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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Herefords on a Thousand Hills

By T. W. Morse
Livestock Editor

IF SOME ONE should ask, "Where is the greatest purebred cattle growing section of Kansas," the answer is, "Along the state's backbone." This begins in the "gyp" and limestone hills where the Blue River breaks across the Nebraska line, and continuing somewhat irregularly south, thru the uplands of Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee, Morris, Lyon, Chase, Greenwood, Butler and Elk counties, slopes into Oklahoma from the flint and limestone highlands of Chautauqua and Cowley. If you keep in this belt you can, without very many interruptions, ride in cattle pastures from one side of the state to the other. When you view these pastures with their "thousand hills" and when you come to know the strength of the soil, the reliability of its annual crop of bluestem pasture, and the sturdiness of the animals it nurtures, you most certainly are ready to admit that it is in reality a supporting structure, the backbone of the Kansas cattle growing areas.

It is scarcely any wonder, therefore, that along this rugged region the Kansas Hereford in largest numbers has found its pleasant and happy home. As a pasture breed it claims pre-eminence, and its backers very largely are stockmen who have the pasture, and who believe pasture a prime essential in practical production of registered beef animals. Of such were the Marshall county breeders in the pioneer county organization for the breed in the state. Of such were the widely scattered customers of Sunnyslope, Rock Creek and other famous nurseries, who early carried the seed brought to the state by these institutions into the neighborhoods where it has persisted until this day. Of such is the group of breeders around Council Grove, who have made of this famous treaty point and early day cattle town, the Hereford headquarters of the state, and who now, upon the scene of Margaret Hill McCarter's pioneer romance, "The Price of the Prairie," are enacting a modern drama in animal industry, "A Higher Price for the Prairie," by preserving and developing their heritage thru the livestock selected as best fitted for that work.

In the localities mentioned, and many others, Hereford breeders for years have had their local organizations, but nearly a dozen years ago, at the suggestion of the late Col. R. E. Edmondson, the state association was started which has brought the operators of the big Hereford ranches to the West and the smaller farm growers to the East into a co-operating body along with the breeders of the "backbone." And at Council Grove, which might be called the seat of the principal nerve center, the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association has its headquarters. Results of the latest campaign to increase an already strong membership will be announced at the association's annual fall sale and meeting which comes this month, but it is safe to say that 10,000 registered Herefords are included in the herds of its members.

It is the spirit of the association and what it means to the state's livestock industry rather than its size, which justifies this mention. Every institution has the problem of keeping its "home fires burning," of keeping up home interest, and the extent to which this is done by the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association is a testimonial to organizations of this kind. A friendly rivalry keeps every member keen to have the best available, and as one result there have been at the ringside of the best available, and as one result there have been at the ringside of the very really important Hereford sale in the United States for many months, members of this association bidding for such blood or individuality as would enhance the value of their output. Nor have they, in doing this, forgotten to honor the prophets of their home state, who by matching herds on the big fair circuits, have shown they had the best. Sunnyslope, in its most triumphant seasons, had no better patrons than the Kansas breeders, and the blood demonstrated at this nursery is now to be seen in the foundation of nearly every Kansas herd dating

back to that time. It will be the same story when the surplus from the Hazford Herefords, which are winning the laurels of today, are put up for public appraisal. Meanwhile every other state has been drawn upon for her best.

I could not better illustrate the point made above than by a mention of the make-up of the newest big herd in the Kansas association. The existence of this herd illustrates one thing which live breeders' associations bring about. Its owners a few years ago, were not in the cattle business at all. One partner, B. E. Miller, and the busiest doctor in the Neosho Valley, I suppose is the son of a pioneer farmer from the scene of the first famous of the McCarter stories, "The Peace of the Solomon Valley." The other, F. H. Manning, and the present secretary of the Kansas association, a few years ago was superintendent of the public schools of Morris county. Here I suspect his supervision of the rapidly spreading juvenile livestock organizations kindled the interest which every live observer feels, if surrounded by the manifestations of beef-making, as one is at Council Grove.

The association and the doings of its members crystallized the inclinations of Miller and Manning; they bought a wonderful ranch a few miles up the Neosho Valley—a rich tract of bottom land flanked by great hill pastures of wild grass. They were members of the association and from the herds of their fellow

members bought a collection of Herefords, which shows how all Herefordism has been drawn upon. For the herd register of Miller & Manning almost might be called a glossary of the good blood lines of all the herds in the association. And here is what I found: the blood of Perfection Fairfax thru six of his famous sons; the blood of Repeater, Prince Rupert, Beau Donald, Lord Saxon, Generous 5th, Beau Beauty, Beau Mystic, Simpson, Dandy Andrew, Lincoln 7th, Dale, Imported Majestic, Kansas Lad, Wild Tom, Disturber, Gomez, Imported Weston Stamp, and many more that are known to fame, if one runs back a few crosses. Is there anything left out? Are there any demonstrated good ones which have not been drawn upon? Some of the animals bought have had a half dozen generations of ancestors in the herds of associated members, so there is no "newly rich" business about the strength of breeding implied.

To head this aggregation the new firm did what every ambitious breeder does, went after the best. How well they succeeded will be known only after time shows the results of the mating upon their best cows. Evidently, however, someone had similar views as to the desirability of Alex Fairfax, the animal they selected to

buy, for his selling price in open auction was \$5,100. He will have associates, of course, including scions of other no less famous sires, some obtained within the state, some from without, but all now as much a part of the state's potential wealth as her soil and mineral deposits.

Naturally the auction sales of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, coming in series with the auctions of individual members, attract a growing patronage from outside the state and increased prominence is certain, because the naturally great buying territory to the southwest has not enjoyed normal prosperity for three years, but is surely coming back, and with needs greatly increased. But last summer I found an instance of another sort of trade, smaller in its way but significant for other reasons. Bankers, backing calf club movements in another state had a scout out for registered Hereford calves to supply a county or two, and without making any official inquiry this scout came to Council Grove because he thought the cattle were there. There is room for a great deal of thinking right on this incident. There are 500 counties within and adjacent to this state. The breeders around Council Grove scarcely could spare the calves needed by one county; some would not have been spared at all excepting to help in a (Continued on Page 17.)



Head of Alex Fairfax, the Highest Priced Herd Bull Brought to Kansas.

I Am Public Opinion



All men fear me !

I declare that Uncle Sam shall not go to his knees to beg you to buy his bonds. That is no position for a fighting man. But if you have the money to buy, and do not buy, I will make this No Man's Land for you !

I will judge you not by an allegiance expressed in mere words.

I will judge you not by your mad cheers as our boys march away to whatever fate may have in store for them.

I will judge you not by the warmth of the tears you shed over the lists of the dead and the injured that come to us from time to time.

I will judge you not by your uncovered head and solemn mien as our maimed in battle return to our shores for loving care.

But, as wise as I am just, I will judge you by the material aid you give to the fighting men who are facing death that you may live and move and have your being in a world made safe.

I warn you — don't talk patriotism over here, unless your money is talking victory Over There.

I am Public Opinion!

As I judge, all men stand or fall!

Buy U. S. Gov't Bonds Fourth Liberty Loan

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United States Gov't Comm. on Public Information

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by
The Publisher of Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas

When Club Folks Take a Joy Ride

*Members of the State Wide Capper Family Showed
Pep at Topeka and Hutchinson*

By John F. Case

SPEED records were shattered at Topeka and Hutchinson this year. No, it didn't happen on the track at the fair grounds, although racers with world-wide reputations as speed fiends competed for the prizes offered. Folks aboard the Capper Club Special are the ones who went over the top. From start to finish of the three-day meetings at Topeka and Hutchinson during the great fairs, we never traveled slower than a 100-mile rate, and sometimes we were traveling on high at 500 miles or so.

No finer exhibition of pep ever was produced than the showing made by Capper Pig Club and Capper Poultry Club folks at the annual pep meeting held at Topeka this year. Crowding the Commerce club rooms for the business sessions, lining up for the parade at the fair grounds, and "on their toes" for business as well as fun, the fair week's meeting always will be remembered as a really great event. Every section of the state was represented, and if you had been listening back home you could have heard the boys and girls yell.

It is hardly necessary to tell about the good time meeting at Topeka, but I want every member who was unable to attend to know that the program arranged for was carried out. The big event of the week, of course, was the banquet, when 300 members of the Capper club family were guests of Arthur Capper, the man who made our great clubs possible. "I want you to know that I am proud of the work done by Capper Pig Club and Capper Poultry Club members," said Governor Capper, "but I have an even greater pride in the boys and girls themselves. I hope that the Capper clubs will continue to grow and prosper, and I can see no reason why they should not do so." And this feeling of pride is reciprocated in the highest degree. Members of the Capper clubs are proud of their relationship with the man who has a heart interest in the welfare of Kansas boys and girls.

Tom McNeal "Talks Hog"

At the banquet Tom McNeal talked as only Tom McNeal can. Introduced as one of the greatest swine experts, Mr. McNeal produced convincing evidence that he is a real hog man. "Down in Arkansas," said Mr. McNeal, "I discovered a breed of hogs that lives en-

tirely on bugs. No bug can travel rapidly enough to get away from them. Numerous inquiries have been received by the contest manager asking where that especial breed of hogs can be obtained. Capper Pig Club members would like to cut down their feeding costs. E. M. Simpson, of Cloud county, and Mrs. John Brun, of Johnson county, spoke most acceptably for the clubs and mothers. "The Capper Pig Club is not only a big thing for the boy," said Mr. Simpson, "it means much to his dad as well. The work has brought father and son into closer relationship." "The Capper Pig Club and the Capper Poultry Club take hold of the boy and girl at just the age of life when they need the right kind of influence and training," said Mrs. Brun. "This means that benefits received from club association are much greater than might first appear." Mr. Simpson and Mrs. Brun agreed that after all, the greatest feature of the Capper club work was the making of friends. Atchison county had the largest representation at the Topeka meeting, followed closely by Johnson county, its nearest rival for pep honors. These county clubs are staging a great race for honors in both clubs.

Comparatively few reports from county leaders were made at the banquet because of the lateness of the hour, but the boys who told about their work proved that there is something doing in every section of the state. Winning the pep trophy is the "paramount issue" so far as Capper club folks are concerned. And the poultry club girls are showing just as much interest in competition for the trophy offered their club as are the boys. It is going to continue to be a great race and the winner will only go under the wire by the closest margin possible.

Our Boys Won Prizes

Many Capper Pig Club boys exhibited pigs in the junior department at the Topeka Free Fair. They won every blue ribbon offered and carried off the championship award, too. Lawrence Houghton, of Greenwood county, had the first prize Poland pig; John Wingert, Lyons county, first prize Hampshire; Edward Krause, Marion county, first prize Chester White; Arthur Woodruff, Riley county, first prize Berkshire, and Edwin Snyder, Pottawatomie county, first prize Duroc Jersey. Competition for the championship was close, but Edwin's entry won the

purple ribbon, which made Edwin's prize money \$20. When the purple ribbon was handed to him, Edwin gave the Pottawatomie county club yell. Here it is: "When you're up, you're up; when you're down, you're down; when you're up against Pottawatomie, you're upside down." All agreed that this was a very timely yell.

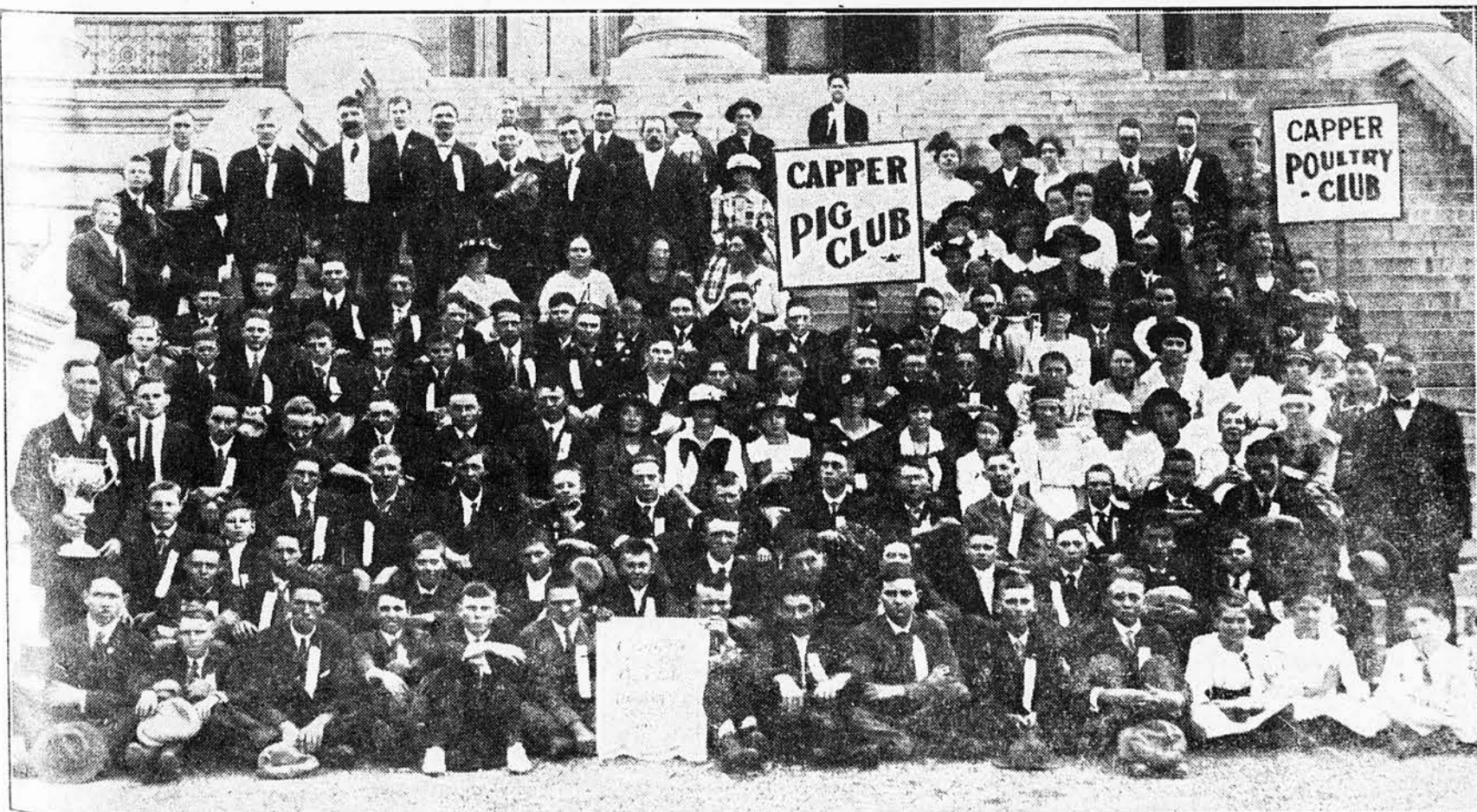
Attendance at the Hutchinson meeting was smaller, but the boys and girls and the dads and mothers were the quality kind. All of the counties in the territory surrounding Hutchinson were represented, with Stafford county carrying off the honors when nine of every 10 pig club members registered. With the exception of the ball game, which was called off because some of the members had to leave that afternoon, the program was carried out as arranged. The game at Topeka was won by the team captained by Lawrence Price, of Osage county. There was but one regrettable feature of the Hutchinson meeting. Governor Capper was summoned to return to Topeka for a conference with a government official, and was unable to stay for the banquet. He met many of the club folks at the reception, but many more waited until the last afternoon to visit the fair and attend the banquet that night. While Governor Capper's absence was a great disappointment, club folks appreciated his message which was read to them. Remarkably good records in pork production as well as pep have been made by Western Kansas boys.

About 100 members of the club family gathered for the banquet, which was served by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist church. F. R. Miller, of Reno county, spoke for the dads, and Mrs. Estella Landreth, of Stafford county, represented the mothers who have sons enrolled in the pig club work. Mrs. F. B. Slade, of Stafford county, spoke for the poultry club mothers. The talks made by these friends were an echo of those made at Topeka the week before. All of us agree that profit making is only an incident of the club work. Business training and the friendships formed are the big things.

Four Members "Over There"

Perhaps the incident which took the strongest hold upon the club folks at both banquets was the presentation of

(Continued on Page 25.)



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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

What of the Future

THE WORLD is on fire. Our old ideas and conception of things have been shattered. If this is the culmination of our civilization it would seem to be a failure. Thoughtful men and women everywhere are asking what is the matter and what is the remedy. The prime cause of the ills which afflict the world is exaggerated human selfishness. Government, society, business and religion have been built on false ideals which inevitably lead to suspicion, jealousy, unfair competition and finally to bloody conflict. A great government was founded on the pernicious principle that might makes right, that among governments only the strongest have a right to survive and that the state is justified in pursuing any policy which will result in the enlargement of its power. This meant that the state was not to be bound by any obligations of honor, not to be held to any standard of truth and not to be moved by any sentiment of mercy which might interfere with the carrying out of a policy or design. Moral obligations were to be disregarded and organized physical force was to be the only reliance for the protection of the nation. From this false philosophy was hatched a pestilent brood of evils which infected every department of government, every walk of life and every church and school, permitted to exist under government sanction and authority. No lie was too monstrous for circulation; no deception too mean and contemptible, provided the results inured to the benefit of the state or of its favored citizens.

Reasonable honesty in the administration of public affairs was demanded, not because it was inherently commendable, but because official corruption would lead to the weakening of the state and impair the efficiency of its organized force. Private morality was to be encouraged or enforced only so far as it tended to maintain the virility of the populace and keep strong the military organization. Subservience to the governmental philosophy was drilled into the boys and girls almost from the cradle; it was taught in the schools, preached in the churches and drilled into the soldier by drill masters of almost inconceivable cruelty. And the civilized world as we were taught to call it, looked on with apparent indifference or approval. Germany was but the sublimated essence so to speak of the selfishness which permeated all other lands and peoples to a greater or less degree.

Supposedly wise leaders in business proclaimed that there is no sentiment in business and that the proper rule for gauging profits was all the traffic would bear. Employers and employed seemed to agree that there was an irrepressible and necessary conflict between labor and capital; that capital must necessarily get from labor the utmost service for the least possible pay while labor leaders and agitators argued just the other way round that it was the business of labor to organize with the object of compelling capital to give the greatest possible wages for the smallest amount of service. Admit the premise and the inevitable conclusion was conflict, possibly peaceful but more likely physical, until one of the two forces triumphed over the other. Blind leaders of the blind were the teachers of this fatal inhuman philosophy. They apparently could not see that its logical conclusion led to internal or international conflict, to the subjugation of one group or the other to be succeeded either by anarchy or tyrannical despotism.

If the philosophy of Germany triumphed it meant either a final peace brought about by the complete, world-wide domination of that power and that philosophy, or wars of ever increasing destructiveness and barbarism, until the world, exhausted by conflict, would sink into a condition of anarchy; or organized governments would be destroyed and our boasted civilization would take its place with the civilizations of the past which have risen, enjoyed their more or less extended periods of power and pomp and glory, then sunk to rise no more.

There are a good many students of history and philosophy who believe that our so-called civilization has nearly run its course; that it is soon to pass away as passed the proud civilizations of ancient Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome. Some of these students are optimists who believe that out of the wreck of this civilization will rise

a vastly better, grander, juster system of laws and governments than the world ever has known before and then there are pessimists who see nothing ahead but clouds and thick darkness, the collapse of present day governments, of institutions of learning and charity, of all our multiplied systems of religion, of our vast and complex systems of law, of all our works of art and beauty, to be followed by a period of anarchy and, perhaps, the destruction of the human race.

Of these two schools of thought and philosophy I not only prefer but decidedly lean toward the former. I think this Great War has demonstrated the faults of our present civilization as nothing else could have possibly done. So as a result of this world-wide catastrophe I hope and expect to see a saner and juster state of society. I do not expect to see all men put on an absolute equality. There will be leaders and followers as there have always been but there will be different standards. I do not think the value of men's services will be measured so much by dollars as they have been in the past. The accumulation of wealth will not be considered so desirable.

Human selfishness will not be abolished, because selfishness is natural and when not abnormal and misdirected is not an evil. Nature intends that the human animal shall look out for his self preservation, and self preservation is a form of selfishness. But there is such a thing as enlightened selfishness and the world has had comparatively little of that. The lack of enlightened selfishness is what is the trouble with the world today.

The German philosophy did not recognize the fact that a nation after all cannot exist and continue to prosper unless it has the friendship of other nations. Even if the dream of pan-Germanism had been realized to the extent that Germany would have conquered not only Europe but all the rest of the world, it would only have been a question of time until the structure built up with such a terrific expenditure of blood and treasure, would have fallen to pieces, for the world would have been filled with hate of the conqueror and insurrections would have been organized everywhere until finally the ruling power would have been overthrown.

The philosophy that society can continue to exist and prosper based on the theory that there are and must necessarily be warring and discordant groups forever opposed to each other, hating each other, and forever attempting to destroy each other, is as fallacious as the German national philosophy. Such a philosophy means a great loss of efficiency and productive force. The unwilling laborer is always an inefficient laborer. The employer who does not have the loyalty of those he employs works at a disadvantage. He is operating a machine that is consuming more fuel than is necessary to produce the required amount of power because the fuel is being wasted. A time is coming, I hope and believe, when there will be a complete readjustment between what are called capital and labor. I do not like the terms capital and labor very well anyway. Labor is capital and what is called capital ought to be merely stored labor. The interests of the two ought to be identical instead of antagonistic. The old slogan, "Charge what the traffic will bear," will be recognized as dishonest, the slogan of the robber. Co-operation will take the place of competition because it will be recognized that it not only is more humane and friendly but because it pays better.

In the better time that I hope is to come, it will be recognized clearly that private monopoly of those things which are essential to the life and happiness of all, is intolerable. Light, air, water and land are among the things necessary to man's well being and private monopoly of any of them will be denied at first in opposition to the selfish desires of those who wish to monopolize them, but finally by almost common consent.

It, perhaps, is too much to hope that crime and poverty will both be abolished in the not very distant future and yet I am sure that in a properly organized society there would be practically no crime and no such thing as poverty. A great deal of the crime that now is committed is the logical result of the false philosophy which has governed the world. The highway robber and the

common thief are only monopolists gone to seed. They intend to get all they can and render no service whatever in return for what they get. The man who in business takes advantage of his neighbor's necessities to charge him exorbitant prices for what he happens to have and which the neighbor must have is simply trying to render as little service as possible for what he obtains. He manages to keep within the law but the principle which actuates him is the same as that which actuated the thief.

Poverty is an indication of social disease and social adjustment. In a society where there is abundant opportunity no man possessed of just ordinary health and capacity for labor should be poor. It is very true that a great deal of poverty is the fault of the persons who are poor. They failed to improve their opportunities, used bad judgment, were extravagant and wasteful. We are all of us more or less prone to blame our misfortunes on someone else or on luck or some other cause for which we are not personally responsible. The truth is that we might have done better.

However, the faults of individuals are very largely the result of faulty training and education, or rather lack of proper education. The Great War teaches some valuable lessons. One is that practically all of the young men within certain ages can be taken and within a few months trained to a remarkable state of efficiency. The soldier who with proper drill does not learn to do his part as well as fellow soldiers, and that means doing his part well, is the rare exception.

This proves to me that with proper training and education from childhood, practically all men and women would make a reasonable success in life and that would mean the abolition of poverty. In the case of the physically incompetent to the extent that they cannot be trained to the point where they are able to do anything useful, the state will continue to make provisions for such as it does now, only it will care for such unfortunate better than now.

There is no reason why the young should not be as effectively trained for the arts of peace as for war. War is unnatural, hateful, barbarous. It is the product of an evil philosophy, false standards—in short, a corrupted, unscientific civilization. In the new order of things as I hope and believe, war will seem so monstrous, so unthinkable, so wasteful of human energy, that men will wonder how it was possible that wars continued so long; that so much of the best talent and genius of men was devoted to purposes of destruction. In the saner civilization, armies and navies, cannon and munition factories, will be abolished as a matter of course. Everywhere men will recognize that the way to abolish war is to cease preparing for war and to discard that political and business philosophy that inevitably leads to strife among men.

Rights of Women

A Kansas woman writes me saying that because of the fact that her husband was born in Germany and at the outbreak of the Great War between Germany and the United States had not completed his naturalization, she is registered as an enemy alien. This woman was born in Kansas, and has lived in Kansas all her life. She is thoroly loyal to the United States, as is her husband, for that matter, and does not like it because she is now registered as an enemy alien. She has a perfect right to feel that way, because she should not be so registered. Our federal courts have held not once but a number of times that expatriation is an individual right and that in order to change his or her citizenship from this to another country something must be done to indicate that such was the intention. In the case of Buckgaber versus Moore, reported in 104th Federal Reporter, page 948, the court uses the following language: "The political status of the wife follows that of her husband with this modification, that there must be withdrawal from her native country, or equivalent act expressive of her election to renounce her former citizenship as a consequence of her marriage."

In the case of this Kansas woman there has been no withdrawal from her native land and no indication that she has had any intention of renouncing her citizenship by reason of her marriage. On the contrary, her husband had taken the first step

toward becoming a citizen of the United States and if the Great War had not occurred would have completed his naturalization.

In the case of Cominus versus Parkinson, reported in the 56th Federal Reporter, the case of this Kansas woman is covered exactly. Cominus was an Italian who emigrated from Italy and settled in Louisiana, where he married an American woman. For some reason he never became a citizen of the United States but lived and died in Louisiana. The question was raised concerning the citizenship of his wife. The Federal court held as in the case of Buckgaber versus Moore that she had not alienated herself by her marriage. This holding of the court is particularly applicable to Kansas, where women have all the political rights of men, and also have the right to manage their own property independently of their husbands.

