that may be effected later.

Much dragging is contracted for by adjoining land owners and while these men are not supposed to be expert road men, they should understand just what is to be accomplished by their work.

A few remarks, taken from the rules for dragging roads in Illinois is much to the point and is given in the following paragraphs:

Roads properly dragged will dry out weeks earlier in the spring than a road not so maintained and when dry will be smooth and in excellent condition. Moreover, they will not be cut up so readily during the winter. The ordinary country road can be well maintained if dragged at the proper time on an average of twice a month. The dragging will have to be more frequent during winter and spring than in the summer time.

Unless the road is in the right condition, the work of dragging will be wasted. One thing to be insisted upon is that the work be done at the right moment. The right time is when the earth is not too dry to crumble, but not too wet to stick to the drag and fall to follow along its edge to the crown of the road.

Frequently a very wet road is materially benefited if dragged just be-

fore a freeze in cold weather. Whenever a road dries out, there will be a hard surface presented for traffic.

Where proper drainage is not provided the road may be impassable a good part of any wet season and the remains of the road after a few hard rains could scarcely be spoken of as a highway as it will virtually be poorer than many trails with which we were familiar in the early days.

A tile drain judiciously placed and one or two badly needed culverts properly installed may make of any otherwise impassable road a highway almost as good as a boulevard.

Care of Culverts and Bridges

All culverts that are properly performing their functions and are not exposed directly to the traffic, and whose walls are not broken or caved in, are valuable additions to the roadway. Any that do not come within the above classification deserve attention, and when is a better time to do this repairing if the farmer is to do this work, than when the fall plowing has been finished?

A broken or caved-in culvert will cause the lodgment of brush and other material and will result eventually in the failure of the draw to carry off the water. It is therefore necessary to replace or repair those before the heavy run-off occurs from rains and melting snows.

A few loose or missing planks from the bridge may not result disastrously, but certainly no one will contend that this condition adds to one's comfort when going over the road. Planking that is diagonally placed over a sub-floor will prove far more serviceable than one in which the planks cross the road at right angles.

If steel bridges are the rule in your section, in order to prevent excessive depreciation they will have to be treated to a kindly coat of paint that will stand weathering.

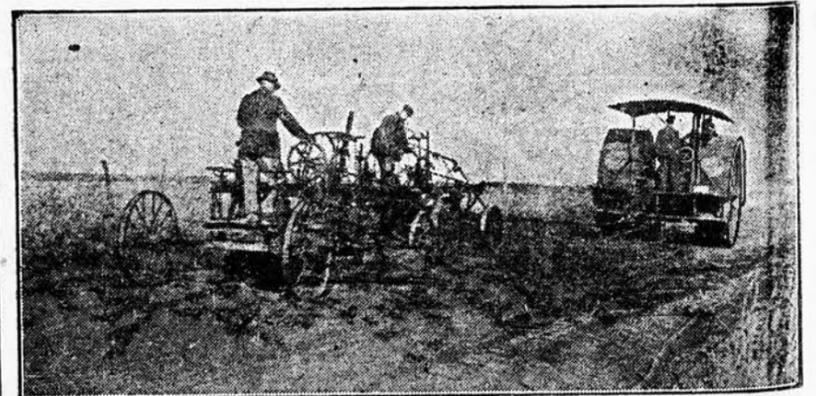
Weeds Eliminated

Ditches are formed on both sides of a road, where surface drainage is in use, for carrying off water, to prevent damage to the road surface. Where weeds are permitted to grow in large quantities on the side of the roads, it is not only dangerous for fast moving vehicles passing each other near a turn or bend in the road on account of obstructed vision, but it also makes an unsightly road of what otherwise would be a good one. These reasons while they are sufficient in themselves to cause a cleaning out of all brush are not necessarily the most important. A heavy growth in the ditches will cause the collection of sediment, obstruct the passage and defeat the purpose of the ditch.

Our Three Best Offers

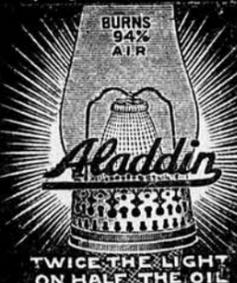
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.00.

Don't forget that W. S. S. still can be bought at the usual price.



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TEN NIGHTS FREE TRIAL

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GET YOURS FREE! We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the first and write us quick for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

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HYATT Roller Bearings

When the Cows are Stabled
dirt and filth stick to the flanks and udder and fall into the milk pail. Clip the parts every three or four weeks, wipe off in a luffy before milking and get pure, wholesome milk. A Stewart No. 1 Ball Bearing Machine will clip the parts in 5 minutes. Also good for clipping horses and mules. Lasts a lifetime. Price \$12.75. Get one from your dealer's or send \$2 and pay balance on arrival.
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Make Butter in 1 to 3 Minutes
Churn either sweet or sour milk. Hand power. Easy to operate and low priced. No cranks. No machinery. No chemicals. Money back guarantee. Sizes 1, 2 and 3 gallon. Write for prices and description of this marvelous invention. Agents wanted.
INSTO SALES COMPANY
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Financial News

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Another great popular loan to be floated in the United States is under serious consideration. The money to be raised, estimated at 2 billion dollars to 4 billion dollars is not needed by the government at Washington. The huge loan is planned instead for the countries of Europe as a means of providing them credit with which to purchase pork, wheat, steel, cotton, copper and other articles in the United States in order to stimulate their work of reconstruction. At the same time, it is felt that such a huge loan will help general business in the United States, including the markets for the products of Kansas farms.

Financiers prominent in America believe a great popular loan should be floated for Europe in bonds of denominations as low as \$50, with a good rate of interest, thru a national campaign along the lines of the recent Liberty and Victory Bond campaigns. National, state, district and local committees to place the loan are being considered.

Foreign Exchange Depreciates

Opinion is growing among bankers and other interests that it is necessary to arrange for huge European credits in the United States in order to maintain export business. Weakness in foreign exchange emphasizes the need for such action. Thus, the German mark has slumped to a level below 2.75 cents, compared with quotations of more than 4 cents some weeks ago and the par of 23.8 cents. It now requires nearly 13 Italian lire to equal an American dollar in the United States, against the nominal par of 5.9 lire to the dollar in this country. Almost 10 francs are needed to equal an American dollar now, whereas the normal par is 5.19 francs to the American dollar. The British pound is quoted down to \$4.10, against the par of \$4.86%. Foreign exchange has been declining, and is still weak. Every decline adds to the handicaps of Europe in buying in this country and encourages her to make sales here.

Stockmen Should Invest

Stockmen and farmers cannot give too much attention to the meaning of the recent sensational declines in prices of stocks on Wall Street. That great market for stocks reflects the danger signal which was sounded when the Federal Reserve Bank in Kansas City, in New York and in other centers raised discount rates. The raises, it is true, were slight, as already pointed out in these columns, but they were a warning of excessive speculation.

Owing to the absorption of the lending power of banks in New York, speculators in Wall Street carrying stocks have been forced lately to pay as much as 30 per cent for call loans to finance their operations. This is a reflection of the tightness of money, or what others define as stringent money conditions. Tightness of money as a rule is a bearish influence on stocks, on grain, on livestock and on other commodities.

Kansas Municipal Bonds

Municipal bonds of Kansas are sharing in the increased interest in the bond market. Sales of Kansas municipal bonds thus far this season have been below expectations because the state has not sold the amount of wheat it desired to market. Improvement is expected with a better car situation. The most recent new offering of Kansas municipal bonds in Kansas City and other markets of this territory consisted of \$180,000 of City of Hutchinson internal improvement 4 3/4 per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1919, and maturing between 1920 and 1929, on a basis, yielding the investor 4.70 per cent a year. It is interesting to note that Hutchinson bonds of the same character have been held at prices yielding only 4.60 per cent. These bonds are exempt from all state and federal taxes.

Better be looking over the evergreens so you'll know where to find a nice one for the youngsters' Christmas tree. And perhaps you can have the honor of providing the community tree this year.

Original Issue

Offered Subject to Prior Sale

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(Preferred as to Assets and Dividends)

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Dividends Payable Annually

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25,000 Shares Common Stock, Per Share, Par Value.....\$100

The Associated Mill & Elevator Company has been organized to construct and operate a fire-proof, modern, 2000-barrel flour mill and a 300,000-bushel elevator in Kansas City, Mo., and also to build or buy and operate a chain of mills and elevators at advantageous points throughout Kansas City's trade territory.

Officers of the Company are:

H. C. NUNN, President—One of the most capable and experienced grain men in the United States, especially well and favorably known among the grain trade of the Southwest, having for many years been connected with the Kansas City market as Chief Grain Inspector for the State of Missouri, and later manager of one of the largest elevators in the West.

E. R. McDONALD, Vice-President—In charge of the company's milling activities, comes to the organization direct from Toronto, where he was the chief of the Milling Division of the Canadian Food Administration. Prior to engaging in milling in Canada five years ago, Mr. McDonald was for many years connected financially or in a managerial capacity with some of the largest mills of Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, having served as President of the Iowa State Millers' Club during the period of its greatest activity.

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The preferred stock is redeemable at the option of the company January 1, 1925, at \$105 per share and accrued dividends. Redeemed later than January 1, 1925, the price is to be \$105 plus one dollar per share, for each year thereafter, plus accrued dividends.

All the funds derived from the sale of preferred stock go into the treasury and are not subject to discount for any purpose, but are pledged, intact, to be applied to building or purchasing and operating the company's mills and elevators.

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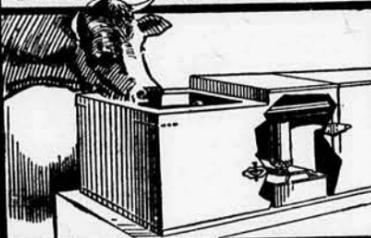
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Capper Pig Club News

Kansas Boys Overflow With Pep for 1920

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

WHO SAYS Kansas boys haven't pep? Applications for membership in the Capper Pig club for 1920, pouring in from all parts of the state, prove that Jayhawker youngsters recognize a good thing when they see it, and are ready to grasp their opportunity. And just by the way the new club is starting out, it's easy to see that next year is going to be a record breaker.

To Pottawatomie county belongs the honor of the first application for membership for 1920. Ralph Cain, a hustling 16-year-old of Westmoreland, beat every other Kansas boy in getting his application to the club manager. Ralph certainly must have been sitting out by the mailbox waiting for the Farmers Mail and Breeze to arrive. I'm eager now to see what boy will be the first to file approved recommendations.

"I notice you will soon start your pig club contest for 1920," writes Frank Eklor from out in Pratt county, "and I would like very much to belong to the Capper Pig club. We live on a large farm and raise lots of wheat and corn, and I am sure I could be successful in raising some nice pigs. So please give me a chance." Is Frank going to get a chance? We'll say he is; and hundreds of other boys like him. Back by return mail went a recommendation blank and a copy of the club rules for 1920, and I predict that Frank soon will be lined up as an active member for Pratt county and be out getting more hustling chaps like himself into the game.

Boys who lined up as associate members for 1919, now are patting themselves on the back because they're sure of a place in the new club. "I went down to G. E. Newton's farm and bought my contest gilt about a month ago," says Wayne Love of Jackson county, in writing about his plans for next year. "Her name is Rosebud's Model. I'm not going to get her until along the last of December. Papa and I are building a house for her, and I'm planning to have a fair-sized pasture."

But don't think only new members are showing pep and interest for 1920. "I wish I were at Topeka to talk to you about the club for next year," says Ernest Newingham, a member of Cloud county this year. "It sure would be an interesting talk, just as the club for 1920 is going to be an interesting one. My contest sow and litter of five are doing fine. I have altogether now 24 head of registered hogs."

Leroy Satterfield is one of the two peppy, stay-in-the-game chaps in the Wallace county club. Wayne Johnson is his teammate, and both he and Leroy are determined to have a complete team of hustling boys like themselves in their county next year. Leroy's pigs came late, but "they're getting along fine," he says. "I still have all seven left; never lost one. The picture I am sending you shows them when they were just little fellows. Some of them are eating corn now, so you see they know how to get food in two ways. I have a buyer for at least two of my pigs as soon as I can get them registered."

Leroy and a lot of other Kansas live wires are after the prizes offered for boys who obtain the largest number of members for 1920. "Send me 10 application blanks, as I am going to try for that \$5," says Leroy. "Please send me some application blanks," writes Fred Rausch of Johnson county. "I'm going to make a fight for that \$5, as I believe I could use it to good advantage. The best man will win, to be sure, tho, and who that is remains to be found out." "Please send blanks for members to make application with, for I believe I can get some boys," says Thomas Fanatia of Sedgwick county. "I think I can get some members down here and I'm sure going to try for those prizes," writes Carl Dews of Osage county. And that's the word from many other boys, so it's easy to see that we have a new kind of "drive" on in Kansas. Very few counties will escape the attention of the energetic boys who are eager to make the Capper Pig club for 1920 a success, and perhaps show their own pep by winning a cash prize right at the beginning of the contest.

One of the big features of the Capper Pig club is the enthusiastic boosting done by the boys for their favorite breeds. As soon as possible after active club work is started, members are divided into breed clubs according to the breed of their contest entries. Officers are elected by the boys themselves, and every effort is made to boost the breeds. Fifty cents club dues is paid by every boy, and the money is used to help pay for breed club stationery and the printing and advertising of the annual sale catalog. The annual sale catalog for 1919 now is being distributed, and it contains an unusually attractive offering. More than 1,000 Capper Pig club pigs are offered for sale.

Boys who have belonged to the club for one year or more, are eligible to continue membership in the breed club, if they cannot go ahead with active work, or are over the age limit. The only requirements are the breeding of purebred hogs and the payment of the 50 cents dues. Such breed club members are invited to attend the regular county meetings, take part in the good times and help compete for the pep trophy and special cash prize which goes with it. Members of the Capper Pig club for 1919 who cannot go ahead with active work should notify the club manager that they desire to remain breed club members.

So breed club work is just another good reason for the value and popularity of the Capper Pig club. I told you about insurance last week, and that's another advantage of belonging to the club. There are many more which we'll talk about as the work for the new year goes on. But why wait to learn more; better join now and begin to enjoy club membership. In every issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will appear an application coupon. This time it's on the same page with the Capper Poultry club story. Look it up, fill it out, and send it to me. If you've already applied for membership, get your friends interested.



Elwood Shults of Jefferson and His Fine Duroc Contest Entry. "Count On Me for 1920," Says Elwood, "for Club Work Pays."

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SAY you saw the advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze. It insures good service.

Capper Poultry Club

Linn Has 20 Girls and Eight Mothers Lined Up

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
 Club Secretary

TELEGRAM for Herbert G. Smith," the messenger boy announced. But there was no such person in the office—no, not even in the entire Capper Building.

Then we read the good message: "Have 20 girls and eight mothers lined up for 1920 Linn County Capper Poultry club. Hazel Horton, leader."

Why, of course, it was easy to see now for whom the telegram was meant and how the mistake occurred. Hazel



Mabel Kelley

had telephoned the message to the telegraph station and the clerk had understood the name "Herbert G. Smith" instead of Bertha G. Schmidt.

You may be sure that excitement was just as great among the club folks in the office as if the message had come under the correct name. Those Linn county girls have their eye on the trophy cup and they're working hard to keep ahead in the

race. I cannot announce the present standing of the county clubs and I shall not expect temporary reports from the county leaders until November 24.

"Won't you please explain this airplane race further," several county leaders have written. "We don't quite understand what you mean by starting from Topeka and going to various towns."

Of course, the whole thing is make-believe, but it's going to be a lot of fun. We will measure all distances from Topeka. Now, for example, we will say that an airplane, according to the scale of points which I have sent to all county leaders, has traveled 1,300 miles. Measure this distance out on your map in your geography according to the scale of miles given in the corner of the map. You will find that the airplane that has traveled 1,300 miles, going eastward, has about reached Philadelphia.

The distance around the earth at the equator is about 25,000 miles. I wonder if any of our airships will cover this distance, and then start on a trip to the moon, or some other planet. Of course, we need not be absolutely accurate about figuring the distance in miles and finding out just what place we have reached. If an airplane does travel 25,000 miles according to the scale of points we will say that it has again reached Topeka, and it may then start on its visit to a planet. However, each county leader must be absolutely accurate in figuring up her points, counting the correct number for reports, for attendance at meetings and for the various other items mentioned in the scale of points.

Applications for membership in the new club are beginning to arrive. Altho it is not necessary for girls belonging

to the 1919 club, who have signified their intention of joining again, to send applications, it is all right to do so. It gives me double assurance that a former member is going to be a worker in 1920.

Girls who have been in the club two years or three years will be permitted to join again as active members, provided membership is not complete by January 1. If it is, they may belong to the associate membership division. Therefore I hope that any two or three year members who wish to continue membership will signify such intention at once, going into the associate membership division January 1 if new girls wish to take their places at that time as active members.

Associate membership will be worth while in 1920. While the prizes are not as large as in the active membership division, the opportunity of winning will be greater because this division will not have such a large membership.

These girls will enjoy all of the advantages of active members. They may list stock in the fall catalog and they may attend all of the meetings, yet they will not be deducted any points for failure to attend during the summer. This division was created for the overflow of members in counties where club work is at its best. Linn county already has lined up 10 girls for active membership and 10 for associate membership. Whether or not associate members will be permitted to hold office in the county clubs will be left to the wish of the members of each individual county.

I feel sure that any girl who has been in the club two or three years will be glad to give her place as an active member to a new girl. However, line up for membership at once, and wait until January 1 to see if another girl wishes to step into the active membership division in your place.

Assistant secretaries of breed clubs have been asked to write boosts for their breed of chickens. Here is what Hazel Horton says about hers.

"There are a great many reasons why I chose the Light Brahmas. They are very tame and make fine pets. They are fine for table use. For a large chicken they are good layers. They make large capons. From my eight pullets I usually get five or six eggs a day. There were only two pens of hens in the Linn county contest that laid more eggs than mine and they were both small breeds. Here are some of the qualifications of Light Brahmas: they should have good, red eyes; a three-rowed comb, legs and feet well feathered, and yellow in color; the saddle should be white on top and underfluff gray; the hackle should be black in the middle and white on each side; the tail should not droop, but neither should it stand up too straight."

The picture used with the club story in this issue shows Mabel Kelley of Rice county and one of her Rose Comb White Leghorns. Mabel has made an exceptionally good record with her contest entry, having hatched 272 chickens and raised a large percentage of these.

112 HENS 1800 EGGS

Mrs. Harper Writes: "I wouldn't be without 'TWO for ONE' for the world; my 112 hens laid 1800 eggs in 1 month."

Poultry raisers who have not given some thought to increasing their egg production this fall and winter, are making a big mistake. Present indications are, the price of eggs will be sky high, and if the owners of laying hens do not make every effort to profit by these conditions they will regret it later, particularly when they hear of the large profits being made by their next door neighbor. If there ever was a time when a little extra attention should be given to the poultry yard, now is the time. Do not delay. A few pennies spent wisely today will bring you back dollars tomorrow.

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"TWO for ONE" is the marvel of all egg tonics. It is the most remarkable producer of eggs ever known to the poultry world. "TWO for ONE" is making records every day in egg production that were never before believed possible. Flock owners all over the country are amazed with the results. The most experienced poultry experts say they have never seen the like of it.

"TWO for ONE" is not a mere food. It is an egg tonic in the truest sense of the term—a scientific preparation in concentrated tablet form—the result of scientific research and experiment. Every factor entering into the matter of egg production was scientifically studied.

As a result you have in "TWO for ONE" a tonic that conditions the hen for the utmost in laying capacity—that builds muscle and bone—that stimulates active functioning of the hen's reproductive organs—that insures fertile eggs and 100% hatchings—that makes the laggard lay and increases the production of active layers. A tonic that gets more eggs for you, winter and summer than you ever thought possible.



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Laid Eggs in the Coldest Weather
 I used your egg tonic for the first time this winter and was truly surprised at the way my hens laid. In the coldest weather I was getting eggs every day.—Laura Higley, Michigan.

11 Hens—192 Eggs—One Month
 I gave one box of your "TWO for ONE" tonic to my hens and I got wonderful results. 11 hens laid 192 eggs in less than one month.—S. L. Chase, Kansas.

Tripled His Egg Supply
 Please send me two more large boxes of "TWO for ONE" at once. One for my brother and one for a cousin. I told them how the tonic tripled my egg supply and they are anxious to try it. Enclosed find \$4.00.—J. P. Roberts, Missouri.

\$5000 Egg Laying Contest

Have you entered our \$5000.00 egg laying contest? If not do so right away, it's free to all users of "TWO for ONE." You not only increase your egg production but you may win one of the big cash prizes we are giving every month. Write us today for particulars.

Money-Back Guarantee

Don't take our word for it. "TWO for ONE" is sold under the distinct guarantee that if you are not entirely satisfied you get your money back. Take advantage of this offer and send for a box of "TWO for ONE" today.

Only \$1.00 a box, or, \$2.00 for large box containing as much as three \$1.00 boxes—enough for an entire season. This costs you 1-15 of a cent a day, per hen, or less than 1c a dozen for the additional eggs you will receive from your flock.

Kinsella Co., 2028 LeMoyné Bldg., Chicago, Ill
 Gentlemen:—I want to increase the egg-laying ability of my hens, make more money out of my chickens and take advantage of the high prices that will be paid during the coming fall and winter. So please find enclosed \$..... for a box of "TWO for ONE" as checked below:

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This order entitles me to an entry in your \$5,000.00 egg-laying contest, of which you are to send me full particulars, and my money is to be returned if I am not entirely satisfied with the tonic.

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 Address _____

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club 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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The best work clothes money can buy. Roomy, comfortable and durable. Made of pure indigo denim—never rip—never lose buttons. Wear FITZ and get more for your money. 56 Sizes.
BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Missouri.

For Our Young Readers

Yum! Yum! Chicken Dinner's Fine Prepared Like This

BY MRS. C. M. MADDEN
Atchison County

NEARLY EVERY girl enjoys cooking—especially if mother will permit her to be in the kitchen and prepare a meal all by herself. Whenever mother gives you an opportunity to prepare a meal for guests, try one of the methods of cooking chicken which I am going to tell you about.
Decide on the date of the chicken dinner the day before in order that the chicken may be killed, dressed and put into the ice box or its substitute, the well, the evening before it is needed.



Frantically Chased Hither and Thither.
The meat of the fowl prepared in this manner has a much finer flavor than has that of the fowl which at 10 o'clock in the morning is frantically chased hither and thither thru the farm lot, by a woman, a couple of children and a dog or two, and when finally caught has its neck wrung, is dressed in a jiffy, and put on to fry while the animal heat is still in the meat.

In preparing the chicken for the table, there are as many methods as there are breeds; but like the farmer who believes that for general utility the four breeds, Rocks, Rhode Islands, Wyandottes and Orpingtons are the ones most favored, so the housewife has four standard ways of preparation, frying or broiling, stewing, roasting and the delectable chicken pie.

For the first, the chicken selected should weigh between 1½ and 2 pounds. Dress, dip each piece into beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs, and fry in equal parts of lard and butter, or good meat drippings. After the winter season during which farm folks have been surfeited on beef and pork, fried chicken seems a dish fit for a king, and at the price current the last year, it required an income equal to that of a king to afford it.

A better way is to wait until the chicken has attained a weight of 3 or 4 pounds. It is then too large to be fried in one skillet, and a more satisfactory way is to fry it in a small roaster, or covered pan in the oven. The meat is done thru, has a better flavor, and requires less lard in the frying.

Later in the season we have the stew. For this, a hen which has not proved herself worthy to be kept another season may be used as a matter of economy. A good fat hen, with gravy and dumplings made of flour, sweet milk, baking powder and salt, or ordinary biscuit dough cut into small squares, and added 20 or 30 minutes before serving makes a dish "filling" as well as appetizing. Or the hen may be stuffed with bread crumbs, mashed potatoes to which a handful of raisins or a cup of oysters or a shredded onion has been added, and baked from 2 to 3 hours, basting occasionally as the fowl begins to brown.

And last we have the chicken pie. Every neighborhood has a few women who are noted for their skill in this line, and are always in demand for the chicken pie suppers given by church societies in the late fall and early winter. My advice is to attend as many of these suppers as you can and eat your chicken pie for the benefit of that particular church.

Scout Saved Dad While Hunting

The hammer of his rifle catching as he was dismounting from his horse, the hand of William J. McCaferty, of the Rio Grande secret service, was blown off while he was hunting deer in the mountains. The prompt action of his 14-year-

old son, who was the only person with him, in binding up what remained of the injured hand with an improvised Boy Scout tourniquet, was all that prevented McCaferty from bleeding to death.

Young McCaferty showed wonderful presence of mind and coolness for a youngster of his age. Tearing off a portion of his underclothing, the boy improvised a tourniquet, and succeeded in stopping the flow of blood from the arteries of the hand.

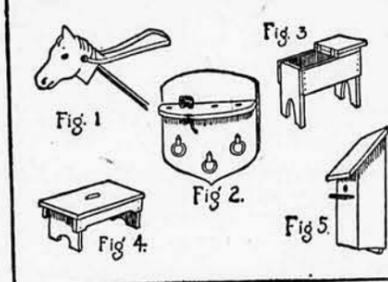
He has been a member of the Boy Scouts of Pueblo, Colo., and his first aid training in that organization saved his father's life.

Christmas Gifts Boys Can Make

BY MYRTLE JAMISON TRACHSEL

Begin right now, boys, to plan and to make your Christmas presents. Get your materials together and perhaps father will give you a little help some evening when he is not busy.

If you have a little brother make for him a stick horse like the one shown in Fig. 1. You will need a block of wood thick enough to allow you to bore a hole in it and insert the smaller end of an old broom stick. Draw the outline of a horse's head and carefully saw around it. Smooth the edges and paint both sides red, outlining the



mouth, eyes, ears and nostrils with black. Then tack on a strip of leather for the reins and you will want to ride it yourself.

Make big brother a pipe and tie rack like Fig. 2. Use boards ¾ of an inch thick, bore the holes for the pipes before you nail the rack to the back piece. Stain it with a good furniture stain and wax it. New harness rings tacked on with pieces of strap will hold the ties.

A shoe blacking stand which holds the brushes ever ready but out of sight until wanted, will please father. Fig. 3 shows one which makes a convenient little seat when the shoes do not need attention. It is made out of 1-inch lumber, the lid is in two parts, one firmly nailed to the box and the other fastened to it with hinges. Butt hinges are the best for this purpose, be sure to cut away the wood under them so there will be no space left between the two halves of the top. Finish the stand with white enamel or furniture stain and wax.

A footstool like the one shown in Fig. 4 would be fine for grandfather or for mother to use in reaching the pantry shelf. Or you might make mother a pretty bird box. There are many different kinds but a wren box like Fig. 5 is the easiest to make. The wren likes a narrow, deep box with a hole near the top not more than an inch in diameter. Do not paint your bird box or you may not get a tenant. A long narrow box painted green or white would be excellent for mother's porch flowers when spring comes, and I am sure she would be glad to have one all ready for them.

Why not make little sister a pretty white cradle for her doll? You can use plain boards of 1-inch thickness, rounding the bottom of the end boards to make the rockers. It should be about 18 inches long, and the ends should be about 13 inches high.

Big sister would like a waste paper basket tinted to match her room. Make it out of wood or heavy cardboard, the four sides laced together with narrow strips of leather or heavy cord.

The bottom should be of wood about 9 by 9 inches, and the cardboard tacked firmly to it.

A growing flower would be a surprise for grandmother or auntie. Buy three or four narcissus or Chinese lily bulbs; they are very inexpensive. Find some dish or get a fish bowl from a 10-cent store, put pebbles and sand into the bottom and press the bulbs down into it. Fill with water and place in a warm sunny window. Soon you will have a pretty plant which will later be in full bloom.

Some Feast, Wasn't It?

The chefs in our big hotels may think they prepare meals on a big scale, but it is doubtful whether any of them ever equaled the feat of wholesale cookery achieved at the little town of Liss, in England.

At a barbecue held there not long ago an ox was boiled—not roasted—whole. This is how the thing was done:

A large hole was dug in the ground and lined with brick, inside of which was built a tank large enough to hold the ox. The carcass was then lowered into the tank, having first been placed in a case formed by heavy crossbars, to which chains were attached. Pulleys from a scaffolding above were used to raise and lower the ox.

Many vegetables, such as carrots, onions, cabbages, and potatoes, were boiled with the meat. The boiling required several hours.

Date Cakes are Good

Date cakes are a delicacy which every boy and girl will enjoy. See what good ones you can make by following this recipe: Beat the whites of 4 eggs to a stiff froth; mix with 1 cup of powdered sugar, 1 cup of dates cut into pieces; 1 cup of pecan or walnut meats, ¼ teaspoon of cream of tartar. Bake in a moderate oven.

Another Labor-saving Device

When my brother, Louis, was a little boy he had been to a neighbor's and had seen a carpet sweeper. We didn't have one. One day he stood watching mamma mop the floor and said, "Aw, why don't you get a mop with wheels on it like Dollie's got." Celia Gibson. Admire, Kan.

A New Cheese

We often make cheese from sour milk. We call it cheese. One day a man who ate dinner at our house said, "Please pass the smearcase." Three-year-old Walter heard it and said, "Pass the suit case please." Enders, Neb. George Van Dyke.

A Winter Blanket

A million little snowflakes
Came softly down last night,
And wove a pretty blanket
All soft and warm and white.
And now the plants are safe in bed,
And their toes are tucked in tight.
—Youth's Companion.

STONES
WHAT KIND OF A STONE SHOULD—
1. AN ASTRONOMER HAVE
2. A LAUNDRESS ?
3. A COOK
4. A MINER
5. A SEXTON
6. A FRUIT GROWER
7. AND WHAT KIND DO MOST OF US HAVE?
#

If you can guess what seven kinds of stones these are, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send correct answers.

Solution November 8 puzzle—A ferocious animal: Bear. The prize winners: Marjorie L. Smith, Maurine Melvin, Helen Early, Genevieve Burkland, Maurice Brown, Maurice Fitzmarr, Merle Smith.

Time's up— Make her lay



If she isn't laying now when eggs are high, you're losing money. Start her—build her up so that proper feeding will bring the eggs and keep them coming.

Pratts

Poultry Regulator

Mixed with the feed daily aids digestion, assures health, turns feed into eggs—and dollars. The standard for nearly half a century. Used by the world's leading poultrymen because it gives results.