In this case it is unfortunate that the husband of this Kansas woman has to register as an enemy alien, because from what I learn he has shown himself entirely loyal to this country, he and his wife helping to the extent of their ability in such forms of war work as purchase of Liberty Bonds, giving to Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. However, the general rule requiring those who are still subjects of enemy nations to register as enemy aliens is a good rule. There ought, however, to be some way to take care of the exceptions.

Defends the Cotton Raiser

"I have been reading your comments in Capper's Weekly and the Farmers Mail and Breeze and think they are fine," writes an Oklahoma subscriber. "but you and I take issue on the cotton question. Where I think the price should be put is on cotton goods and not on the raw cotton. The spinners and retailers are gouging the masses and not the producer. I am inclosing you some figures on the cost of producing cotton. I also want to mention the letter of the Kansas school teacher in regard to prejudice in the South against the North. That may have been the feeling in the locality where the teacher was located, but it is not so in my community. My father was a Democrat, served in the state constitutional convention and also in the legislature. I am a Republican, so you see the old Civil War prejudices do not exist all over the South. I would like to see your comments on the cotton question."

In this letter is a page of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman devoted to a discussion of the cotton situation. The writer estimates the average yield of cotton at 160 pounds lint cotton an acre or about 1/4 of a bale. He estimates that a man and team will cultivate 30 acres in cotton and 10 acres in feed crops and then makes up the following estimate of cost:

1. Man labor, one year.....	\$ 900.00
2. Use and depreciation of team (two mules)	50.00
3. Feed for team	300.00
4. Interest on farm and equipment, 8 per cent	450.00
5. Depreciation on equipment	80.00
6. Depreciation on improvements	150.00
7. Blacksmithing and repairs to implements	20.00
8. Seed for planting	30.00
9. Extra help in chopping	45.00
10. Extra help in picking	125.00
11. Ginning, 10 bales at \$6.25 a bale.....	62.50
12. Storage, insurance and interest for six months on 10 bales	120.00
13. Fertilizer or plant food taken from the soil	150.00
14. Taxes and insurance	120.00
Total cost of crop	\$2,602.50
Less one-fourth of the cost that is devoted to feed crops	537.50
Total expense of cotton	\$2,065.00
Less 4 1/2 tons of seed, at \$70.....	315.00
Net cost of 5,000 pounds of lint.....	\$1,750.00
Cost a pound of lint, 35 cents.	

In figuring the value of the land the writer estimates it at \$75 an acre. Just how the writer arrives at the estimate of \$450 for interest on farm and equipment I do not know. There are but 40 acres considered in the estimate. At \$75 an acre the value of the land would be \$3,000 and the interest on this amount at 8 per cent would be \$240 a year. It is reasonably certain that the cost of the team of mules and plow necessary to cultivate the cotton and the feed crop would not exceed \$500, on which sum the interest at 8 per cent would be \$40 a year, making the total interest item \$280 instead of \$450. Again it will be noticed that while he charges up as the cost of cultivating the 10 acres of feed crops \$537, a perfectly absurd charge by the way, no credit is given for the crop raised on the 10 acres.

Another very remarkable statement made in this same article is that for 25 years prior to the Great War the cost of producing cotton in the United States was 14.9 cents a pound, while the average price at which cotton was sold during those 25 years was 9.1 cents a pound, an average yearly loss of 5.8 cents a pound during the entire 25 years. The average production of cotton has been in excess of 12 million bales a year, but calling it 12 million bales, this writer would have us believe that the cotton producers of the South have suffered a yearly loss of 348 million dollars on their cotton crop and still kept at it. In the 25 years they have lost according to his figures \$8,680,000,000. If these figures are correct then I must say that the cotton raisers of the South not only have much less business sense than I credited them with but they must have had more wealth to start with than was generally supposed and I cannot believe that these cotton growers would persist for

25 years in growing a crop on which the average yearly loss was almost 40 per cent. I confess to a profound ignorance concerning the cost of growing cotton, but somehow these figures do not look convincing to me. The government ought to be fair to the cotton growers. They ought not to be asked to produce cotton at less than cost but on the other hand no especial favors ought to be shown them.

In the same article in the Farmer-Stockman is an interesting analysis of the cost to the consumer of cotton goods, which seems to prove pretty clearly that a considerable part of the high cost of cotton fabric is due to the profiteering of the manufacturers. "Before the Great War," says the Farmer-Stockman, "the retail merchant paid 9 cents a yard, or 18 cents a pound for 8-ounce duck (2 yards to the pound). Cotton was averaging 12 cents a pound. This left 6 cents a pound for manufacturing, selling and profit. Now the retailer pays 40 cents a yard or 80 cents a pound for it. If he has paid 30 cents a pound for the cotton it leaves 50 cents a pound for cost of manufacture, profit and expense of selling, which is eight times as much as he received before the Great War. If he had only increased his manufacturing and selling cost two and a half times or 15 cents a pound, duck would be worth 45 cents, which certainly would have been an extravagant profit."

We must admit that proper regulation of prices in as big a country as the United States is a whale of a job and there should be considerable forbearance shown toward the authorities who are trying to solve the problem.

Selfishness is not limited to any class, or calling. Most people are willing to have other people regulated but object to being regulated themselves. What is more, most of them are able to put up very plausible arguments showing why they should not be regulated. To hold the balances of justice evenly, to deal with equal fairness by all is an almost impossible task, for the best of human judgment is not infallible.

No Compromise

It may be that I am too optimistic concerning the time when the War will end. I have hoped and believed that the fighting virtually would be ended this year. I may find that I have guessed wrong. My guesses are often wrong. But there is one thing I most earnestly desire to see and that is that the War will not end without a decisive victory. A compromise agreement would mean another war. Germany would begin to prepare for it and all the other nations therefore would be compelled to prepare also. In other words a compromise peace I think would mean that the world would continue to be an armed camp.

In the interest of a permanent peace which all right thinking men and women earnestly desire, it is better that the dreadful conflict continue for another year, yes, even for two years rather than that it should end with an indecisive agreement which will leave Germany in possession of part of her stealings and in condition to prepare for another war.

There is to be No Let-up

Just now there is a general feeling of confidence not only in regard to the final outcome of the Great War, but that the end is not far off. However, just as might be expected, there is no disposition to let up for a minute in the way of hastening the preparations for fighting. There is more enthusiasm today for the vigorous prosecution of the Great War than there has ever been.

This is natural. If the average man really believed that the Great War would drag on two or three or maybe five more years, he would be mightily discouraged and probably willing to agree to almost any kind of compromise that would end the slaughter and sacrifice of life. There has been a good deal of foolishness talked in connection with the Great War. For example, I have heard it frequently said and more often, have seen it printed, that the stories of German discouragement and breaking down of morale were inspired in Germany. That is contrary to common sense and human nature. No country engaged in war sends out the report that its people are ready to give up; that they are discouraged and on the verge of revolution. The stories about German discouragement and breaking down of morale may not be true, but they do not originate in Germany.

Equally nonsensical is the talk that optimism concerning the early ending of the war will lessen our disposition to push it with vigor. The more we believe that the victory is not far away the more we are willing to go in with all our might. Grant in his memoirs describes the spirit of his soldiers as the end of the Civil War drew near. During the winter and early spring of 1865, it became evident that the Confederacy was tottering and about ready to fall. The effect on the soldiers was very marked. They had endured, many of them, nearly four years of campaigning, fighting and hardship. They had become weary of war, but when it became evident that the struggle was nearly over, the war-worn veterans showed a new vigor and enthusiasm. They were ready to endure any hardship, to make marches no matter how long or difficult and they were not only ready but anxious to fight, not that they were fonder of fighting than they had been, but they desired to get at the rebels and have it over with and go home.

The people of the United States do not love war. They hate it but they feel that here is a job that has to be done and the sooner the better. They

are feeling now that victory is in sight and that makes them the more ready as I have said, to go in and give the Huns the knockout blow. Maybe it will take longer than they think. Maybe the boches will retreat back to their own borders and there stand and fight as long as they are able to fight, but mighty few Americans believe that they will. Most of us believe that they will blow up before they are driven back into Germany. And if the job should prove a little longer and more difficult than we think now, the present optimism will have made us better prepared to continue the fight to the end.

Chinese Immigration

I have been reading your talks on the "Chinese Immigration" and "To Prevent War," and I realize that you have the attitude of the native American. It would be fair enough, too, if other nations did not have to make an outlet for increasing population. We must read our future in the past history. "The Anglo Saxon is intolerant and domineering." Yes, and so are the Russians and Germans, as well as the people of several other nations. The proposed "League of Nations" is advocated for no other reason than to protect the bully and profiteer. Autocracy is selfishness and democracy is tolerance. The Mohammedan crescent scarcely makes a shadow. The cross of Europe is losing its power. The stars of America, I fear, may be erased by the rising Asiatic power. We not only committed race suicide but buried our opportunities of befriending Asia. If Chinese immigration had not been hindered North America might have had 150 million more people, and who knows what power that would have been? War is the greatest cause of extensive migration of races and the budding problem after this Great War will be to keep every one in his place. They will come and go like flocks of birds to an imaginary paradise.

In addition to W. W. Watson's suggestion to stop automobile thieving, I would add that the name and address of the owner be displayed on a tag in front of the car and that every garage and gasoline salesman be compelled to keep a register book giving the name and address of the owner, the driver of the automobile and its number. That would make automobiles crook-proof.

Atchafalpa, Kan.

Edward Lind.

Bar the Door Against Profit Wolves

(Copy of a Letter Dispatched Last Week to Herbert Hoover, by Governor Capper.)

Dear Mr. Hoover: As a public official cannot have too much information in regard to actual conditions, I am quoting here for your benefit a letter just received by me from a Kansas farmer:

Recently I took some wheat to a mill to exchange for flour. I had to sell my wheat at \$2 a bushel—60 pounds—and to buy the flour, had to pay \$2.84 for a 48-pound sack. This leaves 12 pounds out of every bushel, in the form of shorts, bran, and such materials, for the miller's toll, which will retail for at least 15 cents at the mill, making a margin of 95 cents for the miller on every bushel of wheat ground.

It seems to me that half of this would be a living toll, and that the remainder should be deducted from the wholesale price of the flour in favor of the consumer, whom the price-fixing plan was aimed to protect.

I am not kicking on the price of wheat, but like many other farmers I feel if there is to be any excess unearned profits piled up, they should be divided among the producers, who are earning all they get, and the working man who is being held up in the price of bread.

Fair treatment in the price of a living will place labor in reach of the farmer under existing conditions. As it is now a farmer cannot compete with the prices paid the laborer by other industries, hence he has to do his own work the best way he can.

C. W. WEISENBAUM.

Altamont, Kan.

It seems altogether plain that notwithstanding what has been done, or is being done to stabilize prices, the situation in regard to the necessities of living is continually growing more critical.

In July, in the height of the growing season, when it is customary for most prices to decline, we had this year within 30 days, the large, if not unprecedented average increase in prices of 3 per cent. If this could happen in July, what increases may we not look for in the autumn and winter months?

The outlook for the coming winter, it seems to me, is dreadfully ominous. We may even have food riots. Effective measures of control must speedily be found, if we are to have any sort of limit to profiteering.

England, apparently, is the only country at war that has been able approximately to control the human wolves who choose to make money by robbing a war-burdened people's stomachs. In this emergency it may be well for us to take a leaf from her experience.

Unless sternly restrictive measures are adopted, I fear we shall have this winter not simply rampant profiteering, but such an orgy of profit-taking, and such deprivation and suffering in American homes, as this generation has never known.

Arthur Capper.



Big Shortage IN Good Feed

The August drought was a national calamity. The yield of corn, cotton, and many forage crops was cut to an amount estimated to be above one billion dollars.

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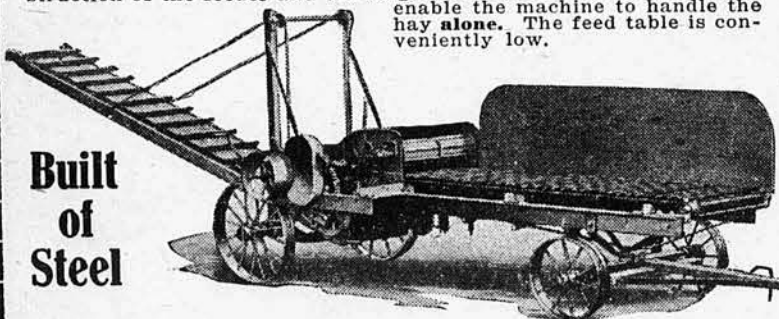
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Soil is in Excellent Condition.
Wheat Acreage is Largely Increased.
No Chinch Bugs This Year.
Large Tractors Insure Results.
Kafirs are Safe Crops.
Making Sorghum Sirup.**

IF WELL begun is half done, the wheat crop for the next year is half way toward a good harvest. Never, perhaps, has the soil been in such excellent condition at sowing time as it is this year and to round it out we received this week a full inch of rain, which puts the ground in prime condition for some time. Considerable wheat already has been sown and at this date, September 21, much is up and the earliest sown is making the fields look green. If we have a favorable growing fall this early wheat will no doubt furnish a large amount of good pasture. In fact, it will almost have to be pastured or the growth will be too great.

No wheat has been sown on this farm yet, but the acreage we intend to sow is ready for the drill. We have not threshed yet but the threshing machine is now in the yard where it stopped the night of the rain. If the weather stays fair I think we can begin threshing tomorrow and then we will have seed to go ahead with the sowing. The land to be sown is in garden condition; even the cornstalk ground with two diskings and one harrowing is in better shape than plowed land usually is in an ordinary season.

From what I have seen of Coffey county during the last week I think I am safe in saying that the wheat acreage will be increased by almost 100 per cent over that of last year. And last year, it must be remembered, showed an increase of 700 per cent over the previous year. If this isn't doing a full part toward providing bread for the civilized world, I don't know how one would better it. If this wheat lives thru the winter and gives promise of a crop next spring there is no doubt but what the wheat acreage of Coffey county will be greater than that planted to corn. Which is a condition that would have seemed impossible two years ago.

Our wheat acreages would seem small to Central and Western Kansas growers to whom 200 acres would not appear a large field. But that amount on our smaller farms would seem like a lot of wheat to us. A near neighbor, who bought a tractor this fall, will sow 200 acres to wheat, while another neighbor will sow 150 acres. Other neighbors will have wheat acreages varying from 20 to 50 acres. In view of the world shortage of bread these figures look good when we remember that two years ago virtually no wheat at all was raised in this township. On this farm we have 50 acres of ground ready to sow to wheat as compared with 22 acres sown last fall.

The need for wheat and the high price is not the only thing responsible for the large acreage sown in this county this fall. The fact that no chinch bugs are present has as much to do with the increased acreage as any other factor. That this part of the country is a good wheat producer so far as soil is concerned has long been known but the reason wheat was not grown here largely was because of the menace of chinch bugs. They did not harm the wheat so much as the adjoining crops of corn and kafir. Now that the bugs are no longer present we feel that it is safe to turn to wheat and, while helping give the world bread, at the same time give our land a rest from the everlasting corn, corn, corn with which it has been afflicted for the last 40 to 50 years.

It may seem like an exaggeration to speak of land raising corn for 40 or 50 years, yet I have been told by old residents of this county that they personally know of fields which have raised corn alone for that length of time with, perhaps, an exception of a year or so when the ground grew flax, which is making a bad matter even worse. Such fields when they will no longer grow

corn are planted to kafir and when kafir refuses to grow the land then is planted or sown to cane. And then we hear that the land is poor, too poor to raise corn.

My neighbor who bought a tractor and put in 200 acres of wheat traded in his tractor the other day for a larger one, after using it to plow something like 100 acres. The tractor he bought was supposed to pull three plows easily and it would and did pull three plows, but did not do it easily. In the soils of many other farming sections the tractor in question would no doubt pull three plows as easily as it would pull two plows in our heavy soil. Because our soil is heavy much of it has never been plowed more than 4 inches deep so that to force a plow down 3 inches deeper, or 7 inches in all, into virgin soil, makes a very heavy load. I believe a mistake made by nearly every tractor buyer in this part of Kansas is that they get too small a machine.

The kafir on this farm is ripe and will be cut just as soon as we can get at it. Ahead of it comes threshing, wheat sowing and the hauling off of a carload of hay. The hay can be hauled on the truck while the other hand is drilling the wheat. We have too small a drill for the acreage we sow now. When we bought it we only sowed from 15 to 20 acres a year. It has but eight disks 8 inches apart which makes a width of 5 feet 4 inches. This makes too small a load for four horses and a little too much for two unless they are heavy. In addition, it is not the right size to use in corn stalk ground as it does not take quite two rows. A 10-disk drill is what we should have bought but there was none of that size in stock when we purchased ours something like 15 years ago.

Part of the kafir raised here is going to make a seed crop of some kind while virtually all the milo and feterita will make grain. Were we to have these dry seasons right along it would pay to plant more of these two crops for grain as they seem certain here no matter how dry the season may be. Even in 1913 feterita made a good grain crop. That was its first introduction here and it looked good to see the stalks bending with grain when all other grain crops failed. Everyone who could procure seed planted some feterita in 1914. That was a favorable growing season here and feterita grew so tall that it nearly all lodged in August. Since then little feterita has been planted here. I know of a little of the hybrid crop called darso growing here; it was bought by a farmer last spring for cane and when it headed he did not know what it was. A friend sent me some a year or so ago from Oklahoma so I was enabled to identify it. It also will make a crop of grain.

There are two sorghum mills running in this neighborhood and both are turning out a fine quality of molasses. Despite the very dry season the cane seems to possess a fair quantity of sirup and the quality is of the best. We have bought our supply of sirup, not having any cane growing on this farm. We paid \$1 a gallon for it, getting 11 pounds to the gallon. The charge for making where the cane is supplied is 50 cents a gallon. A small patch of cane is not a bad thing to have in the present sugar shortage; it does not take long to strip and top a wagon-box load of cane and that will make enough sirup to last an ordinary family a long time. In former years we always raised a little cane to be made into sirup but stopped doing so when sugar became so cheap. We used to figure then that an acre of cane would make about 100 gallons of sirup altho there is a great variation in the yield due to season, soil and the way the cane is grown. In those days we could buy good sirup for 30 cents a gallon and only had to pay 15 cents a gallon for making. The price for making soon advanced to 30 cents and it now has reached 50 cents, which is in about the same proportion as the raise in all other commodities.

Hot Air System of Heating

Every Farm Home Should Have a Good Furnace

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW
Specialist in Farm Engineering

IN A recent discussion in these columns, it was stated that most of the rural homes in Kansas are heated by means of stoves. While this is certainly the case, it is also true that a great number of houses have modern systems of heating. Of the three or four types which may be included in this classification, the hot air system is the most common.

The advantages of the hot air heating system are such as make it peculiarly fitted to farm conditions. It consists of a central heater from which ducts or pipes are led to the various rooms to be heated. Inlet ducts are provided for the admission of cold air to the casing surrounding the heat generator. When a fire is built in the heater, the air contained in the casing is heated and rises, passing off thru the ducts to the various rooms, and air to take the place of this heated air comes in thru the cold air ducts. The ducts leading from the casing, or leaders, as they are called, are provided with dampers so that the circulation of air thru them may be prevented at any time. In this way, just as many or just as few rooms as it is desired to heat, may be included in the circulating system. Often on the farm it is necessary to provide constant heat during the winter time to only two or three rooms. The sleeping quarters may be heated for a few hours during the day, in order to take off the chill, but it is usually not desirable to keep them constantly heated.

Equipment Inexpensive

With the hot air system there is no danger of the water freezing in the pipes and bursting them during the excessively cold weather, or at times when the fire in the heater might become low. The care of the hot air heating system is not so great as to be arduous, practically the only attention necessary being the firing and the removal of ashes. The system is the least expensive of modern heating systems. Its cost is approximately one-half that of a good steam or hot water system.

Naturally, any system will have certain disadvantages. Among the disadvantages of the hot air system are the comparatively short life of the installation, experience having shown that such an installation will last only about half as long as the more expensive system; and its fuel economy is not quite so great as steam or hot water, and the amount of coal consumed to produce the same degree of comfortable heat, will be perhaps 15 or 20 per cent greater with hot air than with hot water. It is claimed by some that the hot air system is dirty but this depends to a great extent upon the care given the installation. If the furnace and the pipes be kept reasonably clean and if the dust be prevented from getting into the registers, the trouble resulting from dirt will not be very great. It is true that when the furnace is operated under extreme conditions and is fired so that the furnace walls become red hot, many particles of dust circulating thru the casing will be carbonized and will be carried out and deposited in the rooms in the form of soot.

A good hot air furnace will have a deep fire pot, preferably lined with fire brick. The various parts of the heater should be put together with firm gas tight connections. The grate should be cleaned easily; either by shaking or dumping, or both. The ash pit should be large so that even under the most extreme conditions the ashes need be removed only once a day. The sheet iron casing with all ducts and connections should be air-tight with no openings except where they are designed to be. This will aid in cleanliness and will increase the efficiency of the circulation.

Slanting Pipes are Best

The location of the furnace will depend somewhat upon the construction of the house, but it should be placed as near the center as possible. This will permit having the air ducts all about the same length, which will re-

sult in equalized heat distribution. The air pipes should be installed with as steep a slant as possible, to promote a rapid circulation, and to prevent a loss of heat they should be covered with asbestos paper. The smoke pipes connecting with the furnace to the chimney should also be as straight as possible for unnecessary bends means reduction in the available draft.

A full equipment of dampers should be a part of every properly designed furnace. There should be a draft damper in the ash pit door, a damper in the smoke pipe and a check damper. The proper understanding of these is essential for the furnace to be operated economically.

Too many furnaces are operated in a haphazard way. When the house becomes cool, coal is put on, drafts are opened wide and the fire is permitted to burn so rapidly that the rooms become exceedingly warm and the fuel burns down so far that a new charge of coal will be kindled with difficulty. Such methods of firing are wrong and sinfully wasteful. Regular systematic attention should be a rule. The operation of the furnace normally should be entrusted to the one who is responsible for the payment of the fuel bills, for he will be the one most interested in the economical operation of the furnace. He will see, in the first place, that the furnace is kept clean and that the heat absorbing surfaces of the heater are free from soot or ashes. He will give the heater regular attention and by intelligently anticipating the needs for heat, he will find that his house can be warmed at a minimum of cost in labor and fuel.

In any chimney there is a certain amount of draft, or tendency for air to flow upward thru it. The draft in different chimneys is variable, depending upon the height of the chimney, the imperviousness of the mortar joints and the smoothness of the chimney walls. Weather conditions will also affect the draft to some extent. The same furnace installed in exactly the same way in houses with different chimneys will give different phases of operation. For this reason, it is necessary for the furnace operator to learn to control his own furnace under the conditions covering its installation.

Smoke Pipe Damper

The purpose of the smoke pipe damper is to control extremely strong drafts, both under normal conditions and when the demand for heat is very small. The rapidity of combustion with the attendant liberation of heat depends upon the rapidity with which air is supplied to the fire. Ordinarily the smoke pipe damper can be kept nearly closed, providing the chimney is built properly. It should be opened wider only as found necessary in the most severe weather. The check damper is an external opening in the smoke pipe near the furnace. When it is open a certain amount of the air drawn thru the chimney will come thru at this place instead of being brought in below the fire and up thru the burning fuel. In this way the combustion rate is lowered and the fire controlled. The ash pit damper controls the amount of air admitted beneath the fire. The wider it is opened the greater will be the combustion rate. It readily can be seen that with these three dampers, very fine adjustment in firing can be obtained and a few weeks of care and attention on the part of the operator will soon make him thoroly conversant with the exact requirements of his furnace under varying conditions.

How to Save Coal

Bituminous coal constitutes the major portion of the fuel feed in Western furnaces. It is normally rather high in volatile matter, which is driven off at low temperatures. This volatile matter possesses a large amount of the heat in the coal, consequently, if we are to fire efficiently, the volatile gases must be ignited and burned. This can be accomplished by leaving a portion of the fire uncovered when a charge of coal is applied. The glowing fire will ignite the volatile gases driven

(Continued on Page 23.)

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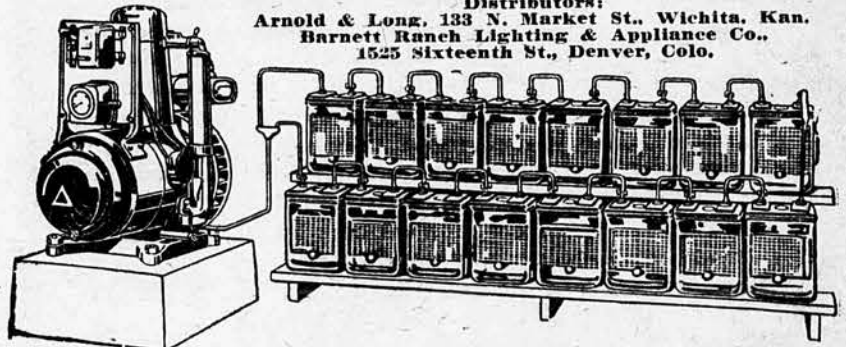
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Federal Loans for Cattlemen

Breeders of Livestock Will Receive Necessary Aid

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Written Especially for the Farmers Mail and Breeze

FOR THE first time in history, Uncle Sam is engaged in extending needed funds to help finance the operations of breeders of cattle and sheep. When Uncle Sam decided in April of 1917 that force of arms must be used against the autocratic regime in Central Europe, he knew that more than the mere upbuilding of a great army of fighters was necessary to carry his object to a successful conclusion. Livestock production was considered one of the most important of all the industries linked with the raising of a huge army. And today Uncle Sam is reaching into his pockets for some millions of dollars with which to increase the breeding of livestock in order to safeguard the world from any possible shortage of meat.