"Your Money Back If YOU Are Not Satisfied"

Write for Pratts NEW Poultry Book—Free

Pratt Food Company



Low Collars are fashionable NOW



Emerald Club is fashionable and it is *Comfortable* too—
WEAR

SLIDEWELL COLLARS

Hall, Hartwell & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

A New Truck FOR LESS Than 1/2 Price

You can turn any passenger car into a powerful 1 to 4-ton truck, with greater horsepower than standard truck engine, by simply putting on rear of your car, the

"FITZALL" Truck Unit

"Fits 'em All"
Saves You \$1000. Makes a powerful, load-carrying, internal gear, shaft-driven truck from any make passenger car. Not a chain drive.

Write Today for prices, and our amazing offer on how to make your old car into a new truck at less than half price.

DEALERS WANTED
Hudford Company of Chicago
(Southwest Branch)
1933 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Farm Talk about Poultry

FARMERS who have been successful in raising poultry are urged to write us about any experience that would be of general interest. How much money have you made in raising ducks, turkeys, geese and chickens? Which breeds do you like the best? What success have you had in marketing eggs this year and how profitable have you found this phase of poultry farming? Short letters on these or other topics will be very acceptable. We will pay for all that we publish.

The Small Poultry Show

BY O. W. HERVEY

The number of small poultry shows that have been held this fall proves that there is a post-war condition of live interest in breeding and exhibiting purebred birds. The breeder of poultry who hopes to succeed with his birds can well afford to take advantage of such shows for, aside from the prospect of winning a blue ribbon, there is much of practical value to be learned from associating with the breeders.

Briefly speaking, the purposes of the small poultry show are to stimulate a greater interest in the breeding of purebred birds in the community; to enable the breeder to ascertain his best individuals and learn how he may best improve his strain, and to give him an opportunity to advertise his stock and possibly take orders for future sales.

The responsibility for the success of the show should rest upon the superintendent. He should appoint a live wire secretary. The secretary should send out premium lists about two weeks before the show and collect the entry fees which may conveniently be \$1 an entry. The superintendent should receive the birds as they come in and see that they are properly fed and watered and are unmolested during the entire exhibition period. Every exhibition coop should be suitably tagged with the class and entry number designated.

Judging always should be done on the first day of the show by a competent judge, one who thoroughly understands the fancy points of the birds and who is willing to dispense information on utility points at the same time. The cost of the judging may be defrayed from the entry fees.

The small shows often are not uniform in the classes contested. For instance, some shows will offer ribbons for the best female and best male in each variety. In this way pullets often compete against hens and cockerels against cock birds, a practice that is not consistent either with good judgment or the methods employed in the larger shows. One of the best small shows of the season was that held at Clarence, Mo. The premium list might serve as a model for other community shows. First, second and third ribbons were awarded for the following in each variety entered: best cockerel, best pullet, best cock bird, best hen and best pen, the pen consisting of a male and four females. Sweepstake ribbons were awarded for the best cockerel in the entire show, best pullet, best hen and best cock. Sometimes local merchants will offer special prizes as, for instance, the best display of Barred Rocks in the show.

Give Twice as Much Meat

How many know that the Indian Runner duck produces one-half more food value in eggs than the hen does?



Indian Runner Ducks Produce Twice As Much Meat As Chickens Do. They Can be Raised Without Water to Swim in.

Twelve weeks after the ducklings hatch they represent twice as much food value as can be produced from an equal number of hens' eggs in the same time. In 12 weeks you will have at least twice as many pounds of meat from a hatch of 25 ducks as you will from a hatch of 25 chicks. The Indian Runner is the most consistent layer known and while the average breeder need not expect to get the phenomenal records claimed by some, conservative records prove the Runner a superior money maker. My advice when buying eggs or stock is to get the true Runner of the most erect, quick running type. These are the best foraging and laying ducks in existence. The Runners have no lice or mites and with proper care no diseases, but of course they must not be neglected. They can be raised without swimming water but must have water at all times in vessels deep enough to cover their heads when feed is before them or in their stomachs. In warm weather they must have some shade or they will be overcome with the heat. During incubation the eggs should be sprinkled with blood warm water two or three times weekly and if set in an incubator, once daily. After pipping they usually rest 24 hours before coming out of the shell. When they are 24 hours old I dip each duckling's bill in slightly warmed water to teach it to drink but do not let the duckling get wet or chilled. A narrow, deep water vessel is best. After they have all they want let them rest 2 hours. Every 2 hours I give a light feed of toasted bread crumbs soaked in sweet milk and squeezed out until crumbly.

It should be remembered they must always have water with their feed in dishes deep enough to allow them to put their heads under in order to wash off the particles of food from the nostrils. After they are 4 days old, gradually add the following mash to their ration: 2 parts bran, 1 part shorts, 1 part cornmeal, 1/4 part meat scraps with 10 per cent fine sand and 1 part of any available green feed cut fine. Give them all the mash in a week and feed four times daily until 3 weeks old, after that only three times, but do not overfeed. The ducks need fresh air and a dry bedding of straw or litter at night. When about 12 weeks old they go thru a light molt and lose in weight for a time so should be sold before this. Sex may be distinguished when the ducks are 10 weeks old. The duck gives a loud quack and the drake makes a low hissing sound. One drake mated to six or seven ducks is enough. Another drake to this number would cause trouble. I consider ducks the most easily raised and the hardest of all fowls and for utility qualities they are truly the farmers' friend.
Gertrude Mills,
Sabetha, Kan.

Farm and Home Week

"Farm and Home week" at the Kansas State Agricultural college will be held the week of February 2, those in charge of the plans announce.

During the week the annual state meetings of the horse breeders' association, the cattle producers' association, dairymen, sheep raisers, swine raisers, poultry producers, and the crop improvement association will be held. Boys' and girls' work will be featured. Music and "movies" along agricultural subjects will be given. An old fashioned community sing will be held in the auditorium.

50 Eggs a Day

Yes—fifty a day. How? Read the letter below.



"More Eggs' Tonic is a God-send," writes Mrs. Myrtle Ice, of Boston, Ky. She adds "I was only getting 12 eggs a day and now get 50."

Give your hens a few cents' worth of Reefer's "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with the results. A million dollar bank guarantees if you're not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing.

"More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 9668 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for \$1.00 package of "More Eggs" tonic.

Poultry Raisers Everywhere Tell Wonderful Results of "More Eggs"

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor
I can't express in words how much I have benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42 1/2 dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1 1/2 dozen left.
MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens
The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1,200 eggs. I never saw the equal.
EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs
I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.
MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens
I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from forty-four hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.
A. G. THODE,
Sterling, Kans., R. No. 2, Box 47.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package
Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1,368 eggs.
A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

"More Than Doubled in Eggs"
I am very much pleased with your "More Eggs" Tonic. My hens have more than doubled up in their eggs.
L. D. NICHOLS, Mendon, Ill.

126 Eggs in Five Days
I wouldn't try to raise chickens without "More Eggs," which means more money. I use it right along. I have 33 hens and in 5 days have gotten 10 1/2 dozen eggs or 126.
MRS. J. O. OAKES, Salina, Okla.

Never Saw Anything Like the "More Eggs" Tonic
I gave the "More Eggs" tablets to my hens and in three weeks they began laying and laid all winter. I never saw anything like them in the world.
MRS. ALBERT SMITH, Lackawanna, N. Y.

15 Hens—310 Eggs
I used "More Eggs" Tonic and in the month of January from 15 hens I got 310 eggs.
MRS. C. R. STOUGHTON, Turners Falls, Mass.

75 Per Cent Laid Every Day
The "More Eggs" I ordered from you last winter proved out very satisfactory. Fully 75 per cent of my hens laid every day.
H. C. RADER, Greenville, Tenn.

12 Tablets Cured the Flock
In the spring a disease broke out in my hens and I lost fourteen. I had 12 or 13 "More Eggs" tablets left and I used it in their drinking water and the rest of the sick ones got well and went right on laying.
MRS. EMMA WRIGHT, Memphis, Neb.

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

Send Coupon

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

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert
9668 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

Name

Address

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

These Timely Recipes from Rural Housewives will Help in Planning the Thanksgiving Feast

THE FOLLOWING recipes are recommended by some of the good cooks in the Farmers Mail and Breeze family of readers for the Thanksgiving dinner. Those who like the good old-fashioned dinners will find these dishes helpful in planning their menu:



shortening, 2 tablespoons of melted chocolate or cocoa, 1 teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and soda, 1 cup of raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of nut meats, chopped, and 3 cups of flour. Bake in a dripping pan. Cover with whipped cream or boiled icing.—Mrs. N. A. Van Dyke.

Ginger Bread

Mix together 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of lard or butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup of sour milk, 1 teaspoon each of soda, baking powder and ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of cinnamon or cloves and flour enough to mix. Bake in a moderate oven. This is ginger bread, not cake.—Mrs. S. E. B.

Whipped Cream Cake

Cream together $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk, a pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon of flavoring, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of flour and 1 teaspoon of baking powder. Whip well and fold in the beaten whites of 4 eggs. Bake in a loaf and cover with a mixture of 1 cup of whipped cream, 2 tablespoons of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of vanilla.—Mrs. D. E. Waters.

Tomato Soup

Rub 1 pint of tomatoes thru a colander. If quite thick, add a little water. Boil this with a slice of onion and one whole clove. Heat an equal amount of milk to the boiling point. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of soda to the tomato and when it stops foaming pour the milk and tomatoes together. Bind with 1 tablespoon of flour rubbed in 1 tablespoon of butter. Season, and serve with a teaspoon of whipped cream in each bowl.—Ethel Baker Munson, Clay Co., Kansas.

Potato Salad

Boil 2 large potatoes and 3 eggs. Mash the yolks of the eggs in a cup and add 1 teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of pepper, 1 tablespoon of mustard, 1 teaspoon of celery seed, 1 onion, cut fine, and 1 cup of vinegar. Mix well and pour over the potatoes which have been mashed. Cut the whites of the eggs in rings and dress the salad with them.—Mrs. Lucy Hays.

Baked Pinto Beans

Soak 2 cups of pinto beans over night in cold water. In the morning drain and add more cold water and cook until tender with slices of salt pork or bacon. Pour in a baking pan, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sirup, pepper and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of tomato sauce. Bake until brown. These may be baked the day before and warmed a few minutes on top of the stove when needed.—Mrs. D. E. Waters.

How I Dress the Turkey

I kill and dress the turkey from 24 to 48 hours before I wish to use it. I remove the head, allow it to bleed freely, scald and remove the feathers and singe and scrub with a brush. Then I draw it, wash thoroughly inside and out, drain and rub both inside and out with salt and a pinch of sugar. Then place in a cool room until ready to use.

I fill the large cavity, also the breast cavity with dressing and sew up. Grease with butter and dredge lightly with flour. I tie very thin slices of salt pork to each leg, pour a small amount of boiling water in the pan and baste every 15 minutes. I boil the giblets, chop them fine and add to the pan before making the gravy. This is fine served with celery sauce and cranberries. Fresh ground pork sausage makes a good substitute for oysters. Mrs. B. F. Wagner, Bourbon Co., Kansas.

Giblet Soup

Chop the giblets from the fowl, and add 2 cups of stock in which the fowl was boiled, 1 chopped onion, 1 small potato, 1 small diced carrot and a little tomato sauce. Serve with salted crackers.—Mrs. D. E. Waters.

Oyster Soup

Heat a quart of whole milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sweet cream, and 1 tablespoon of butter in a double boiler. When scalding add 1 pint of fresh oysters and heat thru thoroly. Serve, and add salt and pepper at the table.—Lily Bowers Crampton, Cowley Co., Kansas.

Baked Ham

Wash carefully and sprinkle the fleshy side of the ham with salt, pepper and a little sage. Place in a roasting pan, skin side down, and roast 1 hour, basting often with the fat that collects in the pan. Turn over and with a sharp knife cut the skin in small squares. Roast until the skin is brown and crisp.—Mrs. S. E. B.

Giblet Dressing

To 4 cups of stale bread crumbs, biscuit or cornbread, add 2 eggs, 1 small onion, a pinch of sage and pepper to taste. Mix thoroly, add the chopped giblets and moisten well with liquor from the fowl. If the fowl is not boiled first, use 2 tablespoons of butter and moisten with hot water.—Mrs. D. E. Waters.

Mince Meat Pie

Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of cold cooked beef, 1 pound of apples, peeled and chopped, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of currants, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of citron, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each of cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of mace and cloves. Moisten with water or leftover fruit juice and 4 tablespoons of butter. Cook until the apples are done. Bake with two crusts.—Ethel Baker Munson, Clay Co., Kansas.

Baked Corn

Mix together 1 can of corn, 1 pint of sweet milk, salt and pepper to taste, 1 tablespoon of sugar and 1 tablespoon of flour. Break 2 eggs over all, beat thoroly and pour into a buttered casserole. Bake, stirring it several times while baking. When done, allow it to brown and serve in the casserole.—Lily Bowers Crampton, Cowley Co., Kansas.

Sweet Potatoes Southern Style

Boil the sweet potatoes in salt water until tender. Peel and slice in pieces 1 inch thick. Melt a heaping tablespoon of butter in a pan and add the sweet potatoes. Sprinkle with sugar, add a little water and brown on both sides in the oven.—Ethel Baker Munson, Clay Co., Kansas.

Waldorf Salad

Use 2 cups of chopped apple, 1 cup of celery and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of nuts or white grapes, seeded. Mix with boiled salad dressing thinned with cream. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with celery tips or serve in cases made from bright red apples.—Ethel Baker Munson, Clay Co., Kansas.

Fruit Salad

Soak a package of gelatine in $\frac{1}{2}$

cup of cold water for 10 minutes, add 2 cups of boiling water, 1 cup of sugar and a little lemon juice. Let chill until nearly set, then add 2 oranges and 3 bananas, sliced, 1 cup of white grapes, cut in pieces, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of nut meats. Let mold, then turn out on a dish and sprinkle well with shredded cocoanut or serve with whipped cream.—Mrs. D. E. Waters.

Oyster Stuffing

Three quarts of bread crumbs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon of sugar, a level teaspoon of baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, and 1 pint of oysters. Scald the milk and pour over the bread crumbs which should be quite dry. When cool, add the well beaten eggs, sugar, salt, pepper, butter and baking powder. Add the oyster

and milk with $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of dates, cut in pieces. Put in a buttered mold and steam $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Serve with hard sauce.

Hard Sauce—Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, add 1 cup of powdered sugar gradually, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of lemon extract and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of vanilla.—Goldie Ebaugh, Riley Co., Kansas.

Chocolate Cocoanut Cake

Sift $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups of pastry flour, add $3\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoons of baking powder, and sift three times. Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of granulated sugar thoroly, then add 1 cup of milk alternately with the flour and baking powder. Fold in 4 well-beaten egg whites and bake in layers 25 to 30 minutes.

For the filling, melt 2 squares of un-

Three Thanksgiving Dinners

A Roast Turkey Dinner

GIBLET SOUP
ROAST TURKEY OYSTER STUFFING
CELERY
MASHED POTATOES PARSNIPS
CRANBERRY JELLY
FRUIT SALAD WHIPPED CREAM CAKE
INDIVIDUAL PUMPKIN PIES
COFFEE

A Roast Goose Dinner

TOMATO SOUP
ROAST GOOSE GIBLET DRESSING
CELERY
WHITE POTATO PUFFS CREAMED ONIONS
BANANA AND NUT SALAD
BAKED APPLES WITH WHIPPED CREAM
CHOCOLATE COCOANUT CAKE
MINCE MEAT PIE
COFFEE

A Baked Ham Dinner

OYSTER SOUP
BAKED HAM CELERY
CRANBERRY JELLY
SWEET POTATOES SOUTHERN STYLE BAKED CORN
WALDORF SALAD
DATE PUDDING WITH HARD SAUCE
CRANBERRY ICE APPLE SAUCE CAKE
COFFEE

juice and stir well before adding the oysters so they will not be broken.—Mrs. B. F. Wagner, Bourbon Co., Kansas.

Individual Pumpkin Pies

Line gem pans with rich pie crust, and fill with the following mixture: Three cups of stewed pumpkin, 2 eggs, 1 cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sirup, 1 pint of sweet milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cream, 1 tablespoon of flour, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, ginger and salt. Bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. B. B. King, Neosho Co., Kansas.

Date Pudding

Melt $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter and add to 1 cup of molasses and 1 cup of milk. Sift together 3 cups of flour, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of allspice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of nutmeg and add to the molasses

sweetened chocolate, and cook in a double boiler until thick with 1 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 cup of sweet milk and the yolks of 2 eggs. Remove from the fire and stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cocoanut. When cold spread between layers of the cake. Sprinkle cocoanut on the top.—Goldie Ebaugh, Riley Co., Kansas.

Cranberry Ice

Cook 1 quart of cranberries with 1 pint of water until soft. Rub thru a colander. To 1 pint of juice add 1 pint of sugar, 1 tablespoon of gelatin, previously soaked in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cold water, the juice of 2 lemons, and 1 pint of cold water. Freeze and serve.—Ethel Baker Munson, Clay Co., Kansas.

Apple Sauce Cake

Mix together $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of cooked apple sauce, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of

Make Reading a Habit

Books and Magazines are the Best of Companions

BY STELLA G. NASH

THERE should be as genuine a desire among farm folks to cultivate their minds by reading as there is to cultivate their fields, and this is true in many cases. We find more complete libraries in some rural homes than the majority of those in the city, and then again there are families who do not have anything except the daily paper to read. Very few persons in the city have as much opportunity to read as have their friends on the farm. There are so many things to take up one's time in the city and it is very easy to fill the time that should be spent in reading with other less important pleasures. But in the country there are



many long, undisturbed evenings when men, women and children have nothing else to do but read. There are many hours available for the employment of books and magazines.

The question which arises in the minds of many who cannot afford to buy a library for their home is "Where is this supply of reading matter to come from?" If you cannot have your own library, there always is a way to borrow books. Isn't there a library in some town near you from which you may obtain books? If not, you can get a few of your neighbors to join you and borrow a set of 50 books from the Traveling Libraries Commission at Topeka. These books may be on any subjects and may be kept for six months at a cost of only \$2. Full information regarding these traveling libraries may be obtained by those interested by addressing the secretary, Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, Traveling Libraries Commission, Topeka, Kan.

Most families can afford to buy a new book occasionally. If the buying of books whenever possible becomes a habit, the home library will become of some consequence in a year or so. Then besides books, there should of course be plenty of good current magazines, weeklies and monthlies, also reliable farm papers. The children must not be forgotten when the magazine list is made up, either, for there are many very instructive and interesting ones printed especially for them.

The following letters are from rural homemakers who realize the importance of placing good reading material in their homes for their families and themselves. They know that if their children are ever to learn to like to read the best books, they must be taught while they are young.

Choose the Books Carefully

As a rule the farm family does not have time for a lot of senseless reading, so their library should consist of a few of the very best books, with perhaps a larger variety than the city man's library. First of all should be the Bible, then there should be a standard dictionary and an up-to-date encyclopedia. Next a few books on ancient history such as Josephus, Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, and McCauley's History of England. E. Benjamin Andrew's History of the United States or a similar one should have a prominent place in the library. We should have a few biographical works of such men as Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, and especially the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. There should be a little corner for a book of myths, one of fairy stories and Aesop's Fables. A few poetical works should

grace the library including Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Scott, Burns and Tennyson.

There should be Ernest Seaton Thompson's Animal Stories, a number of nature stories, a book each on birds, flowers, agriculture, horticulture, bee-keeping, poultry, animal husbandry, cookery, simple architectural plans, landscape gardening, astronomy, a medical work of simple home remedies and a veterinary work, also games, and a Boy Scout book. We must leave quite a bit of shelf room in the library for fiction by such authors as Mark Twain, Louisa M. Alcott, Dickens, Hawthorne, Thackeray, J. Fennimore Cooper and Lew Wallace, and some of the more modern fiction, such as the writings of Winston Churchill, Harold Bell Wright, and Margaret Hill McCarter. This library should be supplemented by agricultural bulletins, good magazines and papers.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Fiction is Needed, Too

A good home library is more necessary on the farm than in the city. There are fewer forms of recreation on the farm, so there is time for reading and music. Then, too, our city neighbors have ready access to the public library.

The farm library should meet the needs of the entire family. Fiction books by such authors as London, Wright, Wilcox, Porter, Beach, Grey, Reed and Rhinehart are good. A certain amount of poetry is essential to a well balanced library. Works by Longfellow, Tennyson, Riley, Browning and Kipling are almost necessary.

Magazines should also be included on the reading list. For small children, "Saint Nicholas," and "Little Folks" are to be recommended, with the "Youth's Companion" for the older children, and "Popular Mechanics" and "American Boy," where there are growing boys. These books and magazines, with the "Literary Digest" should make a well rounded library for the farm home.

Patsy.
Dickinson Co., Kansas.

Home Study Courses Help

In choosing a farm library the first thing to consider is its usefulness to the whole family. It should help the children in preparing their school work; help the mother in club and Sunday school work and the father with farm and social problems. There should be poetry, fiction, history, science, books of travel and agriculture, a standard dictionary, and a good encyclopedia. There may be whole sets of these or the best and favorite selections. The whole family should have a chance to get acquainted with both English and American standard authors. In this way the growing children will acquire a taste for good reading. Children that grow up with Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Shakespeare, Emerson, and Alcott always will be able to select good reading matter. In the line of fiction, select some of the later novels of such authors as Gene Stratton Porter. Her books will do a great deal toward reconciling the boy and girl to farm life, because the author herself is so thoroly in love with the great out-of-doors.

If I had no library and wished to help in selecting books, I would write to a good librarian to make out a full list. Of this list I would select what I could at first afford to buy and add to it later. Of course, a few good magazines and periodicals always are considered a part of a library. It is a good plan to get in touch with the Extension Divisions at Manhattan and Lawrence and select something from their home study courses. Much valuable reading matter can be obtained from them at very little expense.

Mrs. W. H. Penix.
Saline Co., Kansas.

About the only thing you can build now at the same old price is a mansion in the skies.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.



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WOMEN'S SERVICE CORNER

Women readers are invited to make use of this department. When you have a perplexing problem you cannot solve, send it to the Women's Service Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., then look for the answer in this column. There will be no charge.

Tools for the Sink

We have just installed a water system on our farm. Please suggest the conveniences that I should have to work with at the new sink.—Mrs. Ethel F. Cowley Co., Kansas.

You will find three brushes, a bottle brush, a sink brush, and a vegetable brush, will save you many steps in not having to hunt up suitable cloths for cleaning bottles and fruit jars; the sink and vegetables. A pot scraper, a sink strainer, a soap dish, and the can of cleaning powder are all that you need, with the exception of a soap shaker, which every person should have for it offers a means of using the small scraps of soap that are so often wasted.

It Pays to Keep Accounts

I wish to start keeping account of the family expenditures. Will you suggest a plan which will meet my needs?—Mrs. F. F. Doniphan Co., Kansas.

Not knowing the details of your home life as to income and expenses, number in the family and so on, it is a little difficult for me to send you a plan which will meet your needs. However, I am pleased to know that you are going to keep some budget system. If you will send me a letter explaining what your needs are, I shall be glad to send you more definite help. However, this general plan of keeping accounts has been successful: Divide the household expenses into those for Food, Shelter, Running Expenses, Clothing, Personal Expense and Sundries.

Eat More Hominy

Is the old-fashioned home made lye hominy a good nourishing food?—Mrs. R. W. Gove Co., Kansas.

All varieties of hominy are good nutritious food. Like wheat, rice, and other cereals, they give both body fuel and body-building material at a comparatively low price. Let them have a larger place in your diet.

To Make Cornstarch Beads

I should like to know how to make cornstarch beads. Will you please tell me thru the Service Corner?—Mrs. J. G. T., Attica, Kan.

Moisten 1 cup of salt and bring to a boil, then add 1/2 cup of moistened cornstarch. When cooked pour into a dish containing 1 tablespoon of olive oil. Knead the mixture with the hands. Mix a small quantity of coloring matter with cold water and work it into the dough with the fingers. Perfume may be added if desired. After the dough has been colored wrap it first in a dry cloth, then in a wet one, which will insure its keeping several days in case the beads cannot be formed at once. When the beads are molded a hole should be made thru the center with a pin. After molding let stand over night, when they will be ready to string. A mold can be bought at any hardware store if not desirable to make them by hand.

Electricity will Sew for You

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

Practically every farm home has its sewing machine, and certainly every farm home has its full quota of material that must be made up into school dresses, housedresses, work shirts, night garments, bed linen, and so on. For the homemaker on the farm who has her own housework to do, it is difficult to find time to take care of the garment making, and at the present time it is next to impossible to secure help no matter what price be offered for a seamstress. However, where there has been an electric plant installed there is an easy way out of taking care of the sewing, for one can buy a little electric motor and attach it to the sewing machine.

Sewing by foot power is very tiresome and it is slow work when one is already tired from performing the daily duties of the home. But the cost of a sewing motor is very small, especially when one stops to think of

the increase in the amount of work that can be turned out in a day's time. The motor can be attached to any make of sewing machine, and on models of drop head machines it folds so that it need not be removed when the machine is closed. The motor is small and rests on the machine next to the hand wheel; the controller is small and rests either on the treadle, on the floor, or in some instances it is placed far enough upon the machine so that it may be controlled by the knee.

The power for operating is obtained by attaching the cord of the motor to any light socket that is near.

The rate of sewing is easily regulated by the seamstress for if she wishes to sew fast she just presses the



controller with a little more force and if she needs to sew slowly, she can just release the pressure on the controller. When electricity is once installed in the farm home it can easily be made to do much of the heavy work.

Long Blouses are New

9131—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse. The smartest blouses this season extend below the waistline. The slashed neckline permits this one to be slipped over the head. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9136—Ladies' One-Piece Apron. This is an excellent style for a cover-all kitchen apron. It has drop shoulders with full length set-in sleeves. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.



9418—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt. The closing is under the deep tuck at the center front. Developed in one of the new plaided serges it will be found most attractive. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

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

FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

There was a fair-sized crowd in attendance at our poultry demonstration. The lack in numbers at this meeting was made up by the amount of interest shown. Professor Trehen and Mrs. McCafferty, our county club leader, had instructed a team of girls who belong to a poultry club so they were able to give the points that are used in determining good layers. The points used are those that are indicated by the hen's physical appearance and build. In the course of their discussion, it developed that there are other ways of determining what hens are star boarders.

One plan of selecting layers is that used by a family who recently moved from a distance to this county. They had 150 hens, many more than they felt they could bring with them. To determine the best layers they kept watch of the hens that were on the nests. Every hen that was found laying was marked. This program was followed for two months before they moved. They found they had only 50 hens to mark. Those were the ones they brought with them. They have found since that the 50 hens lay as many eggs as they ever got from the 150. Had they not been forced to cull their flock, they would doubtless have boarded 100 hens for the pleasure of looking at them.

The best time to cull a flock is said to be in August and September. The reason for this is found in one of the points used in selecting layers. The early molters are not likely to be the best layers. Those hens that have molted or are molting in August and September should be culled out unless the molt has been forced by lack of feed for a few days. Birds, we were told, usually lose their wing feathers first and get them last. The tail is second to disappear and body feathers last. The good layer molts late and quickly.

The good layer has less color in beak and shanks than the poor layer. In yellow legged varieties, the legs of layers are pale when they are laying. The tip of the beak is also colorless. Body shape is also used in detecting slacker hens. The smaller bodied hen like the small "barreled cow" has not the capacity for food or ability to digest it. The amount of food a hen can eat and digest is the measure of the number of eggs she can produce. The larger breeds of hens should have a space between the end of the breast bone and keel of four fingers width. The pelvic bones should be thin, flexible and at least two fingers width apart.

The texture or pliability of the abdomen is another determining factor. The laying hen is rather soft. Her body, between the pelvic bones and the keel has the feeling of a cow's udder when it is half milked.

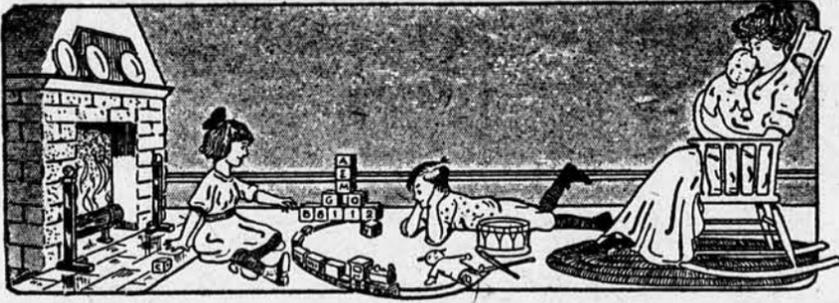
A good summary of points is given in a leaflet provided for poultry club boys and girls. It reads: "The hens to cull. All hens that are sick, weak, inactive, lacking in vigor, poor eaters, with shrunken, hard, dull or whitish-colored comb; with thick, stiff pelvic bones that are close together; small spread or distance between rear end of keel and pelvic bones; full, firm or hard abdomen; and those that have molted or started to molt in August and September. In breeds having yellow legs and skin the discarded hens should also show yellow or medium yellow legs, beaks and vents."

We were urged to use special care in the disposal of dead chicks, heads of hens or chickens killed and all dead animals such as snakes. From the decayed flesh, chickens are likely to get limer neck. This ailment in fowls is similar to ptomaine poisoning in human beings. From the droppings of one fowl sick with limer neck, others may get the disease without eating the decayed flesh. In limer neck, the head is likely to be drawn back; in gape-worm trouble the head droops or hangs down. Any one in doubt as to an ailment that affects the flock or any chicken should send the dead fowl to the bacteriological department of the college. There, examination will be made and advice sent to the sender of the bird.

Health in the Family

Make Home Comfortable for Mother and the Children

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



NOW IS the season when much sickness may be expected on account of the approach of winter and the changeable weather that comes at this time of the year. An ounce of prevention often is worth a pound of cure. The Farmers Mail and Breeze has established for its readers a health department thru which free advice and suggestions may be had for preventing and treating many of the ordinary diseases of the family. This work is in charge of Dr. Lerrigo and he will be pleased to answer all of your inquiries. Write him in care of the Farmers Mail and Breeze at Topeka, Kan.

The Mother's Health

One of the greatest tragedies that can come into a woman's life is that of passing thru the trying months of pregnancy, undergoing the agonies of childbirth, and then having a sad-faced doctor or nurse tell her that "the baby didn't live."

Yet this great tragedy occurs so often as to be common, and scarcely excites comment. It is almost as common as its sister mishap, the loss of the child before it has reached development, commonly termed "miscarriage." The important point is that in very many cases these disasters could be avoided.