And, according to leaders of the livestock industry, Uncle Sam, and the officials of the Treasury Department, were not too hasty in deciding upon giving financial aid for breeders of cattle, sheep and goats. The War Finance Corporation, the branch of the United States Treasury Department which is financing the distribution of funds to stock producers, entered the cattle loan market at a most opportune time, when the money situation as it affects the cattle and sheep producers was most critical, and which, therefore, was threatening to reduce herds in the country.

Money Situation Serious

With the tightening monetary situation in the United States, the result of financing great Liberty Bond issues, stockmen have been placed in a peculiar position. Money, it must be remembered, is as essential for the production of livestock, especially on its present huge scale, as it is in any other industry, and among the breeders and feeders of cattle, sheep and goats, the difficulty in obtaining sufficient funds has been growing more serious.

Private cattle loan agencies in the United States, operating particularly in the West and Southwest and Central states, have been affected by the tightening money situation, and, in turn, they have been more restricted in the distribution of monetary resources. In the last year or two, breeders have found it more and more difficult to obtain money for long terms, which is needed in financing the breeding industry. The difficulty was in the re-discounting of this long term cattle and sheep paper, which served to tie up money for too long a period.

"Feeder" or "steer" paper has been more easily obtainable by livestock producers. This paper, which extends over a period of 60, 90 or possibly 180 day periods, has proved, since the tightening of the money market, more attractive to the cattle loan agencies and to the institutions re-discounting this paper. Feeders have obtained such money usually at 8 per cent, while the re-discount rates were usually 6 per cent. With cattle feeding and breeding at its present proportions, great quantities of short term paper have been issued.

Rate of Interest

Now comes the War Finance Corporation of the Treasury Department with its three new Federal Cattle Loan Agencies to give aid to the breeders of cattle and sheep. One branch of the federal cattle loan agencies has been opened in Kansas City, Mo., and another at Dallas, Tex., while the third will be operated from Washington, D. C. Cattle and sheep breeders who reside in the Federal Reserve Bank districts of Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis or San Francisco, must make applications for loans to the Federal Cattle Loan Agency of the War Finance Corporation in Kansas City. Those breeders in the Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, or Richmond, Va., Federal Reserve districts, must apply to the Dallas office of the War Finance Corporation for loans, while breeders in the Chicago, New York, Boston, Cleveland and Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank districts should apply to the War Finance Corporation at Washington, D. C. The rate of interest on loans made

by the Federal Cattle Loan Agency is the same as prevails in private cattle loan circles, 8 per cent. Loans on breeding stock now being issued have as their date of maturity November 15, 1919, but, if at the end of that period, the breeder desires an extension, the Federal Cattle Loan Agency will extend the time another year, thus allowing a maximum period of maturity on loans of two years. A period longer than two years is not required by the sheep and cattle breeders, in fact, 12 months will prove sufficient for the majority of the livestock producers.

Loans will be considered by the Federal Cattle Loan Agency on stock cattle alone. This means cows, bulls, calves and all bovine animals under 2 years old. Also, loans will be made on corresponding classes of sheep and goats. As banks and other agencies dealing in cattle and sheep loans have sufficient funds for short term periods, this applying principally to the feeder paper, loans on feeder cattle will not be made by the federal cattle loan agencies.

Normal channels of distribution will be utilized by the new Federal Cattle Loan Agencies of the War Finance Corporation in issuing loans to stockmen. That is, all banks, trust companies and cattle loan agencies throughout the United States engaged in the distribution of cattle paper, will be the mediums thru which the federal agencies will distribute its paper. Applications for loans must first be approved by one of the existing cattle loan agencies, or banks, then sent to the committee in charge of the Federal Bureau. Stock raisers must first seek to obtain the needed loan from their banks or cattle loan companies, and, if unsuccessful, should apply to the cattle loan agency of the War Finance Corporation. For their part in the loan work, the private cattle loan agencies are allowed to profit to the extent of 2 per cent, this being the difference between the 8 per cent rate which will be charged by the Federal Cattle Loan Agency on loans to stockmen and the rate at which the paper is re-discounted, 6 per cent.

Restrictions Imposed

The borrowing power of breeders of cattle and sheep is limited to 80 per cent of the value of the breeding stock. The War Finance Corporation requires that security offered by breeders on all cattle loans be valued at 25 per cent more than the amount borrowed; also, there is a provision in the loan contract to which all borrowers must agree, which recognizes the right of the War Finance Corporation to demand additional security at any time.

For stock producers in the Kansas City Federal Cattle Loan Agency 40 million dollars has been set aside by the War Finance Corporation, and in the territory controlled by the Dallas Federal Cattle Loan Agency, 20 million dollars is at the disposal of breeders. Of course, more money will be advanced by the War Finance Corporation at Washington to the two branch agencies in the event that the stipulated sum of 60 million dollars proves insufficient for needs of stock producers. Kansas City, the leading cattle loan market of the entire world, creates an average of 250 million dollars in cattle paper each year, but the bulk of this is made up of short term notes.

It can be seen that the Federal Cattle Loan Agencies will be operated on a strictly business basis. Breeders of livestock who seek a loan from the federal agency on any easy basis will be turned down. The War Finance Corporation, in proposing the organization of the Federal Cattle Loan Agencies, did this with the purpose in mind of rendering a service to the breeders of cattle and sheep that had become an impossibility among the private cattle loan handlers. Of course, the Federal Cattle Loan Agencies will realize no profit whatever from the business, except that a greater supply of meat will be available in the United

(Continued on Page 23.)

Use Dynamite on the Stumps

All Idle Land Must be Made Productive and there should be No Loafing Acres on Any Kansas Farm

KANSAS is a prairie state but there are some wooded sections along the rivers and other water courses that farmers desire to clear up and fit for cultivation. The stumps that remain after the trees are cleared off interfere to some extent with the plowing besides occupying valuable land and fostering the growth of weeds.

They mar the appearance of otherwise smooth fields, and hence reduce the selling price of a farm. They provide shelter for harmful insects and animals and prevent the efficient use of modern machinery. They may be removed by burning, by explosives, by mechanical means, or by the combination of any or all of these three methods. There is no "best method" of ridding land of stumps, and the selection of a method for their removal should be determined only after a consideration of the facts involved.

Timber land that is not producing a profit and which is to be cleared is usually utilized as pasture for several years before stumps are removed. During this time the under brush is cleared up and many small stumps will entirely decay. If the weeds and sprouts in a pasture are kept under control native grasses will gradually establish themselves, even if no seeding has ever been done.

Burn With Care.

Destroying stumps by means of burning is an economical method and is widely practiced, but care should be exercised if this method is used in order to destroy the roots, so that they will not interfere with cultivation.

A common method of preparing a stump for burning is to dig two holes on opposite sides of the stump to a depth of about 30 inches. Generally connection is made at the bottom of these holes by digging away the wall of earth between them. Any adhering earth is scraped from the tap root and a fire started in one of the holes. If the fire is kept up it will burn most of the objectionable underground parts of the stump. Another method suc-

cessfully used in the long-leaf pine area of the South is to dig a hole on one side of the stump, and with a 1½-inch or 2-inch auger bore a hole diagonally thru the stump from the opposite side to the bottom of the hole. A fire is then started in the excavation and the auger hole serves as a flue. A method largely used in the Northwest is to bore a hole horizontally into the base of the stump to a point a little beyond the center. Another hole is started as high up on the side of the stump as possible and bored downward at an angle until it meets the first boring. A fire is started at the intersection by the use of oil, pitch, coals, or by dropping a hot iron attached to a wire into the hole. After the fire is started brush is piled about the stump.

Explosives on Wet Ground

Dynamite often is used successfully in removing stumps. Small charges are found useful in splitting stumps which then can be burned more readily. Larger charges are used to break the stump in pieces, so that they may be pulled easily, or sometimes to remove them from the ground entirely. The best time to blast stumps is when the ground is saturated with water and the electrical plan of firing blasts is recommended, but other methods may be used very satisfactorily.

Where a large number of stumps are to be removed it may be best to use a stump puller. There are two general types: those that pull the stump from the side, such as a capstan type, and those that lift the stump vertically out of the ground by the use of a tripod.

On many farms at the present time there are small tracts of woodland that might be cleared profitably. When such operations can be undertaken in spare time and without interruption to regular farm work, farmers can profitably increase their tillable area. Let's have no loafing acres on the farm while the present Great War is raging in Europe. Let's make every acre productive.

Capper, a Record Breaker

From the Emporia Gazette:

No Kansas candidate for United States Senator ever made a record in the primary that would compare with that made by Governor Capper on August 6. Tho he had four of the best-known and most popular Kansans as competitors, Governor Capper carried every county in Kansas, even the home counties of his opponents. His plurality over his closest competitor, Gov. Stubbs, was more than 70,000 and his majority over his three opponents exceeded 32,000. He came within a few hundred of having as many votes in the primary as all of his opponents, 3 Republicans, 2 Democrats and a Socialist, combined. Governor Capper's showing in the August primary was almost as fine as his great record in November, 1916, when he carried Kansas by a majority of 162,000 at a time when President Wilson carried it by 32,000 and five Democratic congressmen were elected. Governor Capper is easily the best vote-getter and the most popular man in Kansas public life, and he will win next November by another record-breaking majority.

Big Soldier Vote

The soldier vote at the camps was strong for Capper. Here are the results:

Arthur Capper	1,830
W. R. Stubbs	386
Charles F. Scott	205
J. L. Bristow	216
William H. Thompson	718
George W. Marble	374
E. C. Harding	41

Governor Capper says: "While I am gratified over the fine vote given me by the citizens of the state, I count as a greater compliment the big vote cast for me by the soldier boys who are to be fighting for those of us at home. It is an honor to have the confidence of these loyal, patriotic young men who are to fight the battles of this nation. It is a tribute to me as war governor

which I appreciate deeply, and which I prize more than anything else which has come to me in this campaign."

Strong in Home County

Governor Capper always gets his largest majority in his home county, which includes the city of Topeka. At the recent primary he led his ticket as usual and received an overwhelming majority as follows:

Governor Capper	6,189
Governor Stubbs	1,731
Charles F. Scott	1,618
Senator Bristow	505

Irrigation Congress

A large number of irrigation farmers and other men interested in the subject attended the seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Irrigation congress held at Garden City, Kan., October 1 and 2. A large and interesting program was arranged and one of its important features was a trip of inspection of the irrigation plants at the Kansas Branch Experiment station and several farms near Garden City.

Among those on the program were: J. P. Nolan, general manager of the Garden City Sugar and Land company; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture; Governor Arthur Capper; J. W. Lough, state irrigation commissioner; Dean F. D. Farrell, Dean Edward C. Johnson, and Prof. L. C. Conrad, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Dean Farrell, the new dean of agriculture, for the college, who was formerly with the government, spoke on "Some Lessons From United States Irrigation in the Western States." Dean Johnson spoke on "Supplemental Irrigation for Eastern Kansas." and Governor Capper on "The Western Kansas Farmer." Other speakers of state and national reputation were present.

To the names of the illustrious generals of today, history will justly add General Housewife.



Unarmed Arms of the Service

Men from the battle front who have been holding the line for months and years complain of the monotony of war. The soldier's life in the trenches soon ceases to be a novelty and becomes a tedious routine.

The morale of the army is of supreme importance and the greatest military authorities of the world are enthusiastic in their praise of the organizations which make it their business to keep the soldier in good spirits.

This work, like that of the Signal Corps, has been more highly developed in this war

than ever before. Huts for amusement, comfort and recuperation of the fighting men are in the trenches as well as behind the lines. The unarmed workers go about their duties under shell fire as coolly and as self-forgetfully as the telephone men of the Signal Corps who are frequently their neighbors, and who keep intact, often under a hail of bullets, the indispensable lines of communication.

It is for us who remain at home to support these unarmed heroes to the utmost, with our gifts, our labor, and our unbreakable morale.



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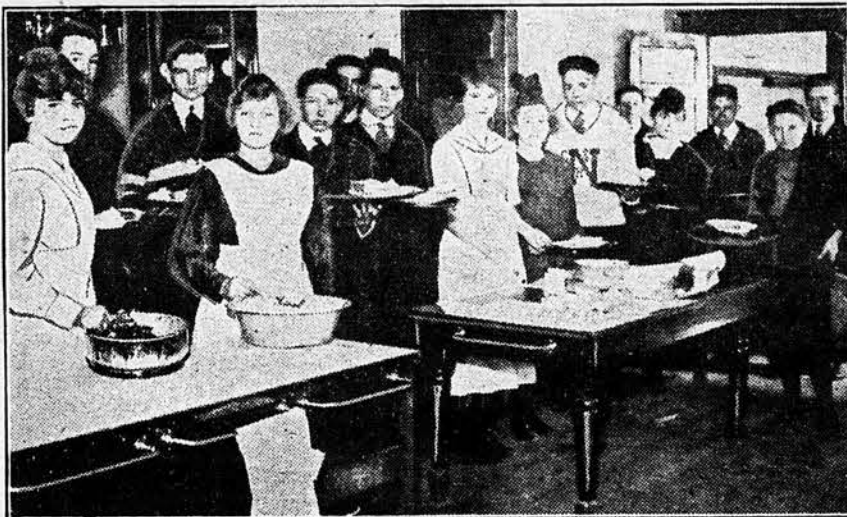


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With the Home Makers

How One Kansas School Solved the Cold Lunch Problem

BY L. D. GRIFFEE



The Dining Room of the Norton County High School where a Warm Meal is Served Each Noon to the Students.

A WARM dinner for 15 cents. It doesn't sound high, does it? This dinner, consisting of a meat, bread, butter, gravy, a vegetable and a dessert, is served each day to the students at the Norton county high school. It certainly tastes good after a drive of several miles followed by 3 hours of school work. It is intended for the accommodation of those who drive in each day from the country and for the pupils who rent rooms and do light housekeeping. The pupils who live in the town where the school is located go home for their dinners the same as do the pupils in the city schools.

Pupils drive in each morning and back home each evening for a radius of 6 or 8 miles around our county high schools and many of our smaller city high schools. Of necessity these pupils rise very early in the morning. Most of them help with the morning chores. Breakfast is eaten by lamplight and often hurriedly as the long drive is yet to be made and after a forenoon devoted to lessons, 12 o'clock finds the healthy boy or girl in a condition little short of ravenous. A cold sandwich, a piece of pie and an apple eaten from a dinner pail will appease the worst of the pangs of hunger but a lunch of this sort is not sufficient to meet the needs of a growing boy or girl after so strenuous a forenoon.

In the county high school towns there are many boys or girls who rent rooms and do light housekeeping. These pupils bring in cooked food from home each Monday morning and this supply, supplemented by what cooking the pupil does last him thru the week. When school dismisses at noon the pupils, if there is no lunch served in the building, must return to their rooms to find them cold and cheerless and as often as not with the remains of breakfast still on the table. It would be possible, by hurrying, for the pupil to kindle a fire and prepare a warm dish for dinner but what he usually does is to sit down with wraps still on, eat a cold lunch and hurry back to school. Under these conditions the work done in the afternoon classes is often noticeably poorer than in the forenoon.

Conditions such as these have influenced the boards and faculties of many of the county high schools to serve a warm dinner in the school building at cost. The preparing and serving is under the direction of the teacher of domestic science. In considering the menus and the expense account given below of the dinners served at the Norton county high school, it may be well to remember that many food supplies are higher in this part of the state than farther east. Many of our farmers have been too busy raising wheat and cattle to pay much attention to fruit and vegetables so nearly all perishable foods are shipped in which results in an increased price.

The new venture was launched with no expense to the board. About \$10 was needed for extra equipment in

addition to that already in the school. This was purchased by the faculty and paid for from the profits. Three girls are given their dinners. They assist in serving and afterward clear up the dishes. So many girls offered themselves for this work that it is done turn about. Meal tickets are sold at the regular rate of 15 cents each and are paid for in advance. The regular cooking classes of the school do the cooking with the direction and assistance of the teacher of domestic science. This gives a chance for more practicable instruction than is possible where domestic science is taught merely as an experimental branch. Pupils are required to sign the dinner list in advance so that the teacher may know the exact number to be served. The number usually varies from 25 to 30. Here are sample menus with the amount of each article required and the approximate cost. Of course, in these war times prices vary so quickly that a price list that is correct today may be far wrong by next week or the week after. The amount given is sufficient for 25 persons:

MENU NO. 1

Roast pork—7 pounds pork shoulder at 30 cents	\$2.10
Sweet potatoes garnished with marshmallows—7½ pounds sweet potatoes at 6 cents, 45 cents; marshmallows, 10 cents	.55
Bread—3 loaves	.25
Butter—¾ pound	.15
Apple roll with orange sauce—¾ bushel apples, 30 cents; orange sauce, 20 cents	.50
Total cost	\$3.55

MENU NO. 2

Smothered steak—6 pounds round steak at 30 cents	\$1.80
Mashed potatoes—¾ bushel potatoes at \$1.80, 30 cents; milk, 10 cents; ¾ pound butter, 8 cents	.48

Will You Tell About Your Club?

The women's department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze wishes letters this month from women who are members of any sort of a community or improvement club. If you think a club is a good thing for farm women, here is your chance to say so and to help hundreds of other women by telling them about your club. Send a short account of your club's work. Give its name, how it was organized, its aim, what special work it is doing in the community, and any successful social features connected with it.

If you are not a club member, you can still help someone else by telling about any labor savers you have in your home that you can recommend to others. There will be a prize of \$1 for the best letter received on each subject by October 15 and a prize for all other letters printed. Address Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Brown gravy—flour	.45
Hot rolls—6 dozen	.75
Butter	.10
Baked apple with whipped cream—¾ bushel apples at \$1.80, 30 cents; ¾ quart cream, 15 cents	.45
Total cost	\$2.65

MENU NO. 3

Salmon loaf—4 cans salmon at 20 cents, 80 cents; 1 loaf bread, 10 cents	.90
Scalloped potatoes—¾ bushel potatoes at \$1.80, 30 cents; milk, 10 cents	.40
Lemon pie—5 pies at 15 cents	.75
Bread—3 loaves	.25
Butter—¾ pound	.15
Total cost	\$2.45

It will be seen that each menu leaves a small margin of profit. Before prices soared to their present height this margin was much larger than at present. For the first few months the profit was about 50 cents a meal and this paid for the extra equipment. It is not desired that the venture show a profit so when a small amount of surplus accumulates some extra dessert such as ice cream is added to the menu.

When the war is over it may be possible to serve these same menus for much less money but at present prices 15 cents a meal seems about the limit of cheapness. Most of the boys and girls who take advantage of the opportunity to secure meals are the sons and daughters of well-to-do wheat farmers and the price is well within their reach.

More Ways Than One of Saving

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The first of this season's quinces appeared in our market last week. Looking much like unripe pears and cutting as tho half ripe, they might seem little worth the 20 cents a pound charged for them. It seems strange that this fruit known to have been cultivated for 2,000 years should have changed so little in all that time. One would think a variety that could be eaten raw would have been developed or some of mild enough flavor to be good used alone. As it is, the main use is as a flavoring for other fruit.

We have used about 1 quince to 12 Jonathan apples and added a little more sugar than we do for ordinary canned apples. When just cooked, they make a beautiful light yellow sauce; if cooked longer, they are a bright and pleasing red. We have used the skins of the apples and quince for jelly or rather for juice from which we can make jelly later. The stock of sugar on hand does not warrant the making of jelly in any quantity now.

The farmer who makes out his questionnaire accurately must have kept books or accounts better than the average farmer does. It is certainly puzzling to know what profits have been made from the real estate and what from personal property. The easiest item of income to state accurately is the dairy returns. The creamery stubs give an exact record of what the butterfat has brought. This does not show the value of the skim milk, however, and that requires a guess. It appears evident now that we all need to keep books and to do so continuously, not spasmodically. We may, for war purposes, be called upon for records that will embarrass us by their absence.

The best wearing stockings that we have ever had for our children were the home knit ones. Two pair of these for each child have often sufficed for the winter. The best feature other than the wear is the fact that they require little darning. The children's grandmothers can knit stockings with their eyes shut. Between the two, the two younger children are usually well supplied. The collection on hand shows many good feet and worn knees and a few that are worn at the heel. As a war-time measure, we have been raveling out the legs of some, winding the yarn in a ball to straighten it and knitting new legs on the good stocking feet. Those legs that will not unravel to make long pieces of yarn often turnish good-sized pieces for darning. If wound in a ball and kept for awhile, the kink of the knitting will largely disappear.

Merchants in this locality seem unable to get wicks for oil stoves. One hardware man received word this week that he must place his order now for future delivery in March. If we should lack wicks for all burners, we would make two old wicks into one. Even when a wick will no longer serve, it is

of considerable length inside the perforated tin case. If one were cut out of the tin and tailor stitched onto another in the tin, the result would be a wick the length of a new one. We have tried this with good results.

A clerk in a 10 cent store told us she had sold more mouse traps in the last week than she had sold all summer. Cooler weather or lack of food causes mice to seek winter quarters within the house. Our house has been nearly mouse-proof but a screen door that does not fit tightly at a bottom corner has allowed a few to enter. We are waging a war of extermination by setting traps where they might run. Such runways are usually close to the mop-board, especially in doorways. As a bait to help bring them to destruction, we find few things better than walnut meats. A change of bait is good policy, too. Cheese will get some, and bread with butter, others. One should never be satisfied until every mouse is caught and all entrances covered.

What Co-operation Does

[Prize Letter]

When the new teacher for our district came a year ago, she was rather doubtful as to how the hot lunch question would be received in the neighborhood. Knowing that some of the parents approved of it, she set about to try it out and was successful.

The first step was to raise money to buy equipment. A short program and a pie social were given. With the proceeds an oil stove, some cooking utensils and a cupboard were bought. Each child furnished his own dishes from home—plate, cup, soup bowl, knife, fork and spoon. The children carried their own lunch but each day one or two hot dishes were prepared. The children took turns bringing the things needed from home. Thus when cocoa was served, one would bring cocoa, another milk, another sugar, and so on. Soups were served during the cold weather such as bean, tomato, potato, and rice. Once or twice a week something extra was prepared such as meat or chicken, gravy and mashed potatoes. The teacher, with the help of the girls, did the cooking. Newspapers were spread on the desks and the luncheons were served on them.

Those that were not in favor of the hot luncheon idea at first were all won over before the close of school. They could see that it was much better to have the children sit quietly and orderly while being served and have system during the dinner period than for them to go to the dinner pail, get out a handful of cold food and run out in the yard while eating it. We have the same teacher again this year and I feel sure all the parents are willing to help her make our district a community center for the whole neighborhood. We are hoping the parents will not only approve and help with the hot lunches but will go occasionally and stay for lunch thus helping to bring the teacher, the school and the homes closer together.

Erie, Kan.

Soldiers will Have Christmas, Too

One Christmas package may be sent from this country to each of the Americans in France. The packages will be delivered thru an arrangement with the Red Cross. Coupons bearing the name and address of each member of the expeditionary force are being sent to the nearest relatives and these coupons must be attached to standard containers, 9 by 4 by 3 inches in size which will be provided by local Red Cross chapters upon application. All packages must be mailed before November 15; as weeks will be required to get them to ports of embarkation, across the Atlantic and to the various places in France where men are stationed.

Your School Can Do This

[Prize Letter]

I live in a small village where two school buses bring in about 40 children from the country each day. I prepared 1 pint of soup for each child at noon two years ago and charged them 3 cents apiece. This included the crackers. I served beef, bean, tomato, vegetable and potato soup and never served the same kind two times the same week. I made arrangement with the butcher to save good cheap soup bones for one

day in the week and bought the canned tomatoes and other necessary articles at wholesale from our leading merchant. I seasoned the bean and potato soup with butter and the children liked them very much. With the advance in prices, these same soups could not be made now for less than 5 cents a pint.

The school board furnished a boiler and I cooked the soup free. The older boys carried it to the schoolhouse at noon and the teachers served it to the children. Each child brought his own bowl and spoon. The hot soup always tasted good and especially so on cold, stormy days. If the pint of soup was not enough to satisfy the children they brought additional food from home.

A Friend of Children.

Do Your Pickles Spoil?

If your cucumber pickles do not keep properly, perhaps these suggestions may be helpful: Pickles may present a shriveled appearance if the brine used has been too strong as the salt has drawn too much water from the fruit or they may be soft if too little salt has been used. The scum which sometimes forms on the surface of the liquid is due to fermentation and may occur when there has not been enough salt to act as a preservative. The light color sometimes seen may be due to the use of a light colored variety of cucumber, or it may be due to the use of too strong vinegar in pickling which has bleached the fruit.

Good Celery Relish

The ingredients given make about 1 gallon of relish. Chop and mix all together in a granite or aluminum kettle 2 large bunches of celery, 2 quarts of chopped cabbage, 3 medium-sized onions, 1 tablespoon of mixed spices, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon of turmeric, 2 tablespoons of salt, 2 large red peppers, 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of corn sirup. Add cider vinegar to cover and boil 30 minutes. Seal while hot in glass jars.

Derby, Kan.

A. M. G.

Aprons for Big and Little Girls

The back gore of ladies' two-gored gathered skirt 8967 is cut much wider and fuller than the front, and it is shaped in square extensions which come well over the hips toward the

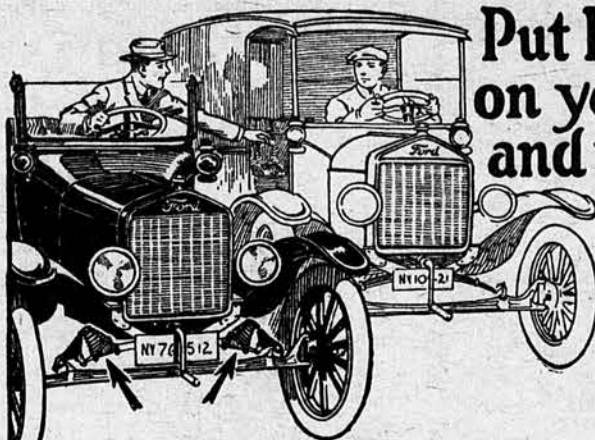


front. Sizes, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Girls' apron 8956 is in one piece and it is very simple to make. Wide straps cross in back and button on the shoulder to hold the garment in place. Sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

The three-gored skirt of ladies' apron 8929 meets at the back and the upper edge is gathered to a straight belt. Sizes, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

Wear your old clothes and buy Liberty Bonds.



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The easier your Ford rides, the less gasoline it takes to run it. Make your Ford ride like a \$2,000 car and secure the last bit of power from every drop of gas. Install the

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How Many Words Can You Make

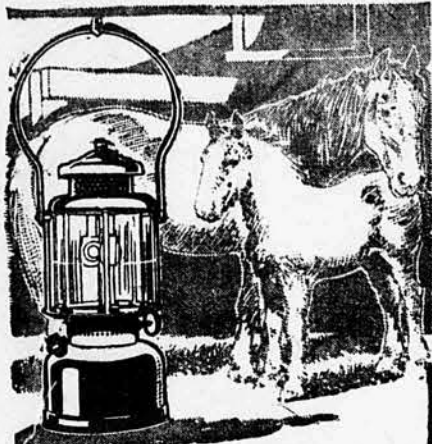
This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins a prize. It is not hard, either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For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

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "EVERYBODY WINS" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club and share in the \$500.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the club for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club we will give \$300.00 in gold; to the second highest \$100.00 in gold; to the third highest \$50.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$25.00 in gold; to the fifth highest \$15.00 in gold; to the sixth highest \$10.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE: EVERY NEW CLUB MEMBER THIS MONTH ALSO RECEIVES A BEAUTIFUL GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING, GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS FREE AND POSTPAID JUST FOR PROMPTNESS. Anyone may enter the club and bear in mind there is ABSOLUTELY NO CHANCE TO LOSE. POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS. If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$500.00. Send your list of words TODAY.

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

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DON'T bother with the old style oil lantern any longer. Here's the most brilliant farm light ever invented—the safest lantern ever made. Makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline, giving a brilliant, steady white light of 300 candle power. The

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Send us your electrical repair work of any kind. State in your letter if the parts are used in agricultural work essential to winning the war, and we will route it ahead of all classes of work. Keep that tractor busy—don't let it lay idle on account of needed electrical repairs—send your magnetos to us.

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For Our Young Readers

Wilma Attends Polly's Coming-out Party

BY JOSEPHINE E. REED

WILMA and Aunt Isabel were walking by the pond when Wilma discovered some tiny round objects on some weeds; these small objects were dark brown on top and grayish underneath. Each was in three transparent layers of jelly. "Frog's eggs," said auntie.



It was just nine days later when Wilma and Aunt Isabel visited the pond again. Instead of eggs they found pollywogs, clinging to the lower surface of the leaves. The tadpoles had two rounded knobs or suckers on the lower side of the head near the mouth. These were covered with a sticky substance which held them fast to the weeds.

A few days later Aunt Isabel and Wilma went to the pond again and watched the tadpoles as they ate the leaves about them. Aunt Isabel explained that the creatures had no mouths until they were sixteen days old. They were now beginning to change color, too. Instead of black they were dark brown—with gold-colored spots. As the days passed they swam, ate and grew, and tried to keep out of the reach of beetles, turtles and water birds, which like tadpoles as well as you like chicken.

One evening when Wilma sat in the porch swing, while daddy, mother and Baby Lou Bell were visiting a neighbor, a leaf with queer markings on it fluttered into her lap. It read thus:

"To the little girl who loves all outdoor life: You are cordially invited to the coming-out party of Miss Emerald Pollywog at her home, in the Green Pond at Cat-tail's Square."

"It's tonight," she said: "Oh, dear, I must hurry."

"Not in that dress, I hope," said a well known voice.

It was Wilma's fairy godmother who had a way of appearing at unexpected times and places.

"What shall I wear, godmother?" Wilma asked.

"Something that you won't mind getting wet," godmother replied.

Thereupon godmother's dress of green moss and pink rose-buds and Wilma's blue dimity disappeared. Wilma and her fairy godmother were now two portly looking frogs and were ready to visit Frogland.

"Croak! we must hurry," said godmother, and with vigorous hops they set off.

What a beautiful place by night! The moon shone big and round as she gazed on the scene. Her little star children were so excited they nearly twinkled out of the sky. An orchestra of frogs sat in an alcove of cat-tails on the banks. "Croak!" sang the bullfrogs in bass tones. "Peep!" sang the tenors, or cricket frogs. Wilma soon found she had a little box in her throat near the top of the windpipe. Across the top of this were stretched little cords and whenever she breathed deeply and opened her mouth, she found she could sing as well as any frog.

Finally the music ceased and there on a lily pad rested Miss Pollywog. Her lungs and legs were now fully developed, her tail had disappeared and Miss Emerald Pollywog made her bow as a beautiful young frog. Dinner was announced and all repaired to the banquet room. A cluster of pond lilies formed the table which was heaped up with crickets, grasshoppers, spiders and other delicacies. Some of the frogs ate five or six grasshoppers and if they were too full to hold them, they just left the legs sticking out of their mouths until there was room on side.

"What do you do all winter when it is cold in the pond?" Wilma asked a sedate old frog.

"Ah, you are too young to have passed a winter. I went to the bottom of the pond and burrowed in the mud, but brother crawled under a rock and there we stayed, not eating or breathing all winter long. But it

is glorious when the spring comes."

Just at this time a stone landed in the middle of the party. Wilma looked up and saw a group of boys on the banks.

"Oh, dear," she said to godmother. "There's Bobby."

Mother Nature was quivering with indignation, and as Wilma watched, she saw one boy less on the bank and one more frog in the pond. The boys kept on throwing stones and they all seemed to hit this new frog. At last Mother Nature said, "Well, I guess he has been punished enough," and the new frog disappeared and Bobby was back on the ground again. Then the boys went home. The banquet was now over and Wilma and godmother hopped away, and soon Wilma was no longer a frog but a dear little girl again and mother was saying: "Were you lonesome, Wilma?"

But Wilma answered very truthfully, "No, not a bit."

Why We are at War

The war which the United States has been drawn into was caused by Germany sinking our ships and insulting our country. We are fighting for freedom and democracy. Our nation is not fighting for land but for honest liberty.

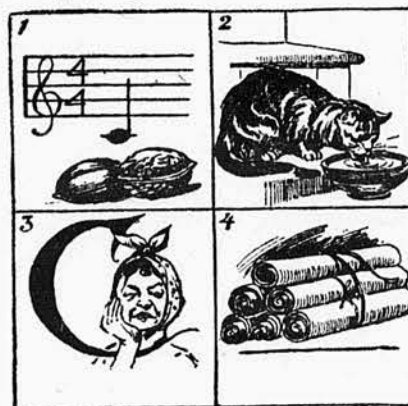
The kaiser is selfish and wants more territory under his control. He has had his soldiers well trained for this purpose; has had big guns manufactured, and wants to rule the world by might.

The kaiser is a beast, for it is because of him, that Belgian women and children are murdered and wounded and their homes are destroyed.

Piedmont, Kan. Goldie McCoy.

What Good Things are These?

Four articles that are good to eat are represented in this puzzle. If you can guess them, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first five



boys and girls sending correct answers. State your age, name, county and post-office address.

The answer to the puzzle in the September 21 issue is: 1, elephant; 2, antelope. Prize winners are Glen Wild, Paleo, Kan.; Leo Morse, Bennington, Kan.; Emma Klinker, Cheney, Kan.; Lola Elwell, Dodge City, Kan.; Anna Brown, Olpe, Kan.

Good Schooling Comes First

Trained men and women have an advantage over the untrained in every occupation and profession in this age. And every boy and girl should make a big effort to get a good education. The boy who desires a higher education than the rural school affords must not be discouraged if his parents lack the means to pay his way. Any boy who is willing to work can find something to do that will allow him enough for room and board. The boys who have outside work are the ones that accomplish the most in school as a general thing.

Last year a boy in a certain town finished high school paying his way by working in a garage. He had no help from his parents as they were under a

financial strain trying to clear their land for cultivation. The garage where the boy worked gave him a steady job as soon as he was thru school paying him a good salary. He is now smoothing the way for his parents and expects to become a farmer as soon as possible.

One boy living almost in the heart of a forest could not stifle his ambition to get an education. His people were poor and could not buy him even decent clothes. He went to town and talked to a doctor he once helped over a bad piece of road.

"I would keep you myself," said the doctor, "if I had some place for you to sleep."

"I am willing to sleep anywhere," answered the boy, "and I will do anything you want done about the place."

That answer settled things. A warm room was fitted up over the garage and the boy stayed there until he was thru high school. As soon as he had finished school he had several offers from business men who had learned thru the doctor and his family what a bright, trustworthy boy he was.

There are boys working their way thru school by delivering for stores, taking care of furnaces, waiting tables, helping in bakeries and doing many other kinds of work. Most of them will tell you that they are offered good pay to continue to work during the summer, but they do not accept for they are needed at home on the farm. Usually they have the assurance that their jobs will be waiting when they return to school in the fall.

What about the school work of these boys? Talk to any high school teacher or superintendent and he will tell you that these are the boys who have the highest averages at the end of the school year. They are not taking algebra or some other subject "again next year."

Several years ago a boy living on a farm, most of which was uncleared land, wished a good education. He found work as a printer's devil, and went to high school. He was getting along fine when a visit home convinced him that it was his duty to stay at home and help his father. There was a large family of small children and little if any ready money. He quit school and helped his father cut and haul cord wood.

The rural teacher offered to tutor the boy in high school subjects, saying that it would do her good also as she needed to review the work. That spring he went to town, took the examinations and passed. A few years later the teacher felt well repaid when she was invited to see this boy graduate from a well known college. Today he is the most up to date farmer in his community and is a representative in the legislature.

The boy who makes sacrifices in the present for the sake of getting an education is sure to be well rewarded in the future. And there are opportunities for every boy who is willing to work and study.
Emma Tuomey.
Bemidji, Minn.

Cheering Friends in Winter

We delight in the beautiful colors and fragrance of the flowers in the spring and summer when old Mother Earth is bright with green foliage, but in the winter our joy in having these cheerful friends about us is even greater. It would be a good plan to plant a few bulbs now. Then you will have fragrant blossoms in the house when the outdoors is cold and cheerless.

There are some bulbs that will grow in water as well as in soil. One kind is the narcissus. Its blossom is just as charming and the odor is as sweet when all its nourishment is obtained from water as when it is planted in the earth. Three narcissus bulbs placed in a glass vessel, with stones laid around them to keep them from turning on their sides will grow with remarkable rapidity if you cover them with water. You will be delighted during the fall months in seeing the green shoots increase in height from day to day, and as the plants begin to bud out and the blossoms send their fragrance into the air you will be even more charmed by these dainty friends. Can't you imagine the delighted smile of a sick boy or girl if you were to carry one of these blooming plants to the invalid's room?

Keep in mind that you have not yet made half of the sacrifices you will be compelled to make before the victory is won.

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Our Scientific Refining processes eliminate even the possibility of carrying residue or coke-like substances in this oil. In the making it first comes off in the form of a distillate or vapor which is condensed into a liquid and then further refined and filtered. Thus we produce an oil that is ALL OIL — oil that assures a motor's greatest strength and power.

Prices subject to change without notice F. O. B. our nearest branch:

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White Rose Gasoline

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You can't afford to use ordinary gasoline. You want "White Rose." It has made a sensational record for dependability, power and extra energy. It gives your motor "dash" and "pep" and results in a greater satisfaction than you have ever known. Order enough to last several months. Ask for prices F. O. B. our nearest branch.



En-ar-co Motor Grease

The Grease of Efficiency

This grease does away with the need for special greases for different uses. It gives perfect lubrication for all purposes around the motor car and tractor.

Prices subject to change without notice; F. O. B. our nearest branch: 25 Pound, Screw Top Can, \$4.50



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A bright, clear light — without charred wick or sooty chimney — is assured when you use this oil in lamps or lanterns or oil stoves. Have handy a good supply of oil that insures uniform heat with no smoke, no smell, and does not leave a carbon deposit to clog wick and burner. Also best for incubators and brooders and the most economical tractor fuel.

Send your order now or ask for prices, F. O. B. our nearest branch.



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National Motor Oil
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MANY of our employees (over 200 at this date) are in our country's service. More are going. All are ready to answer the call when needed.

The majority of those who have gone were formerly salesmen and office men. Until these men return, for their positions are being held open for them, it will be impossible to have salesmen cover the territory as often as formerly.

Those of us who remain are exerting every effort to serve you well. You, too, can help. Let Uncle Sam's mail take the place of the salesmen who are fighting for all of us. Mail your orders direct. But—

Buy of Your Local Dealer If He Has En-ar-co Products in Stock

If He Cannot Supply You, Mail Us Your Order Direct

A mail order saves a salesman's call. Your check with order saves bookkeeping and you get a discount for cash. Both save man power — a service our country needs.

Send your order now for goods you will want during the next three months. This will help to relieve the congested railroad traffic that is sure to come with winter weather. If your present needs are supplied, send your order for next spring's requirements and we will protect you on present prices.

We guarantee that prices will not be lower inside of one year. So do not be deprived of these highest quality goods. Order direct if unable to secure near your home.

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Dollar-Making Facts For Poultry Keepers

What is Pratt's Poultry Regulator?

A positive tonic and conditioner for poultry of all kinds and ages. A health-builder and health-preserver. Not a food.

What does it contain?

Roots, herbs, spices, mineral substances, etc. Each ingredient performs a certain duty. The combination spells "health insurance."

What does it do?

Pratt's Poultry Regulator makes and keeps poultry healthy, vigorous and productive. It shortens the molt, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion and circulation, hastens growth and increases egg-production. It saves feed by preventing waste due to poor digestion. It prevents disease by keeping the birds in condition to resist the common ailments.

Has it been fully tested?

Yes! In general use for nearly fifty years. The original poultry conditioner. Imitated, but unequalled.

Does it give general satisfaction?

Positively! Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Test it at our risk. Increased egg-production will prove that "Pratt's makes hens lay."

How is it best used?

Daily in small quantities. For adults, a tablespoonful daily for 10 birds. Younger stock in proportion. Mix with dry or moist mash.

What does it cost?

Nothing, because it pays big profits. One cent a month per hen is the investment required.

Where can I get it?

From 60,000 Pratt dealers. There is one near you. Direct from the manufacturer, prepaid, if your dealer can't supply you.

How can I learn more about it?

Ask the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, for valuable FREE BOOKS on poultry keeping. Write today!

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Remember These Dates—
October 16 to 26
INTERNATIONAL FARM
CONGRESS and
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In and adjacent to Convention Hall, Kansas City.

This will be the greatest Agricultural and Industrial Wartime Production Show in the United States this year, and the only event of its kind of International character. Both the United States and the Canadian Governments will be largely represented with remarkable exhibits covering practically every phase of wartime production.

Some of the Features—

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U. S. Government Navy Exhibit
Canadian Government Exhibit
U. S. Food Administration Exhibit and Demonstration
U. S. Department of Agriculture Exhibit
Fifteen Great State Exhibits
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Patriotic Food Show
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THE INTERNATIONAL HIPPODROME, a remarkable entertainment and amusement program, presented on a specially constructed mammoth stage in Convention Hall. Includes spectacular Patriotic Ensemble, with 100 in cast, numerous exceptional vaudeville acts, music, etc.
Come! See What America is Doing to Win the World War!



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141 Tredors Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Let's Grow Strawberries

No Garden is Complete That Does Not Provide for a Few Varieties of These Excellent Small Fruits

MUCH INTEREST has developed recently in certain varieties of strawberries which bear fruit after the usual season. These so-called "everbearing" sorts produce fruit in early summer and under favorable conditions continue to do so until autumn. The term "everbearing" is not entirely satisfactory, but it has been in common use for several years. Heretofore the everbearing varieties have been grown chiefly by amateurs and by commercial growers who have tested them in comparison with ordinary sorts; however, a sufficient number of trials has been made to indicate their real value for home use and for market in certain sections of the country.

Two Good Varieties

The two leading varieties of this type of strawberry, the Progressive and the Superb, are notable not only because they produce fruit from the time of the usual crop until late summer or autumn, but also because they are exceptionally resistant to leaf-spot diseases. They are also very hardy. The Progressive has been found to withstand the winters of the Middle West better than any other variety except the Dunlap, one of its parents. The Superb, also, is hardier than most varieties of strawberries. Another remarkable characteristic of these varieties is that if their blossoms are killed by frost they soon flower again. Therefore, in sections subject to late spring frosts, which often destroy the crop, these varieties are particularly valuable.

The markedly different behavior of these varieties in the field has led to the development of cultural practices differing in special details from those followed in the production of standard sorts. For this reason the United States Department of Agriculture has deemed it wise to publish a bulletin, Farmers' Bulletin 901, giving information concerning the origin and characteristics of these varieties, and direc-

In sections east of the Rocky Mountains the Superb variety and others of its type will not give as high yields as the Progressive and are not generally as desirable for the summer and autumn crop. When all conditions are favorable, however, over 1,000 quarts an acre may be obtained during this period. In the irrigated sections of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, the yields in late summer and in autumn will be much larger, as the conditions in those states seem to be more favorable for this variety. The early summer crop of Superb ordinarily will be much larger and the berries much better than those of the Progressive; in fact, some growers have found the early summer crop of the Superb as large as that of many of the common sorts.

Plants of the everbearing type should be set at the same time as those of other varieties. The amount of fruit obtained the first year, however, depends to some extent upon the time of setting. If the plants are set as soon as the ground is in condition in the spring, a larger crop will result than if they are set later. The plants also have opportunity to become established and to develop better root systems before beginning to fruit. If they are set rather late in the season, they show less tendency to make runners than when set very early.

U. S. Livestock Report

Receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at 58 markets during August show increases of 10.8 per cent, 31.2 per cent, and 26.6 per cent, respectively, when compared with the receipts at the same markets during August, 1917, according to the last monthly stock-yards report issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

Receipts at 58 markets in August, 1918, and August, 1917, the figures for 1918 being given first, were: cat-



Superb Everbearing Strawberries. A Crop was Picked in the Fall of 1915 and another the Following Spring.

tions for their culture in so far as these methods differ from those used in growing the varieties which fruit only in the early summer.

The yields obtained from "everbearing" strawberries will vary with the climate, the soil, the variety and the attention given to culture. Up to the present time, everbearers have been grown chiefly by those using intensive methods of culture. Such methods increase the yields. The available records of yields from fields of those who not only use intensive methods but who have been successful, show that thruout the Northern United States, when set in early spring, the Progressive plants will begin bearing in July and will continue until hard frost occurs, provided moisture and other conditions are favorable. Under the best conditions, as much fruit can be obtained in the summer and autumn of the first year as from ordinary varieties in early summer. To get such results, however, water must be supplied in periods of drouth and other conditions must be favorable.

2,010,765—1,815,068; hogs 2,446,103—1,864,007; and sheep 2,214,699—1,748,735. Shipments at 48 markets were: cattle 842,335—700,758; hogs 842,143—583,583; and sheep 1,184,596—925,943. Shipments of stockers and feeders show large increases, the percentages for August being: cattle 20.3 per cent at 38 markets; hogs 173.9 per cent at 27 markets; and sheep 44.2 per cent at 27 markets, while for the first eight months of 1918 the percentages were: cattle 8.6 per cent at 38 markets; hogs 94.8 per cent at 25 markets; and sheep 39.4 per cent at 29 markets.

Slaughter figures at 45 markets for August of both years, with 1918 figures first, were: cattle 1,180,179—1,088,787; hogs 1,568,206—1,262,984; and sheep 888,238—713,623.

Both receipts and shipments of horses and mules increased about 38 per cent in August 1918, although the totals for the first eight months of 1918 show a decrease of 8.9 per cent in receipts and 8.5 per cent in shipments as compared with the first eight months of 1917.

Marketing Poultry by Mail

A Profitable Line is the Production of Infertile Eggs

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

MARKETING poultry and poultry products by mail is a very easy and fascinating undertaking in which nearly every person can engage and feel reasonably sure of success. A very profitable line is the production of fresh infertile eggs for table use. Such a business can be built up and made profitable wherever there is a parcel post service, provided the poultryman is prompt in filling orders and will deliver good eggs thruout the year. There is no reason why every housewife on the farm should not be able to market eggs to just as good an advantage as the commission men in the cities. All that is necessary is to use the same methods of getting customers that the commission men employ. Let the people in the city, and consumers everywhere know what you have to sell. In other words, advertise your products. Jones's country sausage is known everywhere. Why? Because it is advertised. Sunkist oranges often

sell post to every part of the United States. There is a strong demand for good eggs everywhere. Sanitariums and hospitals need strictly fresh eggs daily in large quantities and offer attractive prices. Also thousands of persons in poor health, who are not in such institutions, would use fresh eggs daily if they knew where they could get them. Sometimes from 15 to 24 eggs are prescribed daily for a patient. There is rarely ever enough eggs of the quality needed for this purpose. Consequently it requires more skill to produce eggs for this trade than it does for the best table trade. This class of trade pays the highest prices and is the most difficult to get, but if the right article is delivered, the demand will continue. One bad egg may set an invalid back a week or a month, and the poultryman must demonstrate that never will a bad egg be shipped from his yards before he can get the high prices and regular orders. Army and



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

are no better than many other oranges offered in the market, but they bring a higher price because there is a greater demand for them caused by advertising.

How Advertising Helps

Several years ago I read an attractive advertisement about apples in one of our daily papers that made me anxious to buy some of them before the supply was exhausted. At the top of the page in box car letters was the interesting statement: "These are Redskin Jonathan Days, and now is the time to get a box of those delicious Redskin Jonathan apples while the buying is good. Only a limited supply has been placed on sale with the leading grocers in the city, and these will be sold to their customers at \$3 a box as long as the supply lasts. If you desire some of these fine flavored Washington apples you will have to hurry." I was so afraid that the supply might give out that I rushed down to the grocery store and bought several boxes. The next day you can imagine my chagrin when I met a good farmer friend who told me that he could sell me much better "Redskin Jonathan" apples raised in "Good Old Sunny Kansas" at 90 cents a box. Of course I should have preferred to buy his apples, but I did not know that he had any to sell. If he had advertised he would have found the same customers that our enterprising apple growers in Washington found. A few dollars spent in judicious advertising would have enabled him to have sold his apples at an advance of \$2.10 a box. A little advertising would have brought him a responsive and profitable market.

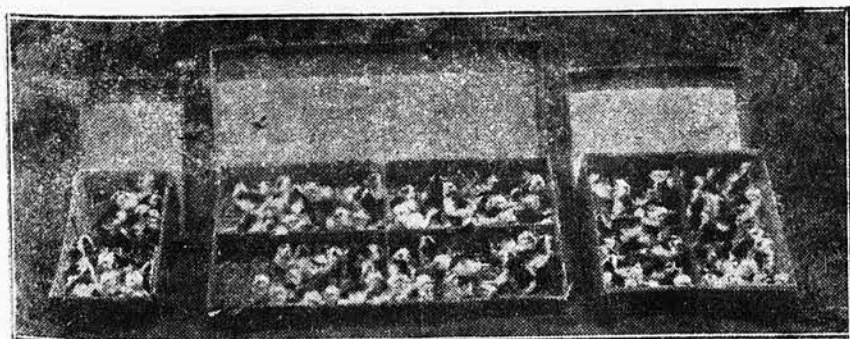
The same thing is true in marketing eggs which now can be shipped by par-

cel post to every part of the United States. There is a strong demand for good eggs everywhere. Sanitariums and hospitals need strictly fresh eggs daily in large quantities and offer attractive prices. Also thousands of persons in poor health, who are not in such institutions, would use fresh eggs daily if they knew where they could get them. Sometimes from 15 to 24 eggs are prescribed daily for a patient. There is rarely ever enough eggs of the quality needed for this purpose. Consequently it requires more skill to produce eggs for this trade than it does for the best table trade. This class of trade pays the highest prices and is the most difficult to get, but if the right article is delivered, the demand will continue. One bad egg may set an invalid back a week or a month, and the poultryman must demonstrate that never will a bad egg be shipped from his yards before he can get the high prices and regular orders. Army and

Other Desirable Buyers

Railway dining cars, good hotels, and first class restaurants must serve their guests with the best eggs that the markets afford, and the managers of such establishments are always willing to pay good prices for first class products. They also are in the market for both live and dressed poultry.