Cause of Miscarriages

What brings on miscarriages? What causes children to be still-born? I think I need scarcely discuss with Farmers Mail and Breeze readers the abortions that are simply murders, being brought on wilfully to avoid family responsibilities or for other reasons. In a majority of cases these bring their own reward. The woman or doctor who performs them is usually of a low type, too low to appreciate the delicacy of work required in operating upon the womb, and the result is that in some cases death from puerperal septicemia results, and in a great majority the woman suffers thru her remaining days from resulting pelvic troubles.

But aside from criminal abortions, it is a regrettable fact that almost half of child bearing women have had a miscarriage before they are 35 years old; the proportion is greater among city women and less in those of the country.

The greatest time of danger seems to be in the first three months and especially from the eighth to 12th week. This is probably because in these early weeks the well organized placental attachments that come later are lacking.

Avoid Violent Exercise

I think it is safe to say that expectant mothers should be safeguarded from all violent exertion, shock, or excess, during the entire duration of pregnancy. This does not mean, however, that she must abstain from her ordinary occupations or social engagements. It does mean that she must stop her work or her play short of being tired out, that she must undergo no unaccustomed strain, that she must be shielded from emotional shock, whether depressing or otherwise.

The victim of a miscarriage nearly always remembers some slip that she made on the stair, or some jolt that the automobile or street car gave, which she places as the origin of her mishap. It is possible that these

things really do give the little extra overturn of balance that decides the matter, but they should not be taken too seriously. Consideration of them should not keep women from going cheerfully about the ordinary affairs of life; because the fact is that any number of pregnant women have come thru much worse accidents without any ill effect. Surgeons frequently perform surgical operations on pregnant women without disturbing the pregnancy.

One thing that accounts for many miscarriages is inflammation of the womb of long standing. Another is some acute infectious disease attacking the mother, such as influenza or typhoid. However women have gone thru all kinds of sickness without disturbing pregnancy.

The husband is not usually thought of as a responsible agent for a miscarriage or a stillbirth, yet he is frequently the one at fault. If he is a weakling, either from bad habits or from disease, it not infrequently happens that the product of conception is not sufficiently virile to continue to full development. In such cases the foetus dies in utero and a miscarriage takes place.

When a woman has had one miscarriage she must be especially careful to guard herself in later pregnancies. Some women seem to have a habit of miscarrying at a certain time and must be very guarded not only at that time but thruout all the pregnancy.

Habitual abortion is often due to maternal syphilis. It is possible for this disease to exist without the mother having any knowledge of it, but frequent miscarriages should always lead to investigation in this direction. Medical treatment will help such a woman to bear healthy children, and so important is this preliminary treatment to the child that no woman who has been the victim of a miscarriage should allow false shame to keep her from insisting that her physician have a blood test made to see if she may be syphilitic.

Stillbirths are in many cases due to syphilis, also. Often the signs in the child are so evident that even a novice can read them. Stillbirths often may come from accidents of labor, such as a bad presentation, the prolapse of the cord, or the necessity of an instrumental delivery.

Seek Doctor's Care Early

These accidents occur much less frequently when the birth is attended by a skillful physician, but sometimes they come in spite of the best attendance. However, the fact remains that the women who early place themselves in the doctor's care are those who have least miscarriages or stillbirths. The doctor can advise you how to adapt yourself to circumstances. He can advise you as to diet, tell you whether you need artificial support, protect you from foolish errors.

He should be consulted even before pregnancy takes place, so that he may give you treatment for curative diseases that might affect your offspring. This is especially important where there is any suspicion of syphilis.

This answers letters of Mrs. J. H.; Mrs. L. B.; and Inquirer.

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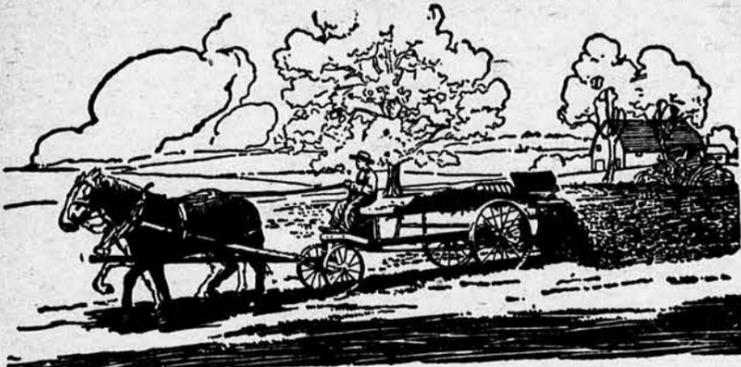
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Corn King—Cloverleaf—20th Century

spreaders, whichever of the three the dealer sells. All these machines spread beyond the wheel tracks, yet are so narrow they can be driven right into the barn for easy loading. There are three handy sizes, small, medium, and large. Each can be adjusted to do the heaviest spreading ever required, or for the lightest kind of top dressing. The spread is wide enough to dress three rows of corn at once.

You cannot expect land to grow bumper crops on an empty stomach. It will pay you well to feed your crops. Buy a Low Corn King, Cloverleaf, or 20th Century spreader now. In a year's time you can charge the full cost off your books and have a spreader that has cost you nothing and that will do good work for years to come. See the local dealer or write us for catalogues.

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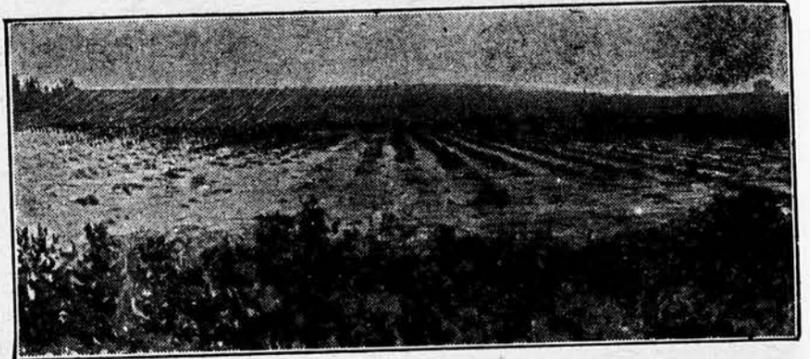
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To Stop the Soil Erosion

Much Land is Lost Thru Poor Management

R. I. THROCKMORTON



SOIL EROSION has become one of the greatest soil problems in Eastern Kansas. Land that is subject to erosion will lose more plant food by this action than by the production of crops. There are two outstanding reasons why erosion is so injurious. First, it removes the surface soil which contains more available plant food than does the subsoil, and second, it forms gullies which interfere with cultivation. As our soils become older and are cultivated more with the consequent destruction of organic matter they become more subject to erosion unless carefully handled. As soon as small ditches begin to appear in a field they should be filled immediately. Ditches have been allowed to form in some fields and should be filled as quickly as possible.

Improvement of Eroded Fields

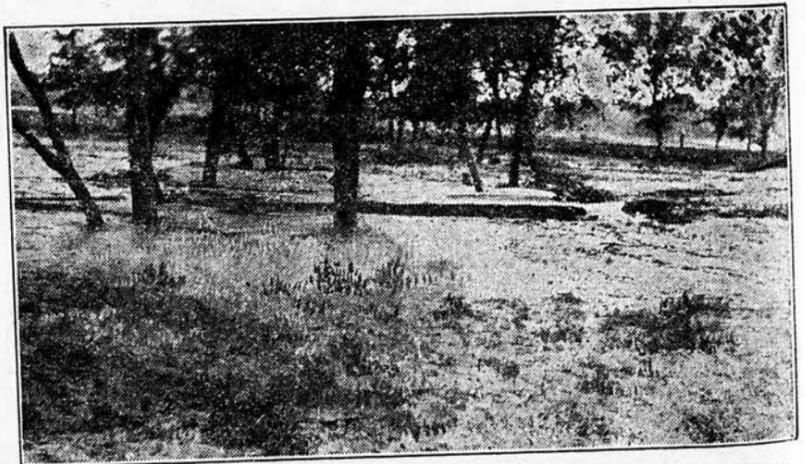
Where gullies already have formed the condition may be improved by constructing dams across the larger ditches and by filling the smaller ones. The small ditches may be filled by throwing straw, corn stover, weeds, or other waste products in them and then covering this material with soil by plowing along the sides of the ditch and throwing the soil on the waste material. It may require two or three furrows on each side of the ditch to fill it sufficiently. The soil will help hold the straw or other organic matter in place. Plowing along the ditch should be followed by plowing at right angles to the direction of the wash. This plowing across the ditch will aid further in filling the gullies and each furrow will form a small dam to aid in preventing further washing. If the small gullies are in a naturally low area which receives surface flow from higher land, a broad shallow ditch should be constructed diagonally across the slope, well toward the upper end to catch the surface flow and carry it off to one side. Such a ditch should not have sufficient fall to erode easily and should be constructed with low broad banks so as not to interfere with cultivation. The intercepting ditch may be constructed by plowing several furrows diagonally across the field and then by means of a road machine or V scraper work the soil over to the lower edge of the plowed strip. The upper edge of the ditch should be graded off slightly by use of the same implement or a slip grader. A ditch of this type may be constructed in a

short time and at just very little cost. Naturally deep gullies, which interfere so much with cultivation, cannot be handled in this way. In deep ditches it is necessary to check the rate of flow but not to attempt to stop it entirely. The construction of cement walls, water tight stone dams, and straw dams have not been satisfactory in many cases because the water gradually works around these obstructions and in some cases washes the dam away. When a large volume of water is to be considered it is necessary to make some means of escape to relieve the pressure against the dam. This may be done most satisfactorily by placing a tile in the dam near the bottom. Bring it thru the wall and place an elbow on the upper side. On the elbow place a joint of tile. The wall will check the flow of the water and cause a part of the soil to settle out and the tile will relieve the pressure against the wall by removing a part of the water. In constructing dams of this nature, the expense can be reduced considerably by setting posts in the ditch and weaving closely woven wire back and forth across the channel. On the upper side of the wire throw soil, or straw, corn stover, and other waste products

Crops to Grow on Eroded Soils

Some fields that are quite steep have a tendency to erode because of the action of sheet water which removes the surface layer of the soil. Erosion of this nature may be lessened by the construction of diagonal ditches or dikes across the field, or by seeding strips of the field to some grass or hay crop which will check the flow of the surface water. Contour plowing and listing are great aids in checking erosion under such conditions. Plowing and listing up and down a slope forms a great number of natural channels which increase erosion to a great extent.

After erosion has been checked and gullies filled, or partly filled, the question of what crop to grow arises. Alfalfa is the best crop if the soil and climatic conditions are favorable. On such land this crop will give greater returns than grain crops and will aid in holding the soil. It may be necessary to give the field an application of manure before seeding the alfalfa. If manure cannot be obtained a green manure crop of Sweet clover will be of great value.



Eighteen inches of Fertile Soil Deposited in a Pasture Because of a Higher Field Being Listed the Wrong Way. Note the Result.

Dairy Calves for Profit

Farmers Must Have Fresh Cows in the Fall

BY W. S. CUNNINGHAM

MANY FARMERS concede that it is best to have calves born in the fall. Fresh cows usually give a good flow of milk during the winter while on dry feed, and by turning them on to pasture in the spring the mammary glands are stimulated to prolonged secretion. It is better for the calf to be born in the fall when the flies and heat do not annoy. About the time the fall calf is weaned from milk, the spring pasture is ready and it is not stunted by being fed entirely on dry feed.

Dairymen who contract to supply a given amount of milk or cream throughout the year necessarily have their calves born at all seasons of the year in order to maintain a uniform production. As a rule, however, the demand for milk and other dairy products is much greater in the winter and the prices are correspondingly higher. During the summer months there is more heat, more flies and more field work, all of which make it desirable to have many of the cows dry then.

When to Wean

There is a difference of opinion as to when a calf should be taken away from its mother and be fed from a bucket. Many dairymen prefer not to permit it to nurse its mother at all. It is easier to teach a calf to drink if it

daily. The amount of milk for each calf should be measured or weighed to avoid over feeding. One cannot guess at the amount closely enough and over-feeding or feeding irregular amounts is sure to produce scours.

The change from whole milk to skim-milk should be gradual. Sudden changes of any sort affect a calf seriously.

Grains Cheaper Than Butterfat

As the amount of whole milk is decreased the amount of skim-milk and grain should be increased. The grain should be ground, especially while the calf is young. To give the calf a taste for the grain, it can be placed in the milk at first or placed in the bottom of the pail just as it finishes drinking. After the calf learns to eat the grain, it should be fed dry. A tablespoonful twice a day is sufficient to start on but this amount should be increased rapidly until the calf is eating about 1/2 pound of grain when 1 month old, 1 pound at 2 months old and 2 pounds when 3 months. Grain feeding to skim-milk calves is very important and should not be neglected.

Milk should be fed warm to calves. Feeding it just after separating is the best plan. It should be of about the same temperature (blood heat) and the



Conditions are Improving and Dairying Will Soon Become a Profitable Business. There is Room for Its Expansion Everywhere in the West.

never has been permitted to nurse and the mother will not miss it and worry over its separation if it is taken from her as soon as born. If the calf is vigorous and the cow's udder is not seriously inflamed, this is undoubtedly the best plan.

As soon as a calf is born, its navel cord should be disinfected with a solution of creolin or painted with tincture of iodine. This precaution will help in preventing white scours. It is essential that the calf should get the first milk from its mother. This is called colostrum milk and it is needed to stimulate the digestive organs of the young calf to action. If convenient, the calf should be fed three times a day for the first week. Feeding small amounts at frequent periods prevents overtaxing the digestive system. The amount of milk to feed will depend somewhat on the size of the calf. During the first two weeks, it should have 4 to 6 quarts daily. The amount can be gradually increased until 16 to 20 pounds of skim-milk are consumed

same degree of sweetness from day to day. Changes in temperature or sweetness may cause digestive disturbances. The foam on separator milk should be discarded. Calves will thrive on a good quality of sour milk if fed regularly. The difficulty with feeding sour milk is that it may become too old and putrid before it is fed. Keep water before calves at all times.

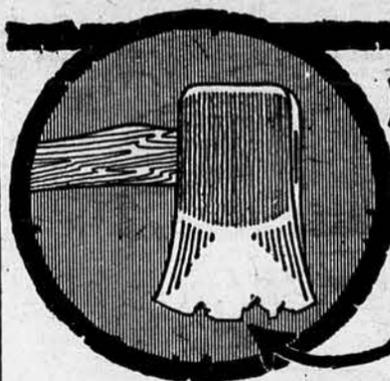
Cleanliness of calf pails or troughs and of pens is most essential. Calves should be fed from individual pails which are washed regularly, the same as the milk pails. Filthy feed pails and dirty pens often cause scours.

Always Use Stanchions

Stanchions should be used in feeding calves. They save time for the feeder and prevent milk from being wasted. The calves should be held in the stanchions for some time after drinking their milk. By feeding them grain during this time they are not so likely to suck one another's ears or udders when turned out in the pasture.

Get Good Dairy Sires

EVERY dairy herd, regardless of its quality or breeding, should have a good purebred dairy bull at its head. This applies to all scrub and grade herds as well as to herds of better breeding. The daughters of a scrub cow and a good purebred dairy sire are only grades, but often their production records are double the records of their dams. If these daughters are then bred to first-class purebred dairy bulls of the same breed, the granddaughters may become high grades of large production. In this way each generation may climb to high and still higher levels. The descendants of grade cows and purebred bulls cannot be registered but in production of milk and butterfat they may equal purebreds. Improvement due to feeding and selection has a limit beyond which it is not easy to go, but there seems no limit to breed improvement.



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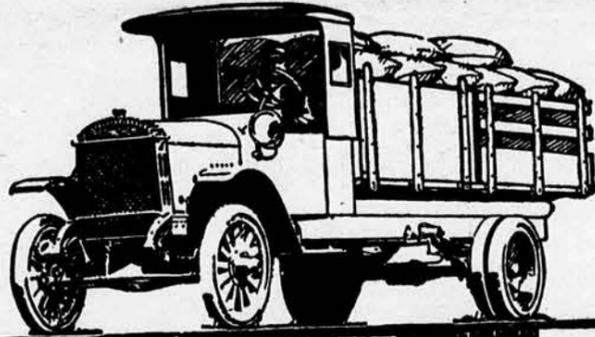
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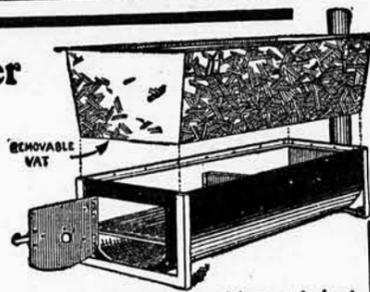
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Farmers of 30 States Unite

New Federation Represents Nation's Agriculture

BY FRANK M. CHASE

THE mighty force of agriculture in the United States took on new meaning and added strength when at the convention of authorized delegates from the farm bureaus of 30 states in Chicago November 12 to 14, the American Farm Bureau Federation was organized.

In reality the new organization is a national association of farm bureau members, and its purpose, as stated in the constitution, is to correlate and strengthen the state farm bureaus in a national federation to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of the nation.

Representation at the Chicago meeting was thru accredited delegates from the state federations of the county farm bureaus. The following states, each having one vote, participated in perfecting the national organization: Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, California, Virginia, West Virginia, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Delaware, Mississippi, New Jersey, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

May Hold Big Place

The circumstances surrounding the organization of this national federation, together with the high conception of its purpose held by the leaders in it, are very favorable for enabling it to play a very large part in the affairs of the nation. In the first place, it is built upon the county farm bureau, which is the most widespread unit of agricultural organization in America. It is therefore, the most representative and most definitely constituted national association of farmers that has ever existed in this country.

Thruout the three keynote addresses delivered by leaders in the federation movement there ran a strong note of Americanism. "It is your duty in creating this organization," said H. J. Sconce of Illinois, "to avoid any policy that will align organized farmers with the radicals of other organizations. The policy should be thoroly American in every respect; a constructive organization instead of a destructive organization. The great idea shall be to keep control of our food products until they get much closer to the ultimate consumer than they do at present thereby not only returning to us a profit on the article produced, but also serving humanity in a more efficient manner by giving the consumer an article of quality at no increased cost."

Gives Expression to Farmers

S. L. Strivings of New York said that the nation needed the kind of organization about to be formed because it had not had the benefit of the concentrated loyalty and sanity of farmers in the greatest measure—those things have been scattered too much. J. R. Howard of Iowa declared that there is need for a national spirit in our agricultural life. "The farm bureaus enabled us to look over our line fences," he said, "the state organization enabled us to work on our state problems, and now we have before us the possibility of a national association to create a national agricultural spirit. Perhaps we shall soon be acting internationally."

Determining the representation of the affiliating states on the board of directors, which the constitution provides shall be the governing body of the organization, proved to be the most difficult matter before the convention. As is well known, a number of the large Middle Western states have reached a much higher development in the farm bureau work and are in a position to contribute much more, financially and otherwise, to the national federation than the Eastern states. These strong Middle Western state federations also did not wish to see the national organization a spineless affair, into which it might easily degenerate without funds adequate to carry out its high purpose; and their delegates were more than willing to put up the money, however much it might take. Furthermore, the Western delegations desired representation on

the board of directors commensurate with their contribution to the work and the large number of members in these states. After several hours of discussion, it was finally agreed that every state qualifying for membership should have one director for every 20,000 members in the county associations, or major fraction thereof.

Plan of Financial Support

In the matter of dues for supporting the work of the national organization somewhat the same difficulties arose as in the debate over representation, some of the smaller and less agriculturally productive states being much less able to bear so large a burden as those in the corn belt. This issue finally was settled amicably, however, according to the following plan: The annual dues shall be 10 per cent of the membership fees paid into the treasury of the state association. In states which are not organized on the county membership plan, the dues shall be 4 per cent of the money spent in the respective states in county agent work, and a state initiation fee of from \$250 to \$1000, as fixed by the executive committee.

A considerable effort was made by the Eastern states to elect a president from that region, S. L. Strivings, Castile, New York, being put forth prominently as a candidate. J. R. Howard, Clemons, Ia., was elected president, however, Strivings being made vice president. The secretary and treasurer are to be chosen by the executive committee, which is composed of the president, vice president and the following men: E. B. Cornwall, Vermont; E. S. Richardson, Massachusetts; H. E. Taylor, New Jersey; O. E. Bradfute, Ohio; Chester H. Gray, Missouri; Harvey J. Sconce, Illinois; Gray Silver, West Virginia; J. W. Morton, Georgia; George Bishop, Oklahoma; W. H. Walker, California; W. D. Jamieson, Colorado and John G. Burton, Utah.

The Kansas delegates to the organization meeting were F. O. Peterson, Burdick; Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa; and C. D. Resler, Chanute. Mr. Snyder was seated as the voting delegate for this state.

Stockmen to Chicago

Economy in production of beef, pork, and mutton will be the big idea of this year's International Live Stock exposition in Chicago. Twenty years' development of a single idea will culminate November 29, when the bars at the International amphitheater will be taken down for the world's biggest round-up of livestock. Thru these gates will be led from 8,000 to 10,000 of the world's choicest animals, where the white hot brand of criticism will be stamped on them by prominent judges of North America and Europe.

In 1900, when leading breeders and feeders launched this great enterprise with the object of stimulating production along educational lines, they were told it would not last more than two years. The prediction did not hold true, for it has been held annually since that time, and every aggregation of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses exceeded that of the previous year in quality and number. Today the institution is of genuine international character, and during its existence of two decades all calculations have been exceeded and all expectancy surpassed. Its contributions to the most important chapter in the history of the livestock of this country are immeasurable.

Since the International Livestock exposition was founded, the entire industry has been revolutionized. On the Western ranges the big cattle outfits have been largely replaced by small cattlemen and the sheep business has been placed on a more substantial basis in the production of both meat and wool. Methods of finishing livestock for the market have been demonstrated at the annual round-up in Chicago every year and have aided greatly in keeping the industry on a profitable basis where the old methods would have meant failure.

Let us have peace. It can be nailed down after we get it.—Toledo Blade.

Trained Hands and Brains

This Team Makes an Efficient Workman on Farm

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

IF JOHNNIE JONES had been a student in a manual training class he never would have carved his initials in his desk at school. He would have known the value of that desk and he would have shown full appreciation of its value in his treatment of it. But Johnnie, whose real name of course isn't Johnnie, learned. He was told that he must have the desk repaired. "What will it cost?" he asked Albert H. Winter, instructor in manual training in the Topeka high school. "A dollar and a half," Mr. Winter answered.

A dollar and a half! Johnnie whistled. "Do you mean that little piece of maple is worth a dollar and a half?" he asked.

"No, no," returned the instructor, "it's the workmanship, the labor that makes the desk valuable. The lumber that you've marred is worth about 10 cents."

Johnnie had learned another lesson. "You'll never see a boy who has taken manual training put his feet up on a table," said Mr. Winter after the class I was visiting had begun and the boys were busy at their carpenter tables. "These boys know the value of furniture and they take good care of it."

"Do you think manual training is helpful to farm boys also?" I asked. "Yes, indeed," Mr. Winter replied. "Even more valuable than to the city boy. Such work is being offered in many of the rural schools in Kansas. The farm boy who is handy with tools can make housing sheds for farm implements, for the stock and for automobiles. I have a young friend on the farm who took manual training in the public schools and became so handy that he made things about the house very convenient for his mother. They have a windmill some distance from the house. The boy rigged up some contrivance with wire and wood near the house so that his mother would not have to go so far to get water."

Double Training

The purpose of manual training courses in the public schools is not to make expert carpenters. There is not time for that, for only an hour a day is devoted to manual training. One thing that the course does is to train the student to work with his mind and his hands at the same time.

No matter what profession or occupation a boy intends to follow, what he has learned in manual training will prove valuable to him. If a merchant, and he wishes some change made in his store he knows how to plan it. If a lawyer and he is to try a case in which an accident figures, he understands machines and knows how they ought to be handled. A surgeon is no more than a skilled mechanic and manual training proves valuable to him. To the farmer especially knowledge of the use of tools is invaluable.

Work in manual training in the Topeka high school is elective. There are 125 students in the department. During the first year's work each student

follows a definite outline, but in the second year he is permitted to make what he wishes. When the boy begins manual training he is at first given very simple sawing and planing exercises. These are the "scales" he must practice, just as a musician must practice scales to become expert. The second piece of work is something that he can take home, and the third piece is an article which is a little more elaborate, such as book ends. Each boy makes two or three pieces during a term. But this does not comprise all of his practical work, for many of the students are so much interested in the department that they have fitted up their own carpenter shops at home. They have learned to make tables, chairs, footstools, plate racks, tea trays, shelves, medicine cases, shoe shining boxes and small boxes for various uses.

Put to Practical Use

The boys of the manual training classes of the high school are constantly making over furniture and making new furniture for use in the building. Four years ago 50 book cases were made. The lumber and glass for each cost about \$3. The workmanship is worth many times this. In 1917, 150 boxes were made for the Red Cross to be used to send surgical dressings in; 50 such boxes were made last year. Bedroom tables, enameled in pink, green and blue, were made for the Red Cross hospitals.

Along with training in making furniture, many of the boys take mechanical drawing.

"Do you know," asked Mr. Winter as I was leaving the manual training room, "that the progress of wireless telegraphy is due largely to amateur operators? The interest of these boys in mechanics, to a large extent, began in the manual training class room."

"You say you're writing about manual training?" asked Mrs. C. F. White, R. 4, North Topeka, Kan., when she dropped into the office a few hours later for a friendly chat. "I should say it's an even finer thing for farm boys than for town boys. Three of the boys of the neighborhood that I lived in when I was a girl took manual training along with their agricultural work at the Kansas State Agricultural college. I've heard it said that those three boys—men now, of course—do the work of 12 ordinary men. Their 240 acre farm is a model of things that are up-to-date. They understand mechanics and every contrivance that lightens labor and saves time is employed. When the water is turned on every horse drinks at its own stall."

"Fine!" I exclaimed. "That's sanitation for you. Sort of an individual drinking cup plan."

"At least it saves time," Mrs. White responded. "Training hands and brains to work together in manual training makes keener minds. I agree with the high school professor—manual training is a good thing for the farm boy."



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The American Muskrat Pelts Bring Good Prices

BY ETHELYN MIDDLETON

THE NATURAL American muskrat may be said to have "come in to its own." That is, it has taken a firm stand in American fur fashions which is not likely to be abandoned. The natural muskrat is a long-haired fur, generally showing a grayish-brown surface with darker brown under fur. The darker brown skins are the more valuable. Muskrats are found in practically all parts of the continent, but in the North the skins are not only apt to be darker but to surpass the Southern pelts in density and luster of the fur. It is the best skins, those with the handsomest color and marking, that are chosen to make the muskrat jackets and coats that are so largely worn, and which furriers say represent a fashion that has come to stay.

Also the natural muskrat is a comparatively new fashion, for years very beautiful coats and furs have been made of "seal dyed" muskrat, sold under the name of Hudson seal. These skins are so different from the natural muskrat that even the closest observer would not believe them to be the same without explanation. The first step in the process of turning muskrat into Hudson seal is the unhairing. A little machine separates the fur, clamps it down by means of little combs, and then cuts off at the very roots the long, so-called "water hairs." The skins are then dressed and dyed to resemble the Alaskan seal. The amount of work put on these pelts makes them more expensive than the natural muskrat, and beautiful and fashionable garments are made of Hudson seal.

The natural muskrat coats this season are to the knees or shorter, belted and full over the hips. The collars are very high and often made with the stripe in the fur at a different angle from that in the coat itself.

The natural muskrat and the seal dyed muskrat look very well together, and a good many of the garments of the natural fur come with collar and cuffs of Hudson seal. The natural muskrat is a good wearing fur, none better if the skins are properly chosen and matched. It is smart in appearance, and its comparatively low price brings it within the reach of those who must choose a winter garment with due respect to economy.

Fashionable Furs

If you are looking for a fur coat this winter, do not neglect the claims of the natural American muskrat. This is the same skin that is unhaird, dyed the seal color, and sold on the market as Hudson seal, and which is acknowledged the best substitute for the real Alaskan seal. The labor and skill involved in turning out Hudson seal put these garments in the class of high-priced furs.

On the other hand, the natural muskrat is perhaps the least expensive of good furs; that is, of furs sold under their own names and not as imitations of other pelts. In these days of high wool prices a muskrat coat does not cost a great deal more than one of woolen fabric; it is possibly cheaper when its superior warmth and durability are taken into consideration. A muskrat coat wears well; the furriers say it is the best wearing of native skins.

The muskrat coats in vogue now are belted, wide-hipped and high-collared. The skins are arranged to emphasize the effect of the brown stripes on the gray ground and the darker skins are considered the more valuable.

At a recent fur sale in St. Louis nearly 600,000 muskrat skins were offered for sale. Only about 17,000 were seal dyed, which figures give a good idea of the growing use of the natural muskrat. Furriers say that the muskrat coat is not a passing novelty, but a reliable fur fashion for women who want a smart-appearing garment, of good wearing qualities and at a moderate price.

The Big St. Louis Sale

What was perhaps the largest auction of furs ever held in any part of the world took place in September at the International Fur Exchange in St. Louis.

Fully 13 million pelts changed hands at this auction, the sales amounting to more than 15 million dollars. Buyers from all over the world gathered at this sale to purchase from the great collection of both foreign and native furs. This same sale in 1916 amounted to \$1,300,000. This year's total, nearly 12 times as great, will serve to indicate not only the immense increase in the demand for furs but also how strongly St. Louis has established itself as the international fur market.

This sale, by reason of its size and importance, is a good barometer of the prices trappers will receive for their furs this season. The present great popularity of fur styles everywhere and the immense demand on all sides assure trappers a profitable market for some time to come.

Do as much trapping as you possibly can this winter, and do it right. Make every trap work all the time, be careful to make the proper sets, use reliable smokers and baits. Prepare your pelts the proper way, and ship them the proper way. The increased value of furs necessitates your being more attentive and careful in all your trapping operations. A fur-bearer escaped from your trap, or a pelt ruined thru careless methods of skinning and stretching, mean just so much money out of your pocket. Get all your share of the big money in trapping.

Trapping the Fox

When a man—and particularly a boy—traps a fox no one would blame him in the least if he gave himself two or three good pats on the back and said, "Well, I guess you're not so bad!"

For it is quite an achievement to get this sagacious prowler to walk into your trap, and it signifies that you have matched your wits successfully against an instinct thousands of years old—the fox's suspicion of man and all objects of man's world.