Managers of soda fountains pay winter prices for eggs supplied thru the summer. Many of the soft drink establishments use from one to four cases of eggs daily, and larger establishments use a great many more. A spoiled egg will drive the customer away from the soda fountain and the manager naturally will not be willing to purchase any more eggs from a poultryman who abuses his confidence in this way. The soda fountain egg trade is very profitable to the poultryman who has the skill and the good sense to meet the requirements. Perhaps, you are ready to ask, how am I to find all these different classes of customers? The answer is easy. Let them know what you have by advertising. Get some reliable paper to publish an attractive advertisement for you. Advertise in good farm and trade papers. Answer all inquiries fully and fill all orders promptly. Have some attractive letter heads printed that will help you to back up your advertising in the farm paper. Put up an attractive sign board at the road gate stating that you have eggs and poultry to sell. Make use of every opportunity that presents itself for advertising your products. Don't imagine that just two or three advertisements will bring you all the business you desire. The only way to succeed is to keep it up. Some of the



Chicks Ready for Shipping from Huber's Reliable Hatchery in Butler County; the Poultry Business in Kansas is Making Encouraging Progress.

most successful business firms in this country have succeeded because they are persistent advertisers. Almost any large mail order house might be cited as an indisputable illustration of how advertising will bring business and success. What others have done you can do, for wherever there is a will there is a way.

Of course to get a good market the first step is to produce a choice product. All the eggs must be graded carefully. Only those that are large and of uniform size and color should be offered to good customers. When the weather is cool the eggs should be gathered twice a day, but in warm weather it will be best to get them four or five times a day. Put them in a cool dry place free from all odors. The choice eggs after being sorted and graded should be put in clean cases and fresh fillers should be supplied each time the cases are filled. There are many desirable paper cartons on the market that can be used for shipping eggs when they are to be sent by parcel post thru the mails. The oftener they are marketed, the more satisfactory will the business prove.

Selling Day-old Chicks

Another profitable branch of the poultry business is hatching and selling young chicks. Day-old chicks can be shipped with very little loss and with much more satisfaction than eggs for hatching. They can be shipped 1,500 miles or more and raised to full size with a loss of less than 15 per cent. Success in this line is obtained by hatching eggs from well matured birds that have not been "forced" for early laying. Hens for laying must have strong vitality and the incubators must be so managed as to obtain strong vigorous chicks. Never depend upon anything by the hens. Good incubators are more dependable and the results will be far more satisfactory. The increased profits that will result from the use of the incubator will soon pay the entire cost of the machine. There is a good opportunity in many localities to build up a big business in selling day-old chicks from strains of poultry having good laying records.

Still another profitable branch of the poultry industry will be found in supplying day-old chicks from a quick-fattening strain to townspeople who have homes on small lots. Usually these customers prefer to buy chicks in lots of 50 or more. This plan saves them all the trouble of hatching and the keeping of hens for that purpose. The chicks can be kept in a brooder, and on cold nights it can be kept comfortable by the addition of a jug of moderately hot water. The chicks can be fed on scraps from the table and brought up to frying size with the expenditure of less than a dollar's worth of commercial poultry feeds, of which there are a large number on the market. These prepared poultry feeds contain in concentrated form all of the food elements lacking in the table scraps. By this plan any city family can have 50 to 100 choice fries at not more than one-fourth of what it would cost to buy them in the open market. Just now there is a very determined effort being made by the United States Department of Agriculture and the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college to encourage the raising of poultry in the backyards of city dwellers with a view to increasing food production. This certainly will result in a greatly increased demand for day-old chicks. With proper effort and the right kind of advertising there is no doubt but that this trade can be developed enormously. Eggs and all kinds of poultry and poultry products are selling today at higher prices than ever known before in the history of the country, and now is a good time to engage in this profitable business.

Desires Farm Work

We desire farm work on a farm where things are provided with which to work. My husband is a good farmer and understands stock raising and farming in general and is handy with tools. We have three children who are large enough to work. We can give as references: Rev. F. L. Streeter and Dr. G. J. Russell. Please help us to find a farm where we can all be employed. Mrs. Frank Johnson.
1855 Nineteenth St.,
Kansas City, Kan.



Kill the Hog Lice

Keep your hogs' skins healthy and free from lice and you'll get more pounds of high priced pork. Sprinkle Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant freely about pens, feed troughs and yards. Use it the year round to kill lice—to destroy disease germs—to purify the air—to ward off contagious diseases. Disinfect the barns and poultry houses. Also use it about the house, in the sick room, in sinks and cesspools to establish better health conditions.

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland Ohio

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

Why Hens Won't Lay

P. J. Kelly, the Minnesota Poultry Expert, 53 Kelly Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., has published a book, "The Tale of a Lazy Hen." It tells why the hens won't lay and how to make them lay every day. Mr. Kelly will mail the book free to anyone who will write him.

Do You Know What Sunshine Means

To Your Pigs

Direct sunshine on the pen floors is absolutely necessary if you want to save Winter pigs. It kills germs—warms and dries the air—brings life, health, strength to pigs. It SAVES AND MAKES MONEY FOR YOU. CHIEF SUNSHINE HOG HOUSE WINDOWS are used by thousands of hog raisers—investigate.

FREE—
New Swine Record and 4 Blue Prints—Write for our gift—complete new system for Swine Records—convenient, satisfactory. Also 4 prize plans of most modern improved hog houses.

CHIEF SUNSHINE HOG HOUSE WINDOWS

The most valuable feature of modern hog house equipment. Roof windows that insure sunshine on the pigs in Winter. Most serviceable and satisfactory windows made—recommended by veterinarians and thousands of practical hog men. Made of steel for PERMANENT service. Can't rot, rust or wear out. Cannot leak. Storm-proof. Never need repairs or paint. Outset wooden windows \$5 to 10—cost no more. Easy to install in old or new hog houses.

SHRAUGER & JOHNSON
580 Walnut St. Atlantic, Iowa

CHICKENS SICK? Roup, Colds, Complaint, Limberneck, Sorehead, etc., the best remedy is always GERMOZONE. At most dealers or 75c postpaid with 5 book poultry library free. Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 407, Omaha, Neb.

Cash FOR Bags

Don't throw away your empty feed bags. Ship to us—we'll pay highest market prices. Shipping tags sent FREE on request.
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
Dept. A, Kansas City, Mo.

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. Jewelry House, 141 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

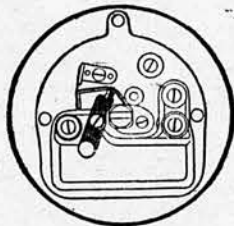
ATWATER KENT

SCIENTIFIC IGNITION

was selected by the manufacturer of your car because of its mechanical simplicity and unfailing performance.

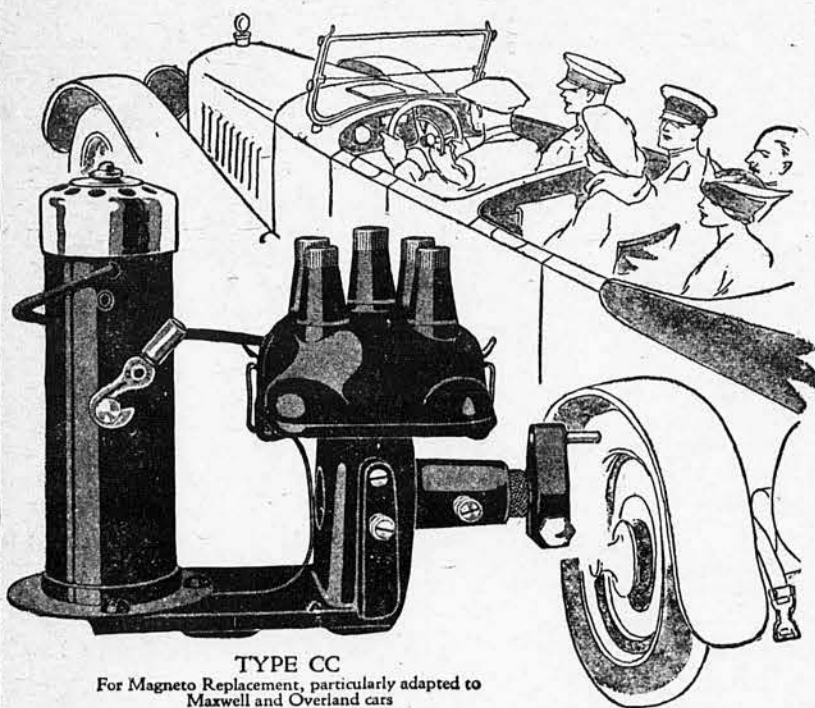
You can depend upon it that your system will give the maximum of ignition results—greater power, easier starting, gasoline economy, reduced gear shifting and motor stalling. Atwater Kent Scientific Ignition will outlast any motor and rarely needs any attention or adjustment—and that of the simplest nature.

The contact arm is light, yet strong. Its lightness eliminates harmonic vibration, so fatal to efficient ignition. Its strength insures long wear—its resiliency an increased spark at high speeds.



For cars electrically equipped or not, of any number of cylinders. Will replace any magneto and do better work. Write for literature.

There's a Special Atwater Kent System for Tractors



TYPE CC
For Magneto Replacement, particularly adapted to
Maxwell and Overland cars

ATWATER KENT MFG. WORKS
Philadelphia

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO 4929 STENTON AVENUE

Getting Feed is Big Problem

Kansas Farmers Protest to the Food Administration Over Their Inability to Buy Shorts and Bran

NUMEROUS protests resulting from the serious mill-feed situation existing in Kansas have been sent to the national food authorities at Washington. One of the strongest of these protests was made in a letter which Governor Capper wrote to Herbert Hoover, and which was published in the Mail and Breeze for September 21. The state board of agriculture telegraphed Mr. Hoover about one month ago, urging that the rapid movement of wheat from the state be checked. During its quarterly meeting held at Hutchinson September 18, the state board of agriculture passed also a resolution bearing on the feed situation. This resolution follows:

Whereas, the farmers and feeders of the state of Kansas are facing an acute shortage of bran and shorts, and there is a smaller amount of wheat grain in the hands of farmers, elevator men and millers than has ever been known in the history of the state, and

Whereas, there are wide discrepancies prevailing throughout the state in the prices of milling by-products, therefore

Be it resolved, that we, the members of the Kansas state board of agriculture, in quarterly meeting assembled, and after careful investigation and discussion, do hereby recommend and urge the United States Food Administration to take such steps as may be necessary to hold within the state of Kansas a sufficient quantity of the 1918 Kansas crop of wheat to keep the mills and elevators running to capacity, in order that there may be available to farmers enough milling by-products—bran and shorts—to feed the livestock of the state, and

Be it further resolved, that the Kansas state board of agriculture recommends and urges the United States and State Food Administration to make such rules and regulations as will bring about uniformity in prices of milling by-products.

Farmers Dissatisfied

Another vigorous request for remedial action by the government in the Kansas feed situation was made by William M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who wrote Mr. Hoover August 31 as follows:

"There is much dissatisfaction being displayed on every hand among the farmers of the state on account of the fact that they are unable to purchase mill feeds for their hogs at any price, particularly shorts. The complaints that have come to me within the last 10 days have been so numerous that I requested our county agent leader to ascertain thru his county agents the facts regarding this matter. Practically all counties report the same condition—farmers have a large number of hogs on hand to feed and are unable to secure shorts in any quantity, and in many places even bran. The farmers cannot understand why this is, because Kansas produced a big wheat crop this year and there is lots of it being milled at this time. Most of them believe that the millers are selling their shorts to outside dealers and that these same shorts are being mixed with other feeds and sold back to the farmers at a big price, as mixed feeds.

"Kansas is a big hog growing state, and there are carloads of them going to the market underweight, some of them at prices as low as 15 cents, because the owners cannot get the necessary feed. As you know, the corn crop has been reduced to one-third of what the promise was six weeks ago. This practically means that corn on the farms of Kansas will cost the feeder in the neighborhood of \$1.75 to \$2.00 a bushel. I believe this is a serious situation and one that the Food Administration ought to look into.

Stockmen Suffer Losses

"We are able to buy bran at the institution here, having recently bought three carloads, but it is practically impossible to get shorts. Millers promise to furnish shorts but that is as far as it goes. The farmers are put off from one week to the next, and when they are able to get it is in very small quantities and at a very substantial price.

"It is not only for the feeding of hogs that the shortage of mill products has become a serious matter, but for the feeding of dairy cattle as well. Pastures are very short, practically burned up, and with hay and all other feeds so extremely high in price, it would be a god-send to the industry if bran and shorts could be secured at this time at a reasonable figure."

The stockmen of Kansas already have suffered great loss because of

their inability to obtain sufficient quantities of shorts and bran. Considering the evident desire of the government for increased meat production it is certain that the nation, as well as the stockman, must have suffered because of this feed shortage. Still no adequate measures have been taken to rectify the feed situation which is growing worse rapidly.

The only word from the United States Food Administration that might be taken to apply to the plight of the Kansas hog and cattle feeders is contained in a discussion of the output of mill-feeds, released to the farm press September 16. In this discussion we find these statements:

Most of the European countries have gathered their harvests and are now grinding wheat. The foreign demand for flour from the United States has slackened and has been replaced by a considerable demand for American wheat. Shortage of animal feeds prevails among all the western allies, which now prefer to purchase wheat rather than to buy flour and mill-feed separately. Wheat can be loaded very rapidly aboard ship on the American seaboard by mechanical conveyors. This operation consumes much less time than loading the equivalent of wheat as flour and its by-products and saves space.

One result of this development is a temporarily light production of wheat mill-feeds in the United States. It should be recognized, however, that even with normal production of such feeds, the demand was expected to exceed the supply since the schedule of fair prices established for feed at the suggestion of the agricultural advisory committee has made it very cheap, much cheaper in fact than it is worth compared with other feeds of equal nutritive value. . . . The period for which these conditions (the general shortage of mill-feed) are likely to prevail is undetermined, but the situation will be materially changed when foreign orders for flour from this country are again being filled.

Obviously, the government should see to it speedily that some arrangement is made, international if necessary, whereby flour instead of whole wheat may be exported to our allies.

When Corn Ripens

When corn ripens drop all other business and select an abundant supply of seed corn from the standing stalks. The process is too important to be conducted incidentally while husking. When selecting seed corn give the process your entire attention. Get the very best that is to be had and preserve it well, and your increased yields will return you more profit than any other work you can do on your farm.

Congress With Capper View

When the fact was published by C. T. Brainard, a rival Washington editor, that the Washington Times, an anti-prohibition organ, was mortgaged to the brewers, the Times editor made partial confession, then added if he had any further reply to make to Mr. Brainard he would make it to J. P. Morgan, who owned Mr. Brainard's paper, or to H. P. Davison, who manages Mr. Morgan.

This repartee is interesting in showing the strings tied to the big eastern newspapers. It accounts for the singularly united opinion on the part of the New York press that the war tax plan of the Farmers' National Committee, advocated by Governor Capper, wouldn't do, that it was "confiscatory." The Tammany mayor, Hylan, even intimated the awful example offered by Russia should warn us from it. All this because the Farmers' Committee advocated an 80 per cent tax for excess profits and taking all incomes above \$100,000.

In the meantime Congress all unmindful of the terrible fate of Russia, has put the 80 per cent tax on soaring profits and "lifted" about 77 per cent of the millionaire's income, and may go further. But the question is, would Congress have done it if it had not been for the prodding of public sentiment and the urging of such memorials and schemes of "confiscation" as were sent to it by the Farmers' National committee on war finance?

Building Up the Dairy Herd

Selection of Purebred Cows Will Insure Success

BY OSCAR ERF
Specialist in Dairying

IN BUILDING up a herd the selection of the cow is of prime importance. Much of the success of the dairy business depends upon a man's ability to select the right animals for building up the herd. Unless a cow is adapted by nature for dairy purposes, she will remain unprofitable in spite of the best feeding and care.

The first principle in the dairy industry is to discriminate between good and poor cows. The best basis for selecting an animal is the actual butterfat record, as determined by the scales and the Babcock test. It is not enough to know simply the amount of milk yielded by the cow, but the fat content also must be known, for it is this that measures the value of milk for commercial purposes, as well as for butter and cheese production.

How to Buy

In starting a herd of purebred cattle it is quite essential to have cows that are well bred and selection is based upon the law that like produces like. According to this law characteristics are transmitted to the offspring with a certain degree of surety and the purer the breeding the greater will be the certainty of such transmission. There is much certainty that the progeny of purebred parents of the same breed will resemble the parents in all essential characteristics. On the other hand, there is no certainty whatever that the offspring of parents of promiscuous breeding will resemble the parents either in important or unimportant characteristics. A long period of breeding along one line without mixing of foreign blood gives the purebred animal a certain power of transmitting its qualities to its offspring. This power is what is known as prepotency. In the building up of the dairy herd it is of the highest importance to have animals which transmit their qualities to their offspring with a high degree of certainty. It is for this reason that purebred animals are so much preferable to those of promiscuous breeding.

The prevalence of tuberculosis and contagious abortion makes it imperative to make the matter of health an important consideration in the selection of dairy animals. A diseased animal, no matter how valuable should be excluded, for it is the height of folly to select dairy animals without making inquiry as to their freedom from tuberculosis and contagious abortion, and yet there are many who never inquire regarding these and other diseases, much less make investigations such as the tuberculin test.

The Dairy Sire

The importance of the dairy sire is recognized by the expression, the bull is half the herd. Usually, however, the bull is more than half the herd, either for good or for bad. With grade cows, for example; a purebred bull may count for three-fourths or even more of the value of the herd, by reason of his great prepotency. In buying a young bull his chief value is determined by the performance of his ancestors. The following points are the most important to consider in his pedigree: The merits of his mother and his sire; the merits of the daughters of his sire and grandsire; the value of the daughters of his dam and granddam; the value of his sisters if he has any; and the value of his progeny if he has any. The farther back consecutive records can be traced, the more valuable is the animal. It should always be remembered that near ancestors count for a great deal more than those remotely related.

There never was a time when it was

so unprofitable to give large quantities of feed to the poor cow as at the present, but there never was a time when it was so profitable to feed a good cow well. The feeding operation must gradually change from the customs which have prevailed in the past. Feed next year will undoubtedly be high and cows will not have a large quantity of concentrates to consume, as has been the case in the past. Over one-third of the ration in the past has consisted of concentrates. This will undoubtedly have to be reduced to one-eighth or, perhaps, even less, which will lower the efficiency of the animal unless roughages can be fed that are highly nitrogenous, well cut and well prepared. In other words, more alfalfa hay, clover hay, soy beans and cowpeas must be fed. Those we use must be well cut and it is better to have them ground and mixed with a small amount of grain and salt, which will make them more palatable. While this increases the cost of the equipment, yet it has been found to be quite profitable, especially when forages are high.

Good milking is very essential and the milking machine is fast taking the place of hand milking. The success of this kind of milking depends more upon the operator than upon the machine itself. Milking machines may not reduce the cost to any great extent but they relieve the monotony of milking and make it possible for one man to take care of more cows than when milking by hand. This is important now while help is scarce.

Better housing is exceedingly important for this saves grain, which is a great item at the present time.

The dairy business must be continued and with the high prices of feed and labor everything possible must be done so that milk may be produced to the best advantage.

Keep the Cow

The cow is an income producer. She brings in her harvest continually. At times it may seem hard to scrape up enough feed, but it usually can be done. In addition to the milk and calf, the cow returns most of the plant food in her food in the manure. This means that the cow will help keep up the land, thus making the land more productive thru manuring. The pasture continually becomes more fertile and growing such crops as alfalfa, grasses and corn puts the land in better condition for growing crops. Even if the cow does not make much profit she makes the acres that support her more productive, which usually means more profit.

Herefords on a Thousand Hills

(Continued from Page 1.)

movement that is considered necessary for the best interests of the Hereford industry.

Some of us have worried not a little at the relatively small number of farm owners who really learn livestock production to the extent of wanting pure blood and being able to realize on its possibilities. In this need the Kansas association has a great field already surveyed by the "inspection-sociability run" made in August, but I want to hint at another way, suggested by the calf club incident. Sam Jordan, pioneer agricultural extension worker in the West, once said to me, "Working on the older generation of farmers is a good deal like drilling a hole in a ledge of rock, but when you work with the youngsters thru co-operation in the schools it goes like putting a blast of dynamite in the hole you have drilled."



Typical of the Best Pastures Along the Kansas "Backbone" and the Sort of Herefords the Kansas Association Promotes.

The Blue Valley System

It Makes Better Butter
It Sells for a Higher Price
It Pays More for Cream

Why Some Farmers Make More Money!

Scientific methods of treating the soil and good management answer the question why the crop yields (and profits) of one farm will surpass the other.

But the farmer who makes the most money out of his cows and pasturage, everything else being equal, is the farmer who sells his cream to the Blue Valley Creamery Co.

Why? Because **WE PAY MORE FOR CREAM.**

We are the highest bidders in the country today—have been for eighteen years. For this reason our business has grown from one small creamery and a few shippers to twelve large creameries and 150,000 customers.

Each of these 150,000 farmers places a Blue Valley tag on his cans of cream and ships direct to our nearest creamery. This action eliminates the salaries of middlemen and cream wagon haulers. It eliminates the large overhead so necessary to conduct local cream stations—rent of buildings, cost of testing equipment, horses, wagons, etc. And every cent of this saving is returned to the farmer in extra profits for his cream.

We invite you to join these 150,000 customers of ours and share in this saving and extra profits. It is to your interest and advantage to do so.

Besides getting more money for your cream, there is the additional satisfaction of having your empty cans returned immediately and receiving your check by return mail.

INVESTIGATE!

Self-interest should prompt every farmer to look into this matter. Read our guarantee—then write us for full information. Ask for Bulletin No. 12E. Address our nearest creamery.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

(Originators of the Truly Co-operative Creamery System—Est. 18 Years)
Chicago, Ill. Indianapolis, Ind. Columbus, Ohio Hastings, Neb.
Clinton, Ill. Detroit, Mich. Sioux City, Ia. Parsons, Kan.
Springfield, Ill. Grand Rapids, Mich. Cedar Rapids, Ia. St. Joseph, Mo.

WE GUARANTEE

That our check in payment for each and every can of cream you send us will satisfy you. We guarantee the safe return of your empty cans. If, for any reason whatever, you are not satisfied, we expect to hear from you. We guarantee to satisfy you perfectly.
BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

Stop the Cream Loss!

IF YOU are still setting your milk and skimming by hand, you are losing anywhere from one-fourth to one-third of your cream. If you are using a separator, and it is not one of the best, you are still losing an amount of cream that would surprise you if you knew it. Every farm loss or leak that can be stopped this year should be stopped. Buy a Lily or Primrose cream separator and stop the cream loss.

Don't imagine that cream left in the skim milk will fatten pigs and calves faster. It has been proved scores of times that stock thrives as fast on warm separator skim milk, when a little meal or flax replaces the fat. Cream in the skim milk is dead-loss cream!

Lily and Primrose separators get that cream. We can prove to you that they get it all, except about one drop in each gallon.

Besides that, they are well-known as simple, easy-running, easily-cleaned machines, that last and do the same good work year after year. Buy a Lily or Primrose—it will pay back its cost in cream you may now be losing. See the local dealers who handle these separators, or, write us for catalogues.

International Harvester Company of America



CHICAGO

(Incorporated)

U S A



Fashion Book FREE!

For a limited time we will send our big fashion book illustrating and describing 200 latest styles for ladies and children to all who send us six cents in postage stamps to pay cost of mailing. Address, The Household Pattern Dept., 7, Topeka, Kansas.



Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent postpaid for only 10 cents in stamps or silver.

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

If you can't fight your money can.

Would You Wear a Pair o' Kilties?
Until our farmers discard trousers for kilts
—and that will never happen—he'll stick to
President Suspenders
for comfort

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President Suspender Company
SHIRLEY, MASS.



More Cholera Serum Used

Farmers Show Appreciation of Remedy That the Government Supervises and Has under License

MORE anti-hog-cholera serum was manufactured last year than in any previous year despite a decrease in the amount of hog cholera, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. The increased demand for anti-hog-cholera serum is ascribed to the greater value of hogs, with the consequent greater loss when one dies, and to the fact that hog raisers are becoming more appreciative of the value of using serum manufactured under federal supervision.

Clear Serums Effective

The officials of the Department of Agriculture warn hog raisers against the indiscriminate use of medicines or proprietary preparations other than serums, as experience has shown that nothing except good clear serum, properly prepared and administered, is effective. Medicines other than good clear serums, according to department officials, are worse than useless because they not only fail to cure or prevent disease but cause the loss of the animals they are advertised to save, thus taking money from the farmer and meat from the nation's supply.

Antitoxins, serums, and other biological products for the treatment of domestic animals must be prepared in establishments operated under licenses issued by the Secretary of Agriculture before they may be marketed legally in interstate trade. Products of licensed establishments are prepared under the supervision of trained veterinarians and their assistants of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sixty-eight veterinarians, in addition to 41 inspectors and clerks, are now engaged in this work and are located in 11 states.

Federal regulations require that all animals used in the preparation or testing of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus, both of which are used in the treatment of hogs in the

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 254,731 head of swine were inspected and immunized against hog cholera by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry at public stockyards and were shipped to country points for feeding and breeding purposes. The average weight of these animals at the time of immunization was approximately 100 pounds. Probably a quarter of a million of the number were shipped for feeding purposes and later were returned to the markets at an average weight of 250 to 275 pounds, giving an approximate total increase of from 37½ million to 43½ million pounds of pork.

Trapping Muskrats

At the foot of slides or runs is generally the best place to take muskrat. Traps should be placed in shallow water and the bait hung about 5 inches above the trap. A weed or piece of brush on which is placed a few drops of the best muskrat bait will do; it should be fastened securely so that it will not float away on the current. A sheltered place is the best for setting the trap; if this cannot be found, a break of wood or stones should be made in order to protect the trap and bait.

Another method which many trappers have found to be very successful is to build a mound of mud and stones in shallow water, set the trap at the bottom of the mound under the water, and then sprinkle a few drops of selected muskrat bait on top of the mound. The mound should always be a little above the water in order that the bait will remain on it. The trap should be staked firmly in deep water so that the muskrat will drown itself in its struggle to get away after being caught.