Most of the fox's secret service system is centered in his long, sharp nose, which can tell him more in one minute than the noses of lesser animals can tell them in a week. It communicates its messages to a brain that in addition to harboring a lot of mean thoughts about mankind, is in fine working order.

Therefore, the ordinary methods employed to catch the trusting skunk, the unwary muskrat, and the curious weasel will not suffice for the fox. A nice, juicy chicken lying right across his path he would look at a long time before springing to devour it, and indeed it is a question whether he would even stop to look at it. You can almost imagine him saying, "Well, well, well, does old Henry Jones think I'm going to fall for that stunt again? He tried that on me in 1910 and I've got a scarred leg yet from the trap. Here is where I put one over on Henry—and walk right by it."

So, for the fox, a sort of special performance must be put on. There are several ways that the trapper may best him, but one employed by Adirondack trappers with great success is as follows: If indications on the trail show that the cunning gentleman is about, get into your boots, and with the proper size of trap—see that it's a good one—look for a spring or a stream. In the stream itself, about 18 inches or 2 feet from the bank, build a small mound. On this place the bait, making sure that all traces of human scent are kept from it by the use of rubber gloves on your hands.

Then build another mound between the first one and the bank, and there place the trap, covered over with grass or dirt that should show a little above the water. Use a jump trap, No. 2 size or larger, with a chain 4 or 5 feet long and grapple attached to it. These last should be secured to an underwater sapling or sunk deep in the mud. These operations should be begun only after the trapper has waded upstream for 400 or 500 feet. After they are completed he should return the same way.

The way the trap works is this: Brother Fox, jaunting along the shore line, sees the bait. The chances are

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that he thinks, "Well, there's another dinner, but it looks phoney to me. Still, it may not be—at any rate it won't hurt to investigate."

On his tour of investigation he steps on the first mound in order to sniff the bait, and then the trap springs upon a sadder but wiser fox. But, if your trap isn't a good strong one he will get away, and then you may be sure that you will have to be just twice as shrewd and careful the next time you try to trap him.

Handle Pelts With Care

Many dollars are lost each year by American trappers thru improper handling of pelts. This waste of money is needless and can be easily prevented. All that is required is a little care on the part of the trapper in preparing and shipping furs.

It is all very well to hurry your furs to market just as soon as possible after they are caught in order to realize on the high prices being quoted. But you must remember you will never get the high prices you expect if you do not take precaution to guard the value that is in your pelts at the time they are taken.

When you take a fur-bearer from your trap, his pelt has a certain market value. That value, however, depends upon the condition in which it is when received by the fur house. For example, if by accident one of your pelts dropped into your fire and was badly burned, you would never expect it to bring the prices quoted on skins which had not been burned.

In the same way, if in skinning you take a pelt off open which should be cased, or if you scrape the hide too closely and mar it, or if you pack your furs wrong and they undergo decomposition in the process of shipment, or if you do a number of other things which you ought not to do—you cannot expect to receive the top prices which your furs might have brought.

If your furs have been skinned, stretched and dried properly and your bundle is packed right, there is no reason on earth why you should not get full value for them. It really takes no more time to do the thing right than to do it wrong, and it pays immeasurably better.

If trappers would just use ordinary care in preparing and shipping their furs, it would mean more money in their pockets.

The grader employed by the fur house knows what a spoiled fur might have been worth, but his firm can do business by paying only what it is actually worth when received. No treatment or magic can call back the value which is lost. And the fur house can only pay for what it buys.

What is needed, then, is simply a knowledge and an application of the proper methods of preparing and shipping furs. Most large fur houses are anxious to get this information free to their trapper friends. The rules are simple and, once learned, will make every trapper confident that, when he ships his furs, they will arrive at their destination in perfect condition.

Profits From Trapping

The trapping industry is of far more importance than generally believed. Furs are not only a fashionable article for wear, but also in Northern latitudes are much used for robes. Teamsters, users of the automobile and others who must be out of doors much of the time find furs a necessity. Furs

have been an article of wear for hundreds of years.

More farmers and their sons are trapping both for the pleasure it affords, as well as profit, than ever before. To become a successful trapper does not require the skill that many persons think. True, wolf and coyote are hard to catch and fox and some mink are rather shy. Skunk, opossum, coon and muskrat are easily caught. Traps set at dens or where muskrat paths lead from the water are likely to make catches.

Bait and blind sets, about which you have no doubt heard and read, simply mean a set where bait is used and the other a blind set—no bait. In both instances traps should be covered with leaves or grass or whatever substance is at hand. In other words make the set and leave as little disturbance as possible. Sets for muskrat should be in the water 3 inches.

Last fall a farmer bought 24 traps early in November. He had never trapped any animal other than barn rats (which by the way are harder to catch than some fur animals). In six weeks his catch was 22 muskrat, 14 skunk, three coon and one mink for which he received \$90. These furs were caught on his 320-acre farm. This shows how easy trapping really is. If the fur animals are there and reasonable care is taken to cover the trap and not disturb the surroundings catches will be made. Traps should not be staked, but fastened to a brush, chunk or some object that will give with every pull or jump of the animal.

Now that all kinds of fur pelts have become so valuable the professional catch, in the long settled and farming localities, is decreasing. These trappers find it harder every year to find trapping grounds. Land owners, for some years, have realized that the fur crop was one worth protecting and harvesting. Not only are strangers forbidden trapping privileges, but the indiscriminate killing by the land owner has ceased.

Buys Shorthorns in Scotland

Milt Jones, Williamsville, Ill., has returned from his trip to Scotland. While there, he purchased 51 Shorthorns which he expects to be shipped about November 15. His purchases were principally females. He states that in Scotland, grade cows of plain quality are selling at from \$400 to \$460 each.

Laws Concerning Trapping

The government has just issued a booklet, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1079, Laws Relating to Fur-Bearing Animals, 1919, which gives a record of the legislation in every state. This may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Here is a summary of the laws in Kansas: Open seasons—Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum and civet cat, November 15 to March 15. No open season for beaver or otter until 1921. Trapping—The owner or legal occupant of land may destroy fur-bearing animals protected by law when such animals are destroying poultry or damaging other property. Unlawful to hunt or kill any wild animal upon the lands of another without his written permission.

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BY SANDERS SOSLAND

WITH almost a record crop of corn in the United States from which to draw supplies, market interests are largely bearish in their views as to the trend of prices for a coarse grain. But the growers have not been of the same mind, and, temporarily at least, their unwillingness to part with the grain has acted somewhat as a check against the bearish activities of the speculative element. Since the opening of November, considered among market students as the beginning of the new crop corn movement period, receipts of the coarse grain at the principal markets of the United States, including Kansas City, have aggregated only slightly more than 3 million bushels, or about half the total for the same period in 1918. However, there is a growing belief that, with the progress of the season, farmers will market their grain more freely, which already is becoming apparent to a degree at both interior stations of the important corn states and at primary centers.

No important demand prevails for carlot offerings of corn in Kansas City, and other markets as well, but the movement has been of an extremely light volume, insufficient to meet the small orders which accumulate. The coarse grain sold at a range of \$1.48 to \$1.56 a bushel on the Kansas City Board of Trade at the close last week, compared with \$1.49 to \$1.59 the preceding week. A significant feature of the demand for corn was the sales

Corporation is offering its stocks of about 8 million bushels in Kansas City, and about 65 million bushels in the entire country, at 7 cents above the minimum level. This was not true a year ago, millers taking large quantities from the federal agency and temporarily discontinuing purchases on the open market. But the trade was dissatisfied, even disgusted, with the quality of wheat tendered on Grain Corporation allotments. The wheat held by the government is of poor milling qualities, and the disappointing experiences a year ago have greatly lessened the enthusiasm over Grain Corporation wheat.

However, much of the Grain Corporation wheat in Kansas City is being requisitioned by millers, principally by those in the spring wheat belt of the Northwest and by red winter wheat millers of Texas, also by mills of the East. The large requisitions are a bullish factor on the open market, for larger quantities of better quality grain available from shipments from the interior will be required to blend with the poor quality government wheat.

A good demand for heavy test oats and a light carlot movement forced prices in Kansas City up slightly, the market closing around 73½ to 77½ cents a bushel, compared with 72 to 75½ the week previous. Despite the easier tendency of the corn market, future prices on oats advanced along with the cash market, closing about 2 cents

Corn Market is Short

MUCH attention is being given the early movement of corn because of the unusually light stocks at terminal markets and the large amount of grain required to fill outstanding contracts of December "longs," that is, those to whom deliveries must be made. The visible supply of corn in the United States amounts to only 1,367,000 bushels, an abnormally small total, compared with 4½ million bushels a year ago. Kansas City, for instance, holds only 32,000 bushels of corn, compared with about 450,000 bushels at this time a year ago. There is yet much time to accumulate sufficient stocks to meet requirements on December contracts, tho the belated movement of the new grain has naturally excited "shorts" regarding their position.

made to feeders in Louisiana and Mississippi. Until recently Texas, with its more than 200 million bushels of corn, has been meeting the bulk of the requirements of the South.

December Corn at \$1.30
Future delivery prices on corn also have eased off slightly last week. The December future closed in Kansas City around \$1.30 a bushel, 2 to 3 cents lower for the week, the January option closed at \$1.26, around \$1.24 to \$1.25 for May and \$1.23½ to \$1.24 for the July delivery. The greater realization of the tightness of money in the United States was a price depressing influence; also, the settlement of the coal strike and generally improved industrial situation, suggesting fewer obstacles for the movement of corn, was a bearish factor.

Definite announcement by the United States Grain Corporation that it would resell from its stocks of wheat at 7 cents over the guaranteed basis, allotments to be made November 24, affected the carlot market for the bread grain exactly as indicated in these columns last week. Values turned down abruptly, as much as 15 cents a bushel, but the close of the week found quotations higher than before the decision to resell was made known by the Barnes wheat organization. Choice No. 1 dark hard wheat in Kansas City was quoted as high as \$2.72 a bushel on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, and actual sales of No. 3 dark hard and No. 2 hard winter were made at \$2.65, representing a premium of 50 to 51 cents over the guaranteed basis. Hard wheat prices scored a net advance of around 10 cents, and from the low point red wheat has risen 5 to 7 cents, selling up to \$2.38 a bushel.

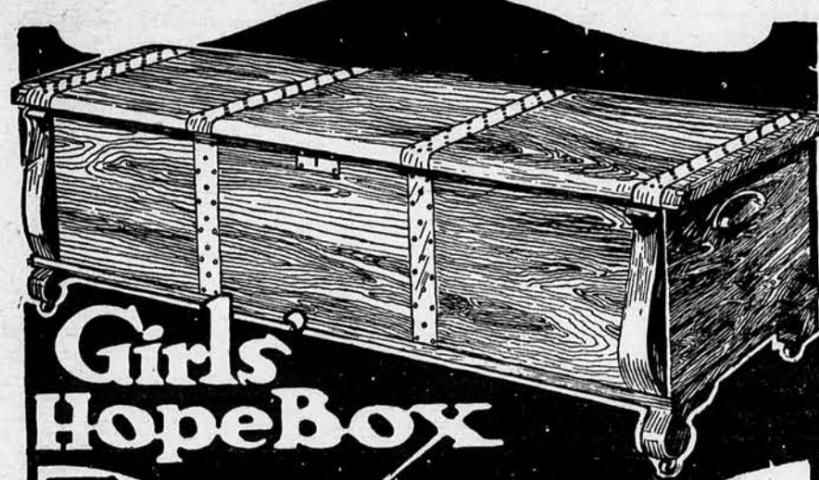
To many it may be surprising that millers are willing to pay premiums of as much as 51 cents a bushel for wheat on the open market, while the Grain

up, with the December delivery at 72½ cents and the May option at 75 cents. Hay prices continue to boom, alfalfa reaching a top of \$36 a ton. Some market interests predict \$40 for the "wonder plant," but this is a doubtful figure. A keen demand prevails for hay, heavy sales being made to the East and Southeast. Some alfalfa is moving into Texas, and sales of tame hay have been made in the Southwest. Aside from the stock yards demand, a good inquiry is reported for prairie from feeders and from range handlers of the Northwest. The better grades of alfalfa rose about \$1 a ton, prairie is up 50 cents to \$1, while tame hay closed about unchanged for the week. Easier car situation is allowing a freer movement of hay.

An unsettled tone was evident on the millfeed trade. Bran sold as high as \$38 a ton, but closed around \$37 with many bids down to \$36 a ton, sacked, Kansas City. Millers are not offering freely, but market channels are holding comparatively large supplies. Gray shorts were quoted around \$50 a ton, and the brown variety closed at \$45 to \$46. Buyers of shorts are holding off, expecting losses in the corn market which will be felt in the offal market.

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To get a splendidly designed and carefully constructed, Red Cedar Chest, ABSOLUTELY FREE. This beautiful chest is made of ¾-inch, Solid, Tennessee, Red Cedar, fitted with brass-plated Tumbler lock, hinges, lid-stay, lignumvitae casters, and cedar handles. Moth, mice, dust and damp proof. Air-tight lid construction. It is 48 inches in length, 20½ inches wide, and 18 inches high, and made of the treasured wood of our Southern Mountains. Just the thing to pack away your costly clothes, furs, woollens, bed linen, fancy work, and such things. It is also an article of furniture as rich, rare and elegant as can be found in any girl's home, and we send it to you ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Join the Hope Box Club

We are going to give away absolutely FREE of charge a Tennessee Red Cedar Chest in connection with our big introductory offer. All I ask of you to join my Hope Box Club is to distribute four big, beautiful, patriotic Peace Pictures—Wonderful. They are going like wild fire. It's easy—you can do it in an hour's time. Every member of this club will receive a GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING just for promptness in joining the club. Fill out and mail coupon TODAY—RIGHT NOW.

Mail Coupon Today



Act Now Today Quick

Alice Rogers, 400 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Madam:
Please send me the four pictures to distribute. I want to be a member of your Hope Box Club.
Name
St. or R. F. D.
Town..... State.....

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Stray Hog

I have a hog which strayed into my pasture about 80 days ago. Thinking someone would be looking for it I called up my neighbors by phone who lived within 2 miles, or told them personally that I had a stray hog. Hearing nothing from anyone I put an ad in the local paper. Will you please advise me concerning the law in regard to strays?

GEORGE A. PENNINGTON,
Oak Mills, Kansas.

Our law in regard to taking up strays is in Article 3, Chapter 112, General Statutes. After reading it over I wonder that anyone has the patience to conform to it. Section 10,979 reads:

No person shall take up any horse, mule, ass, ox, bull, sheep, swine or other animal, under the provisions of this article unless he be a citizen and householder and enters into bonds with sufficient sureties to the state of Kansas, for the use of the owner, in double the value of the property proposed to be taken up, to be ascertained by the justice before whom the person wishes to post such stray, which bond shall be filed and preserved by such justice.

Section 10,981 reads:

Any person who shall take up a stray animal shall immediately post three notices of the same in at least three public places in the township of his residence, and shall at the same time send one copy of such notice to the county clerk of said county; such notices shall contain an apt description of such stray, giving color, age, marks and brands. The county clerk of each county shall keep a billboard in some conspicuous place in his office on which all such notices sent him shall be at once posted, where they shall remain for 30 days.

Section 10,982:

If such stray shall not be claimed and proved at the expiration of 10 days after it was taken up and advertised, then the taker-up shall go before a justice of the peace of the township and file his affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, and that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there; or that it was taken up on the premises of some other person, naming him, and that he has advertised such stray 10 days, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge, and giving true and correct description, giving age, sex, color, marks and brands, and cash value of such stray at the time it was taken up.

Section 10,983:

At the end of a year after such stray was taken up the justice of the peace in the township where such stray was taken up shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker-up of said stray; which service shall be without charge, if not demanded at the time of making the appraisal.

Section 10,984:

The householders, or two of them, shall proceed to describe and appraise such stray, stating the age, size, color, sex, marks and brands, and value of the same, which description and appraisal they shall reduce to writing, to which they shall append their affidavit that the same is a true description and a fair and impartial appraisal, which shall be filed by the justice and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose. Such appraisers shall also take into consideration the cost of keeping the stray for the period of one year previous to their appraisal and also consider any benefit the taker-up may have derived from the use of such stray and shall report their allowance for the same on the appraisal list.

Section 10,985:

The justice of the peace shall within 20 days from the time such stray was taken up, make out and deliver to the county clerk a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

Section 10,986 requires the county clerk to record this description provided by the justice and within 10 days forward by mail to the Kansas Farmer a description of the stray, date of its taking up, name of the taker-up and 50 cents for each animal so taken up. The Kansas Farmer is then required to publish this notice in three successive numbers of the paper.

Section 10,988 provides the owners of any stray swine may, within two months from the time of taking up, prove ownership and upon payment of all costs and expenses of keeping the swine, take it.

Section 10,991 provides if the owner of the stray swine within two months fails to comply with the provisions of the law after the time of the taking up and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

Section 10,992 provides:

In all cases where the title to any stray shall vest in the taker-up by the lapse of time, the taker-up shall pay into the county treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care one-half of the remainder of the appraised value of such stray to the use of the county school fund.

Mr. Pennington will observe by carefully reading these quotations from the statutes that he has not complied with law in regard to advertising this stray.

Now the ex-kaiser is talking about his "mental struggles." He flatters himself.—Chicago Daily News.

Will the livestock producer benefit by the proposed Kenyon and Kendrick bills?

Practical men in the industry at a hearing in Washington, say **NO**

Down in Washington, as you know, they are considering a plan of licensing the packing industry and putting it under the direction of a government official—

A political appointee with the power to experiment as he chooses with this vital business.

* * *

How will your brother stockmen and feeders like that?

Recently a number of them went to Washington to give their opinions. What follows is a fair sample of their testimony:

Robert J. Kleberg, Livestock Producer, Kingsville, Texas, testified that—

"I contend and believe that the producer of livestock who conducts his business properly has nothing whatever to fear from the packers. He needs the packers to prepare his product for the market and to distribute it. Without the aid of the packers, the production of livestock could not exist as an industry. . . . I do not believe that this licensing system and the taking of the stock yards away from the packers and the taking of the refrigerator cars away from them, the ownership away from these men and the management away from them is going to help."

George T. Donaldson, Producer of Livestock, Greensburg, Kansas, said that—

"And I will say this, that personally—and I happen to be the president of an association of seven or eight thousand members—and personally I feel and our people feel that this agitation over the high cost of living and agitation over the regulation of the packers who control our commodity, is materially affecting our products. . . . It is absolutely certain that it is hurting business."

"I am opposed to them (Kenyon and Kendrick bills)—or, rather, I am not in favor of as much restriction as they provide."

Swift & Company will be glad to mail a summary of the testimony of the livestock producers at the hearing in Washington. Write for a copy. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 30,000 shareholders



HOW TO INCREASE CROP YIELDS

A STORY OF INTEREST TO EVERY AMBITIOUS FARMER.

By W. W. Burgess.

I have just finished reading a wonderful book that positively showed me how to make an extra \$10 per acre. This book is called "How Straw Spreading Increases Crop Yields," and is given away absolutely free by Mr. L. D. Rice who perfected the Simplex System.

This book positively shows you how you can make \$500 to \$800 in one year with a Simplex Straw Spreader just like Hill, Garrison, Knop and thousands of others.

Since the book is sent free for the asking, I advise every farmer to write for it. Simply write a card or letter to L. D. Rice, President, Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 703 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—just say: "Send me your free book," and it will be sent immediately.

CHINESE PRIZE PUZZLE

\$1000.00 In Prizes Given



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

OUR OFFER: We are the largest Magazine Publishers in the West, and are conducting this big club in connection with our big Introductory and Advertising Campaign, and want to send you a Sample Copy and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club. We are going to give away a Ford Speedster, Culver Racer, Shetland Pony, and a number of other valuable prizes. Does not cost you a single cent to join the club, and every club member is rewarded. Any one may enter, and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose. Every new club member also receives a beautiful GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING free, just for being prompt in joining the club. Get your share of the \$1000.00 in prizes. Write today.

CHINESE PUZZLE CLUB, 104 CAPPER BUILDING., TOPEKA, KANSAS

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

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			

EMPLOYMENT

SINGLE MAN WANTED ON DAIRY FARM. W. Kluss, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.
WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO WORK by year, good wages and close to town. Box 204, Randall, Kan.
RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED everywhere. High salary. Prepare for examination. Particulars free. Write Civil Service Institute, 317 Wainwright, St. Louis.
WANTED—ELDERLY COUPLE TO LIVE on Eastern Kansas ranch, to do chores, board man when necessary, 10 cows, 100 hens, 4 acres, can raise chickens, good house, all as wages. Must be clean, Christian people. A. L. Rumold, Dillon, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES: THE World War History and Life of Roosevelt; the best books and terms. One outfit free. Lindberg Co., 180 N. Dearborn, Chicago.
AGENTS—NEW REVERSIBLE RAINCOAT. Not sold in stores. One side dress coat, other side storm overcoat. Saves \$20. Guaranteed waterproof. Big commissions. No capital required. Sample furnished. Parker Mfg. Co., 329 Rue St. Dayton, Ohio.
DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED. LUBRICATING oil, grease, paint, specialties. For immediate or spring delivery. Whole or part time. Commission basis. Men with car or rig. Deliveries from our Kansas Refinery. Riverside Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.
AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.
FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.
SEND US YOUR OLD CARPET TO MAKE into new rugs. We know you will be pleased. Harmon Rug Factory, Topeka, Kan., Dept. A.
LET US TAN YOUR HIDE, COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.
BE AN EXPERT PENMAN. WONDERFUL device guides your hand. Corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Ozment, 40 St. Louis.
FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.
INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.
HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.
SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT 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 Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

WANTED

WANT TO BUY 100 TONS KAFIR HEADS. Pay cash your station. R. L. Cochran, Choteau, Okla.

WANTED

WANTED A GOOD FARM WITH EVERY- thing furnished, 1/2 farm on shares. Mr. L. R. Slifer, Route 3, Box 36C, Eldorado, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCES

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 8¢ a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS. WALTER Ellison, Cherryvale, Kan.
CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.
SIMPLEX STRAW SPREADER FOR SALE. LeRoy McStay, Downs, Kan.
FOR SALE—MAMMOTH PINK RHUBARB roots. S. M. Lambdin, Hudson, Colo.
USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS for sale, \$40. Walter Bowell, Abilene, Kan.
WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.
WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD MILK strain pedigree Toggenburg male goat. I. M. Grumbacher, Cherryvale, Kan.
FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, good germination, \$12 per bushel, my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
500 BU. DWARF BLACK HULLED KAFIR seed, 500 bu. cane, red and black, Amber, 4000 lb. Sudan grass seed, gold nugget, early maturing. Edward H. Cass, Collyer, Kan.
LADIES—ELECTRICAL SPECTACLES FOR reading and fine work; relieves headaches, eye strain and discomfort; vision clear and wide. Get a pair. Glendale Optical Co., Detroit, Mich.
LEAF TOBACCO—WE ARE GROWERS OF Tennessee Red Leaf chewing and smoking, aged in bulk. Only a limited supply, better order quickly. 3 lbs., \$1.30; 6 lbs., \$3.30; 10 lbs., \$5. Postpaid. Address Murphy Co., Martin, Tenn. Reference Peoples Bank.

FOR THE TABLE

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.
CHOICE 24 SECTION CASE COMB HONEY, \$7.25. Number two, \$6.50. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.
FOR SALE—EXTRA FANCY COLORADO comb and extracted honey. Write at once for prices. Manitou Honey Co., Manitou, Colo.
IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY LEARN to make honey. For sample and particulars, send 25c to the Wureka Products Co., Cisco, Texas.
FOR SALE—YELLOW JERSEY AND Nancy Hall sweet potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel. F. O. B. Topeka. C. V. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.
PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60- pound cans, \$13.50; two, \$25.75. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 3516 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.
OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES" SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.
FOR SALE—NEW CROP PECANS, TEN pounds, dollar ninety; twenty-five pounds, four dollars fifty cents. F. O. B. Tulsa, Okla. Mail us your order today. Binding-Stevens Seed Co.
GUARANTEED PURE WHITE EXTRACTED honey two 60-pound cans, \$24. Dark strained, \$20. Free on cars here. Single cans, \$12.50 and \$10.50. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.
HONEY—FANCY EXTRACTED MOUN- tain sunshine, 60 pound can, 21c pound here. Two or more delivered free. 10 pound cans, \$3 delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Lancaster, Greeley, Colo.
HONEY—GUARANTEED PURE, 19c PER pound in 60 pound cans or 13 1/2c per pound for case of 120 pounds or more. F. O. B. Hutchinson. Light amber. Resembles buckwheat in flavor. J. A. Ninninger, 1526 N. Washington on Hutchinson, Kan.
"THEBESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HON- ey, light colored, thick, fine flavored, per can five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio River, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

MACHINERY

BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED TRAC- tors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.
TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, CHEAP. Trial. Write J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.
TRACTOR—I HAVE A 12-20 EMERSON tractor to exchange for larger tractor. S. F. Sanders, Sharon Springs, Kan.
FOR SALE—RUMELY ALFALFA AND clover huller, first class condition. Priced to sell. Edgar C. Markley, Lyndon, Kan.
ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTFIT COMPLETE with 9 H. P. Fairbanks oil engine and 5 1/2 kw. generator. Herkimer Supply Co., Herkimer, Kan.
12-25 AVERY TRACTOR AND 4-HOLE Keystone corn sheller with 20 ft. extension feeder in good repair for \$700. Delos Fry, Sedgwick, Kan.

PET STOCK

WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE. C. W. SMITH, R. 1, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

PET STOCK

FULL BLOOD FOX TERRIERS, REAL raters. Howard Lloyd, Reading, Kan.
GUINEA PIGS FOR SALE OR TRADE for rabbits. E. E. Hobson, Osage City, Kan.
COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM HOUNDS, trained and untrained. T. C. Rice, Garnett, Kan.
SINGING CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, supplies. K. C. Bird Store, 1421 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE PACK OF 14 wolf and grey hounds. Price reasonable. Ora Ball, Belleville, Kan.
NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS, BUCKS and does 4 to 6 months old, \$2 to \$3. Fine, healthy specimens. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Thomas Elliott, Onaga, Kan.

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

SHEPPARD STRAIN THOROBBRED AN- cona cockerels for sale. Emma Luckey, Route 5, Elk City, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF, WHITE, BLACK, COCHIN, GOLDEN Seabright bantams, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH STOCK, EGGS IN SEA- son. Charles Adams, Newkirk, Okla.
DARK CORNISH INDIAN GAMES COCK- erels \$2. Pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. H. T. Little, Canton, Okla.

DUCKS

PURE ORPINGTON DRAKES, \$2. A. Purdy, Canton, Kan.
BUFF DUCKS, \$1.75; DRAKES, \$1.50. Mrs. John Maine, Lebo, Kan.
ROUEN AND MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.
BUFF DUCKS, GOOD ONES, EITHER sex, \$2.50. Cora Charlton, Little River, Kan.
MALLARD DUCKS, \$1 EACH, SATISFACTION guaranteed. Charley Welter, Grantville, Kan.

GEESE

WHITE CHINESE GESE, BOTH SEX, \$4. Mrs. John Maine, Lebo, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE EMBDEN AND Hampton geese, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.
THE PRIZE WINNERS FOR SALE—PURE bred Mammoth Toulouse geese, trio for \$20. Mrs. Henry A. Boener, Lawrence, Kan.
ONE PAIR MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE. First prize at Illinois State Fair, Pair, \$10. Mrs. S. H. Lenhart, Navarre, Kan.

GUINEAS

PEARL AND WHITE GUINEAS, CHEAP. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

HAMBURGS

PURE BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAM- burg cockerels, \$2. Mrs. M. Hoehn, Lenexa, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels, 2 for \$5. Jas. Dimitt, R. 2, Lyons, Kan.
PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$2. Mrs. F. W. Schaefer, Yates Center, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2. C. P. Nelson, Fairfield, Ia.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.
CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels \$1.50 each. Mrs. Will Scott, Olivet, Kan.
PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 each. Mrs. John Jenkins, Severance, Kan.
A FEW ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Ida Ray, Wilmore, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each. Mrs. Roy Field, Randall, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Guy Duvall, Bunkerhill, Kan.
PURE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, blue ribbon stock, \$1.50. Geo. Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25 each. Mrs. H. C. Wischropp, Lyndon, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. J. L. Fry, Stockton, Kan., Route 1.

LEGHORNS

PURE BRED WHITE ROSE COMB LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. C. Nesselroad, Attica, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. W. T. Akers, Langdon, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Choice stock. Mrs. Dick Higley, Cummings, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.75 each. Eleanor Rose, R. 3, Lonsburg, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS cockerels, \$1.25 each. Mrs. J. L. Dunham, Broughton, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. John S. Perry, Benedict, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 each. Later hatch, \$1.50. Dolls Goheen, Okahill, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each; 6, \$8. Mrs. Iva Taylor, Mont Ida, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each, or 6 for \$7.50. Agnes Wilson, Grantville, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels for sale. Well marked. Ernest Haley, Delphos, Kan.
PURE BUFF LEGHORNS AND WHITE Rock cockerels, \$1.50 each or six for \$8. Wm. Luetheroth, Seneca, Kan.
BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from imported stock, \$1.50. Leslie Lander, Manchester, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. M. Cloesen, Union City, Okla.
ONE HUNDRED YEARLING BUFF LEG- horn hens, two dollars each. Few males, five and up. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 until Jan. 1. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, carefully selected \$2 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kansas.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn hens, \$3 each. Early hatch cockerels, \$2 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.
FERRIS HIGHEST LAYING STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns. Extra fine cockerels. Bargains. Delpha Sheard, Esbon, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each if taken before Dec. 20. First prize winning stock. C. H. Lessor, Lincoln, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Barron Yesterlaid 283 egg strain, \$3 each. Jas. E. Reser, Route 4, Sallina, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels from Hogan tested stock, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Mrs. R. L. Rossiter, Hollis, Kan.
BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS PURE- bred S. C. eggbred and exhibition stock \$2 up. Few hens \$1.50 each. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels from extra good laying strain, each \$2, six for \$10. Mrs. Helen Cass, Collyer, Kan.
SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$2 and \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Perfection Poultry Farm, Union City, Okla.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, same blood as my Topeka Fair prize winners, \$2 each while they last. D. B. Clapp, 1512 Buchanan, Topeka.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, fine ones, 21 years a breeder. Will please you. \$2 each, \$10 for six. Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE VARIETY PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from heavy laying strain, \$2. George D. Gamble, Holton, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, one year old hens and cockerels, best laying strain, Ferris kind, \$1.50 each. H. H. Cobbin, Fontana, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, Choice cockerels 2 for \$5; cocks, \$2 each; one \$25 prize bird, \$15. Heasley strain direct. Mrs. John Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF 50 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels for 30 days. Line bred, egg bred, prize winning cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5 each. Order early for they won't last long. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.
WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns from eggs direct this year from Ferris, Frantz and Tom Barron's trapped stock of 230 to 288 eggs. Extra choice cockerels, \$5. Good utility stock, \$3. Mrs. Perry Dietrick, Clay Center, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Yesterlaid strain direct, greatest winter layers. Very choice birds at \$2 and \$3 each, according to quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Oswatomie, Kan.

MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK- erels, \$2; hens, \$1.50. Fred McCoy, Clinton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 up. Wilderness Farm, Route 5, Hutchinson, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—OWEN'S strain, five dollars each. First orders first choice. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Clevenger, Lawrence, Kan.

Farmers are Husking Corn

All Farm Work is Progressing Very Satisfactorily

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROP CONDITIONS in Kansas still continue very favorable. Farm work is progressing satisfactorily in every part of the state. A few counties have reported too much rain and some damage to unthreshed wheat. New wheat has made an excellent start and in many counties it is large enough to provide considerable pasture. This will help to lessen the high cost of feeding very materially until snow falls. Farmers everywhere are busy plowing and a large acreage of stubble ground will be planted in corn next spring. If the rains come often enough to keep the ground moist thru the winter next year ought to be a good season for corn. There is so much unrest in Europe that next year its crop production undoubtedly will be far short of its needs and America will again find a market there for its surplus products.

The stocks of old corn on farms in the United States, November 1 are estimated at 72,263,000 bushels, which is 2.8 per cent of the 1918 crop. The corresponding figure a year ago was 114,678,000 bushels, and the average of the preceding five years was 87,277,000 bushels.

From the present outlook fairly good prices may be expected for all of our farm crops next year. The foreign trade of the United States last year was of immense proportions and no doubt it will continue so next year. The fiscal year ending June 30 showed the foreign trade of the United States during that period to have amounted to \$10,320,960,839 as compared with \$8,865,366,774 in the preceding year. Imports totaled \$3,065,876,582, while exports amounted to \$7,074,011,529. The chief factor in the disparity between imports and exports was the trade with Europe.

The commercial apple crop of the United States is estimated now at 24,416,000 barrels by the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates thru its reporters and specialists. This estimate is based on conditions as found November 1, and shows an increase of 1,239,000 barrels as compared with the October estimate of 23,177,000 barrels or a decrease of 308,000 barrels from the crop for 1918. The apple crop of Kansas is estimated at 425,000 barrels as compared with 333,000 barrels for 1918. If present prices for apples continue it would pay many farmers in the fruit belt of Kansas to have small orchards on their farms.

Allen—Rains which have fallen for the past 10 days have put fields in good condition for fall plowing and have made excellent fall pasture. Wheat looks well. Corn husking is in progress and yields from 15 to 50 bushels an acre. Land prices are rising and many farms are changing hands. Corn sells for \$1.20 at elevators.—T. E. Whitlow, Nov. 11.

Anderson—Corn husking nearly finished.

TURKEYS.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Pennsylvania strain. May hatch. Toms, \$8. Earl Gamber, Ellsworth, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WHITE WINGS AND TAILS. Shipped on approval, hens \$4; toms \$7. Mrs. Roy German, Coldwater, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Gold Bank strain from prize winning stock. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7.50. Mrs. A. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10; pullets, \$7.50. Old toms weigh 40 lbs., hens 20-24 lbs. Address Mrs. Chas. L. Parsons, R. 5, Minneapolis, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tom from flock whose tom won first at San Francisco National. Mrs. Steve Beason, Collyer, Kan.

CHOICE BRONZE TURKEYS FROM prize winning stock. Buy your breeding stock early and get the best. Toms, \$10; hens, \$5. Mrs. J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN cockerels. Also White Orpingtons. Price \$2. Lawrence R. Rickle, Troy, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—BUFF ORPINGTONS and Black Langshans. Cockerels, \$3; pullets, \$2. Mrs. Will Stagner, Plainville, Kan.

100 BROWN LEGHORNS, SINGLE BIRDS, pairs or pens. Exhibition quality at utility prices. Also Langshans, Cochins, Polish and bantams. Modlins Poultry Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

WE WANT YOUR POULTRY. SHIP TO- day for Thanksgiving trade. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

TURKEYS AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF poultry wanted. For reliable and dependable market ship to the Witchey Poultry and Egg Co., Topeka. Write or wire for free coops. Highest references furnished.

The cold wave November 11 did much damage to autos. Early sown wheat is in excellent condition. No wheat is going to market on account of car shortage. Several elevators will be built in this county soon. Farmers are discouraged over the market. Public sales are numerous and everything sells cheap except hogs and cattle. Butterfat is worth 78c.—G. W. Kiblinger, Nov. 14.

Barber—Weather is clear and pleasant. We had 1 1/2 inches of rain November 8. Wheat is nearly all sown and is coming up well. Ranges are good and few farmers have begun to feed yet. Feed is scarce and high. Alfalfa hay is \$25; corn, \$1.50; eggs, 56c; butter, 55c.—Homer Hastings, Nov. 14.

Bourbon—Some farmers still are sowing wheat. Early sown wheat is growing well. Corn is making 20 to 35 bushels an acre. A good many Holstein cows are being shipped in to sell. Good grade cows bring \$100 to \$175 at sales. The condensery is paying \$3.60 for 3 1/2 per cent milk.—F. B. Campbell, Nov. 17.

Butler—A hard rain on November 9 followed by a heavy freeze and cold weather made corn husking pleasant. Wheat is in satisfactory condition. Not many cattle are in the fattening pens. Corn is \$1.75; oats, 85c; geese, 20c; chickens, 12c; eggs, 60c; butter, 65c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, Nov. 16.

Chautauqua—Weather is clear but cool. Wheat isn't growing as fast as it should, and sowing now is completed. Market prices of cattle and hogs are very discouraging and feed prices still are going higher. Hogs are very scarce. Grain is scarce but hay and rough feed is plentiful. Corn is worth \$1.50; oats, 80c; bran, \$2; shorts, \$3; flour, \$6.50; eggs, 50c; butterfat, 72c.—A. A. Nance, Nov. 15.

Clay—A soaking rain on November 8 and 9 made soft fields and heavy roads. Farmers did not get a square deal on hogs this fall and the result will be less production next year. Farmers are selling and buying corn amongst themselves. Wheat is selling for \$2.22; new corn, \$1.25 to \$1.50; flat meal, \$4.75 a cwt.; hogs, \$12.50; walnuts, \$1.50; flour, \$2.80 to \$3; shorts, \$2.60; bran, \$1.95; butterfat, 75c; eggs, 67c to 60c.—P. R. Forslund, Nov. 15.

Cowley—Wheat sowing is almost completed. Some fields are green, but no wheat is large enough to pasture. Livestock is healthy. A few public sales have been held and livestock doesn't sell very well. Butterfat, 72c; eggs, 52c; hogs, 14c to 14 1/2c; cows, 8c to 10c; wheat, \$2.10; bran, \$1.85; shorts, \$2.79.—Fred Page, Nov. 8.

Douglas—Weather is cool and favorable for corn husking. Corn is yielding well, and some fields on bottom land yielded 30 bushels an acre. The cold weather is of great benefit to wheat. A great deal of fall plowing is being done.—D. L. Cox, Nov. 15.

Edwards—About 1 1/2 inches of rain fell November 8 and 9 which was very beneficial to wheat. The rain was followed by very cold weather and the thermometer fell to 12 degrees above zero.—L. A. Spitzer, Nov. 15.

Ellis—We had a good rain November 8 which was not needed. Threshing has been stopped on account of coal shortage. No public sales have been held. Wheat is worth \$1.80 to \$2.30; ear corn, \$1.45; shelled corn, \$1.60; shorts, \$2.85; eggs, 55c.—C. F. Erbert, Nov. 15.

Ford—A much needed rain fell November 8. Weather is cold and we have had heavy freezes. Cattle are on wheat pasture and straw stacks are being used for feed. Farmers are topping cane and kafir. There is a great discrimination in the distribution of wheat cars. Butterfat is 70c; eggs, 55c.—John Zurbuchen, Nov. 15.

Graham—Wheat is sown and what is up is growing well. A very large crop of volunteer wheat makes excellent pasture for cattle. Corn husking has begun. Some fields are making 50 and 60 bushels an acre, and the quality is good. Threshing is hindered by lack of coal and too much moisture but the quality of stack wheat is much better than farmers expected. About a third of the wheat is threshed.—C. L. Kobler, Nov. 15.

Grant—We had a good rain recently and wheat is growing well. Livestock is healthy and there is a satisfactory supply of feed in the county. Kafir and milo threshing has begun and the yield will be good. Very few public sales have been held and produce does not sell well. Butterfat is 68c; butter, 60c; wheat, \$1.15.—C. W. Mahan, Nov. 13.

Hamilton—We had a very destructive wind storm recently followed by our first snow. Weather is now very pleasant. Our coal dealers have very little coal on hand, and few persons have laid in enough to last thru the winter. Cow chips are too wet to burn. Many old time farmers are coming back here to live. Country butter is 60c; eggs, 60c.—W. H. Brown, Nov. 15.

Harper—A good rain came this week which was needed badly. Wheat is sowed and most fields of this grain are growing well, but have made no pasture. There is no corn or kafir in county and very little feed. Public sales are numerous and prices are high. Cattle and hogs are scarce. Some land is changing hands at satisfactory prices. About 70 per cent of last year's wheat ground was resown this fall.—H. E. Henderson, Nov. 8.

Haskell—We had a good rain November 8 and some snow November 9. Wheat that was sown early is stooling well. Some wheat is just coming up. Threshers are beginning to thresh, rowed crops and weather is favorable for the work. Livestock is in good condition. Hens, 16c; turkeys, 15c to 25c; butterfat, 70c.—Harold Tegarden, Nov. 15.

Labette—There is still some wheat to drill. Temperature on November 8 was 18 degrees above zero. Three and four public sales are held each week. Some fall plowing is being done but soil is too wet in places. Wheat drilled the first part of October is in excellent condition. Boys are trapping with success. There is more moisture in soil than in 10 years. Oats are 70c; wheat, \$2.06; corn, \$1.35; flour, 48 pounds, \$3.—J. M. McLane, Nov. 14.

Lane—We have had an exceptionally wet fall and sub-soil is thoroughly soaked. Cattle are thriving on volunteer wheat pasture. We had a cold rain and sleet November 8. There is still some wheat to thresh. Stacks are sprouted badly. Very few sorghum

(Continued on Page 40.)

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Ida Ray, Wilmore, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3 each. Inferiors culled out. Mrs. Harriet Newell, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Good stock, \$3 each if taken soon. Mrs. L. Sweany, Route 7, Manhattan, Kan.

REDUCED SALE OF PURE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. Big bone, \$2.50 to \$5. Mrs. John C. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 6 TO 7 pounds, extra good, \$2.50 and \$3 four or more prepaid. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, EARLY hatch, splendid birds, best breeding, \$3.50 each. Also "Coppergold" mammoth bronze turkeys. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, BRED from prize winners and guaranteed to please. Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5. Prize winners, \$10 and \$15. Mrs. M. F. Carlson & Son, Route, Cherokee, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels. Great size and wonderful quality. Sired by first prize cockerel 1917 Heart of America show. Price \$5 and \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. CHAS. Genter, Anthony, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. MRS. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH. Mrs. Fred Eckert, Moline, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS, \$2.50 to \$5. Babe Wilcox, Lenora, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$3 each. Agnes Wilson, Grantville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, RINGLET strain, \$3. Mrs. R. M. Powell, Erie, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS \$2. Mrs. B. J. Corbin, Howard, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. A. L. Postler, Inman, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. Extra large. Anna Burr, Grenola, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, \$2. Helen Mallam, Centralia, Kan.

BRADLEY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, dandies, \$2. Harvey Stoneback, Morganville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FOR weight and eggs, \$2, \$3. W. R. Wheeler, Jewell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM BRED to lay strains, \$4 and \$6 each. Robert Snell, Bird City, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, winners, \$2.50 to \$4, until Dec. 1st. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised. Price \$2 each. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS "BRED TO lay" strain, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. E. M. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

PURE BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PUL- lets, April hatch, \$1.75 if taken at once. Lavon Miller, Russell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE boned, early hatched, \$3 to \$5. Ellen Husemeyer, Watonga, Okla.

ARISTOCRATS AND BRADLEY STRAINS, Barred Rocks. Males, \$3 to \$10; females, \$2. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, THOMPSON strains at \$2.50 if taken soon. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—ONE COCKEREL, TWO hens, and eleven pullets left. Good birds. Prices right. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

PARKS 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED PLY- mouth Rocks; cockerels, pullets, yearling hens. Ask for price leaflet. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels. Strong, vigorous birds. Plainview Hog and Seed Farm, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

RINGLET AND BRADLEY BARRED ROCK cockerels from first prize stock, \$2.50 to \$10 each. Farm raised. Etta Pauly Kaesler, Junction City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. TWEN- ty years' careful breeding. Early hatched cockerels \$2 each. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

FAIRHOLME THOROBRED COCKERELS. Bred for hardiness, size and deep even barring. \$3 each. Inspection invited. M. M. Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FARM raised, pure bred, from trapnested ancestry, \$3-5; cocks, \$5 this month. Write for information. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

PIGEONS

FOR SALE—THOROBRED WHITE KING pigeons. For prices write to Tom Schenk, Omitz, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds; cockerels at \$2.50 to \$6. Mrs. M. F. Carlson & Son, Route, Cherokee, Kan.

LARGE PURE BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND White cockerels, trapnested stock, \$5; \$7.50. Mrs. Ray D. Gilbert, Lamar, Colo.

ROSE COMB COCKERELS, HENS, AND pullets, \$3 and \$5. Quality unexcelled. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2-\$3. Mrs. J. H. Oglin, Hooker, Okla.

S. C. RED COCKERELS, BEAUTIFULLY marked. Robert Murdoch, Baldwin, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$5. Ella Ainsworth, Olathe, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$2 each. Mrs. Ida Ray, Wilmore, Kan.

BIG BONED DARK, BRILLIANT ROSE Comb Red cockerels. Sunnyside Farm, Haysville, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS, \$2 AND \$2.50 each if taken before December 15. Mary Smutz, Linn, Kan.

DARK EVEN RED ROSE COMB RED cockerels, \$2-\$3 each. Nora Luthye, R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS.

CHOICE DARK RED R. I. RED COCK- erels, \$5; pullets, \$3. Large type. Jack Burgess, Marion, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3. Few fine single combs. Alvin Johnson, Canton, Kan.

DARK VELVETY RED S. C. COCKERELS, \$1.50, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.25. Freda Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

LARGE DARK RED ROSE COMB REDS, good scoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, WELL matured, good markings, priced reasonably. Glen Priddy, Elmont, Kan.

DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, Bean strain, \$3-\$5. Early hatched. Robt. Carlson, Fowler, Kan.

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, FINE SHAPE and color. Ready now for show or breeding pen. Ship on approval. H. T. Ferguson, Severy, Kan.

SPECIAL NOVEMBER ONLY, SINGLE Comb Red utility cockerels, \$2.50. Better ones, \$5, \$7, up. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS 200 egg trapnested strain. Barron strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Grace Minns, Conway, Kan.

DARK RICH RED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels. Good bone and from excellent layers, \$3 to \$5. Mrs. J. W. Nevins, Arrington, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels. The kind and color everybody wants but few have, \$3-\$5 prepaid. Top Notch Quality Farm S. B. Wilhoit, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Carver strain direct. The color strain of America. Also Firestone strain. Cockerels and pullets, \$2 to \$10 each. C. R. Mace, Garnett, Kan.

DO YOU KNOW THE SQUARE DEAL stock farm has Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale? The kind you want. Good type, color and vigor, \$3, \$5, up. On approval. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2. Angie Archer, Grenola, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Ina Griffie, Blue Rapids, Kan.

"BEAUTIFULTY" SILVER WYANDOTTES, \$3 up. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES PURE- bred stock. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. Lydia Storrer, Virgil, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2, \$3. Mrs. Viola Crall, Madison, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE 1918 hens, \$1.75 each. Mrs. E. Perrigo, Moline, Kan.

THOROBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2 each. Mrs. O. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTES AND Fisher White Rocks, cheap. 290 egg strain. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

EXTRA LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTES now at \$2.50. From extra high score bird. Levi Bonneau, Concordia, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, pure bred, for immediate sale, \$3 each. Pleasant Hill Hatchery, Gridley, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE AND GOOD WHITE Wyandottes. Now at \$2.50 from extra high score bird. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED, MAY HATCH, ROSE COMB Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels, hens and pullets at \$2 each. P. P. Luckerth, Seneca, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Steven's American and Barron's English laying strains. \$3 to \$6 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Pine-dale Stock Farm, Lebo, Kansas.

TURKEYS.

BRONZE TURKEYS—HENS, \$7; TOMS, \$8. Beulah Scranton, Waldo, Kan.

14 PURE NARRAGANSETTS, YOUNG TOMS, \$12 each. R. S. Bean, Lakin, Kan.

THOROBRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$6; hens, \$4. Mrs. Jim Marler, Simpson, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS, TOMS, \$8; hens, \$5. John Dally, Fellsburg, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Toms, \$5.50; hens, \$4. Arthur Windler, Nashville, Kan.

CHOICE GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6. Mrs. Ida Ray, Wilmore, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8; HENS, \$4. Mrs. Robert Kemplin, Corning, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$8; hens, \$5. Mrs. E. Perrigo, Moline, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON REDS, WHITE Mrs. D. H. Noggle, Mapleton, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$12 EACH. Large strain. Ella Ainsworth, Olathe, Kan.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOL- lands; toms, \$7; hens, \$5. O. J. Feuerborn, Penasola, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys. Goldbank strain. Maymie Bibler, Garden City, Kan.

MAMMOTH 20 POUNDS WHITE HOLLAND turkeys; toms, \$7; hens, \$5. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms, extra good, \$7 each. Mrs. C. E. Terrell, Richland, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, HENS, \$5; toms, \$6. White Minorca cocks, \$3. Mrs. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.

MAMMOTH PURE BRED BRONZE TUR- keys, 1 trio, \$20; toms, \$10. Anna Carpenter, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys. Can furnish unrelated trio. Mrs. R. A. Hunziker, LaCygne, Kan.

EXTRA FINE MAY HATCHED BOURBON red hens, \$5; toms, \$7. Unrelated trios. Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Burdett, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, Goldbank strain from prize winning stock, \$10 each. Rose King, Bayard, Kansas.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS FOR breeding purposes. Famous Goldbank strain. Mrs. D. Mercer, Scottsville, Kan.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued or delayed 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.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kansas.

200 ACRES, well improved, \$60. Terms. Mrs. J. C. Kaudson, Eureka, Kansas.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED FARMS, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

203 ACRES, imp., 40 wheat goes, \$112.50 a. Terms. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS, Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. B. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Shas D. Warner, 737 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

400 ACRES rich level land; 360 cultivation; school and market; \$55 acre. Porter Young, Agt., Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxon, Meriden, Kansas.

BARGAINS—Bargains in land. Write for my large list. W. C. Bichel, Russell Springs, Kan.

240 ACRES, improved farm, plenty of water, only 5 miles from Felburg, only \$25 acre. Fritz Van Deest, Haviland, Kansas.

BUY WESTERN KANSAS LAND if level and price right. Write, Layton Bros., Salina, Kan.

GOOD STOCK, grain and fruit farm, 240 a. well improved; 70 a. bottom, \$80 per acre. J. L. Weaver, Owner, E. I. New Albany, Kan.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 15, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$3 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 160 acres, three miles of Haggard, Kan. 80 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Inquire of J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

A WELL IMPROVED 80; 2 1/2 miles from town; 1/2 mile to school. A real home. For particulars write, Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARM—160 acres five miles from town. Exchange for good garage up to \$10,000. Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings, 90 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$65 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

86 ACRES, imp., 30 alfalfa, bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 ml. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 4 ml. of Eureka, 125 a. in cult., bal. good grass, land 50 a. of bottom. Extra good improvements. A bargain at \$55 per a. The Blue Stem Land Co., Eureka, Kan.

80 ACRES, improved, plenty water, 50 a. cult., balance blue grass, 4 1/2 miles town, near school, a bargain, black land. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—280; level rich well improved; never failing water; 100 fine pasture; 80 acres in wheat; a dandy stock farm, \$20,000 buys it. Wallingford Brothers, Mound Valley, Kan.

120 ACRES IMPROVED—\$1,750. \$750 cash, balance easy payments. Small house, barn, well, fence, 60 acres cultivated. Immediate possession. 8 miles from Liberal. Write owners, Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

560 ACRES, adjoining county seat, well improved, 400 acres of fine wheat. Price seventy-five dollars per acre, good terms. Will accept part trade. Justin T. Avery, Traver, Decatur County, Kansas.

40 ACRES, one mile from town, high school, large Catholic church, good Parochial school, 4 room house, small barn, 20 acres farm land, 20 acres pasture. Price \$85 per acre. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kansas.

A FINE HOME—260 acres, highly improved, 75 acres wheat, 20 alfalfa, 100 good pasture, good water, near school and church. \$76 per acre. R. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

BY OWNER, two good farms, 255 acres, level; Salomon valley, no overflows, good crop, alfalfa and wheat land, 1/2 mile from station, \$150 an acre. Also my 680-acre farm, 360 of which is good level land in crop, balance rough pasture at \$50 per acre. Both improved. Terms and possession to suit. S. S. Benson, Minneapolis, Kansas.

KANSAS

JEWELL COUNTY KANSAS FARMS
Good corn, wheat and alfalfa farms, from \$75 to \$125 per acre. Write for free list. **ALDERSON & FULTON**, Formoso, Kansas.

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.**

760 ACRE ranch well improved; 80 head of registered Filled Shorthorn cattle, horses, Central or Eastern Kansas land. Land in Rooks Co. Write owner, T. S. Shaw, Gladale, Kan.

50 ACRES, 7 miles Ottawa, 6 room house, with furnace, barn, other outbuildings, fruit, all tillable, some bottom, \$150 acre. Write for list of farms, **Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.**

FOR SALE BY HEIRS—240 acre farm, 65 broke, part bottom, some alfalfa and wheat, 6 room house, good cribs, stable and shed, 1 1/2 ml. from Olsburg, High school, \$75 per acre. Frank A. Veien, Cleburne, Kansas.

SNAP RANCH at \$22.50. Terms. Improved, 160 that controls several quarters rough land leased and fenced. 1/2 mile school, 10 miles Ruleton. **W. J. Devine, Owner, E. 2, Ruleton, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, fine smooth land, Scott Co., Kansas, 1/2 mile standard school, smooth, shallow water, good improvements. Price \$6,400. Good terms. **R. J. Bunn, Healy, Kansas.**

480 A. WITH ALL OF THE WHEAT
Near Oakley, in Gove county, all smooth tractor land, improved, 220 a. of wheat large enough to pasture. Price \$25 per acre. **Cave Realty Co., Oakley, Kansas.**

FOR SPECULATION—160 acres Lane county, all tillable, all in grass, close to school, 3 1/2 miles from market, no improvements. A bargain at \$3,200. **Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kan.**

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. **A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Improved ranch of 1,920 acres located in southeast corner of Comanche Co., Kan., at fifteen dollars per acre. This is a number one ranch with plenty of good farm land and good land. **W. H. Cadman, Box 482, Monongahela, Pa.**

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS
Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. **FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.**

200 ACRES, improved; 160 fine upland; 40 rich Kaw Valley bottom; 130 cultivated; 75 fine wheat goes; 30 alfalfa; 60 pasture and meadow; balance corn; near St. Marys. \$16,800. Terms. Write, **J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.**

A GOOD BARGAIN,
160 acres, Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, always rented, \$8,000. Best of terms. Write **Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.**

160 ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 7 room house, good barn, 80 acres in cult., 13 a. wheat, 35 a. fine meadow, 40 a. pasture, lays fine, all tillable good soil, near church and school. A bargain for quick sale at \$75 per acre. **M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.**

WE HAVE well improved, highly productive farm land, laying nicely, and in thickly settled neighborhood, at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Also some good ranches. Write us what you are interested in. **Couch Land Company, Anthony, Harper County, Kansas.**

FORTY DOLLARS PER ACRE—320 acres located 4 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres cultivation; 120 acres grass; excellent soil; good improvements; will carry \$6,000 for 5 years. Write for list. **E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—Two sections wheat land, 200 acres wheat, one-half goes to purchaser; rented for next year. Good improvements. Will carry \$10,000, 5 yrs. 6%. \$20 per acre. Address **Owner B, Care Farmers Mail and Breeze.**

STOCK OR TRUCK FARM
80 acres, well improved, plenty water, part fine valley. Six miles Kansas City limits, near rock road and interurban. Only \$150. **CORN BELT FARMS COMPANY, 706-S Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

KANSAS

THE BEST LAND
to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. **B. K. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.**

FINE SMOOTH 160 improved farm, 8 miles from Wellington, 4 miles from two smaller towns, 60 acres extra fine pasture, 80 acres in wheat, all goes; large barn, 6 room house, full possession March 1st. Best value in Sumner county at \$1,200. **C. L. Haslet, Wellington, Kansas.**

320 ACRES, rich black land. Located in oil and gas district. Producing gas well. Two oil wells. Close town. Choice location. Three sets improvements. Price \$135 per acre. Settle estate. Terms. Write for full description of this or any size farm interested in. Free booklet. **Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

80 ACRES, Lyon county, Kan. Well improved, 9 miles Emporia, R. F. D. and phone line, 50 rods to school, 6 room house, barn, poultry house, cave, 15 acres pasture, rest farm land, \$7,200. Terms one-half cash long farm on balance. Write for list of all size farms. **Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, improved, 80 acres wheat, alfalfa, clover and timothy, 25 pasture, \$115 per acre. 160 acres, new improvements, 100 tillable, balance rolling pasture, \$100 per acre. 80 acres close in, \$10,000; 40 acres closer in, \$12,000. **Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.**

960 ACRE RANCH; fenced; living water; between 100 and 150 acres of alfalfa land less than 10 feet to water; 6 miles to county seat. Price \$7,250 per acre. Carry back \$10,000 for 8 years at 6 per cent. Want to co-operate with live agents. **D. F. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansas.**

FINE FARM HOME
160 acres, 1 1/2 miles station, 3 1/2 miles good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. 66 miles Kansas City, all good laying land. 60 acres grass, 70 acres wheat 2 story 8 room house, new barn 44x56, close to school and church. R. F. D. telephone, just listed. Price \$100 per acre, \$4000 or more cash, remainder long time 6% if wanted. **Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.**

545 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles from paved streets of Lawrence and Kansas university. Good 2 story 6 room house, large porches, fine shade, good slightly location. Horse barn 40x70, new hay and cattle barn 40x64, silo, new hog house, shop, etc. Splendid water barn, granary, shop, etc. 200 acres in cultivation, 170 acres in wheat, 10 acres in alfalfa; all will grow it. 60 acres fine native meadow. Balance excellent bluegrass pasture. Possession thirty days if desired. Price, \$125 per acre. Address **C. E. Hestford, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.**

LYON and CHASE CO.
is the place to buy farms. The best land for the money to be had anywhere. Farms from 80 to 1,440 acres. Plenty of creek and spring water, and bluestem grass. Alfalfa, wheat and corn land. **Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.**

The Bargain Counter
Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or control our bargains. **THE BROOKER, LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.**

Good Section
5 miles east of Dighton, extra good improvements, worth at least \$6,000.00. About half cultivated. Priced at \$35.00 per acre. Terms. 800 acres, 3 1/2 miles south Pendenline, 360 acres under plow, balance grass. This is choice unimproved, except for well and fencing. School on corner of land. Good neighborhood. Priced \$27.50 per acre; terms. **W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.**

SPECIAL BARGAIN
240 acres, 6 miles from a city of 5,000 people, 3 1/2 miles from good railroad town and high school; 120 acres under cultivation, 80 acres of choice creek bottom land, grow alfalfa or anything else; nearly all tillable; nice 3 room cottage, fair little barn and granary; plenty of good water, free gas in house. An excellent all around stock farm in the state. Price \$57.50 per acre, \$1,500 to \$2,000 cash, balance long time 6%. Why rent? Address **THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.**

800 Acre Stock or Dairy Farm
Ft. Scott dairy district, mostly alfalfa land. 560 excellent grass and pasture, 160 land. 560 young timber, new stone residence. Fine stone barn 44x124 with L 44x84. New concrete silo 40x18. Tenant house, well watered, creek and wells, windmill, good fences. Great bargain, \$65 a. 240 acres near Ft. Scott, all tillable, lays well, good improvements. \$75 per a. 157 acres, 3/4 ml. from condensery at Ft. Scott, good soil, mostly tillable, improved. Great bargain \$110 per acre. Other good farms and properties. **Depue & Slaughter, Ft. Scott, Kansas.**

KANSAS

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY
320 acres, 2 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 13 acres alfalfa, 48 bottom in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. **Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.**

80 ACRES
Mile town, 6 room house, garage, well, collar, hen house, coal shed, cattle shed, large barn, 10 a. alfalfa, 25 a. wheat, 35 pasture. Town school. Price \$85 acre. \$2,500 will handle. **80 a., house, barn, outbldgs., 60 cultivation, 20 pasture, 20 wheat, 15 alfalfa, \$65 acre, \$2,000 handle. 1/2 mile school. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.**

80 ACRES, 4 miles of Ottawa, good main road, 7 room house, good barn and other buildings. Good water, all tillable, 15 acres hog light. A fine farm and a choice location. \$11,000. 120 acres, 9 miles Ottawa, 3 ml. to good trading point. Good improvements and a complete set. Sandy loam lays well, 15 acres hog light, good water, 30 alfalfa land. School close. A good buy at \$100. Write for list of other bargains. **Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

RENO COUNTY FARM
160 a. 17 ml. from Hutchinson and 1 1/2 ml. from Abbyville. About 30 a. in grass 40 or 50 a. in alfalfa, bal. in cultivation. Light set of improvements. On the Main County road. This farm is all alfalfa land and is in a fine location. It is offered for a short time at a very reasonable price. Only \$18,000. Terms on one-half. Come and see this or write at once. **V. E. West, Hutchinson, Kansas.**

4,500 ACRE RANCH, Harper and Barber Co. Six miles of running water, 100 never failing springs, good grass, never been overstocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, granaries, barns, sheds, garage shop, windmill, aries, fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. A bargain at \$30 per acre. 1,440 acres Comanche county, 7 1/2 miles from Sun City. 900 acres in cultivation, two sets of good improvements, fenced, heavy black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. Price only \$50 per acre. **John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.**

ARKANSAS
WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK.
for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark.
Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark.
for land bargains that will double in value.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas.
Leaders in farm and town property.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write **J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.**

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS—Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$10 to \$50 per acre on good terms. Send at once for copy of our large farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. **Stuart Land Co., DeQueen, Ark.**

FREE illustrated booklet of No. Arkansas now ready. Great stock and fruit section. Spring water everywhere. Grow everything but tropical fruits. Healthful. Lowest priced productive lands left in the Ad. dress. **Loba & Seward, Mountain Home, Ark., Immigrant Agents for Baxter County.**

ARKANSAS

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FREE illustrated booklet of No. Arkansas now ready. Great stock and fruit section. Spring water everywhere. Grow everything but tropical fruits. Healthful. Lowest priced productive lands left in the Ad. dress. **Loba & Seward, Mountain Home, Ark., Immigrant Agents for Baxter County.**

COLORADO

30,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See **J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.**

FOR SALE—All kinds of lands and town properties. Prices right, easy terms. **O. F. Lovelace, Bethune, Colo.**

EASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write, **J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.**

WRITE THE ERWIN LAND COMPANY, Burlington, Colorado, for information and prices on Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa county lands.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. **Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.**

EASTERN COLORADO.
Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. **C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.**

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. **CHARLTON-ROPEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.**

Best Lands

The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. **E. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.**

Listen Land Buyers

How does this sound? 6 fine sections in Cheyenne county, all or any one \$25 per acre. Good terms. 1 section good land, Cheyenne Co. 16 miles N. W. Sheridan Lake, \$30 per acre. 2 sections, 9 miles north of Sheridan Lake, \$22.50 per acre. 1 1/2 section, 10 miles from Sheridan Lake, at \$15 per acre.