Muskrat should be cased pelt side out and all superfluous meat and fat scraped off thoroly before shipping. The tail should be cut off as it is absolutely worthless, and needlessly adds to the shipping weight. Skins should be dried in a cool, shady place, not exposed to the sun. When the skin is dry enough to hold its shape it is ready to ship.

Treatment for Wheat Smut

Prepare a solution of formaldehyde by mixing 1 pint of commercial 40 per cent formaldehyde to 45 gallons of water. Use good seed only. Before treating your seed wheat, clean with a fanning mill to remove the smut balls and poor seed. If these precautions are followed the seed may be sprinkled with the above solution. This is done by first spreading the grain on a floor, canvas or wagon box 4 to 6 inches deep. With a sprinkling can apply the formaldehyde solution at the rate of 1 gallon to 1½ bushels of seed. Shovel over until the seed is evenly moistened. Place in a pile in a barn, cover with sacks, or canvas previously treated with formaldehyde and let stand from 2 to 5 hours. The seed should then be spread out in thin layers and dried immediately. Use immediately for planting or store in clean, dry sacks previously treated with formaldehyde. Make a germination test before planting and if injury results, increase the rate of planting.

If the smutted seed has not been fanned, this method should be used. The same strength of formaldehyde and precautions should be used as for the sprinkling method. The smutted seed should be dumped into the formaldehyde solution which is placed in a vat, tank or barrel. The seed should be stirred for a few moments. All smut balls, chaff and poor seed will float to the surface and should be skimmed off. After the seed remains in the solution about 10 or 15 minutes, it should be removed, spread out in thin layers and dried immediately.

For additional information write to the office of plant pathology, department of botany, Kansas Experiment station, Manhattan, Kan.

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Good Roads Without Taxes

BY WM. H. SHULTS

Almost anyone can appreciate the value and necessity of good roads. A large proportion of country people use them for marketing their products, or for pleasure. No one should be more interested in the subject of good roads than the farmer, especially if he is a free-holder. He watches the markets and much of his profit depends on getting his products to market when the prices are best. The highest price for his crops may come when the roads are the worst, and if they are impassable he may be compelled to wait for better roads and then sell his products at a much lower price. Of course, 10 cents less on a bushel means \$100 less on a thousand bushels. Then there is economy of time to consider, slow driving and narrow roads may almost consume the farmer's profits. Good roads save many dollars every year on the wear of vehicles, and harness. These are broken or worn out twice as quickly when roads are filled with mud and ruts. Children using the roads in going to and from school will wear out shoes, get wet feet and suffer sickness when the roads are not built up properly. Poor roads in any community invariably will induce a poor class of farmers to locate there. This will result in poor fences, poor buildings, poor crops and poor premises, cheap land and slow progress along all lines—and in general a run-down appearance of everything in the community. But what are we going to do about it? We know poor roads do not pay, but it costs too much to have them repaired.

A Few Suggestions

Let me offer a few suggestions which may help, or they may at least compel the attention of those most interested in the good roads propaganda. I saw the plan I propose worked out and tested nearly 30 years ago on a strip of land about a mile long. It intersected two roads. At the north end of this strip was a good gravel road which had been built years before at a cost of several thousand dollars a mile. There was a gravel bed about 2 miles distant which provided the road material at an expense to the township of 10 cents a load. The few farmers who lived beside this road got together to plan some way for road improvement and finally the road commission of the district agreed to let them work out their chattel and poll taxes on the strip of road which fronted their homes. The farmers asked that gravel be supplied free of charge at the gravel pit and their requests were granted. They graded up the road in the center and formed gutters on each side. This raised the center of the road about 2 feet above the center of the ditches on the sides, thus affording a good drain. The graded portion, which was about one-eighth of the strip, was then packed down and smoothed off by the use of a heavy roller. When the work had progressed this far the farmers had worked out their chattel and poll taxes for that year. But they did not stop at that! They knew that after harvest they would have spare time and all agreed to give part of this time to hauling gravel for the top of the road-bed.

The men all came filled with enthusiasm at the thought of a first class road. The gravel was put on about 6 inches thick and after seeding was done they came again and in a few days had 1/2 mile completed. The next year another strip of the road was completed, and within eight years they had an excellent road at very little cost to any one. And by hauling a few loads of gravel the road was kept up properly. The land on this road has increased thirty-fold and the intersecting road at the south end of this road has been built with crushed stone.

Save All the Straw

Recently the sheriff of Stanton county wrote to Governor Capper complaining that farmers in several localities were burning straw that he thought should be used as feed for cattle. Upon receiving this information Governor Capper immediately wrote H. Umberger, state manager of county agent work, and Prof. L. E. Call at Manhattan, Kan., to ascertain the feeding value of straw in order to warn

farmers against wasting this valuable material. In reply Prof. Call said:

Straw is not of much value for feed unless it can be fed with other succulent material. If straw can be fed with silage, it is a very valuable feed, in fact, at our Hayes station, we have wintered our herds for a number of winters past, on sorghum-silage, wheat straw, and cotton cake. The straw without these supplementary feeds will not have been satisfactory. Most of the farmers who are now burning straw do not have either the cattle to feed, or the supplementary feeds to feed with the straw.

We have been urging this year thru a special campaign, the building of more silos. Where a farmer has a silo, he then has the necessary feed to make it possible for him to utilize his straw satisfactorily. Where a farmer cannot utilize straw for feed to advantage, it should if possible be used as fertilizer, scattered as a light top dressing on growing wheat.

The shortage of labor in the large wheat-growing sections of Kansas may make it impossible for some farmers to even utilize straw in this way, without sacrificing more important work. If straw cannot be utilized for feed or for fertilizing purposes, it is better that it should be burned than to remain in stacks until it rots. The loss of land resulting from stacks left to rot on fields, is an important item, especially when one considers the fact that ground upon which straw has rotted is often unproductive, especially for small grain like wheat, for several years after the stack is completely rotted, and the ground under cultivation again.

Our recommendation has been, first, to feed all straw that can possibly be utilized on the farm. Second, to work as much straw into manure as possible after the requirements for feed have been supplied. And third, to spread as a top dressing upon growing wheat straw any that could not be otherwise utilized.

Straw properly spread over growing wheat will protect it against severe freezing weather, will help to hold the moisture, and will tend to check soil drifting in blowy soils. A good straw spreader will make the distribution of the straw a very easy and simple matter.

Better Breeding Helps

In dairying large production and profit go hand in hand. Breeding is the most economical way to obtain large-producing cows. The purebred bull, with generations of high-producing ancestors back of him, must be used for breeding, and only the best heifers from the best cows should be chosen to be the dams of the next generation.

Fertilizers for Wheat

Wheat planted in soil that is provided with the right kinds of plant food in proper proportions will produce the best yields, just as young livestock fed a balanced ration will make the best gains in weight. It is therefore necessary, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, to supply the elements of plant food which are not already available in sufficient quantity in the soil. This is highly important in planning for the liberty wheat harvest of 1919, for which the Department of Agriculture is recommending that American farmers sow at least 45,000,000 acres to winter wheat this fall. While this acreage, which is an increase of 7 per cent over last year's sowing, is desirable, it is also of utmost importance that every means be taken to increase the yield per acre.

Stable or barnyard manure is of great benefit when added to soil sown to wheat. It supplies humus by the decay of the organic matter and contains nitrogen and potassium sometimes in considerable amounts. It usually does not contain a sufficient proportion of phosphorus. If 40 or 50 pounds of acid phosphate, rock phosphate, or basic slag are added to each ton of manure as it is being made in the stable or before hauling to the field, this deficiency of phosphorus is overcome, and a better form of fertilizer can scarcely be found. At least 8 tons an acre of this treated manure should be applied at least once in four years.

When barnyard or other rotted manure is not available and plant refuse, such as straw and stubble, is not returned to the soil, the growing of suitable green manure crops is imperative in order to maintain soil fertility and the supply of humus. On comparatively few farms is there enough rotted manure to take the place of green manures altogether, altho by returning the plant refuse to the soil, less of the green manure will need to be grown than where no returns are made. By the proper

care of plant residues and the use of green manure crops, principally the legumes, fertility can be maintained as cheaply and as effectively as with the use of large amounts of rotted manures only. In the use of rotted manure it will be best to scatter it with a manure spreader in order to get an even and uniform distribution.

New Liberty Loan Blanks

Application blanks for the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign will be different from the blanks used in former campaigns. Each blank will have its individual number and will be in triplicate form, or rather an application with two coupons.

The lower coupon is a receipt from the worker to the subscriber showing the amount of bonds subscribed for, the amount of first payment and an indication as to whether the bond is to be paid in full on October 24, 1918, or whether paid out in installments, 20 per cent on November 21, 20 per cent on December 19, 30 per cent on January 16, 1919, and 30 per cent on January 30, 1919.

The other coupon is the worker's record of the transaction. It is to show the name, address and occupation of the subscriber, and the bank or trust company in which the bond payment is to be made. It is to be returned with the worker's report without being detached from the original application.

The original application is the government's record of the transaction. When the bonds are paid for in full the subscriber by so indicating may have his bonds registered if he desires to register them.

The International Sugar Commission took stock of sugar on hand, subtracted allied requirements, and allotted America her share. Then the Food Administration counted noses and announced two pounds a head for our folks. Has anybody a better plan?



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Handling the Wheat Harvest

BY EDWARD C. JOHNSON
Kansas State Agricultural College

Kansas harvested approximately 7 million acres of wheat this year without material loss in spite of the fact that very unusual and difficult conditions confronted her farmers in getting sufficient man power for the harvest. The need for men created by the Great War demands of the nation was aggravated by the increase in railroad fares to 3 cents plus a war tax. This high rate for transportation tended to discourage a large portion of the usual movement of men who normally follow the harvest, and who were not already engaged in war work, from coming in to the state or from following the harvest about the state. In addition to this, an abnormally hot wave in June ripened the wheat 10 days earlier than usual, particularly in the North, making the harvest season at least 10 days shorter than normal.

The necessary harvest labor, however, was supplied. The state farm help specialist, E. E. Frizell, representing the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Kansas state council of defense, the Federal Department of Labor under the leadership of A. L. Barkman, and the county agent force of 60 men made unusual efforts and

handled the labor satisfactorily with a minimum of lost motion or wastage of labor.

Early in the year Mr. Frizell estimated on the basis of a labor survey made by the county agent force in co-operation with the schools, that the state would need from 90,000 to 100,000 men during the harvest. With this end in view, Mr. Frizell visited 85 of the 105 Kansas counties and held county meetings at which farmers and townspeople discussed the labor problem. These meetings were followed by eight district meetings. After all district meetings were held the state meeting was called at Salina. The 200 or more delegates represented every section of the state. Forty-five cents an hour was decided on as a fair and liberal wage. The hour method of computing working time as recommended by the district conferences was accepted.

Late in May a definite method of recruiting town and city dwellers was developed in the county agent leader's office at the college in co-operation with Mr. Frizell and recruiting work was started, under the authority of a proclamation by Governor Capper in all the larger towns and cities of the state as well as in Kansas City, Kan., and St. Joseph, Mo. Definite records were obtained of approximately 30,000 men from more than 500 towns and cities, who signified their willingness to go into the harvest if called. It is

estimated that many more agreed to go into the harvest but records were not obtained of these. This work of recruiting was largely carried on by the county and emergency agents in co-operation with the chambers of commerce and other business men's associations. The state council of defense endorsed the movement and the county councils of defense gave material help at many points.

Other Agencies at Work

In Kansas City, thru the chamber of commerce under the leadership and inspiration of Dr. H. J. Waters of the Kansas City Star and chairman of the Kansas state council of defense, especially notable work was done. Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, by public addresses in the larger cities of the state, rendered valuable service in molding and shaping public opinion for the drive.

Just prior to the harvest rush the United States Department of Labor opened headquarters at Wichita and established 20 local labor offices in the state. These offices did excellent work in recruiting labor from outside the state and undertook the active distribution of it in the state.

For the next harvest there will be need for every one of these volunteers and more, and when the demand comes there is no question that the city man

will do his utmost to help Uncle Sam in the harvest field as well as on the battle line. The town and city men who helped this year will help again. They will bring others. More women will help as needed, and the Kansas farmer with renewed courage, faith, and hope, will "carry on" and plant a record acreage to wheat this fall, supremely confident that if the Lord brings a good harvest, harvesters will not be wanting.

State Fair Butterfat Test

In the three day butterfat test conducted at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson, September 14 to September 21, some interesting things have been reported by H. M. Jones, the superintendent. Fourteen cows were entered in the contest. The Holstein cow, Omega Luscke Hengerveld, owned by the Cass Farm Company, Sumner, Ia., won over the Jersey, Ayrshire and Guernsey breeds.

Class 1, Holstein over 3 years old was won by Omega Luscke Hengerveld, owned by Cass Farm Co., Sumner, Ia.; class 2, Holstein under 3 years by Korndyke Gerben DeKol, N. H. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.; class 3, Jersey over 3 years by Rural Bluebelle, R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.; class 4, Jersey under 3 years by Interested Owls Grace, R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.; class 5, Guernsey over 3 years by Imp Herivals Bettie, Dairyland Farm, Stormlake, Ia.; class 6, Guernsey under 3 years by Princess Euphemia, Dairyland Farm, Stormlake, Ia.; class 7, Ayrshire over 3 years by Lina's Beauty, O. H. Peverill, Waterloo, Ia.; class 8, Ayrshire under 3 years by Good Gifts Nona, O. H. Peverill, Waterloo, Ia. Cow of any breed winning high position in the test by Omega Luscke Hengerveld, Cass Farm Co., Sumner, Ia.

Cattlemen to Meet October 10

The cattlemen's meeting to be held at Sni-a-bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo., October 10, just 25 miles south of Kansas City on the Chicago & Alton, will give the public an opportunity to see one of the most extensive demonstrations of the value of purebred sires in the production of beef that is available today. The foundation for this herd was laid by the late W. R. Nelson, who believed that much improvement in cattle could be brought about thru using high class bulls.

A strong program has been provided, of speakers from the agricultural colleges of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, and representatives from several breed associations. Ralph E. Stout, representing the W. R. Nelson estate, will explain the purposes and the work of Sni-a-bar farm. Special train service to and from Kansas City will be provided by the Chicago & Alton railroad to accommodate those attending the meeting.

Bonds speak louder than words.


Three Great Deeds

Three things the nation has done in the Great War stand out as shining accomplishments. One is its war risk insurance, which in case of a soldier's death will pay his dependents \$57.50 a month for nearly two decades, or, in case of his total disability, will pay it to him.

Another is the care given the physical and moral welfare of the men in camp and field. The American army has the lowest sick record of any army in the world. It is by far the cleanest army morally the world ever has known.

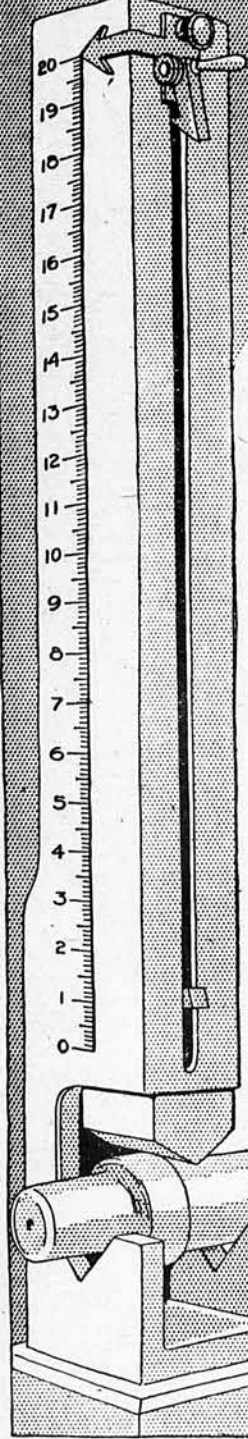
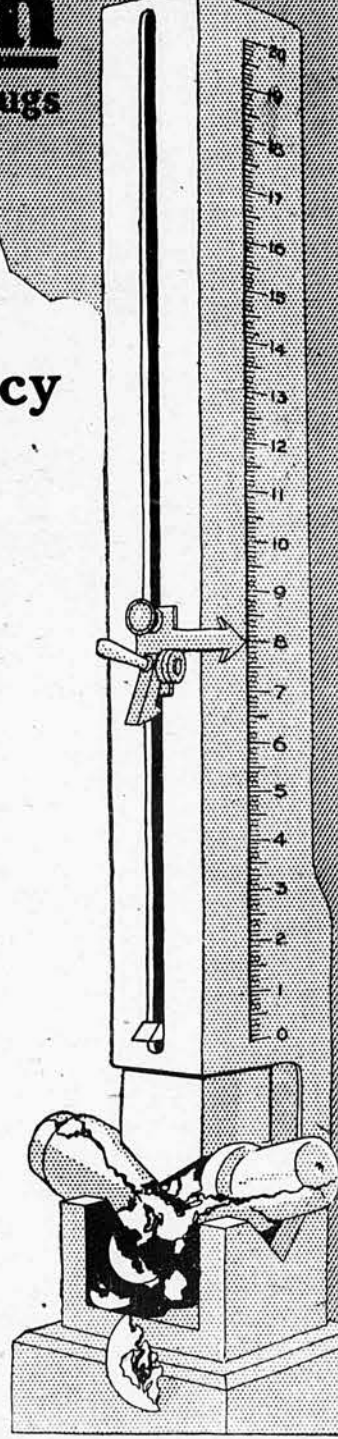
Then comes the intensive training of the men, which in a few months has transformed them into soldiers that have worsted the finest troops trained by a military autocracy. In Washington, a few weeks ago, our new draft troops out-drilled the West Pointers. Recently a company of enlisted engineers lowered the American record for laying 250 feet of pontoon bridges from 16 to 13 minutes.

When a peaceful nation can turn out soldiers like that on short notice, a huge standing army is not demanded.



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Feeding Sheep

ANTHONY R. GOULD
In Shepherd's Calendar

Sheep feeding has come to stay. It is inevitable that a large number of lambs must be sent from the Western range in a condition not fat enough to make the most profitable carcasses. It is these individuals that can be taken to the farm and fed so that they will bring a higher price upon the market. Most of the lambs are large enough but lack sufficient covering for slaughter. It must be remembered that this feeding is a fattening process and not a wintering proposition. Its purpose is to produce gain, not to maintain weight or produce increase in size.

Many sheep are fed in the open without special equipment; that is, they are released early in the fall and run on pastures, meadows, stubble fields and in the cornstalks. These are the lambs that come to market again in poor condition and are often sold at a loss to be returned to the country for further feeding.

The extreme of this is the practice of feeding the sheep entirely under cover and in dry lots, allowing them the minimum of exercise and feeding nothing but harvested feeds. For the average farmer a combination of these two processes is desirable; that is, feed the lambs on the surplus roughage about the farm without harvesting it. Give them a portion of a field of corn that has not been husked. Under these conditions a legume hay should be fed at the barn at night with a light grain ration of corn, supplemented with linseed oil meal. These sheep should not be started as early as those kept on roughage alone and should be finished within 60 to 125 days.

Strict dry lot feeding is practiced at the close of this period. If possible corn silage should be a liberal part of the ration. If the sheep have been accustomed to eating corn on the ear they should be started on three quarters to a pound of shelled corn and a pound and a half of clover or alfalfa hay. If silage is used about a pound and a quarter of silage and an equal amount of clover hay will do to start on. The corn and silage should be advanced during the feeding period and the hay reduced.

The lambs always should be kept on full feed when finishing; that is, they should consume all of their concentrates in a few minutes and not leave any considerable amount of roughage that is edible. The concentrates should be fed first, followed by the succulent feed of silage, and then the roughage. The feeding should be done regularly twice a day. If there is a fixed time for feed the sheep do not become restless and there is less tendency to gorge and waste the feed. If two dry roughages are being fed one may be used in the morning and the other in the evening. It is not advisable to grind feed for feeding sheep. It does not pay for the extra expense.

If the most profitable feeding is to be practiced it is necessary that some sort of shelter be provided for the sheep during wet weather. A simple shed facing the south, such as is used in cattle feeding, is very desirable.

Last Call for Seed Corn

If you ever have found yourself compelled to plant corn that was not fit for seed—a predicament many growers faced last spring—do not be caught that way again. Now is the time to begin preparations for next spring. Get your seed at ripening time when the best quality is most plentiful. Get an abundance—enough for a second planting if necessary, and a hold-over supply. Save seed from the most productive individual stalks with the same care you use in propagating your animals. Care for every living kernel from the time it ripens until it is planted in a manner that will enable it to develop into a thrifty plant. Do not expect germination tests made in the spring to restore vigor that proper gathering, drying and storing would have retained.

New Priority Board

During the coming year there will be considerable restriction on building operations in the United States and there will be a board in every state to handle this matter. Governor Capper has named a priority board for Kansas at the request of the federal govern-

ment and will control the distribution of building materials in every section of the state. Local boards are to be named in a number of counties under direction of the council of defense.

All building activities, as well as highway work and the distribution of materials and labor will come under the supervision of the new state board. Final action in many instances will be taken by the federal board, altho recommendations of the state board will in the main govern all building programs.

The new board membership includes Dr. Henry J. Waters, president of the state council of defense; Henry Bennett, Topeka contractor; William C. Edwards, of Wichita, former secretary of state, and George H. Hodges, of Olathe, lumberman and former governor.

Honor Flag With Bars

The Honor Flag for the Fourth Liberty Loan will differ from the emblem issued by the committee in the Third Liberty Loan in only one particular. It will have four instead of three blue bars across the field of white. An Honor poster 6 by 4 inches, to be attached to the subscribers' mail boxes, will be of the same design.

It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity.

The Soil Products Exposition

The new premium list of the International Soil Products Exposition shows that nearly \$10,000 will be offered this year for agricultural exhibits. It will be held at Kansas City, Mo., October 16-26. Medals, trophies, diplomas, certificates, ribbons and liberal cash prizes will be offered in all classes of exhibits. The prize for the best general display by a state, province or nation will be a beautiful silver trophy cup nearly as tall as a man. It is offered by the Chicago Board of Trade and is worth \$500. Other cups offered in this class are valued at more than \$1,200. Liberal provisions also are made for the county exhibits. About 11 cups and nearly \$1,000 in cash have been set aside for these. Valuable prizes likewise will be given for grain exhibits of various kinds. For the best bushel of spring wheat the Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers a \$500 trophy cup. About \$200 or more will be offered in prizes for the best exhibits in the six leading varieties of corn. Other prizes will be allotted their share of cash and trophies.

The annual sessions of the International Dry Farming Congress and the International Irrigation Congress 1918 will be held jointly at Kansas City, October 21-22, and the programs

will be arranged so that visitors may attend the International Soil Products Exposition the same week. The members of the board of governors of the International Dry Farming Congress are: W. I. Drummond of Enid, Okla., who is chairman; Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm papers, Topeka, Kan.; Jewell Mayes, secretary of the Missouri state board of agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.; G. A. Smith, Salt Lake City; J. B. Case, Kansas City; W. E. Taylor, Moline, Illinois; Geo. R. LeBaron, El Paso; Frank M. Byrne, Faulkton, South Dakota, and S. O. Bennion, Independence, Mo.

Sniffles Not Influenza

There is no influenza in Kansas at this time and the person who believes he has it probably is afflicted with the sniffles, that come with the first cool weather of autumn, and with a super-sensitive imagination. Dr. S. J. Crumbine, dean of the University of Kansas school of medicine, thus quiets possible Spanish influenza rumors in Kansas. Don't confuse a cold with influenza and get a notion that influenza is a mild ailment, says Doctor Crumbine. It has much more immediately serious possibilities than a cold, whether it is the common old "grip" or the ailment that is epidemic in parts of the East.



A Weatherproof Coat

In every Raynster there is a Raynster Label. That label assures you something more than just a raincoat. It is the sign of the best in weatherproof clothing of all kinds. It is the proof of full value for money received.

Buy a Raynster today and be sure the label is in it. Raynsters are good insurance of health and clothing for every member of your family.

There are Raynsters in all styles of weatherproof clothing. The heavy rubber surfaced kind for outdoor work; cloth coats suitable for dress or work, these are good overcoats as well as good raincoats; heavy ulsters that are warm and shower-proof, splendid for driving in cold or rainy weather. Raynsters are made for every member of the family and are priced according to materials and workmanship necessary to produce each particular kind—the label guarantees value for price—always look for it. Don't buy just any old raincoat when your dealer can get you a Raynster.

Write for a Style Book showing many Raynster models.

United States Rubber Company

Clothing Division, New York and Boston

Raynster

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Look for this Label in your Raynster



Double YOUR Wheat Yield

You can do it. Sure increase of 50 to 100%. 6,000 farmers have proved it. Takes little time. Just spread straw on your fields. Preserves moisture; beats drought. Straw prevents winter kill. Prevents sheet of ice forming. Prevents "soil blow" in thin or sandy soil. Sure protection, yet gets life-giving air to the wheat. Eliminates quick thaws and freezes which lift the roots of the wheat and cause sure death. Learn the facts. You can do what others have done. Make more money. Raise more wheat by using the

Simplex Straw and Manure Spreader

Straw must be applied evenly. Hand methods won't do. The Simplex works simply and accurately. Lasts a lifetime. Costs less, works faster and better than any other spreader. Spreads thick or thin. Handles dry, wet, rotted, chunky, or loose straw or manure. A double duty machine. Attaches to any rack quickly and easily.