This is all good plow land, nearly every acre can be plowed with tractor. Many others as good. **Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo. Offices at Burlington and Stratton, Colo.**

COLORADO LANDS

IF YOU COULD BE CONVINCED that we have lands:
That will yield 15 to 20 bushels of the best wheat.
That will yield 25 to 50 bushels of the very best oats.
That will yield 20 to 30 bushels of Patkus rye.
That will yield 20 to 40 bushels of good corn.
That will yield 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of the finest potatoes.
That will grow Millet, Feterita, Cane, Sudan and Bromo Grasses the equal of any state.
Lands that will double in price the first 12 mo. you own them.
Located in the best climate on earth.
Wouldn't you buy at from \$12 to \$25 per acre?
SEEKING IS BELIEVING. COME AT ONCE or write for more particulars.
W. O. Clemans, Colorado Springs, Colorado
P. S. We also have a fine listing of well improved places at from \$25 to \$50 per acre.

COLORADO

WE SELL LAND in East end of Kiowa Co., Colorado and West end of Greeley Co., Kansas, cheap.
Kella & Kean, Towner, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write.
Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list.
M. H. Yerrick, Lovina, Colo.

IMP. AND UNIMPROVED farms and ranches in eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes, on long and easy terms. Write for list.
Frank Rich, Haswell, Colo.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us. The Co-operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.

320 ACRES, imp., 120 cult., bal. pasture. Plenty good water; 14 miles from town. \$22 a., \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March 1st, balance 3 years at 6%.
Lamb Realty Co., Vona, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre.
Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

50 MILES EAST OF DENVER, Colorado. I own 3,500 acres. Fine valley land, shallow water, one section improved, 400 acres of wheat, prices right, terms easy.
John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale. Do you want a home of your own, where you can grow good crops of corn, wheat, milo and other forage plants? Write to The Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo., for information. H. A. Long, Manager.

EASTERN COLORADO FARM LAND Washington, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kiowa and Prowers counties, \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit, sure crops. Prices advancing rapidly. Now is the time to buy. Write us for particulars. The C. C. Annable Realty Co., Otis, Colo.; Eads, Colo.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO
We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list.
The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—ONE-FOURTH SECTION IRRIGATED LAND
One quarter section irrigated land near Julesburg, Colorado.

One hundred forty-three acres, under cultivation, growing large crops of fine grains, alfalfa and sugar beets. First class water right, giving plenty of water at all times, under Julesburg irrigation district. Good four room frame house, barn for eight horses, and other outbuildings. For sale at \$75 per acre. Nearby land little better in quality and with same kind of improvements has been sold at \$150 per acre, within the past ninety days.
Owner, P. G. Box 898, Denver, Colo.

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.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

MISSOURI

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

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

STOCK, dairy, poultry farms for sale. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

LISTEN, VIEWS, 160 acre farm, \$3,000; imp. valley 80, \$2,500. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

DO YOU WANT a home in South Mo.? Write Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.

CITY PROPERTY, farms, ranches, sale or exchange. Write, Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

154 ACRES, all fenced, 5 room house, barn, 80 acres bottom, fine land, price \$5,500, only \$1,000 down. Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

160 ACRES, 5 miles R. town, Vernon Co., Mo. Well improved, fine location, lays complete. Dark sandy loam. Going to sell now. Price \$65 per acre.
Hunt & Downs, Schell City, Mo.

MISSOURI

GET OUR SPECIAL bargain list on small homes. Have desirable farms any size. Houston Realty Co., Houston, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list.
E. L. Frenson, Belvoir, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write, Frank M. Hazel, Marshfield, Mo.

3,700 ACRES, good timber, plenty water, \$7.50 per acre. Farms of all sizes.
Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

154 A., 4 1/4 miles R. R. town, Vernon Co., Mo. Fine rich soil. Well improved. Price \$60 per acre. List of other farms sent upon request. Don Kennedy, Schell City, Mo.

FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

160 ACRES, highly imp., 110 cult., 50 meadow and pasture, wells and springs. 3 miles Eldorado Springs. \$75 acre. Other bargains. Hunt Realty Co., Eldorado Springs, Mo.

160 ACRE FARM AT BARGAIN, 80 a. in cultivation, 80 a. in timber pasture, 6 room, 2 story house, good barn, stone granary, basement, well water, springs and wells, 8 miles railroad, fair roads. This is a bargain. Price \$35 per a. \$3,000 cash, carry remainder back 6%.
S. S. Tillery Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.

NEBRASKA

HITCHCOCK COUNTY, Nebraska, lands are the best buy in the United States today. Ask A. R. Smith, the Land Man, of Culbertson, Nebraska, about them.

OKLAHOMA

GET MY NEW LIST of farm home bargains in Dewey and Blaine counties, Oklahoma. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

QUARTER SEC. improved school land, mile to railroad and high school; bargain. Write, E. Duncan, Glencoe, Oklahoma.

1,760 ACRE RANCH northwest Oklahoma, Texas Co. Improved and fenced. Write for description. O. C. Todd, McPherson, Kan.

160 ACRES, near Hinton, Caddo county, Okla. Improved, 100 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, near school. \$40 per acre.
G. W. Dupue, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder.
E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

OKLAHOMA

A BIG VARIETY of low priced farms in Latimer county, Eastern Oklahoma, 25 inch rainfall. Write for illustrated U. S. government booklet on Oklahoma.
J. Poe, Wilburton, Oklahoma.

GOING TO BUY A FARM?
Write me what you want. I can please you with quality and price.
T. C. BOWLING,
Fryor, Oklahoma.

100 ACRES, 7 miles McAlester, 75 a. cult., 50 acres dry black bottom. 25 a. good upland. Balance pasture. Good roads. Close school. Fair imp. \$42 per acre; terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

QUALITY FARMS in a good section of Eastern Oklahoma. Write us for prices and government booklet on farming in Oklahoma.
HURT & HOBSON,
First National Bank Building,
Checotah, Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA LAND in \$5-inch rainfall belt. Pasture or timber lands, \$10 to \$25. Good prairie, \$35 to \$75. Creek and river bottom, \$60 to \$100. Terms. Write us what kind of a farm you want and how much you can pay down. We will tell you who has the farm for sale, and send you a U. S. Railway Administration booklet that tells the facts about farming opportunities in this country. Every homeseeker and investor will appreciate this new and valuable booklet. Farm Bureau, care of Industrial Department, M. K. & T. Railway, Room 315, Dallas, Texas.

OKLAHOMA FARMS ON INSTALLMENT PLAN
Good land, cheap price, easy terms, low interest; write for particulars.
VAN METER COMPANY,
711 Oil Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

WRITE US
what kind of a farm you want. Our land is in Northeastern Oklahoma where markets, schools, rainfall and social conditions are good. We can please you.
HULING & HULING,
Masonic Building, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA LANDS
Come to Oklahoma and enjoy prosperity, good health and a nice place to live. We have had fifteen years experience handling lands and can find just the farm you want. We are also in the farm loan business and can lend you part of the purchase price. Write us for booklet and descriptive circulars.
CULBERTSON & TOMM,
208 North Third St., Muskogee, Oklahoma.

"Where Land Makes Riches"

Irrigated Farms in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas

3000 Acres For Sale—Any Size Tract To Suit

All Famous Second Lift Lower Rio Grande Valley Irrigated Farm Lands—The best land that lays outdoors for Corn, Broom Corn, Cotton, Hay, Pasture (green pastures all year around). Winter Vegetables, Citrus Fruits, Etc., Etc. This is the rich, productive land described in the leading article in the Mail and Breeze in the issue of October 11th. Mr. J. H. Christner, mentioned in that article, bought his first Rio Grande Valley Farm from Mr. Swallow of this Company. Hunt-up your copy of the Mail and Breeze of October 11th, and read it again.

We run excursions from Kansas City at low rates offering land seekers a comfortable inexpensive trip in our own cars and an opportunity to inspect the Valley in general and our lands in particular in a very satisfactory manner. It will be a pleasure to you to make this trip with us.

Write us today and we will mail you our descriptive advertising matter FREE.

"IRRIGATED FARMS," a book full of information about the country, the climate, the land and the great variety of profitable crops grown, with many interesting pictures.

"WHAT THE HOME FOLKS SAY." A little booklet in which dozens of successful farmers in our tract tell in personal letters in their own words of their experience

there, how they like the country, and the character and value of crops raised. "FREE MAP OF TEXAS," with full information about our next excursion date and low excursion rates.

GO AND SEE THIS COUNTRY NOW and you will see the Winter Garden of America. Remember we want you to bring your wife with you and that you are under no obligation to buy just because you make the trip. We invite the most vigorous inspection.

C. H. Swallow & Company

Just write your name and address on a Postal Card and send it to the nearest office saying you saw the ad in the Mail and Breeze. We will do the rest. DO IT NOW.

First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska
Room 253, Union Station, Kansas City, Missouri
Lawrence, Kansas, Care O. H. Stugard, Gen'l Agt.

OKLAHOMA

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well. 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

QUARTER SECTION in Blaine county, "The Blue Ribbon county," 7 mi. from town, 1 mi. of school, 120 fine level land in cult. Best of wheat, corn and alfalfa land. Nice 3 room frame house, barn, cement cave, pure water, wind mill. Enough timber for fuel, shade and posts. Price \$7,500. \$3,500 cash, balance 5 years 6%. DeFord & Cronkrite, Watonga, Okla.

TEXAS.

640 ACRES—Fine wheat land. This land is unimproved, except well and windmill; is located 1 1/2 miles from Friona on main line Santa Fe. Land here made for 20 to 30 bushels of wheat this year. Price \$25 per acre. \$4,000 cash, balance good terms. M. A. Crum, Friona, Texas.

An Ideal Farm Home 80 Acres

Two miles Mercedes, Hidalgo county, Texas, in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Sandy loam soil. All under best irrigation system in the United States. Fenced and cross fenced. Seven room brick house, brick garage, air pressure water in both house and for livestock, 550 two-year-old grape and fruit trees, 46 six-year-old orange trees. Gulf breeze summers, warm winters, growing pasture and crop every month. Price until December 31, \$350 per acre. Terms half cash, balance six and twelve months 7%. This is an exceptional bargain. A. CLAY WHITEMAN, Mercedes, Texas. Box 498.

TEXAS

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock-farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange.

WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—260 acre farm in Chippewa county Wis. 160 acres under cultivation. Two dwelling houses; good cow barn, horse barn, and silo. Half mile from railway station. A bargain at \$32,000. Address, F. D. S., Care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

WYOMING.

80 ACRE IRRIGATED RANCH—Fair improvements, 50 acres alfalfa. Near oil fields, half mile small town, \$75 per acre. Write owner, H. D. Briggs, Bosler, Wyo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

TO TRADE Good city property in Salina for level western land. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kan.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition. F. L. Hammitt, Towner, Colo.

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

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Kansas and Oklahoma
Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Market Reports

The Bureau of Markets issues a series of daily reports on the hog market at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and East St. Louis, which will be sent you free and regularly upon your request addressed to the Bureau of Markets, 964 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. Daily reports on wholesale fresh meat prices also are issued by the bureau for the purpose of keeping a constant check on the margin between prices of livestock and meats, and thereby aiding in the stabilization of such prices.

Farmers are Husking Corn

(Continued from Page 37.)

Crops have been threshed. All produce sold well at public sales except young hogs. Wheat is \$1.90 to \$2.15; corn, \$1.25; cream 68c; eggs, 55c.—O. L. Toadwine, Nov. 10.

Linn—Many fields still are being sown to wheat but some fields are up and growing well. This year's crop is difficult to dispose of on account of shortage of cars. Potatoes are good both in quality and quantity. Some fields of corn are in excellent condition while others are poor. Land is selling for \$40 to \$75 an acre which is lower than in other places, but our land is good. A laborer with a team receives \$8 a day and other labor \$4. Sales are numerous and all produce sells for what it is worth. Turkey are 27c; prairie hay, \$14; corn, \$1.25; chickens, 18c; oats, 70c; potatoes, \$2.—Mrs. O. Mitchell and J. W. Clinesmith, Nov. 15.

Lyon—We have had some real winter weather. Wheat is in satisfactory condition. There is not much corn to sell. A great deal of hay is being baled and shipped out. Prairies are dry and some stock water is being shipped in. Nothing is being shipped out to sell except hay and cream.—E. R. Griffith, Nov. 15.

Marion—Drouth was broken on November 8 and 9 when a 2 inch rain fell. More wheat has been sown. We had a cold spell the past week and the temperature was 10 degrees above zero. Weather now is warm again. Eggs are 5c; butterfat, 70c.—Mrs. Jac H. Dyck, Nov. 15.

Miami—There still is a shortage of stock water. Much of the wheat looks as if the soil was not thoroughly prepared. Some fall plowing is being done. There have been a large number of public sales held recently and all produce except horses sells well. Milk cows are especially good sellers.—F. J. Haefele, Nov. 15.

Neosho—A great deal of wheat that was sown late is not up yet. Cold weather stopped sowing. Cattle are doing well and there is plenty of stock water. There is sufficient hay and feed in this county. Kafir is headed and corn is husked. Milk cows sell high at some sales, also mules but horses are cheap. A great deal of baled hay is being shipped. Not much building is going on as lumber is too high. Shingles are worth \$9. Hogs are \$14; eggs, 60c.—Anderson, Nov. 15.

Osage—Farmers are topping kafir and Sudan, and some have finished when seedling. Sorghum crops are being threshed. Corn acreage is small but is turning out better than farmers expected. Sales are numerous and much land is changing hands at \$10 an acre higher than last spring. Cream is worth 65c; eggs, 52c.—H. L. Ferris, Nov. 15.

Phillips—Volunteer wheat is a foot high in some fields. Early sown wheat has made a good start but the cold wet weather is unfavorable for late wheat. County has an excellent crop of corn, except in the south eastern part. Elevators are paying \$1 to \$0 pounds of ear corn. There are very few hogs in county. Milk cows and chickens bring good prices at public sales.—A. T. Sutley, Nov. 8.

Rawlins—We had a heavy snow and rain during the past week and ground is in good condition. Wheat is coming up well and prospects are good for next year's crop. All produce sells high and hogs are going up. Many purchased hogs and cattle are for sale at good prices. Land sells for double what it did a few years ago.—A. Madsen, Nov. 15.

Rice—Weather is clear. One and one-half inches of rain fell November 8 which was needed badly. A good many horses are being shipped to counties having winter feed. Alfalfa is priced as high as \$30 a ton here. Corn shucking is almost completed and much of the grain is being marketed. Grade 1 is worth \$2.30 a bushel.—George Buntz, Nov. 15.

Roos—Weather has been very cold, registering as low as 15 degrees below zero. Cattle are not doing as well as usual on green wheat. Some hogs are going to market. Horses sell low at sales but cattle bring good prices.—C. Thomas, Nov. 14.

Saline—We had a good rain November 8 and 9. Wheat is small but has a good color. Some ground is being prepared for oats and barley. Many farmers are cutting wood this winter. Public sales are scarce but well attended and stock and machinery bring good prices. Very few cattle are on full feed. A few stock cattle are being shipped in. Butter fat sells for 74c; butter, 50c; eggs, 55c; fat hogs, \$12.30 to \$13; hens, 10c; springs, 17c; broilers, 24c.—J. P. Nelson, Nov. 15.

Sheridan—We are having too much rain. Many farmers have not threshed their wheat and it is spoiling in the stack. Wheat that is sown is 100 per cent and the acreage is normal. Fowl shortage is being felt seriously. Market is at a stand still on account of car shortage.—R. E. Patter-son, Nov. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS

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 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

SAN BENITO In the Heart of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Tex., offers OPPORTUNITY to the Home Seeker Unequaled Any Where in America.

The Proof Read these letters from farmers who took advantage of the BIG OPPORTUNITY in the land of contented and prosperous people. The evidence is convincing. These letters tell you the great story of YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

LOCATION: Main line of railroad. Every farm either within a short haul of San Benito or located close to the Interurban Line built for accommodation of the farmers. All land under best canal system in the Rio Grande Valley.

POPULATION: San Benito is a thriving modern city of over 5000 people and growing as fast as men, money and enthusiasm can build it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Education is progressing as rapidly as the city—3 fine public schools, 9 representative churches—modern and comfortable homes finished and building.

D. S. WILLIAMS SAYS: "Moved here four years ago from Pennsylvania, a worker in Tin Mills. I cleared my land and 90 days from purchase had alfalfa in stack. I never had any farming experience. My farm has paid itself out in full with better residence, out-buildings, teams, automobile—and I paid for Liberty Bonds in all four issues. Have had no sickness whatever and we prefer this valley to any place we ever lived. Ten days ago I refused \$10,000 for my 20 acres. My alfalfa averages 9 cuttings a year—one ton to the cutting per acre. I grow winter crops, usually 3 crops every year. Weather delightful, fine schools, churches, clubs, etc., and high class neighbors. A man who farms his land right should pay for it in 18 months to two years."

C. V. SHAFER SAYS: "Came here 7 years ago, bought 38 acres brush land which I cleared myself. Have bought 41 acres additional. First four years we sold over \$23,000 farm products from first 38 acres, for last three years have averaged about same on same land. Best corn this year made 100 bushels. Cotton seed here will pay cost of growing and harvesting cotton. I expect to plant more citrus fruits. I am sure this is one of our best paying industries. We have fine pasture for beef cattle. No hot winds, nights always cool. Summers cooler than in the North owing to continual Gulf breezes right off the water. Hunting is good in season and fishing unlimited."

ALEX S. KERR SAYS: I had no farming experience before coming here 6 years ago, but had no trouble learning to irrigate and farm as had neighbors around me who showed me. Have done well, now farming 48 acres—began with 8 acres. Grow cotton, corn, sorghum cane summer crops; and cabbage, string beans, head lettuce, potatoes winter crops. This year made 19 bales cotton off 18 acres—cotton brings \$130 to \$150 per bale. Cabbage yields about 10 tons per acre and in proper season brings good prices, last winter about \$40 per ton; have seen cabbage \$120 ton. Cost of raising cabbage about \$4 per ton. I do not believe there exists a more healthful country nor a more desirable place to live or better place to make money."

R. O. BARRON—I came here in 1910 and farmed four years, then moved away; was gone 18 months. I consider my leaving one of the biggest mistakes of my life. I came back 15 months ago to stay. There is no better place in my opinion, in North America, to live, make money and lay up a competence for old age and the children growing up than right here in this Magic Valley. This year my broom corn sold for \$350 a ton. I have cut same twice—when planted early we get three cuttings, usually making one ton per acre. First cutting netted me \$118 per acre. This is a great dairy country, green feed year around, no barns needed. Can't be beat for hogs and beef cattle. Four head of cows can be run on one acre of Rhodes Grass year around without other feed.

PERSONAL VISIT: You can go and see this wonderful "Land of Opportunity." We send personally conducted parties every two weeks—reasonable rates, sleeping and dining car accommodations made to those who are financially able to buy land. This is an opportunity that you cannot afford to overlook. A few dollars invested in this trip will reveal to you one of the most wonderful farming communities in America—with possibilities unlimited—for this community is just in its infancy—and the time to get land there is NOW.

FREE BOOKLET—Simply send name—actual photographs and full description in this wonderful book. No charge, no obligation. Send same today.

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910 N. Y. Life Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

WRITE TODAY—Get all the information you can from literature, then arrange to go down there with us, talk with the farmers and see for yourself.

Cattle Quoted Up to \$20.50

Much Lower Prices for Hogs are Expected

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

MORE HOGS are due on markets. The sharp decrease in the movement to Kansas City and other stock yards for the first three weeks of November and during October is not an accurate barometer of the supply outlook. Opinion on this point is almost unanimous among hog trade interests on markets.

It is probable that neither Kansas City nor the five leading markets of the West combined will receive as many hogs this month as in November

of 1918. Kansas City had 355,622 hogs in November, 1918, while the movement for the first half of the current month was less than 100,000 head. At the five leading markets of the West, including Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City, the receipts for November a year ago were 2,051,000 head. For the first half of the present month their arrivals were less than 700,000 head, compared with about 800,000 in the same time a year ago.

Hog trade interests are surprised to a degree by the sharp reduction in the movement, but they feel that it means larger supplies later instead of being an indication of continued heavy decreases. Light summer feeding owing to the very high level of corn and the limited supplies of old grain on farms is one of the reasons for the reduced hog receipts. Farmers have delayed the maturity of the 1919 pig crop by light feeding. Recent favorable weather for feeding, including the running of hogs in fields of corn, also has helped to check the movement. Healthy conditions among herds have been another influence.

Future Receipts

In order to avoid being misled by the October and November movement as an indication of the outlook for receipts in coming months, it is well to turn to the annual stock hog estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture for the opening of September. This report showed a total of 62,073,000 head, compared with 65,066,000 a year ago. The September total of stock hogs was only 4.6 per cent less than the aggregate a year ago. In this report, Kansas was credited with only 75 per cent of the supply of a year ago, but Iowa showed a decrease of only 10 per cent, while Illinois had a decrease of only 6 per cent. Indiana was credited with 97 per cent as many as a year ago, while the total for Ohio was 98 per cent of the number of stock hogs estimated in the same time in 1918. Reference has been made previously to these figures, but the confidence with which some market interests maintain that receipts are to continue to show sharp decreases indicates that they are not receiving proper consideration.

Out of total receipts in Kansas City last month of 216,373 hogs, there were shipped 40,041 head for feeding purposes mainly to Iowa and Illinois. A year ago in the same month, when the receipts were 298,146 hogs, shipments for feeding purposes were only 33,955. This tendency to purchase more stock hogs has been general in the big corn states, and will tell later in the season in increased marketings. It also reflects a strong desire to feed hogs, except in Kansas, where feed is short.

Heavy Hog Shipments Later

"When the movement of hogs gets started," one Chicago provision house declares in a letter to its trade connections, "the supply will tax the capacity of packers to slaughter them." Despite this statement, however, the winter season is not expected to bring as many hogs to markets as a year ago, but only a slight decrease appears in prospect for this period. Some market authorities say they will not be surprised to see weights so heavy, owing to delayed marketing and longer feeding periods, as to offset in a large measure any reduction in numbers in the movement.

Sentiment as to the outlook for hog prices continues divided, but the prevailing opinion is still bearish. Rumors have been heard of the sale by packers of pork products to the British commission which is in control of all of the requirements of Great Britain on the basis of \$14-hogs. Information is lacking as to the extent of such purchases, but it is doubted if they will hold the market on the \$14-level for any length of time. Already this season Kansas City has experienced a week in which the average cost of droves to packers was as low as \$12.78. The average has since climbed a little over \$2 above that figure, but in the past week there was a break of \$1 a hundredweight. Uncertainty exists as to the ability of Europe to purchase the pork and lard

The Proven Kind

A quarter of a century ago the best farmers and breeders of southeast Nebraska and the adjacent sections of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, put on their farms the best Shorthorns of the best Scotch breeding, which this country afforded. Prices were low, and they bought the best. That is the reason

Practical Shorthorn Cattle

of choice breeding for years have been available in this section. Gathering the tops from this strong supply, Davis Bros. of Pawnee City, Neb., have built a valuable herd, and from this herd will sell—

At Auction, Friday, Dec. 5th 50 Cows, Heifers, Bulls and Calves

Of these, ten calves will sell with their dams—coupons ready to clip. A number of the cows are soon to calve, and there are a half dozen very choice open heifers for starting some new man in the pure-bred business or making money for some breeder who can breed them to a high class bull. Look this up when you get the catalog.

THESE CALVES, BORN AND UNBORN are by our Scotch herd bull, Nelson's Type (by the 36 times champion, Cumberland Type.)

Among the good bulls in this offering are two by a half brother of the famous, many times grand champion, Ringmaster. They are Choice Stamp and Mary's Snowflake, and represent two famous Scotch families, the Marr Beauty and Cruickshank Brawith Bud.

Thru other lines there have been brought into this herd, and will be sold in this offering, the blood of such other Shorthorn notables as Imp. Choice Goods, Imp. Collynie, Lavender Viscount. Note these attractions in this sale and look them up in catalog.

Two show heifers, Collynie Ruby 2d and Stamp's Lady. The Scotch bull, Mysie's Seal and the Scotch cow, Good Lady by Good Scotchman and out of Seal Lady 3d by Sybil's Viscount; a show type safe in calf.

A 2-year-old heifer by Clipper Lad, a granddaughter of the noted dairy Shorthorn, Florence's Viceroy, and safe in calf to Snowflake Stamp, half brother to the champion Ringmaster.

The cow, Redblossom 5th by Imp. Scottish Sentinel. She sells with Snowflake calf at foot and rebred to Nelson's Type.

Send for the catalog of this sale. Mention this paper when you write and address

Davis Brothers, Pawnee City, Neb.

Sale will be on the Davis Bros. Farm 3 miles east of Pawnee City where every facility for a good sale is provided.

A. W. Thompson, Auct. J. Cook Lamb, representing this paper

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Thompson's Spotted Polands

I am offering the public some of the best Spotted Poland Chinas to be sold this season. 14 spring boars and 30 spring gilts by Spotted Boy and Spotted Woodrow, out of Spotted Jumbo, Spotted Wonder, Golden Rep. and Spotted King sows.

Big, growthy and of pleasing form. All immune. Guaranteed as represented. Write at once.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, HOLT, MISSOURI

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

We have a nice lot of spring boars and gilts that have the bone, length and spots. Everything registered and guaranteed. If you want something choice at the right price write us.

Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatomie, Kansas

TWO GOOD SPOTTED HERD BOARS

Spotted Duke 78880 and Spotted Leader 93459. I am compelled to sell these two good hogs as I cannot use them longer. They have the spots and the bone. \$200 for Spotted Duke, \$150 for Spotted Leader.

O. S. JOHNSTON, Bonner Springs, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Send to Fairholme Stock Farm for your breeding stock. Males, gilts, tried sows, small pigs. 35 years experience breeding these good hogs.

WILLIAM HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(Pioneer Herd). The best spring boars I ever raised, sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to sell right now. Also a few tried sows, real brood sow must sell soon.

Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kansas

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Spotted Poland China Herd Boar for Sale

16 months old, 55% white. The very last word in breeding, quality and style. Worthy of heading the best purebred herd.

J. W. ALEXANDER, BURLINGTON, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.



Raise Chester Whites?
Like This
the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.

G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1, Portland, Michigan

Kansas Herd

Big Type Chester Whites
10 extra spring boars for sale.
Bred Sow sale Jan. 20.
Arthur Mosse, Rural Rt., Leavenworth, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Big husky fellows, ready for service at \$50 and \$60. Smaller ones \$40. Cholera immune. Shipped anywhere on approval. Registered free. Order from this advertisement or write for full descriptions.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Western Herd Chester Whites

100 fall pigs for sale in pairs or trios. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immunized.

F. C. GOODKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

O. I. C. MALE PIGS of JULY FARROW

for sale. Write Earl Anderson, Elwood, Mo.

CHESTER WHITES

Choice fall boar gilts. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

and gilts for sale, pairs not akin.

W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS

For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Best of breeding.

W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, priced to sell.

E. S. Robertsop, Republic, Missouri.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Doyle Park Shropshires

We are offering 4 sons and 12 grandsons of Senator Bibby, our imported Butlar ram. Also a number of good field rams. All recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Assn. Meet us at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine lot of buck lambs of either breed for sale. All recorded.

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Registered Cotswold buck, 21 months old.

Elwin Thoes, R. 4, Alma, Kan.

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Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. GOODLAND, KAN.

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Secure your dates early. Address as above.

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Shorthorn and Poland China sales a specialty.

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REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

White Way Hampshires

On Approval

Choice large type spring boars and gilts (open or bred) weighing 175 to 240 each. This herd won highest honors at Kansas State Fair in 1918 and 1919. Best of blood lines.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

LARGE TYPE HAMPSHIRE

Have a few choice spring boars and open or bred gilts. Also fall pigs. Spring and fall pigs sired by Wempe's Kid 64863, 8rd prize hog at Kansas State Fair 1919. Pedigrees furnished.

ROBT. WEMPE, R. 2, SENECA, KANSAS

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immunized hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Woody's Durocs

Bred Gilts of March and April farrow sired by Pathfinders, Orions and Creators. Bred to Climax Sensation for March farrow. Extra good ones at \$50 and \$60. A few fall yearlings and tried sows at \$70. A few good March boars at \$40. July pigs at \$20. All immune. Extra good.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

Lincoln County

DeYoung's Herd Boars

Duroc Jerseys

I will sell you tried herd boars, yearlings, fall and spring boars of good breeding and individuality. Also sows, bred or open. Write me your wants.

L. L. DeYoung, Lock Box 4K, Sheldon, Ia.

DUROC BOARS

of size, quality and popular breeding, nice breeding condition. Write us for prices and descriptions.

John W. Jones, Rt 2, Minneapolis, Kansas.

DurocHerdBoar, 2-Years-Old

sired by King the Cal, dam by Golden Model I Am. If in need of a good boar you cannot pick this kind every day. Have sold my farm and am out of the breeding business for the present. First check for \$150 gets him. MIKE SEIWALD, EUDORA, KANSAS

Duroc Disposal

90 Head Going to the Highest Bidder at
Glen Elder, Kan., December 4

Bred and open gilts and tried sows; boars and fall pigs. Many grandsons and granddaughters of Joe Orion 2nd and Orion Cherry King.

Boars in Service

Double Illustrator 274641 Jumbo Orion 308855
 Coad's Orion Cherry King 274639

These are the sires of all the offering under a year and to which the sows and gilts are bred. Am selling two of these boars. In buying, at all times, we have endeavored to buy the best. We are selling some of the choicest individuals and pedigrees obtainable. We are forced to sell these because we have too many and on account of other business, not from any fault. This being a mixed offering we do not expect the price their breeding merits.

Come and Set Your Own Price on Them

They are immune and I guarantee them. Write for a catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.

Auctioneers—McCulloch and Myers.

her consumers require, and, with large hog receipts in prospect, the most advisable course for producers to pursue is to anticipate lower prices, with averages which may drop to figures below the lowest yet reached this year.

At Kansas City last week, the hog market closed with a top of \$14.55 after early sales up to \$15.50. Hogs weighing 200 to 250 pounds made the best showing in prices. Pigs closed at a range of \$12.50 to \$14, with the heavier weights at \$13.25 to \$14. The demand for stock hogs continued strong. Receipts increased, but were still much smaller than a year ago. Prices on the Kansas City market are relatively higher than at other points in the West, owing to the fact that Kansas City's territory has the lightest supplies. Premiums are therefore expected to continue in Kansas City, where it is not unusual at times to find top sales exceeding the best prices paid in Chicago, which would be considered extraordinary in normal times.

Medium grades of cattle were unchanged to easy, starting weak. Kansas City's receipts showed a small increase, with quality averaging plain. The runs on the Kansas City market give evidence of a close clean-up on ranges, grass cattle making up almost the entire supplies. Common range steers sold at \$8 to \$9. Plain grades of steers which had been on a short feed sold at \$12 to \$13.50. The bulk of Kansas grassers continued at \$10 to \$12. Butcher cattle were about 25 to 75 cents lower for the week. The bulk of sales of grass heifers were around \$7.50. Cows were quoted up to \$10.50 for choice grades. Canner cows sold at \$5 to \$5.25, and stock cows were available at that level. Veal calves made a better showing, selling up to \$17.

Many Kansans Buy Feeders

Kansas buyers made some liberal purchases of stockers and feeders, but the state is still not buying in the same volume as a year ago. The stocker and feeder cattle market is practically at the same level as a year ago, while fat cattle average lower. The reasons for this are the great corn crop and lower prices on that grain. H. E. Potter of Fort Scott purchased 72 head of 1,050-pound Whiteface and Angus steers for a feed of four months. W. H. Burke of Little River bought about 400 Hereford steers averaging 900 pounds to full feed, Mr. Burke being one of the leading feeders of Kansas, finishing about 500 to 600 head annually. Feeding steers sold largely at \$10 to \$12, with many sales between \$6 and \$10.50. Stockers ruled between \$6 and \$6 to \$9.50.

Irregularity marks the sheep trade, with tops on lambs in Kansas City last week at \$14.25, compared with \$14.50 the preceding week. The quality was not so good, and prices were quoted steady. Feeding lambs were quoted about 50 cents lower, with the bulk of sales at \$12.25 to \$12.75 and a top of \$13. Medium feed lambs were quoted at \$13 to \$13.50. Feeders are still urged not to send unfinished offerings to market. Western breeding ewes ruled between \$7.50 and \$10, with choice young grades up to \$12. Strength was quoted on wool.

The boom in mules continues, with more sales at \$300 to \$400 a head on the better grades than ever before in history. Horses were quoted unchanged.

Kansas Herefords for Missouri

Dr. H. E. Young, West Plains, Missouri, recently purchased from Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., eight registered Hereford cows as a foundation for a purebred herd. There were three bull calves and four heifer calves at foot and all cows rebred to Mr. Miller's herd bulls.

French Buy American Holsteins

According to cable dispatches from France, 10,000 Holsteins already have reached France to apply on the French contract for 60,000 head. The last shipment left New York numbering 1280 but had increased to 1325 before its arrival in France, thru calves born on the voyage. With every 100 cows there are shipped two purebred bulls.

It now seems certain that the casualty-lists of this war will be completed by the time the next one begins.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Jersey Boars

By Fairview Orion Cherry King. We have some real herd headers, their dam, Golden Reserve Champion prize winner, gilt at state fairs 1914. Also a fine good one by Fairview Illustrator that are priced very low. Write for descriptions or come and see them. Pretty Valley Farm, E. S. Gypsum, Kan. Ross M. Peck, Prop.

SHEPHERD'S FALL AND SPRING DUROC BOARS

Fall boars by King's Col. I Am and Great Wonder Model. Spring boars by Pathfinder Junior, Greatest Orion and King Col. Dams both fall and spring boars are Pathfinder, Illustrator and Col. sows. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding sired by Cherry King Orion, and am champion. These are good type boars, and am pricing them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, wire or come for prices. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Immuned Durocs

March boars by Glen's Orion Cherry King "The Old Hero" Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd dam. Would sell him, also breeding stock of all kinds. Priced for the farmer and small breeder. GLEN FRIDDY, ELMONT, KANSAS

Boars of Size and Quality

Large March and April boars, real herd boar prospects. Sired by Cherry King Orion, Reeds Gans, Potatoes Orion, dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. Priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Sired by Uneda High Orion and Nebraska Col. Chief. Boars and gilts of March and April farrow. Immuned and guaranteed to please. Some real herd boar prospects. Bred sows after January 1. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

Choice March Boars and Open Gilts

\$40 to \$50 each. Choice of 151 September pigs, pairs and trios not akin, to be weaned November 8, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KAN.

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. SID. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

A FEW GOOD DUROC BOARS

For sale, sired by Uneda High Orion, grand champion boar, Topeka 1913. Also good Illustrator Pathfinder and Sensation boars. ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS

"Searle" Duroc Boars

make good. Sire big litters of husky pigs. Brod right. Priced right. Get choice by ordering now. Correspondence a pleasure. Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

MCCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune. W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immune, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

"Jones Sells on Approval"

Outstanding March boars, King's Col. and Orion's Cherry King blood lines. Large type, with quality, at reasonable prices. W. W. Jones, Clay Center or Beloit, Kansas

Duroc-Jerseys Private Sale

Three fall yearling gilts bred or open. Also a choice yearling boar. Top spring boars and gilts. Also spring yearling sow brood or open. Address, Fred Crowl, Barnard, Lincoln County, Kansas

ORION DUROCS

March boars and gilts, \$45; fall pigs, \$22.50. Big bone, high back, long body, best breeding, superior individuals, cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. BARNES & SONS, OSWEGO, KAN.

2 Spring Boars—Futurity Winners

and one litter mate, at the Kansas State Fair. Bred by Great Wonder Model, first junior yearling at both Kansas fairs last year and second aged boar this year. Few open spring gilts. Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan.

PATHFINDER BOARS

April farrow \$30 to \$50 each, write me you want, I can please you. JOHN LOOMIS, Emporia, Kansas.

BIG BONED HIGH BACKED DUROCS

Big growthy spring boars and gilts sired by Roy's Wonder the boar that weighed 800 pounds shipped on approval. Roy German, Coldwater, Kansas

Duroc-Jersey Summer Boars and Gilts

Ideal Pathfinder and Joe Orion 5th breeding. Buy pig and raise your boar or sow. Booking orders for bred sows. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING

Well grown, heavy boned spring boars by him for quick sale. Special prices now. Ralph F. Wells, Formoso (Jewell Co.), Kan.

Duroc Boars

Choice—April and May boars \$25 and \$35 each. Edw. M. Gregory, Reading, Kansas

ROYAL SION DUROCS

Choice spring and summer boars several extra good. Priced for quick sale. G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

GARRETT'S DUROCS. March and April

in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. E. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Boars at Private Sale

OUR BOAR SALE IS OFF

16 splendid boars by Pathfinder's Likeness, King Sensation I Am and Chief Critic. Priced to sell quick. Out of sows by The King, Great Wonder I Am and Ideal Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan. (Nemaha County)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Private Sale of BOARS

15 top spring boars by King Sensation I Am and Chief Critic offered at attractive prices. Out of sows by Joe Orion 5th and King Sensation. They will weigh around 250, and will suit you. Bred Sow Sale February 25.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kansas (Nemaha County)

Gordon & Hamilton Offer March

Duroc Jersey Boars

that are outstanding individuals and bred right. The tops of their spring crop at very low prices considering quality.

Four good ones by John's Orion and out of a Pathfinder dam. Nine in the litter.

Others by King Orion.

A few by Col. Pathfinder and out of Grand Wonder dam.

And a fine string by our herd boar, Sensation King, and they are out of Golden Model and Critic dams.

Special bargain in a great yearling boar.

We will sell these boars guaranteed to you. Write if you want real boars at fair prices.

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Big bred sow sale February 24.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Boars by Royal Grand Wonder are the kind you buy when you see them. Write for prices.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Conyers' Duroc Spring Pigs

Good stretchy thrifty spring pigs, both sex. By Pathfinder 181615, and Royal Grand Wonder, out of dams of Orion, King the Col. and Pathfinder breeding. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

DON'T PAY FOR YOUR DUROC BOAR

Until you see him. Crocker ships you a big Duroc boar this way. A written guarantee that he is immune and a good breeder goes with the pedigree. They are priced right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILEY, NEB.

WILLEMS' DUROCS

One extra good May boar and some September pigs at very low prices. Sensation, Orion and Wonder breeding. All extra good.

G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A fancy lot of spring boars and gilts for sale. Sired by Uneda King's Col and from splendid dams. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KAN.

Registered Duroc Jersey May pigs, either sex, \$25 each. J. O. Engle, Burlington, Kan.

TIMBER HILL STOCK FARM

Big, smooth Duroc boars and gilts of Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, King the Col., Illustrator, Joe Orion 5th, Long Wonder and Pal's Col. breeding. Write for illustrated circular. Breeders of Durocs for 25 years.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

JOHN'S ORION

boars of spring farrow, good ones and others by Face Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, and other noted sires. Priced to move them. Bred sow sale February 18.

GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

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FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

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T. W. MORSE Director and Livestock Editor ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY Assistant

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PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

- Ayrshire Cattle. Dec. 10—Peverill Ayrshire Auction, Waterloo, Ia. Amos Burhans, Mgr. Holsteins. Nov. 28—A. D. Martin, Emporia, Kan. Dec. 1—L. H. Paul & Son, Moran, Kan. W. H. Mott, Manager, Herington, Kan. Dec. 11-12—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan. Dec. 15—Holmes Dairy Co., Sioux City, Ia. Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Feb. 17-18—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb. Mch. 23-24—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan. Hereford Cattle. Nov. 25—W. L. Biggs & Son, Muskogee, Okla. Sale at Wainwright. Dec. 2—Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend, Kan. Dec. 9—Eastern, Kan., Agricultural Assn., sale at Paola, Kan. H. W. Justice, Mgr. Dec. 12—S. A. Bowman, Sr., Council Grove, Kan. Jan. 28—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Jan. 28—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Shorthorn Cattle. Nov. 24—Rio Grande Stock Farm, Muskogee, Okla. Clark Berry, Mgr. Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan.; E. A. Cory, Mgr., Talmo, Kan. Dec. 5—Davis Bros., Pawnee City, Neb. Dec. 12—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Jan. 29—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Jan. 29—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Polled Shorthorn Cattle. Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan. Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. Angus. Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Percheron. Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Jacks. Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Poland China Hogs. Jan. 16—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan. Jan. 25—George Morton, Oxford, Kansas. Jan. 25—H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas. Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City. Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb. Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan. Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan. Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunnemer, Jewell, Kan. Spotted Poland China Hogs. Nov. 28—Geo. Eakin & Sons, Della, Kan. Duroc Jersey Hogs. Dec. 4—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan. Jan. 6—W. H. Taber, Inaman, Neb. Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb. Jan. 19—B. F. Preston, Lincoln, Neb. Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerslag, Topeka, Kan. Jan. 24—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb. Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb. Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb. Jan. 28—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan. Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale. Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale. Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb. Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb. Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale. Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr. Feb. 2—J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla. Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan. Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan. Feb. 7—F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan. Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb. Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding Home, Kan. Feb. 11—John Pettford, Saffordville, Kan. Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Feb. 13—Thelson Bros., Osmond, Neb. Feb. 13—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan. Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas. Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.

Blank Bros. and Kleen Sell High Class Shorthorn Cattle At Franklin, Nebraska, on December 12, 1919.

50 Head 43 Females



50 Head 7 Bulls

25 Cows with calves at foot rebred again to our herd bulls, Bridegroom, Village Knight and Golden King. 10 young cows and heifers heavy in calf and 8 open heifers. 7 head of bulls absolutely every one a herd header. The cows are by bulls of note as Imp Strowan Star, Imp Scottish Sentinel, Red Choice by Good Choice, Prince Archer, Iowa Orange Bridegroom, Village Knight and many others. The families are, Misses, Mysies, Diamond, Victorias, Strawberries Beauty, Queen of Beauty, Goldie, Scottish Daybreak, Cassarindria and Young Marys.

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POLAND CHINA HOGS.

25 TOPPY BOARS At Farmers Prices

For quick sale we offer 25 Poland China spring boars, real herd boar material to move them quick at very low prices. Act at once if you want a real boar cheap.

Sired by Giant Bob Big Buster Wonder Timm One real March boar by Col. Jack.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedardale Jones by Guersdale Jones in service, 29 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton R's Wonder. 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Timm. Fair prices. Write at once. JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS (Smith County)

MOVED We have located at Wichita with our herd. Can spare some open gilts and bred sows for February farrow. Sired by Bob Pershing and bred to Giant Chief. Also spring boars. Cholera immuned. Shipped on approval. Guaranteed. Write Fred E. Webb, Box 605, Wichita, Kan.

Big Type Poland

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob. Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Becker's Poland Chinas

Choice young boars sired by Giant Hercules and out of daughters of Giant Wonder Orphan Boy 2nd and others of note. Also summer pigs, both sex. All priced for quick sale. J. H. BECKER, ROUTE 7, NEWTON, KAN.

Poland China Close Prices

March and April boars and gilts by Sheridan's Bob Wonder. Big fine ones. Extra good young tried sows bred or open. These are the bargains of the season. J. E. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

A few big stretchy herd boars. Best of breeding. Immune. Priced to sell. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

60 Poland for Private Sale

35 fall pigs, 8 spring gilts, 8 spring sows, 5 spring boars and 1 fall boar. Every animal is in good growing condition. They are bred for size and quality. The animals in this herd represent some of the largest, smoothest boars on record. Prices right. Write me your wants. A. W. HOWELL, MACKSVILLE, KANSAS

Two Young Boars As Good As the Best out of an 800-pound sow, Timm's Superba and sired by the \$4000 1200-pound grand champion Big Sensation. They are long, up on their toes, high arched backs, farrowed last March. Price \$60 and \$75. E. J. HARTMAN, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

Poland Chinas Private Sale

Two young tried sows and two fall yearling sows, all open. Also choice spring boars and open gilts. Up to date breeding and well grown. Farmers prices. T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

BOARS AND GILTS

by Buster Over, Wonder Timm, Jumbo A. Wonder. Actual tops of a splendid spring crop. Also a few good sows either bred or open. E. A. OSTERMAN, SYLVAN GROVE, KANSAS. (Lincoln County)

A. Longfellow Weighs 1200

75 boars and gilts, Feb. and March farrow, for sale. By this boar and Mow's Chief 2nd (Wt. 1000) and Nelson's Big Timm. Real breeding stock at fair prices. James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas. (Cloud County)

Big Type Poland China Boars

A few good 250 pound spring boars sired by such sires as Big Sensation 315783; Buster Price by Grant Buster; and Wonder Standard 96322. Prices right for quick sale. HARRY SHEARER, LOGAN, KAN.

Model Giant can weigh 1200 when matured. 10 extra good spring boars that have the stretch, bone and quality. "Big Enuff." Priced right. F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

age 6 months, weight 195 lbs.; age 7 months, weight 230 lbs. In service condition. Also baby pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable. S. M. BEASON, COLLYER, KANSAS.

Real Poland China Boars and Gilts

Sired by Red Cloud Wonder, who has proven a real sire. Large boned, big frames, sound right and priced reasonable. Alfred L. Cline, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE

Choice lot of registered Poland China boars and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas.

REGISTERED POLANDS

Hedley and Orange Elm strain. Spring farrow \$80. Tried unrelated. Best in West. LEON GRIFFIN, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Boars or Gilts

\$35 each. R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas. BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA Spring boars, immuned, for sale. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kansas

CHOICE POLAND BOARS

Sired by Buster Over. Prices reasonable. J. C. Spielman, Lebo, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

March boars and gilts, \$35 each. J. O. Engle, Burlington, Kan.

Shorthorn Dispersion Private Sale

My herd consisting of 73 head is for sale. If you want breeding cattle it will pay you to see me at once.

Herd Bulls

The Cardinal 385128. A pure Scotch bull, six years old bred by A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Neb. Sired by Lancaster Lad 354919, by Imp. Scotch Bank 291163 out of Maud 50th, dam Imp. Maud 44th. Brilliant Type 065039, two years old, bred by C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Ia. By Cumberland Type 388132 and out of Bonnie Belle 6th. 21 bred cows, five with calves at foot.

18 two- and three-year-old heifers, 16 of them bred to Brilliant Type. 9 open heifers, 14 to 21 months old. 6 heifers, six to eight months old. 12 young bulls, six to eight months old. Farm joins town. Address,

Warren Watts Clay Center, Clay Co., Kansas

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons - Belgians - Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-headers for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION 3 years old. A good individual. Have two, must sell one. T. L. Wilson, Kingsville, Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION 10 years old, for sale or trade. Write for particulars. WILLIS RAY, Willmore, Kansas.

SHETLAND PONIES All ages and colors. Write for prices telling us your wants. Glenn & Parrish, Leoti, Kansas.

SHETLAND PONY A small pony priced reasonable. For description write, Solomon Longhoft, Box 44, Woodbine, Kan.

60 MULES FOR SALE Ones and twos, bargains. C. T. Laird, Potwin, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE. 2 Mammoth Jacks, ages 4 and 5. H. L. Michaels, Kinsley, Kansas.

SHETLAND PONIES for sale. Scotted and solid colors. H. E. Harshberger, Harper, Kan.

GOOD PEDIGREED JACK. Trade on small tractor. Must be good. A.D. Wolfe, Admire, Kan.





Important! Hereford Sale

At one of the most readily accessible and convenient shipping points in the country—

Paola, Kansas, Dec. 9

4 Railroads—36 Trains Daily

Four Kansas Consignors

Peter Grant & Sons, Beagle, Kansas Frank Peterson, Parker, Kan.
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Sell 60 High Class Herefords

54 Cows and Heifers—6 Young Bulls

From good, practical, money-making herds producing on a basis which guarantees the soundness of the business to any good farmer who thinks of going into it.

The herd bulls in service and represented in this sale are: **Bright Domino, Beau Blanchard 44th, Beau Mystic 79th.** 10 cows with calves at foot; 20 cows and heifers. 24 yearling and coming 2-year-old heifers selling open. 6 young bulls, sons of the herd bulls of the consignors. For catalogs address, mentioning this paper,

H. M. Justice, Sale Mgr., Paola, Kansas

Remember the sale is Tuesday, Dec. 9, in Agricultural Bldg. Auctioneers: Gross, Rule and Justice. J. P. Bennett will represent Farmers Mail and Breeze.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.

Polled Shorthorns (Polled Durhams) at Plevna Farm



Over 175 Purebred Cattle in Herds, representing some of the best families of the Herd books.

IN SERVICE

ROAN ORANGE, weight over 2,500 in flesh. **SULTAN'S PRIDE**, winner at three state fairs. **SCOTTISH ORANGE**, choice in conformation. **GRAND SULTAN**, very richly bred.

25 MALES (for the season) reds, whites and roans; halter broke; 8 months old and upward; \$75 to \$1000 each. A few Shorthorns at very low prices.

All registration free—all transfers free—health certificate free—our guarantee free. If there is anything wrong write us. Will meet trains at Plevna (Santa Fe) one mile east; Sylvia 1/2 west and 1/2 mile south; and Langdon (Rock Island) 8 south. Phone Plevna 2803 at our expense.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KANSAS

NO BUSINESS ON SUNDAY.

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS

Can offer for sale at private treaty three carloads of good Scotch Topped cows and heifers, reds and roans, all large, blocky cows, and bred to good Scotch bulls. These are priced to sell, and we can guarantee satisfaction. Write at once to

H. P. STEELE, 203 FARNAM BUILDING, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans. Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

SHORTHORN REDUCTION Private Sale

Herd headed by the pure Scotch **SECRET KING 505254**. Because of scarcity of feed here we desire to reduce our herd. 62 head consisting of cows and heifers bred; open heifers from six months to yearlings. 12 bulls from eight to ten months old. For prices and further descriptions, address

ADAM BECKER & SON, MERIDEN, KANSAS
Jefferson County.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Willard on the Rock Island

Feb. 17—Combination sale, Beloit, Kan. W. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabasha, Kan.
Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 20—B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 25—Kampin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 19—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Sheep.
Jan. 2—O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Sale Reports

The Linwood calf club sale at Linwood last Thursday was satisfactory to the members and to those who consigned with them. An average of \$225 was secured on 26 heifers consigned by members of the club. A. S. Neale who managed the sale for the club consigned 14 cows and heifers with them and these averaged \$250.

Potter's Shorthorn Sale.

A severe storm was largely responsible for the small crowd in attendance at the Shorthorn sale held by John H. Potter at Harper, Kan., November 12. Miss Magnet, a Scotch cow, topped the sale, going to Miss Marguerite Stanley at \$930. Miss Stanley took the three top cows. Park Salter and H. L. Burgess were both good buyers. E. J. Hurst of Harper bought a January Bapton Corporal heifer at \$300. The cattle were all in very thin flesh, and considering everything the sale was satisfactory to Mr. Potter.

The Tonganoxie Holstein Sale.

60 cows and heifers averaged.....\$285.00
40 calves averaged.....77.50
Friday and Saturday of last week were the big days at Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, for Holstein folks. Around 150 head of purebred Holsteins were sold during the two days and the prices received were good. The Tonganoxie calf club sold 60 two-year-old heifers that were a dandy lot. A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., read pedigrees for them at the sales and pronounced them an excellent lot of purebred heifers. W. J. O'Brien, himself a breeder of purebred Holsteins at that place specializing in Holstein sales and who is connected with many of the leading Holstein sales as an auctioneer, promoted the calf club sale and managed it successfully. On Saturday Mr. O'Brien and other consignors sold a draft of purebred cattle and the above averages are for both sales.

Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

50 females averaged.....\$159.50
8 bulls averaged.....140.00
58 head averaged.....160.00

The Shorthorn breeders of Northeast Kansas held their consignment sale in the Scott & Dickinson sale barn at Hiawatha, Kan., last Thursday. The sale was promoted and managed by D. L. Dawdy, Arington, Kan., and was well managed and every particular. The cold weather and bad condition of the roads was a handicap that detracted from the average on the cattle. However it was a very satisfactory sale. The cattle were in just ordinary flesh and some of them should have had more time to be conditioned before selling but the consignors realized all this and felt that the sale was very successful considering everything. Below is a partial list of the buyers and prices paid:

FEMALES

Norine 2nd, June 1917, Howard North, Lancaster, Kan.....\$150.00
Emma B. 2nd, March 1917, Peter Peterson, Everest, Kan.....135.00
Lora April 1913, Jones Bros., Hiawatha.....210.00
Hannah, July 1913, Jones Bros., Hiawatha.....230.00
Mayetta, March 1913, Geo. Lloyd, Hiawatha.....102.50
Lady Comet, February 1916, Jones Bros.....290.00
Lady Perfect, May 1916, John Knudson, Willis, Kan.....195.00
Evangeline 2nd, April 1917, John Knudson.....145.00
Kansas Emma 4th, September 1912, Jones Bros.....260.00
Lady Doyle 3rd, March 1919, H. C. Gannon, Lancaster.....90.00
Violet H, October 1918, W. E. Long, Robinson, Kan.....202.50
Anna Diggs, March 1918, Peter Peterson.....135.00
Susie Thatcher 3rd, W. W. Loophole, Hiawatha.....125.00
Violet Goldenrod, June 1910, Jones Bros.....300.00
Lady Belle, April 1912, L. A. Sherman, Leona, Kan.....250.00
Merwina, May 1911, Harry Fanning, Fairview, Kan.....145.00
Eleanora, April 1910, Ralph Hillyer, Reserve, Kan.....117.00
Kate Fields, July 1911, Wm. Kleppe, Robinson.....180.00
Cora's Pride, April 1913, A. A. Haverston, Moray, Kan.....155.00
Miss Cora Dale, April 1912, H. C. Graner.....170.00
Red Valley Violet, March 1916, E. Vansel, Muscotah, Kan.....240.00

BULLS

Standard Knight, March 1918, Boyd Overfield, Hiawatha.....190.00
General Pershing, March 1913, Jas. Thomas, Reserve.....135.00
White Goods, August 1918, G. W. Meisenheimer, Hiawatha.....105.00
Sailor Boy, April 1918, L. L. Hooper, Robinson.....165.00
Handy Andy, April 1918, O. L. Palmer, Hiawatha.....195.00

H. L. Burgess' Sale at Harper.

40 cows and heifers averaged.....\$296.00
4 bulls averaged.....470.00
44 head averaged.....311.75
H. L. Burgess, of Chelsea, Okla., held a public sale of Shorthorns at the new pavilion at Harper, Kan., November 15. The offering comprised cattle that Mr. Burgess had bought at recent sales at Harper and other nearby places. Quite a number of the cattle were in poor flesh but the sale average was put reasonably high in spite of this

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale

65 cows with calves at foot and bred back.
60 cows bred.
55 heifers, two years old.
50 heifers, yearlings.
10 bulls, two years old.
20 bulls, yearlings.

Write for prices and descriptions.

C. G. Cochran & Sons

Hays, Kansas

EVERY SHORTHORN BREEDER



—or prospective breeder—in America would be inspired to witness the display of Shorthorn Cattle at the International show and sale at Chicago, the first week in December. The Shorthorn sale occurs Thursday, December 4, under the auspices of the

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Scotch and Scotch Topped

Shorthorns. 14 bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Also some cows and heifers for sale.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPS

Five yearling bulls, three pure Scotch, two Scotch topped.

Six spring bull calves, pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Reds, whites, roans. Write for full descriptions and prices.

E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS
Dickinson County

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka

FREEDOM STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

6 husky bulls from 8 to 20-months-old. All deep reds, a fine selection at a low price.

F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

HUNT BROS.' SHORTHORNS

We have some good young bulls for sale from 6 to 20 months old. Also some cows, heifers and calves. Write your wants.

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

For Sale: 4 yearling heifers, 2 heifer calves and 7 bull calves, 5 to 7 months old. Priced right. Special price on the lot. Also some good Polled Shorthorn bulls on the lot. Shipping station Phillipsburg and Stockton, Kan.

T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Two nice roan bulls by Slect Goods. Also some bull calves by him. Write quick if you want a bull.

Jos. Baxter & Son, R. F. D. 3, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—3 YOUNG RED BULLS
Two by Lind Marshall. Also a few females.

Blackwelder Bros., Isabel, Kansas



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

because the larger part of the offering was well bred straight Scotch. White Marshall, a yearling Scotch (white) bull, sired by Homewood Marshall, the grand champion of Iowa 1918, topped the sale at \$1,075. He went to W. Grigsby, Wellington, Kan. A Lavender bred yearling heifer, Lavender Sultan by Sultan of Orange by Fair Acres Sultan and out of Lavender Belle, topped the females at \$850, going to Dave Wolf-schlegel, Harper, Kan. Autumn Violet 6th by Roan Knight at \$745 was second highest female. She went to Ben Wolf-schlegel, a young son of Dave Wolf-schlegel. Another young son bought a young heifer, Sycamore Emma by Ingie Lad sold for \$700. Mrs. J. L. Hill, Anthony, Kan., bought this cow.

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Red Polled Heifers.

Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., has sold his Red Polled herd cows and in order to close out the balance of his Red Polled is offering 18 2-year-old heifers at \$2,000 for the lot if taken within 30 days. These are "Cremos" and will make a good foundation for a herd. He also has 12 Cremo bulls that will be priced cheap if taken at once.—Advertisement.

Henry Murr's Chester Sale.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, will sell a draft of Chester White hogs at that place, January 19. This is the day before Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, sells. Both sales will be mighty good places to buy Chester White hogs. Both sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you want Chester Whites that are the big type kind plan to attend these two big Leavenworth county sales. There is nothing better anywhere than you will find in these sales.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale at Leavenworth.

The second annual Holstein-Friesian sale will be held at Leavenworth, Kan., December 11 and 12. In this sale will be sold 120 head of Holsteins consigned by Leavenworth county breeders and a splendid consignment from the U. S. Disciplinary barracks and included is the dispersal of the great Sun-flower herd at Osage, A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, has also consented to put in a consignment of good ones. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write at once to W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan., for the catalog.—Advertisement.

If the Inquiries are Right Kind.

J. B. Sheridan, Poland China breeder of Carneiro, Kan., writes: "Have received only three inquiries to date. What is wrong with the ad—or is it the same way with others? All I want you to do is to get the inquiries, I can sell the hogs. J. F. Gamber, Culver, Kan., wrote me he had seen my ad in the Mail and Breeze but he visited four or five herds before he came. He wanted to buy two high class gilts—well, I sold him three. E. J. Thomas, Edna, Kan., wanted a fine boar so I sold him one. The other inquiry I have not had time to hear from. Have March gilts weighing 300 pounds or better just under ordinary farm conditions, April gilts 200."—Advertisement.