30 Days Free Trial

I don't want any money. Just try the Simplex 30 days at my risk—if you don't like it ship it back and you don't owe me a cent—but when you find, as 6,000 other farmers have, that the Simplex is the one implement you need most—keep it and pay for it on the

Easy Payment Plan

One farmer among hundreds who has written praising the Simplex says: "It made me \$700.00 in one year." Write for free descriptive folder, prices, and what prominent papers and Agricultural Colleges say about straw spreading. A postal will bring you full information. If you want more wheat, more alfalfa, more corn, and other grains, write me today—you'll be intensely interested in the information—and it's free for the asking.

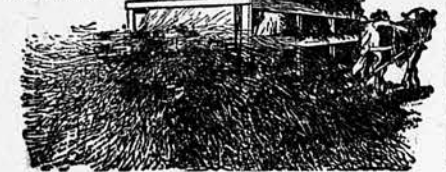
L. D. RICE, President

SIMPLEX SPREADER MFG. CO.

1A8 Traders Bldg.

Kansas City,

Missouri



They'll Help Win the War

You know the dangers of neglecting painful lameness, bruises and swellings. Put Sloan's Liniment on the job and let it relieve those poor dumb faithful beasts from suffering. Just apply a little without rubbing, for it penetrates and keeps the animals efficient.

For family use, too, Sloan's Liniment soon relieves rheumatic twinges, lumbago, stiffness and soreness of joints and muscles. A bottle around the house is a thoughtful provision for first aid emergency.

Buy an 18 ounce bottle today. Six times as much as you get in a small size bottle. Bear in mind, Sloan's Liniment has been the World's Standard Liniment for thirty-seven years.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

INDOOR TOILET Sanitary and Odorless on ten days FREE TRIAL

No Money Down—No Deposit No more outside back yard inconveniences. No chambers to empty. No sewer or cesspool. Chemical process dissolves human waste in water. No trouble. Kills disease germs. Prevents flies, filth and bad odors of outhouse. A real necessity for old, young or invalids. Preserves health.

Costs 1 Cent a Week to Operate per Person. Place in any room, hall or closet. No trouble to install. Guaranteed sanitary and odorless. Endorsed by thousands of users, doctors, sanitary experts, health boards, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

Kaw-Near Cabinet Co.

568 Kawnear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Panama Canal Book 10c

A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Victory Wheat Harvest

In preparation for a "Victory" wheat harvest in 1919 the farm bureaus of Kansas during the last month have located, inspected, and obtained for seed purposes, 281,000 bushels of improved, high yielding varieties of wheat, according to Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"To further insure a 'Victory' harvest special attention has been given by farm bureaus and county agents to the insect pests and plant diseases which affect more or less, the wheat crop. Specialists from the agricultural college have found that there is very little infestation of the Hessian fly this year and this information has been well distributed in the state. In farm bureau counties, especially, therefore, wheat is being planted this year much earlier than usual as there is little reason for waiting until after the so-called fly-free date.

"Many Western Kansas counties are conducting vigorous grasshopper campaigns so that the wheat fields can be protected from this pest. The boards of county commissioners in these counties have given splendid co-operation and have made preparation for the purchase and distribution of poison to stop the invasion of the grasshopper army.

"Anti-smut campaigns have been put on with much success in those Eastern Kansas counties which have suffered severe smut losses this year. The average loss from smut in these counties is estimated as approximately 4 per cent of the crop this year. In Atchison county the loss was estimated to be 5 per cent; in Doniphan county 10 per cent; Clay 4 per cent; Wabaunsee 4 per cent; Osage 5 per cent. These figures are a fair sample of the existing condition of the wheat fields in the eastern section of the state. Excellent results were obtained from the smut campaigns which were conducted in 24 counties. In Johnson county, alone there was an attendance of 320 wheat growers at the seven smut-control meetings held. A report has come from Osage county that the druggists have had to replenish their stocks of formaldehyde in order to supply farmers who wish to treat their seed wheat. It is reported from Wyandotte county that 95 per cent of the farmers who grow wheat are treating their seed for smut this year, whereas last year less than 5 per cent of the farmers of that county treated their seed. Wyandotte county suffered severe losses last year, but the demonstration fields located here and there in the county by the farm bureau committee and the county agent had less than 1 per cent of smut this year. This outstanding example of smut prevention resulted in the treatment of almost all of the seed wheat that will be used in that county this fall."

Direct Marketing

BY LEWIS HULLARA

Direct marketing from the farmer to the consumer will save to the farmer much of that 65 cents of the consumer's dollar that escapes by the present methods of marketing farm products. The question with the farmer is whether the saving will make it a profitable matter for him to attempt to sell direct, and this is very much dependent on the conditions. It has

been made profitable in many cases, and under conditions that obtain on thousands of farms, so it stands a good chance of doing it on a majority of the farms within a reasonable distance of any city of a few thousand inhabitants where ample direct marketing is not already practiced.

A farmer friend of mine is delivering butter regularly to a number of customers who take of him summer and winter and expect to pay just about the same price that they would have to pay for creamery butter, for they would rather have the country butter of the grade he sells. This price is usually about 10 cents a pound more than the stores pay for country butter, and sometimes more at these times when prices are so high. My friend takes 2 pounds each week, and she is only one of probably a dozen customers, some of whom take more, so you see his Saturday collections are pretty good, and the excess above what he would get at the store pays him well for the little time consumed in delivering it. Many farmers sell butter all over the country, but here's the point: While he is delivering that butter on the days he sets why not deliver a lot more produce of various kinds and make more profits with but a slight addition to the original load?

Telephones and motor cars have made marketing to the average small city so easy that it is little more trouble than hauling the produce to stores. An hour any evening will find buyers by calling up customers on the route ordinarily taken, or where little extra driving will be required. Tomatoes, apples, chickens, eggs, and even the regular garden truck will find a ready sale. Honey can be marketed thus better than in any way. Fruits of all kinds in their season can be delivered if it is necessary to handle the crop, altho this year in this part of the country it was only necessary for the knowledge that fruit could be had to get abroad to bring demands in excess of crops, and they were glad to come after their supply.

Confidence is the great selling factor in direct marketing. Get the confidence of the buyer and never abuse that confidence and you can count on selling as long as you have the produce to supply and the consumer has the need for it. Then this confidence is quickly transferred, even as is a lack of confidence. One good customer will be very likely to bring in several others. A small advertisement placed in a good farm or trade paper often will bring many customers, and the cost will be small. There are many articles such as eggs, butter and cheese that can be delivered by parcel post, and marketed thru the mails.

The Mead Cycle Company

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of September 7 "A Reader" made an inquiry concerning the Mead Cycle Company of Chicago, Ill. The article and the heading were so worded as to imply the possibility of unfair dealing on the part of this old and reliable company. The question of the reader was answered as an abstract proposition and was not intended to reflect in any way upon the business practices of the Mead Cycle Company, which is a thoroughly responsible and trustworthy institution.

The soldier gives; you must lend.

The High Cost of Living—Tell Us Your Experience

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to have letters from its readers giving their experiences in combating the high cost of living. What has been your experience in buying food and clothing? Are you able to purchase these articles at fair prices, or do you feel that you have been compelled to pay too much for them? What do you consider a fair profit for the retailer? Is 10 per cent enough profit for the dealer? What do you think of the present prices for shoes, hats, gloves and other articles of clothing? What do you think of the present prices of meats, fruit, and canned goods? What suggestions have you to offer for controlling such prices in the community as well as in the county and the state? What additional measures do you think the National Food Administration should adopt to aid the county and state authorities in obtaining fair prices for consumers? The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad to hear from a number of its readers on this subject and will pay \$1 each for every letter that it accepts and publishes on this important matter. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

OTTAWA ENGINES

Kerosene Throttle Governed Gasoline

ALL field, yard, and shop work—silo filling, wood sawing, feed grinding, pumping, etc.—is better done by an OTTAWA Engine, (Throttle or Hit and Miss Governor)—Make-and-Break, or Jump Spark ignition, any Standard Magneto, 168 sizes and styles. Stationary, Hand and Horse Portable and Saw-rig Outfits always sold.

Direct From Factory 90 Days' Trial

Prove at our risk for 90 days, what we guarantee for 10 years—Easy Starting, Easy Operation, Fuel Saving, Durability, Steady Power.

Prompt Shipment, Cash or Easy Terms. Send your name today for my Free Book. The finest engine book yet printed. Tells what you want to know, plainly and fully about engines, and how my engine pays for itself while you use it.

Ottawa Manufacturing Co.

GEORGE E. LONG, Pres.

654 King Street,

OTTAWA,

KANSAS.



Engine Saw-rigs with Pole and Cordwood Saw Frames—4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 H.P.

GASOLINE 11c A GALLON

American chemistry has finally triumphed over the constantly increasing price of gasoline. You can now cut 22c gasoline right in half, saving 11c on every gallon. The genius of a Memphis chemist is responsible for perfecting a product called "Motorlife", which contains a carbon solvent and high grade heat resisting lubricants. An ounce of "Motorlife" in each 5 gallons of gasoline saves from 25% to 50% fuel by removing carbon from cylinders, valves, and spark plugs. "Motorlife" eliminates all friction, thus enabling the motor to run with a smoothness, new life and buoyancy which is indeed remarkable. The improvement is immediate. A single trial will convince anyone that here, at last, is the way to save gasoline and keep the motor free from carbon deposits. For automobiles, trucks, tractors and gasoline engines.

"Motorlife" is harmless to the motor, as it contains no acids or other corrosives. A quart can is sufficient to treat 160 gallons of gasoline, making this quantity do the work of 240 to 320 gallons. Your money will be promptly refunded if "Motorlife" fails to do as claimed. Hundreds of letters from firms and individuals, all confirm these claims. Used by U. S. Government at customs and in Transportation Division. Order a quart can, price \$2 prepaid direct from this announcement, enclosing check, money-order or two dollar bill. Full directions on can. Money-back guarantee protects you. If you prefer more information before ordering, write for full particulars. Dealers and agents wanted to supply large demand.

P. P. TUBE CO. 3030D McGee Traffic Way Kansas City, Mo.

GET YOUR CHURN FREE

17,000 Leader Churns, in use all over the country, have removed the dread of churning day by saving time and labor. They make more and better butter; 5000 unsolicited testimonials. A. N. Hollie, Lawrence, Kansas, says: "Churning was a burden until we got the Leaders. Now the children cry to churn. We can churn in 3 or 4 minutes." "Special dash—steel frame—light weight—easily cleaned. Lasts a Lifetime." Sold under two plans. Simply order a trial churn now, without sending any money; then, when satisfied, at the end of thirty days, remit the price shown below, or take orders from your friends and let your commissions pay for your churn, thus securing your Leader Churn Free.

3 Gal. \$5.00 5 Gal. \$5.50 8 Gal. \$6.00

Send No Money Order direct from this Ad. check or money order. We deliver and collect; no money needed.

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CHURNS IN 3 MINUTES

24 Complete Novels, Novellees and Stories FREE

To introduce our wonderful book offers we will send this fine collection of reading matter for a small fee. Each is a complete story in itself. Here are a few of the titles and there are 14 others just as good.

Woven on Fate's Loom. Charles Garber. The Tide of the Morning Bar. Francis H. Burton. The Last of the Mohicans. Marion Halliwell. The Lost Diamond. Charlotte M. Burton. The Spectre Revels. Mrs. E. M. Burton. The Green Ledger. Miss M. E. Burton. Barbara. Miss M. E. Burton. Circumstantial Evidence. Charlotte M. Burton. The Heir of Arne. Charlotte M. Burton. Eve Holly's Heart. Mary E. Burton. Quatermain's Story. H. Rider Haggard.

Sent free and postpaid to all who send in 25¢ for 2 months' subscription to the Household. The Household is a paper and magazine of from 20 to 32 pages, weekly. The Household, Dept. 755, Topeka, Kansas.

Liberty Bonds for Farmers

The farmer will buy Fourth Liberty Bonds because they are the best investment in the world. Because they are backed by the greatest nation in the world, whose assets have been paid always in full. Because they provide a full measure of insurance against want, old age, or temporary financial stress. Because the possession of Liberty Bonds will better their credit; as collateral Liberty Bonds rank highest when they wish to borrow. Because if they don't buy bonds, that much more money will have to be raised by taxation; in the one they receive interest for the money they lend in the other a tax receipt. Because the investment of money in Liberty Bonds means a financial reserve that will enable one to share in the country's prosperity after the war. Because no American citizen desires to shift the burden of supporting the government and the boys in the trenches to his neighbor's shoulders. Because if we do not win the Germans will dictate peace terms and they will still pay—the enemy.

Federal Loans for Cattlemen

(Continued from Page 8.)

And, with increased supplies of cattle and sheep in the country, the War Finance Corporation may profit from its work highly successful. In other words, Uncle Sam hopes to profit from terms of increased livestock holdings in the United States, not in terms of gold.

Fair Treatment Assured

In the operation of the Federal Cattle Loan Agencies of the War Finance Corporation, preservation of breeding stock cattle is practically assured. In the last three years, during which time the Southwest has suffered from serious drouth, thousands of breeding cows and other stock under two years old were forced to market. This forced marketing has been more noticeable in the last two summers, during which the money situation had reached "tight" a stage. Were graziers of these thousands of animals able to obtain needed funds, most of the stock could have been shipped to more favorable localities, where a plentiful supply of grass, feed and stock water could have developed the cattle to maturity, thus producing a greater and better supply of meat for the nation. Pressure from banks, and other agencies engaged in the cattle loan business has been responsible for the shipments of many immature cattle to market this season. Because of bare storage, the result of dry weather, graziers have been unable to meet their normal financial demands, thus being compelled to rush the stock to market. Normally, another district where grass conditions were favorable for grazing would have been utilized to mature the stock. And, hereafter, with the aid of the Federal Cattle Loan Agencies, stockmen in communities favored with good grass, plenty of stock water and an adequate supply of feed will save the immature breeding animals shipped from drouthy districts. Now the stockmen where feed is plentiful will be able to obtain more money to finance expansion in breeding operations. A brighter era is at hand for the breeders of cattle, sheep and goats in the United States. The problem of maintaining breeding stock has been the most difficult to solve recently, but today it is practically at rest, thanks to the aid of the War Finance Corporation of the United States Treasury Department. This means increased production in cattle and sheep production in the West and Southwest.

Hot Air System of Heating

(Continued from Page 7.)

from the new charge. It is well to open only half of the fire at a time. That is, first the right hand side and then the left hand side of the furnace. The fire bed should be deep. A shallow fire bed admits the air too rapidly and holes and dead places are formed as a result of too rapid combustion. The smoke pipe damper should be opened when a fresh coal charge is applied and should be partially closed as soon as the fire is well started. The ash pit damper should be opened when the fire is

started and almost closed after the fire is going. The check damper should also be shut when the fire is started, but after the fire is going it is usually well to leave it open day and night for it is really the most effective in fire control. The purpose of opening the ash pit and smoke pipe dampers and closing the check damper when starting a fire is to insure a strong draft, which will mean quick ignition. The fire door, or door thru which the fuel is applied, should be kept closed as much as possible. If air is admitted thru this door it flows over the fire but does not materially assist in combustion, reduces the efficiency of the chimney, and besides it cools off the furnace fire and the gases arising from it, so that good combustion cannot occur. Usually if there is any reason for leaving the fire door open, there is no reason for maintaining a fire.

When a fire is being prepared to last over night, or for a period of 6 or 8 hours, some of the glowing coal should be pushed to one side and the fresh charge should be fired on the other side, so that a small spot of bright coal will be left to ignite the volatile gases; then the ash pit damper

should be opened for a short time to supply air for the combustion of the volatile matter. After this, the air supply for the night should be adjusted, opening the check damper and closing the ash pit damper. If it is found that the fire burns out too rapidly, or if there is a strong wind which promises to keep up during the night, it may be well to close the smoke pipe damper partially.

Ashes should be removed regularly. An accumulation of ashes means a reduction in draft and sometimes will cause the melting of the grate bars. Some furnaces are now made with a receptacle below the furnace into which the ashes are dumped and which can be removed from the ash pit itself, thus minimizing the labor connected with the disagreeable part of furnace operation.

The humidity of air in hot air heated houses is usually very low. This is due to the fact that heating air increases its capacity for moisture absorption. Cold air brought into the furnace may have a relative humidity of 65 or 70 but after being heated it may drop to only half of this. A good hot air furnace is provided with a water pan within the casing. This

should always be kept filled with water so that its absorption will help to replace the loss in humidity occasioned by heating the incoming air.

No Uniform Feed Prices

Numerous complaints are coming to the Kansas state board of agriculture as to the different prices charged by dealers in various localities in the state for milling by-products, as bran and shorts. In some instances the spread between points in a single county amounts to 50 cents a hundred. The state food administrator says this is too much and that all complaints of this character should be taken up with the county food administrator and they will be promptly investigated and corrected wherever the charges are too high according to the rules and regulations of the National Food Administration. If all persons who are dissatisfied with the prices they are required to pay for bran and shorts will promptly take the matter up as indicated, the state food administrator will be able to bring about improvement and the situation will be much more satisfactory.

A bond slacker is the kaiser's backer.

Moline-Universal Makes Wonderful Record at National Tractor Demonstration

Develops 20 H.P. on the draw bar and we only rate it at 9 H.P. Think of it!

E. J. GOTTING, CHAIRMAN RACINE, WIS.		M. B. DUNNEEN, TREASURER HOLME, ILL.		DENT PARRETT, SECRETARY CHICAGO, ILL.																									
1918																													
National Tractor Farming Demonstrations																													
A. E. HILDEBRAND, MANAGER																													
Salina, Kansas, July 29, 1918.																													
DEMONSTRATION GROUND ATTN: S. C. TURKELROPH.																													
Dear Sir:—																													
We beg to report the following performance of a Moline Universal tractor 9-18 H.P. Serial No. 19002 Motor No. 10002 under test for draw bar horse power.																													
Conditions:—																													
Soil: Stubble ground—loose on top firm underneath.																													
Load: Plow, two fourteen inch plows.																													
Dynamometer: Hyatt Recording.																													
Draw Bar Pull: Average for one minute in maximum.																													
Time: Recorded by dynamometer.																													
Hitch: Horizontal—centered.																													
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S. C. TURKELROPH ENGINEERS IN CHARGE. A. E. HILDEBRAND MANAGER OF DEMONSTRATION.																													

Officially Accredited with 26.48 H.P. at the belt. We rate it at 18 H.P.

In previous advertising we have stated that the Moline-Universal was conservatively rated at 9-18 h.p. Just how conservative is shown by the astonishing official tests made at the National Tractor Demonstration which showed the Moline-Universal to have an excess of over 11 h.p. on the draw bar and 8 h.p. at the belt.

Certainly these tests show beyond question of doubt the efficiency of the Moline-Universal. For each 169 lbs. of weight the Moline-Universal developed 1 h.p. on the draw bar. Compare this with the ordinary tractor which develops 1 h.p. for each 250 to 300 lbs. weight—and you will clearly realize the greater efficiency and corresponding greater economy of the Moline-Universal.

However, we shall continue to rate the Moline-Universal at 9-18 h.p. A tractor to give satisfactory service and stand up for years under the strain of tractor work must have reserve power, and the greater the reserve the better. Under normal conditions the Moline-Universal has from 50 to 100 per cent reserve power. Think what this means.

Ninety-eight per cent of its entire weight is on the two big drive wheels where every ounce is available for traction.

The Moline-Universal is scientifically constructed and utilizes its weight to best advantage. It has no dead weight.

From the above report you will see that the Moline-Universal developed 20.05 h.p. at 3.52 m.p.h. pulling two plow bottoms 9 to 10 in. deep in exceptionally hard plowing. At 2.18 m.p.h. it developed 12.5 h.p. The difference in speed accounts for the extra draw bar pull. At 3.5 m.p.h. under average conditions the Moline-Universal will plow as much in a day as a 3-plow tractor traveling at 2.25 m.p.h.

Just the Right Size

If the Moline-Universal were built to pull a 3-bottom plow, it would be too heavy for light work. As the Moline-Universal is now built it has ample capacity for all ordinary plowing needs, and at the same time is equally suited for light operations such as cultivating, haying, harvesting, etc. which require far more work hours than your heavy work.

You are chiefly concerned in getting your work done quicker and better than you ever did before. You have no

fixed power requirements. One day your work may be heavy, the next day light—and the light work is just as important as the heavy. Thus, you must have a tractor which will do both heavy and light work efficiently and economically, and the Moline-Universal fully meets both these requirements. You have plenty of power when you need it and when you don't want it you have no extra expense—as you would have with a heavy tractor for light jobs.

Remember this—here's what the Moline-Universal Tractor will do for you:

- (1) Gives you plenty of power for all your work, both heavy and light.
- (2) It does all farm work including cultivating.
- (3) One man operates both tractor and implement from the seat of the implement in all operations.
- (4) Electric lights enable it to be worked nights to make up for unavoidable delays.
- (5) Because of self-starter, non-robust labor can operate tractor successfully.
- (6) So well made and has so much reserve power that it will give many years of service.

Send for free catalog which gives detailed description of the Moline-Universal Tractor. Address Dept. 23.

Moline Plow Company, Moline, Illinois



TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Soldiers' Insurance

Will you tell us thru your information column all you can of the soldiers' insurance? Is it the government or a corporation that insures the soldier? How large an amount can the soldier carry and what is the rate? Will it benefit the soldier after the war or does it only apply for the length of the war? A JAYHAWKER.

The United States upon application grants insurance to soldiers and sailors without medical examination in multiples of \$500 and up to \$10,000. The minimum amount of insurance is \$1,000, the maximum \$10,000. Application must be made within 120 days after enlistment. If the soldier or sailor should die or be disabled in the service before the expiration of 120 days not having applied he shall be deemed to be insured, and the government will pay to him if alive and totally disabled \$25 a month for a period of 240 months, or if he dies before the expiration of the 240 months the remainder of the payments are made to his beneficiary. The beneficiaries are confined to the following persons: the wife of the soldier or sailor, his parents, his children or grandchildren, his brothers and his sisters. In other cases insurance is payable in 240 equal installments depending on the amount carried. The insurance is not assignable, and is not subject to claims of creditors.

It shall be payable only to his wife, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister, and in case of the total disability of the insured to the injured person. Provision for maturity at certain ages, for continuous installments during the life of the insured or his beneficiaries or both, for cash loan, paid-up and extended values, dividends from gains and savings and such other pro-

visions for the protection and advantage of and alternative benefits to the insured and the beneficiaries as may be found to be reasonable and practicable may be provided for in the insurance or from time to time by regulations. During the period of the war and thereafter until converted, the insurance shall be term insurance for successive terms of one year each. Not later than five years after the date of the termination of the War as declared by proclamation of the President of the United States, the term insurance shall be converted without medical examination into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request. Regulations shall provide for the right to convert into ordinary life, 21 payment life, endowment maturing when the soldier is 62 years old or into other forms of insurance if desired and shall prescribe the time and method of payment of the premiums thereon, but payment of premiums in advance shall not be required for periods of more than one month and may be deducted from the pay of the insured, or be otherwise made at his election. The monthly premium rate varies according to the age of the insured.

On a policy for \$5,000 the rate or the monthly premium when the person is 15, 16, and 17 is \$3.15; at 18, 19, and 20, \$3.20; at 21, 22 and 23, \$3.25; at 24 and 25, \$3.30; at 26 and 27, \$3.35; at 28, \$3.40; at 29 and 30, \$3.45. The premiums gradually increase until at the age of 53 the premium on a \$5,000 policy is \$6.75 a month. In case of the total and permanent disability of the soldier he would receive on a \$5,000 policy benefits to the extent of \$28.75 a month. If his policy is for \$10,000 his monthly premiums would be just double the premiums on a policy for \$5,000 and his benefits would be just twice as large, in other words \$57.50 a month. If he took out less than \$5,000

insurance, his premiums and his benefits would be correspondingly less, and if more than \$5,000 but less than \$10,000 his premiums and benefits would likewise be proportioned to the amount of insurance.

The insurance is conducted by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. An appropriation of 23 million dollars was made to provide for payment of losses, but the rate of premium has been established according to the American tables of mortality. It is expected that the premiums paid by the insured soldiers and sailors will be sufficient to cover the losses. I have here another letter relating to the same subject in which the writer says that he has a boy in the service and asks whether the government provides anything to show how much insurance has been taken out? My understanding is that regular policies will be issued, but in the case of my own boy no such policy has been issued as yet, or if it has been issued has not been received. However, it must be remembered that more than 2 million of the boys have been insured and the Bureau of War Risks is undoubtedly far behind with its work. I think the White City reader will receive the policy in the course of time.

Building Roads

Being a constant reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and aware of your facility for getting news, and answering questions I would like a little information which might be of more or less use to the entire county. There have been two meetings held lately, one at Wathena and one at Troy, preliminary to voting bonds for a hard surfaced road thru the entire county. Do you think this is an opportune time for getting such a proposition before the people when we are engaged in a war that is the most stupendous ever known in history, the financing of which is taxing every nation to the utmost? This road is supposed to run thru Wathena and Troy, both incorporated towns. Will they have a right to vote for these bonds or in other words can they be taxed along with the farmers, to build the road? Don't you think it would be better for the people of the county to busy themselves with the straightening of the roads, eliminating crossings and building good concrete bridges its entire length thus getting ready to build

the road at some future date after the Great War closes when we will know better what is ahead of us? T. H. V. Wathena, Kan.

The law does not require that a vote shall be taken before the bonds can be issued. If the petition was signed by the required number of landowners asking that the road be built and specifying what kind of a road is desired, the county commissioners are authorized to issue the bonds without a vote.

As to whether it is best to undertake the paving the road now, that is a question on both sides of which a good deal can be said. If, however, you get the right kind of a hard surfaced road I do not believe that you will regret the expenditure.