Woody Buys New Herd Boar.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln county, has something interesting in his advertisement in the Duroc section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. He purchased a new herd boar in the recent I. E. Stickleman sale. He is by Sensation Climax and out of a World's Fair Col. dam. Mr. Woody is well pleased with him and says he is one of the big, high backed kind with plenty of bone and the kind that is sure to get big. Look up Mr. Woody's advertisement in this issue if you want bred gilts, open gilts, spring boars, July pigs or anything in the line of fashionable Duroc Jerseys.—Advertisement.

Prince of Pathfinders.

This is the great young boar that John W. Jones, of Minneapolis, Kan., has selected to go into service on Fairview Stock Farm to breed on his Fairview, Orion Cherry King gilts. Prince of Pathfinders was selected for service in this herd simply because to go forward with a degree of advancement or improvement of breeding it was necessary to procure a boar with blood lines similar to the gilts that their wonderful type might be preserved—a boar with almost faultless individuality. With all this in mind Jones began his search for a boar that would exactly fill the bill and was indeed fortunate to secure this young boar altho he was forced to pay a long price in hard cash.—Advertisement.

Baxter's Polled Shorthorns.

Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kan., Rural Route 3, starts his Polled Shorthorn advertisement in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. They offer for immediate sale two Polled bulls, roans, sired by Select Goods and a number of bull calves by him. In the Northwest Kansas association sale at Concordia, Kan., next Wednesday, they are consigning five cows and heifers bred to their Polled Shorthorn bull, Double Sultan. This is their two-year-old Polled Shorthorn bull purchased of W. W. Rose & Son, Rossville, Ind. If you want cows bred to this bull look up their consignment as soon as you get to Concordia. If you want a good Polled Shorthorn bull write them immediately.—Advertisement.

An Unusual Polled Shorthorn Offering.

Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan., are selling a draft of Polled Shorthorns from their famous herd at Washington. There will be 40 head in this sale. With one or two exceptions they have raised every animal in this sale. Every animal is of intense Sultan breeding. It is a wonderful herd as you already know if you are posted about Polled Shorthorn affairs. It is a sale of the kind that very seldom go in a sale. The Achenbach Bros. have won with this great show herd all over the country at leading fairs. The advertisement of this great sale will appear in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You might just as well write them today for the catalog and you will get it just as soon as it is off the press.—Advertisement.

Coad's Durocs at Your Own Price.

Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan., will sell a draft of 90 head of Durocs on December 4. Don't fail to notice this change in the date which has previously been announced as December 19. The date is December 4 and the offering consists of open and bred gilts and tried sows, spring boars and fall pigs. The entire offering is worthy



A Sample of the Magnificent Array of Two-Year-Old Heifers. 78 in Number

INTRODUCTORY SALE
Moses Bros. and Clayton Anxiety Herefords

120 Bred Females, 78 Two Year Old Heifers, 42 Cows 3 to 7 yrs. old
Every Animal in the Sale Bred by Moses Bros. & Clayton

Great Bend, Kansas, Tuesday, December 2, 1919

THE 78 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS ARE THE PICK OF THE 1917 CALF CROP FROM A HERD THAT NUMBERS OVER 800 HEAD, and they are a bunch of which any breeder, anywhere could be proud. They have size, bone and substance with lots of style and character. The type that develop into great producers with sufficient milking qualities to raise and develop their calves properly. Their heads and beautifully drooped horns are truly feminine and distinctly Anxiety in caste. The 42 young cows furnish great material for foundation stock of quality. All are bred to our Anxiety herd bulls and are due to calve during next spring.

The Moses Bros. & Clayton herd was started in 1898 with 17 cows and a bull and today numbers over 800 head. The first bull was by Beau Real (by Anxiety 4th) followed by a son of Preordination by Don Carlos. Then came Beau Paragon, half brother to the noted Paragon 12th. Sons of Beau Paragon assisted by sons of noted Gudgeil & Simpson bred bulls are in service today.

We have no bulls to offer in this sale. During the last 10 years without advertising we have sold yearly an average of \$35,000 worth of bulls. Our customers take all we can raise as soon as they are ready to go. We have sold bulls to every state west of the Missouri river. Our herd has developed and progressed so rapidly that we are anxious for the public now to see what we have. Hence this sale of choice females. We believe the Hereford public is interested in the class of cows which produce bulls that sell readily. Such is the character and quality of this offering. Come early and investigate our cattle and our claims for them.

For Catalogs and Complete Information, Address, **MOSES BROS. & CLAYTON, GREAT BEND, KANSAS**



Another Sample of One of the Sweetest Bunches of Heifers Ever Offered

of going into good herds. Lester Coad has always bought with care, his breeding crosses have been carefully planned and the Durocs which go thru this sale will carry individuality and pedigrees such as are seldom offered. On account of the offering being mixed it is not expected that they will bring the best of prices but this simply means bargains for the buyers. Send for a catalog of this offering and then be on hand at the sale, December 4.—Advertisement.

C. B. Schrader Sells the Good Ones.

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., pulled off a Poland China sale at his farm north of that place that would be a credit to any old established breeder. You will remember it was Carl Schrader that made the best average of Polands in Central Kansas last year with a dandy sale at Clay Center in March. His sale of boars recently at the farm was another demonstration of the fact that they like Carl's Polands. A general average of \$95 was made on 30 head. The top was \$155, which was paid by W. D. Williams, Balla, Kan., for number one in the catalog. Number 42 sold for \$91 to H. E. Rahe, Winkler, Kan. In his bred sow sale to be held in Clifton, February 27, he will sell about 50 bred sows and gilts that will equal any like number to be sold in Kansas this season if nothing happens to them. They are the big, smooth type that both breeders and farmers want.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Herd at Private Treaty.

Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan., offers his herd of Shorthorns at private sale. His advertisement appears in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. The recent decision to close out the entire herd means that you have the opportunity if you act at once to buy the kind that is not often for sale. Mr. Watts desires to sell them direct to breeders and farmers at private sale rather than incur the expense and extra work of a public auction. There are 73 head in the herd and they are all for sale at fair prices. It is not a lot of cattle gotten together to unload but is the dispersion of a real herd that has been maintained on Mr. Watts' farm for a number of years. Each year the young bulls have been sold and the choice heifers

RED POLLED CATTLE.
Large Milking Red Polls



47289 20TH CENTURY LUNA
We offer a number of choice bred 2-year-old heifers and young bulls. Very choice breeding. 20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

18 HEAD OF CREMO HEIFERS

for 30 days at \$2000 for the bunch, as I have sold out the balance of my Red Polled cattle, 7 are bred and 7 are early calves. I also have 12 Cremo bulls from calves up to 2 years old; will sell cheap if taken at once. I must close these cattle out at once.
ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

RED POLLS To close out. A few good young cows with calves at foot. Some yearling bulls and heifers. Also Napoleon's Rubin 28735, a sire of merit, splendid disposition, a grandson of Elgin and Casy, both International champions.
T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE
Bulls and cows with calves by their sides.
H. W. Say, Route 1, Alta Vista, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
Choice young bulls, priced reasonable.
C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.
FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE
A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
Herefords, Percherons, Durocs
For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Domineer by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

Anxiety and Fairfax
HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to
J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

Clearview Herefords

For Sale: 12 bulls from 8 to 10 months old. To reduce herd we offer 10 choice cows bred to Dale Fairfax and Double Stanway.
Cripe & Rumbleck, Council Grove, Kansas

POLLED HEREFORDS
Have several fine young bulls for sale.
Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kansas

The Second Annual Holstein-Friesian Cattle Sale

At Leavenworth, Kansas

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 11-12

125 Head of Registered Holstein Cattle

consigned by Leavenworth county breeders and from some of the other leading herds of the state. Sunflower Herd of Oskaloosa, Kansas, will make a complete dispersal through this sale. United States Disciplinary Barracks Herd will consign some good cattle from their great herd.

Mr. A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kansas, has consented to send a choice offering from his barns. Many of the other good breeders in this state will be represented in this sale.

Ask early for a catalog, so that your name can be put on the list. Watch this space for our ad next week.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

NEED A BULL?

We have a splendid lot of young bulls that we want to move quickly and are pricing accordingly. They run in age from a few weeks to over 1 year; are splendid individuals, most of them light in color. Their dams have A. R. O. records of from 16 pounds, as 2-year-olds, up to over 30 pounds as mature cows. Some of them are sired by the great CANARY PAUL FOBES HOMESTEAD—the greatest bull in Kansas. Write us just what you need in the bull line. We have it.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kan.

GUERNSEYS

Very choice young "May Rose" bulls from two to six-months-old, out of A. R. cows. Prices reasonable.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, Overland Park, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

R. of M. Interest-Finance-Owl blood, noted for PRODUCTION, TYPE and CONSTITUTION. Our tested cows average 500 lbs. butter, records made under 5 years old. We offer bulls 2 mos. to yearlings. Cows, bred heifers and heifer calves. Herd in Accredited List, which means 100 per cent clean of T. B. Correspondence and inspection invited.

R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.

Registered Jersey Bull

From Red Flag Wonder 154704 by Red Flag Fern Lad, he by Golden Fern of Linden by Imp. Golden Fern's Lad, Dam, Oxford's Fontaine Ronabel 323780, R of M 644 pounds butter as a 2-year-old. She is by Fontaine's Chieftain by Noble of Oskaloosa.

W. E. KING, R. 3, WASHINGTON, KAN.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 56 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPEL, HOLDEN, MO.

NINNESCAH JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 2 to 9 months old. Sired by grandsons of Gamboge's Knight and Noble of Oskaloosa; out of good producing cows. Write for pedigrees and prices. Monroe Coleman, Owner, Sylvia, Kan.

Torono and Raleigh

Bred bull six months old. A great individual out of E. of M. dam with yearling record of 6937.3 pounds of milk, 483 pounds of butter. \$100 gets him.

J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Finland Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.

O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

"Hood Farm Breeding." My herd bull Royal Misal's Torono, also three choice bulls by him, ready for service; a few females. Have rented my farm and want to sell.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS
Sired by Oakland's Sultan II, \$50 to \$100.
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas

BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

HIGH GRADE BROWN SWISS BULL CALF
\$25 F. O. B. S. S. Beachey, Garnett, Kansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS COWS AND HEIFERS

Thirty head of cows and heifers, of good breeding and individuality, also a few good bulls of serviceable age, priced to sell. Write your wants to,

H. P. Steele, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.

SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
For immediate sale; Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

30 cows and heifers. 10 bulls. Alex Spang, Chanute, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

PEVERILL'S

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

Dairy Cattle Congress Pavilion
Waterloo, Ia.,
Wed., December 10th

An offering of fifty head imported, Canadian and American bred Ayrshires carefully selected from the famous Rosebud herd of exhibition and breeding cattle. An offering that presents the following unusual features in a sale of the highest quality cattle:

- First—Your opportunity to select imported Ayrshire cows of the highest individual quality—all regular breeders.
- Second—A chance to select Ayrshires with A. R. O. records. Inspection will prove the individual excellence of these cattle.
- Third—An exceptional breeding son of Barge-noch Gay Cavalier (one of America's most famous show bulls), right in his prime as a sire of quality Ayrshires, formerly at the head of one of Kansas' best herds. A few other bulls also offered.
- Fourth—A choice draft of cattle from the famous Rosebud Ayrshire show herd, offered for the purpose of still further advertising Rosebud Ayrshires.
- Fifth—A selection of quality cows and tippy heifers from the great Rosebud breeding herd (See full particulars of this section of the offering in the catalog).
- Sixth—The dispersal of the entire cow herd formerly owned by C. B. Amyx, Kansas' first producer, lately acquired by Mr. Peverill. Nothing withheld.
- Seventh—Seven extra quality Ayrshire cows and heifers safe in calf to the well known Ayrshire show bull, Cavalier's Fashion Plate, now at the head of the Rosebud herds.
- Eighth—Seven extra choice cows and heifers safe in calf to Rosebud's Pride, the world's highest priced Ayrshire bull, a bull of peerless breeding, and although young, talked about wherever Ayrshires are mentioned.
- Ninth—Outstanding imported Ayrshire females bred to a son of an imported bull.
- Tenth—A son of Sylvia Good Gift. This calf was first prize senior bull calf at all the dairy shows, except Waterloo and Springfield, in 1919.

SEND FOR THE DE LUXE CATALOG

Don't put it off! Don't delay! Also give the name of any friend or neighbor who is interested in Ayrshires or has just started breeding Ayrshires. A postal card will do. Mail it tonight!

Auctioneers: Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, New York; Murray and McDougal in the ring. Address for catalogs: AMOS BURHANS, SALE MANAGER, WATERLOO, IOWA.

C. H. PEVERILL, Proprietor
Rosebud Ayrshire Farms, Waterloo, Ia.

retained. The two herd bulls are included in the sale. See their breeding in his advertisement. Write Mr. Watts when you come to Clay Center to see the cattle. You can have your choice if you go at once. You can buy as many as you like.—Advertisement.

A Great Holstein Dispersal.

A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., will disperse his entire herd of Holstein-Friesians at his barns joining Manhattan, February 2 and 3. Included in the sale is the great sire, Lakealde King Segis Alban De Kot. This is very likely the most important dispersal of Holstein-Friesians ever made in the far west. There will be about 150 head in the sale. During the last 18 months Mr. Neale has bought more than \$100,000 worth of Holsteins and the entire herd has been carefully weeded out until there is nothing left that is not of a very high quality. This recent decision to disperse should interest every Holstein breeder and dairyman looking for Holsteins of proven production. It is a wonderful chance to buy the kind that is always pays. You can ask Mr. Neale any time for information about the sale offering.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Need a Holstein Bull?

If you do it will pay you to look up a display ad of the Stubbs Farm, Mulvane Kan., which starts in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mark Abildgaard is manager of the Stubbs Farm Co. who is manager of the Stubbs Farm Co. who knows good Holsteins. He has selected and bred a great herd of cows and has a great bull at the head of this herd. They can fill your wants for a bull regardless of whether you are a small farmer or a big breeder. Look up their ad and then write them full details about your needs. They have the bulls and will treat you right.—Advertisement.

Livestock Sales at Kansas National

A recent letter from Frank S. Kirk, manager of the Kansas National Livestock Show to be held at Wichita, January 29 to 31 gives some interesting information concerning the livestock sales to be held during the week. The Hereford sale will consist of animals practically every one of which will either be sired by or bred to a state fair grand champion. In addition to the Shorthorn females bred to famous grand champion sires the Shorthorn sale will include a number of imported Scotch Shorthorns now en route from Scotland to the United States. The Angus sale will be featured with five females sired by Ben Hur of Lonesome Dell and bred to Ploverman. Seventy-five of the best cattle that the Holstein Association of Kansas could assemble make up the Holstein offering. The Poland China sale includes the grand champion sow at two state fairs and 40 gilts sired by grand champion and bred to grand champion. The Percheron sale includes one son and 10 grandsons of Carnot and two mares bred to him, a son a grandson and two daughters and granddaughters of Casino. Hector, a state fair grand champion and a son of Scotia, will also be included. The sheep sales will feature a number of state fair prize winners from good Kansas flocks.—Advertisement.

The Big Sale of Kansas.

Let no other interest make you overlook the fact that on December 2 comes the big sale of Kansas, the Hereford event that will put on more Kansas farms the class of livestock to advance the cause of better breeding, better care and bigger profits. To the north and east, Hereford breeders who have even two or three females of the quality to them with pride. But here in this point to them with pride. But here in this sale at Great Bend, Kan., Moses Bros. & Clayton are putting a selection from their great herd of 800, which for some of its attractive features probably has not been equaled. If you like Anxiety 4th bred Herefords, if you like their good mellow quality, deep bodies, good hindquarters, clean faces, drooping horns and real brood cow qualities there is more cow satisfaction for you in this sale than any other you can attend to this week. For in this sale Moses Bros. & Clayton are selling 120 cows and heifers choice ones, chockily bred and brought up as any farmer can grow them, so they are bound to go on and do well. Please write at once for the interesting illustrated catalog, addressing Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend, Kan., and mentioning it'll be December 2, and it will be the education in good management for the future of Kansas. Kansas City, whose sales methods have become models for the Hereford business, will have charge.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Otto Gloe, Martel, Neb., has recently purchased two good herd bulls. One is a son of Imperial Buster and the other a son of Big Bone Bob. Gloe is getting a line of breeding crossed on his good herd of sows and gilts that should attract attention for his spring sale of bred sows and gilts which he will hold at his farm February 16. In this sale he will sell 30 spring, 10 fall and 10 winter gilts and a number of tried sows. The spring and winter gilts are sired by Clover Dale Gloe's Long Model, Martel, Neb., Liberty Jones, Timm's Image and Big Paul. Mr. Gloe has a number of extra good young boars and several Shorthorn bulls he is offering for private sale. If you want a good young boar or bull write Mr. Gloe at Martel, Neb.—Advertisement.

A Richly Bred Shorthorn Offering.

Blank Bros. & Klean, Franklin, Neb., are selling 60 head of their richly bred Shorthorn cattle on December 12, 1919. These animals are good ones and carry the richness of breeding that should interest that breeders of the land. The 25 cows that these breeders are selling have calves at foot which go free with them and are bred again to the herd Golden King, Villiage Knight and Golden King. There are no better bred bulls than these and the quality of their calves will speak for themselves. The 10 young cows and heifers that are heavy in calf would also be a good buy for anyone. They are also offering eight open heifers that are fine ones. The seven bull calves that are in herd heading class both in breeding and in quality. Here will be an opportunity to buy Shorthorns that breeders seldom have. They are the strongest lot ever sold by the firm. Make note of the date of this sale and see ad in this paper.—Advertisement.

Benson Buys Big Pathfinder.

In preparation for his sow sale to be held this winter, L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb.

gas purchased Big Pathfinder, one of the best junior yearling sons of Pathfinder. He will be assisted by Orion Sensation's Masterpiece, and a son of Orion Sensation, the first prize senior yearling at Iowa state fair and a litter brother to Great Orion Sensation, grand champion at the National Swine Show. As you will notice these two boars are royally bred and are being used on a good lot of sows. Their get will prove in big demand. Mr. Benson has a good herd of top notch sows of King Sensation, Critic Sensation, King the Col., Crimson Illustration, Educator, Col., and Col. King breeding. The spring gilts are coming along in fine shape and are of Orion Model Wonder and the illustrious breeding. This sale will be the last sale on the central Nebraska circuit, being held on Saturday, January 31, in the large heated pavilion at Lexington, Neb. Watch the columns of this paper for the Benson ad.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT

Jas. A. Thompson's Spotted Poland.

We wish to call the reader's attention to the card ad of Jas. A. Thompson, Holt, Mo., appearing in this issue. Mr. Thompson has one of the best bunches of Spotted Poland seen this year. He is listing 14 spring boars, two yearling boars and 30 spring gilts sired by Spotted Boy and Spotted Woodrow. They are out of sows by Spotted Jumbo, Spotted Wonder, Golden Refe and Spotted King. Anyone needing a young boar or any breeder needing some choice gilts to fill out his winter sale had better get in on this good offering as they surely will not last long after the buyers see this notice. The hogs are right and priced right. Investigate at once. Address Jas. A. Thompson, Holt, Mo., he has the goods.—Advertisement.

Herefords at Paola, Kan.

Starting with a public sale of Herefords, December 9, the Eastern Kansas Agricultural association promises to play an important part in putting better livestock on the farms of its territory. This association, with headquarters at Paola, Kan., has exceptional facilities for the holding of public sales, and the location is ideal. From Paola six railway main lines radiate in such a way as to put it in direct communication with every section of Kansas. Over 40 passenger trains daily stop at Paola, and shipping facilities are relatively excellent. For the particular auction here announced, four or five of the best Eastern Kansas Hereford herds contribute selections of desirable breeding stock, mostly cows and heifers. These are cataloged as one offering, and catalog can be secured by addressing the sale manager, H. M. Justice, Paola, Kan., and mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Remember the sale is December 9. Catalog will give full information, including time of railway trains. Send for it at once.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

See Lant Bros.' advertisement in this issue. Lant Bros. are old reliable breeders and can furnish you the best in Durocs. Write them at Dennis, Kan., for description and prices.—Advertisement.

BY H. P. STEELE

Iowa Duroc Herd Boars.

L. L. DeYoung, Sheldon, Ia., breeder of Durocs, is starting an ad with us in this issue. Mr. DeYoung says he can supply almost any kind of an order for boars that any buyer may want. He has boars of all sizes carrying the blood of the most popular Durocs of the country. His herd boars are Cherry Orion Giant, Crimson Challenger, D's Grand Model, Jack's Ideal Orion and the newly acquired Royal Pathfinder. Great Orion Sensation boar. Write your wants in the Duroc line to Mr. DeYoung, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Big Ayrshire Sale.

Amos Burhans, livestock sales manager, Waterloo, Ia., has charge of the Peverill Ayrshire auction to be held at Waterloo, Ia., December 10, in the Dairy Cattle Congress Pavilion. This sale will consist of 50 imported, Canadian and American bred Ayrshires. It will offer an unusual opportunity to pick up some choice imported animals at a time when it is hard to get them. There will be some exceptional A. R. O. cows offered as well as bulls and heifers with strong A. R. O. backing. The catalog is ready and should, from an educational standpoint alone, be in the hands of every person interested in Ayrshire cattle. Don't put off sending for it but get it today. Then plan to attend this sale and bring one or more of these good Ayrshires back home with you. When you write Mr. Burhans he would like to know where you saw his advertisement.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

The International Shorthorn Sale.

Secretary F. W. Harding of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association advises that the offering of Shorthorns to be sold at the International show, Chicago, Thursday, December 4, is of a high order of merit throughout. Many of the season's show winners have been cataloged and many will pass through the sale ring that will be winners or will produce winners in future shows. The cattle have been selected with special reference to the improvement of the herds throughout the country and it is desired that the offering be as widely disseminated as possible in order that a large territory may be benefited by the distribution. It is a case of combining show merit with the best of blood lines and evident usefulness. The entire Shorthorn fraternity is interested in this event. The strength of the Shorthorn breed is revealed in the annual displays at the great International exposition.—Advertisement.

Angus Association Meeting

Secretary Charles W. Gray of the American Aberdeen Angus cattle association gives notice that the 36th annual meeting of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeding Association will be held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Wednesday, December 3 at 6:00 P. M.

The wage-scale and the cost of living spur each other on like a span of runaway.—Boston Herald.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

30 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Bred to my herd bull, Lord Kay Hengerfeld Fayne #17511, son of the \$100,000 King Pontiac Hengerfeld Fayne. His nearest six dams average 55.08 lbs. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Harry Melhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 22.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Mian. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 30 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Bull calf sired by a 29-lb. son of Rag Apple Korodnye 8th, his dam a 21-lb. sister of Nira Katsuck, who has a record of 45.18 lbs. butter. Beautiful individual, well grown, price \$700. Write Chas. C. Weiss, Supt., Eola, Kansas.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

We have bull calves for sale from cows with semi-official yearly records.

Axel & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A beautiful, straight, almost white bull, whose dam gave 110.8 lbs. of milk in a day, and 730 lbs. of milk in seven days.

P. W. Hans & Son, Newton, Kan.

As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 15,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

Bulls—ready for service. Dams' A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds, also on yearly test. Sire's record 30 to 40 pounds. Prices \$75 up.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R.D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

7 offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holstein Cows and Heifers

One carload of grade cows and heifers. Will sell part or all. EDW. M. GREGORY, Reading, Kansas.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

3 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

1 registered bull, 11 months old; 6 high-grade cows for sale. C. L. BIGHAM, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS Registered bulls, high grade cows and calves.

W. F. TEAGUE, COLLYER, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, created for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old, 15 bull calves, six to eight months, 60 females to select from, 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.

7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS for sale.

Address: Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. E. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

F. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Secy-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Herd Sire, Prince Ormsby Mercedes Pontiac, dam a 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pierce Grassy Mercedes, 15 cows with semi-official yearly records. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited. E. S. ENGLE & SON, Abilene, Kansas

C. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

Geo. L. Allgire, Clay Center, Kan., R. D. 8

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line. Best record daughters of Palmoneth Johanna Putetize 78008, a 34 1/2 pound bull. Write us or see LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Ten cows and heifers, some just fresh; three bulls ready for light service; 32 to 35-pound breeding.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

It is poor grade judgment to use a grade bull when you can "swap" him for a purebred ready for service by December.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is one of only 19 cows in the world to make 30-pound records for 4 consecutive lactations. Young bulls for sale by this sire \$100 and up. Collins Farm Company, Sabetha, Kansas

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. I have three extra nice very high grade 2-year-old springing heifers to sell before they freshen. A few registered yearling bulls and heifers for sale.

Braeburn Holsteins

A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stable again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Lilac Farm Dairy, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Bulls ready for service sired by Sir Rag-apple Superb 207682, out of high testing dams. Prices \$100 to \$300. Also 1 and 2-year-old heifers.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

Offering sons of our two herd sires, a son of King Segis Pontiac and a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Bulls up to a year old. Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2 1/2 years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered. W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kansas

6 cows and heifers for sale, one just fresh, others soon, extra good milkers priced right.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.

Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 5-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiacs breeding.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Ks.

A few coming yearling heifers and a choice young bull. Pontiac breeding.

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas

For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Sales Manager. A knowledge of public sale management enables me to render valuable assistance in conducting Holstein sales. Write for terms and dates.

Bargains In Holsteins

30 yearling and two-year-old heifers. Write quick if you want them. WM. REEBLE, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Choice Holstein Bulls

With lots of quality and strong bloodlines behind them. Fine individuals, nicely marked and the very best milking strains. Ready for service this winter. Priced to sell. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

Dispersion Sale of Holstein Cattle

Sale will be held at the Maurer Holstein Farm on West 6th Avenue Emporia, Kan., Friday, Nov. 28

rain or shine. I am offering my entire herd of 65 head of high grade and pure bred at this sale. 20 head of yearling heifers, 18 head of 2 year old heifers, 23 head of good cows. The 2 year old heifers and cows are springing or will be fresh by day of sale. Three 2 year old Holstein heifers, pure bred. These are bred to a 25 pound bull that sold for \$7,000. Two coming 2 year old Holstein bulls, pure bred. Two coming 2 year old Ayrshire bulls, pure bred. The sire of these bulls is a grandson of White Cloud of Hickory Island. These are the well marked good producing kind at your own price.

For information write

A. D. Martin, Emporia, Kansas

Auctioneers—Wood and Crouch. E. H. Rees of The Citizens National Bank, Clerk.



Correct AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

How to read the Chart
 The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are
 Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
 Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
 Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
 Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A". "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted. This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

AUTOMOBILES	1924 Models		1925 Models		1926 Models		1927 Models		1928 Models	
	Spring	Winter								
Alfa Romeo	A	Arc								
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc								
Auburn (8 cyl.)	Arc	Arc								
Autocar (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	Arc	Arc								
Cadillac (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc								
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler (6-40)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler Six	Arc	Arc								
Chevrolet	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (7-4)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Claire	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Compuqum	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daimler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daimler (6-40)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1924)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1925)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1926)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1927)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1928)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1929)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1930)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1931)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1932)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1933)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1934)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1935)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1936)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1937)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1938)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1939)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1940)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1941)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1942)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1943)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1944)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1945)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1946)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1947)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1948)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1949)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1950)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1951)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1952)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1953)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1954)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1955)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1956)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1957)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1958)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1959)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1960)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1961)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1962)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1963)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1964)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1965)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1966)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1967)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1968)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1969)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1970)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1971)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1972)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1973)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1974)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1975)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1976)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1977)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1978)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1979)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1980)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1981)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1982)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1983)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1984)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1985)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1986)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1987)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1988)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1989)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1990)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1991)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1992)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1993)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1994)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1995)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1996)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1997)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1998)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (1999)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers (2000)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

The Bankers are with you!

When you motorize your farm you are keeping abreast of the times

BANKERS in nearly every farming state are encouraging farmers to buy tractors, motor trucks and automobiles. They have found by experience that the man who motorizes his farm begins very soon afterwards, his profits and consequently his deposits with their banks.

Farm machinery means farm prosperity. Farm prosperity means community prosperity. The streams of community prosperity join to make a huge river of National prosperity.

SCIENTIFIC LUBRICATION is the most important single factor in keeping farm machinery at its highest efficiency. Farmers have learned by experience that the best lubricating oil is the cheapest in the long run. It enables their tractor to plow with its maximum power.

It keeps their trucks in proper working trim. It keeps their automobiles running smoothly.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are recommended by a majority of tractor manufacturers for use in their tractors. Makers of all types of machinery endorse these oils as giving Correct Lubrication.

The Vacuum Oil Company's Charts of Recommendations show which grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil is best suited to each type of tractor, truck and automobile. A glance at these charts will indicate to you how to get the most from all of your farm motive power.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1- and 5-gallon sealed cans, in 15-, 30- and 55-gallon steel drums, and in wood half-barrels and barrels.

Write for "Correct Lubrication" booklet containing complete automobile and tractor charts, and other valuable data.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

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

Correct TRACTOR LUBRICATION

How to read the Chart
 The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
 Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
 Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
 Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Tractor Lubrication.

TRACTORS	1924 Models		1925 Models		1926 Models		1927 Models		1928 Models	
	Spring	Winter								
Albion-Dover (Square Turn)	BB	A								
Allis-Chalmers (General Purpose)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Work	BB	A								
Appleton	BB	A								
Aufmann-Taylor	BB	A								
" (18-25)	BB	A								
" (22-40)	BB	A								
Avery (10-15 H.P.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (15-20)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (20-30)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (30-40)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bates Steel Mule	BB	A								
Bean Tractor Pull	BB	A								
Big Bull	BB	A								
Buckeye (Ohio)	BB	A								
Cadillac	BB	A								
" (8-18)	BB	A								
" (12-25)	BB	A								
" (20-40)	BB	A								
Cleveland	BB	A								
Colman	BB	A								
Common Sense	BB	A								
C. O. D.	BB	A								
Craig	BB	A								
Crawling Grip	BB	A								
Emerson-Bronson (E.B. 10-16)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 16-20)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 20-25)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 25-30)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 30-35)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 35-40)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 40-45)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 45-50)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 50-55)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 55-60)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 60-65)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 65-70)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 70-75)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 75-80)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 80-85)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 85-90)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 90-95)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 95-100)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 100-105)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 105-110)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 110-115)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 115-120)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 120-125)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 125-130)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 130-135)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 135-140)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 140-145)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 145-150)	BB	A								
" (E.B. 150-155)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB</	