Wife's Allowance

A man registers for government service who was single at the time of registering. He wishes to marry. If he should do so and be called into service would his wife get any allowance during his absence, or if killed or crippled would she get a pension? SUBSCRIBER.

Yes, to both questions.

Fence Belongs to Farm

Is not a fence built several feet from the line between farms, a permanent improvement belonging to the owner of the farm on which it is built? The fence was built years ago and the land has changed hands several times. T. J. Mc.

Yes, the fence is a fixture and passes with the land.

Income Tax

I am a single man but have a father depending on me for his support and care. Do I come under the \$1,000 or the \$2,000 exemption so far as the income tax is concerned? SUNFLOWER.

I do not think the government will hold that you are the head of a family and if not your exemption is only \$1,000.

Pensions

I have a friend, an old lady, who has worked hard and who has a little home but is not able to work. She is almost 80 years old. She has no one to care for her. SUBSCRIBER.

Apply to the county commissioners. They are authorized to give her a pension equal to the amount which would be necessary to support her or the county home for the poor.

Alien Registration

1. Am an Italian 39 years old. I have been in this country 14 years but have only taken out my first papers. This I did three years ago. Will I have to register? 2. Does every man, whether a citizen of this country or not, have to register? READER.

1. Yes. I also might add that under the recent treaty between Italy and the United States, if you should claim exemption on the ground that you are an Italian citizen, the Italian government may draft you into the Italian army.

2. Yes.

Handling Abortion

I have a mare 12 years old that frequently loses her colts. She is in foal now, but she has not given birth to a colt for five years. I have been told by several farmers to give the mare with her feed a little wheat and that this would prevent any abortion. Is this true? What is the best thing to do? H. C. DAVIS, Glasco, Kan.

In my opinion there is no virtue in the feeding of wheat to a mare to prevent her from slipping her colt. In fact, I may say that we know of no efficient means to control abortion other than to see that the mare is not injured in any way by overwork, by injuries, by consuming spoiled feed, overfeeding, and by drinking excessive quantities of very cold water when not accustomed to it.

R. R. Dykstra.

Division Fence

Mrs. O. and Mr. B. own adjoining farms. The fence between the farms used to be a hedge fence for the entire half mile. Mrs. O. claiming the north half and Mr. B. the south half. Mr. B. cut part of his hedge and put up a three wire fence and now wants Mrs. O. to keep up this fence. I am a renter on Mrs. O.'s place and would like to know, as I want to keep up my fence. U. S.

In the first place the hedge fence may or may not be a legal fence, depending on whether the people of that county voted to put the hedge fence law in operation. If the hedge fence is a lawful fence then Mr. B. would have the right either to keep his hedge or to build a wire fence provided he made it a legal fence. Mrs. O. would of course have the same right as Mr. B. If the hedge is a legal fence she is not required to build any other kind of fence and in any event she is not required to keep up more than her share, that is one half of the division fence between her land and that of Mr. B.

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Whether you want a two-plow machine or one that can pull 18 discs thru Texas black wax, whether you farm 40 acres or four sections—there's a Hyatt Equipped Tractor to fit your needs.

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The majority of all tractor builders recognize these facts and use Hyatt Bearings in the construction of their machines.

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Prizes for the Ham and Bacon

The annual Kansas Ham and Bacon show will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, during Home Week, February 3 to 10, under the management of Prof. A. Paterson of the department of animal husbandry. The purpose of this show is to stimulate a greater interest in the curing of pork, and only home-cured products may be entered. Home-cured hams insure an ever-ready supply of wholesome cured meat at about two-thirds of the cost of meat of similar quality when purchased at the local market.

It will soon be hog-killing time, and every Kansas farmer who cures meat should do his part and make an exhibit in this show. Every exhibitor will be expected to allow the meats he shows to be sold at public auction, with the understanding that the proceeds from the sale of each exhibit shall be sent to the Red Cross organization of the county from which the meat came. Prizes will be offered as follows:

Division A (hams)—Class 1: Smoked hams weighing 12 pounds or less, \$10, \$7.50, \$5 and \$1. Class 2: Smoked hams weighing more than 12 pounds, \$10, \$7.50, \$5 and \$1. Class 3: Champion smoked ham, ribbon.
Division B (shoulders)—Class 4: Smoked shoulders weighing less than 7 pounds, \$5, \$4, \$2, \$1 and ribbon. Class 5: Smoked shoulders weighing 7 pounds or more, \$5, \$4, \$2, \$1 and ribbon. Class 6: Champion smoked shoulder, ribbon.
Division C (bacon)—Class 7: Smoked bacon strips weighing less than 7 pounds, \$6, \$5, \$3, \$2 and \$1. Class 8: Smoked bacon strips weighing 7 pounds or more, \$8, \$5, \$3, \$2 and \$1. Class 9: Champion smoked bacon strip, ribbon.
Division D (sausage)—Class 10: Smoked sausage, 2-pound lots stuffed, \$2, \$1.50, \$1, and ribbon. Class 11: Unsmoked sausage, 2-pound lots stuffed, \$2, \$1.50, \$1, 50c and ribbon.
Division E (lard)—Class 12: Home rendered lard 5-pound lots, \$2, \$1.50, \$1, 50c and ribbon.
Division F (general displays)—Class 13: Best exhibit of home cured pork products, per loving cup.
The judges will be: H. J. Waters, Kan. City, Mo.; Mrs. Cora Wellhouse-Bullard, Logan, Kan.; and Charles Dillon, Topeka, Kan.

For further particulars or instructions regarding the curing of meats address Prof. A. M. Paterson, Manhattan, Kansas.

When Club Folks Take a Joy Ride

(Continued from Page 3.)

service flag bearing four stars. Ora Force, of Scott county; Elmer Jones, Clay; Edward Marril, of Coffey, and Charles Frame, of Wichita, Capper Pig Club members, now are serving Uncle Sam in France. The contest manager of a recent letter from Ora Force, who was the first president of the Grand China Breed club. In this letter Ora asked to be remembered to the club members. At both banquets the club folks stood for a moment in silent prayer for the safety of our boys. Many of the older members of the club registered September 12, and many of the dads are in line for service, too. The boys and dads who registered were asked to stand at the banquets and they were greeted with prolonged applause. Doubtless in 1919, if the Great War should continue, we will have many more stars in our service flag.

It was not all joy rides at the Topeka and Hutchinson meetings, tho. Members of the club and their dads got down to business at the business meetings in a manner that was very satisfying to the folks in charge. Capper club folks are not content with resting on their oars and talking about the big things that have been accomplished. They expect to go forward and do better things every year. Many important questions were discussed and voted upon. Perhaps the most important matter settled was adjusting the insurance claims. Due to unfavorable weather during the farrowing season and the extreme heat of the summer months, the club losses have been much heavier than expected. This left the club with a deficit of about \$500 which, according to the rules, would have been charged to fewer than 100 boys who still have sows in the contest. The matter was explained to the members at the Topeka meeting and it was unanimously decided to levy a contribution of \$1 for each member to pay losses. This action was unanimously ratified at the Hutchinson meeting. It was simply a matter of dividing the burden of the boys that have been hard hit by late losses. The new year will be started with a clean slate and the insurance plan will be improved upon.

Members of the club decided, too, that boys may continue as active members of the club for more than two years, providing a county club membership is not completed by March 1. To make them eligible, tho, boys who have held membership two years will have to get into the father and son department, which will be made much more attractive for 1919. It was decided, too, that county membership should not be increased. Ten members is considered ideal for a good working club. It was voted that compulsory attendance of club members at summer meetings should be continued and the rule enforced.

An addition to the club work for 1919 which is big in possibilities will be the enrollment of associate members. This membership will be limited to a number equal to the number of active members enrolled, and these boys will be given preference when vacancies occur. In counties having a complete membership we hope to enroll 10 associate members so that ball games can be staged when county meetings are held.

Attendance of associate members, however, will not be compulsory.

Important business was transacted by poultry club girls, too. The 1919 club work will be divided between mother and daughter, and the girl will not be compelled to keep farm flock records in 1919. This, we believe, will make a bigger and better club, altho the 1917 and 1918 members have done work that all of us are very proud of. The announcement of rules and prizes for both clubs will be made in an early issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

"Having the privilege of attending the annual pep meeting and getting acquainted with folks all over the state," said one mother, "is well worth all the time and effort expended in club work. Tom talked about the good time he had, and especially about the banquet last year, until I felt as if I could not stay away. You may be sure that we not only are going to come back next year, but we are going to bring Tom's dad along." That expresses the feeling of all the Capper club folks. It was a real family gathering and we didn't

travel so rapidly but that we formed friendships that will endure thruout the years to come.

The first picture shown in this story was taken on the steps of the First Methodist church at Hutchinson; the other group was taken at the state house at Topeka. About twice as many folks as are represented in the picture attended the banquets. Due to the change in color of lettering, the words, "Poultry Club" and "Pig Club" are scarcely distinguishable on the banners carried at Hutchinson.

The Boy Knew

"Papa, when you see a mouse, aren't you afraid?"

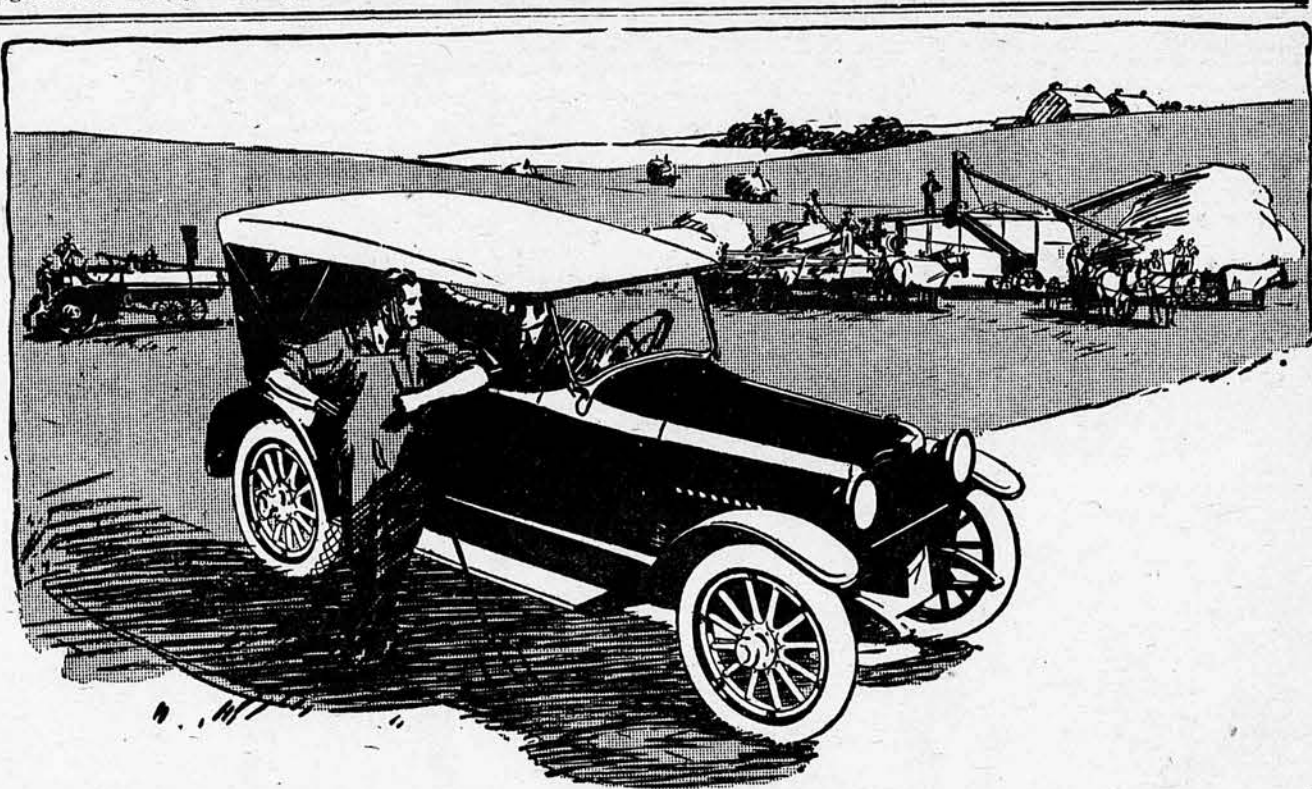
"Certainly not."

"When you see a cow, aren't you afraid?"

"No, of course not."

"Papa, aren't you really afraid of anything 'cept mamma?"

A rainy day job: Look over the kitchen with a view to installing running water in the sink.



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Perhaps, you yourself are a Soldier in the "Twilight Army." On hundreds and thousands of farms the "Twilight Army" has been helping to harvest the crops, to fill Uncle Sam's Granaries, to feed The Boys "Over There."

They closed the stores in thousands of little towns at four o'clock every afternoon, and everybody went out to the harvest fields to work—until it was too dark to work longer. And it was the Motor Car, thousands of Motor Cars, that gathered and marshalled and transported from town to field and back to town that huge army of soldier-harvesters. So have you and the "Twilight Army" solved the Food Problem for Our Boys and Our Allies.

Can you think of a better demonstration of the indispensable utility and all-round efficiency of the Motor Car than this? General Joffre won the First Battle of the Marne and saved Paris with the Motor Car. And you and your "Twilight Army" and the Motor Car have, as Hoover prophesied, helped "Food to Win the War."

It isn't necessary, therefore, to tell you what the Motor Car means to make your crops profitable, to make your time count, to help Win the War. It is the well-designed car, the well-built car, the dependable car, the economical car, the car with reputation and character back of it that means the Preferred Investment. Such a car is the Paige.

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will positively plow at the lowest possible cost per acre and do other field and belt jobs on the most economical basis. Its economy is not merely low fuel cost, but low upkeep and long life. It's a simple, solid sensible tractor—quality built through and through, with only tried out, perfected, standardized parts—such as Waukesha and Buda 4-cylinder heavy duty motors, Foote-Strite transmission, Hyatt bearings, Perlex radiator, Dixie magneto, built-in kerosene burner.

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10c a pouch—and worth it

Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug

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This Five Passenger 35 H. P. car, 116 in. wheel base, Goodrich 32 x 3 1/2—Deico tires—Dyneto Ste. and Ltg. Write at once for particulars of shipment and my 48-page catalog. Agents wanted to drive and demonstrate. Territory open. Prompt shipments. No money. Cars guaranteed or money back. 1919 cars ready.

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\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Junior No. 24. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here.

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The Feed Shortage

It now is a generally accepted fact that there is a great shortage of good feeding materials as compared with the supply a year ago. The drought of July and August seriously damaged the hay crop in certain sections, the corn crop in the middle West, and the cotton crop in the Southern states.

The loss to cotton is more than 2 million bales, which at \$1500 a bale amounts to a loss of 3 billion dollars. The loss to corn and other crops probably will amount to 2 billion dollars, making the total loss about 5 billion dollars.

When the government fixed a low price on cottonseed meal, there was a surplus of this commodity and the consumption of meal for feeding purposes became general throughout the country, but in view of the short crop of cotton, it is probable that cottonseed meal will be fed very largely in sections where it is produced.

The shortage in wheat bran is due not only to curtailed production of wheat products, but also to the export of whole wheat and to the fact that the government is feeding 1 1/2 pounds a day to the army horses which amounts to a consumption of about 300 tons a day.

When a low price was fixed on bran and middlings, the Eastern competition was eliminated. In past years the Eastern distributor could get all the bran and middlings he wanted by bidding an extra half dollar a ton, but now he is unable to do this and wheat feed products are practically out of the Eastern market. Such supplies as are obtainable are sold to feeders and dealers in the territories where they are produced.

The demand for linseed meal far exceeds the supply and the mill price for this product is so high that its use is prohibited except under the most scientific handling. In all likelihood, linseed meal will be fed largely in the territories where it is produced.

Viewing the entire list of concentrated feed products and by-products it seems that corn gluten feed is the most available of all. A few years ago when corn was selling at around 75 cents a bushel, the cost of gluten feed a ton was considerably higher than the price of No. 3 corn, but today with cash corn selling at around \$1.65 for No. 3, gluten feed may be purchased for less than corn. In view of the fact that this product contains more than three times as much protein and two-thirds as much of carbohydrates as whole grain, it may truly be said that it is the only acceptable substitute for this great cereal.

It is a decided advantage for the feeders of the corn belt that gluten feed is manufactured within the corn belt and for the purpose of conserving rolling stock and saving high freight rates, gluten feed should be given preference by feeders of the middle West.

The shrewd farmers and feeders of the country will realize that the government has first call on the freight cars of the country. It is exceedingly difficult for the manufacturer to get cars when he wants them and with the approach of winter and its freight blockades, the traffic situation will present many serious problems. It behooves the farmer and feeder to provide for his winter feeding requirements at the earliest possible moment.

Advantages of the Silo

1. The silo provides a means of saving a larger percentage of the nutrients in the corn crop, especially in case of drought, early frost, or failure to mature.
2. The silo conserves the nutrients of the entire corn plant in a palatable form.
3. Silage is succulent and provides conditions in winter similar to summer pasture.
4. The silo insures a saving of time and labor in winter feeding. The farmer does not have to wade thru snow or mud to haul feed from the fields in stormy weather.
5. Silage provides a uniform quality of feed and puts bloom and good coats on livestock in winter.
6. More feed can be stored in the form of silage than in the form of fodder or hay.
7. Acre for acre, silage is more efficient as a feed than fodder.

8. Silage can be used profitably as a supplement to pastures in summer.

9. Silage properly made is a good feed for horses, cattle, and sheep. It increases the flow of milk in winter when prices are highest, thus lowering the cost of production, and increasing the profits.

10. Silage reduces the cost of beef production, is economical for maintaining breeding animals and keeping young stock thrifty and growing all winter.

Alfalfa for Silage

Much alfalfa hay ordinarily lost because of damp weather can be saved by the use of the silo, according to J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairymen's husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Alfalfa silage usually does not keep longer than six months. Hence it must be fed early.

"When alfalfa can be utilized as hay it is best to handle it in that manner," said Professor Fitch. "The hay is more palatable and of more value from a feeding point of view. It is more economical, however, to use the silo and feed the silage in summer than to allow the hay to be a total loss."

"In experiments carried out in regard to palatability, the best results have been obtained where carbohydrates were added to the alfalfa when put into the silo. The carbohydrate is necessary to aid fermentation, as alfalfa is mostly protein. The most palatable silage was obtained where 1 part of molasses was added to 20 parts of alfalfa. Good results also were recorded where a mixture of 1 part of corn chop was added to 10 parts of alfalfa."

Sunflowers for Silage

"Experiments with sunflowers to determine their suitability for silage," says Wallace's Farmer, "are being conducted in the Western United States by the Bureau of Plant Industry, in co-operation with state experiment stations. There are indications that this crop may be specially useful in regions where the growing season is too cool for the production of large yields of silage corn." The experiments were begun in 1917 at Huntley, Mont., and Scottsbluff, Nebr., and the first year's results led the investigators to extend the work to other points this year. In 1917 the yields of sunflower silage exceeded those of corn silage in the same fields from 50 to 100 per cent. Yields of more than 20 tons an acre were obtained under irrigation. Preliminary feeding tests have indicated that the sunflower silage may be substituted satisfactorily for corn silage, but directly comparable results have not yet been obtained in sufficient volume to justify a full statement as to the comparative values of the two feeds.

Extension Community Schools

Three-day community schools will be conducted between November and March by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Agriculture and home economics are treated by specialists in these schools. Poultry raising, hog raising, the cultivation of various kinds of crops, the construction of the silo, the making of bread, and the canning of fruit are among the topics discussed. Pictures and demonstrations are employed for illustrative purposes.

The children are not overlooked in the schools. The instructors are ready to enroll the boys and girls in stock clubs, canning clubs, and similar organizations. Music and other interesting features are provided during the sessions of the schools.

Beet Sugar Outlook

Need for additional sugar conservation in the United States is reflected by estimates of our domestic beet sugar crop this year. After obtaining and averaging estimates from the three most trustworthy sources available the National Food Administration finds a probable decrease in domestic beet sugar production of 5.2 per cent compared with last year. This represents about 28,174 tons of sugar less than in 1917.

Send us letters about your consolidated schools and what they are doing for your community.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for October 13. Abram helping Lot. Genesis 13: 5-11. Genesis 14: 14-16.
Golden Text. A friend loveth at all times; and a brother is born for adversity. Prov. 17:17.

The Greatness of Unselfishness

Unmindful of the glorious promises, still fresh in his mind, Abram as he neared the border of Egypt, let a great fear creep into his heart and yielded to the dangerous temptation of lying. The fascination of the country, to one entering it for the first time, has the charm of an enchanted circle. Civilization, heathenism, worldliness and luxury vie with one another to produce this effect. All the charm was lost on Abram for he had heard an ugly rumor about how one of the Pharaohs had killed a stranger, who brought a beautiful wife into the country and took the woman into his harem. Becoming panic-stricken he persuaded Sarah to pretend to be his sister instead of his wife.

On entering the city where Pharaoh lived the strangers received marked attention and in exchange for marvelous wealth Abram taught the Egyptians mathematics and astronomy. Later Pharaoh became infatuated with the beautiful sister of the man he wished to make his ally and took her as an unmarried woman to his house. Immediately a mysterious illness came upon him and all his household. This in some manner aroused his suspicions and led to inquiries which resulted in the discovery of the truth.

As his intentions toward Sarah had been perfectly honorable, Pharaoh, at first was very angry with Abram for his deceit but he realized that Abram had had some grounds for fear and so he made what amends he could and sent him safely back to Palestine, with Lot and all the wealth they had accumulated while in Egypt.

The return from the land of the Nile covered much of the lately traversed road thru the South land, as the caravan went ever on until it came to Bethel, where in the beginning of his journey Abram had pitched his tents and built of rough stone, the first altar.

The country surrounding this district was an open common and every one drove their herds of cattle or flocks of sheep where the best grazing could be found. With the vast herds of stock belonging to Abram and Lot and those of the Canaanites, the native people of the valley, and the Perizzites, the dwellers among the hills, pasture grounds were at a premium and soon there arose between the herdsmen constant strife and quarreling.

This state of affairs Abram refused to countenance and calling Lot to him explained the situation and the necessity for their separation. In his own generous manner he gave his nephew the first choice in the selection of mov-

ing to more available lands or staying in the less promising pastures of the hill country. Lot looking over the plain of the Jordan toward the east, saw the city of Sodom and made this his choice.

Just about this time Sodom was attacked by four kings from the east and north and Lot losing most of his wealth was carried hastily away, a captive, with the rest of the prisoners and the spoils from the city. One of the captives escaped and reaching Abram after a long journey, told him what had happened to the cities of the plain and how Lot had been carried away.

Hurriedly arming his trained servants he pursued the raiders to the northern border of Palestine. Here he divided his little army and made a sudden attack in the darkness. Being set upon so suddenly and from different directions the robbers were so frightened that they immediately fled, leaving all the people and spoils to Abram, who took them all back to Sodom. This so pleased the king that he desired to give the spoils to Abram but Abram did not want them.

His battle had been one of principle and rescue and while it had been a brilliant act of war, Abram was a man of peace. When a man of peace fights, he fights for a cause, for the help of the weak and not for his own advancement. As he had fought moral battles for his kinsman, he was just as willing to fight a physical battle for his safety and in reuniting Lot with his family he proved again his fine unselfishness and heroism.

Shipping Cattle East

Large shipments of cattle from the poorer crop regions of Texas and Oklahoma to pasture land in Pennsylvania, Virginia and other Eastern states, are to be undertaken by the U. S. Railroad Administration, upon request of the National Food Administration.

To make possible this food conservation measure, a decrease of 25 per cent in freight rates has been granted thru recommendation of the Food Administration, to take effect as soon as the new tariffs can be published.

Tick Work Breaks Record

The cattle fever tick is entitled to think that the world's energies have not been concentrated on the Western battle front. The tick is having a rather busy time, for July, like June, set a new record in the eradication work of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. In July the number of cattle dipped for ticks totaled 6,680,232—more than were ever dipped in any month since the work began in 1906.

Kansas Dean's New Work

It is announced that A. A. Potter, dean of engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college, has been selected to make a special study of the training of drafted men in the various educational institutions of the United States. Dean Potter is also district educational director for the committee on education and special training of the U. S. War Department. His district covers Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Dean Potter has also been asked by the United States Fuel Administration to give his services as industrial furnace engineer, aiding in the conservation of fuel in cement plants, fire brick factories, metallurgical furnaces, and other establishments. His heavy duties for the War Department and the college made it impossible for him to accept this position.

Murdock Reappointed

Victor Murdock, of Kansas, has just been nominated by President Wilson for another term as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Senate leaders believe the nomination of Mr. Murdock will be approved with little, if any opposition. Senators Curtis, Republican, and Thompson, Democrat, of Kansas, have declared they will not oppose him.

One good deed begets another. The Liberty bonds of the first three issues which you have will make it easier for you to buy those of the fourth issue.

Cleaning Up 500 Per Cent

Manufacturers' profits in 1917 were based on what a small plant could earn, in order that small plants should not suffer. This enabled the larger plants to pile up greater earnings.

In a recent address before the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, Judge Borst, of the Supreme Court of New York, declared many Eastern knit goods manufacturers were reaping wartime profits of 500 per cent. Such men are not given to talking thru their hats.

"In addition to the percentage allowed by the government," said Judge Borst, "a percentage is allowed on the plant by the government. Therefore, the greater the cost the greater the profit."

Having called on the people to fight as well as finance war, the government now owes it to them to lay a heavy hand on all kinds of profiteering. The rates in the War Revenue Bill must be increased, if anything, not lowered in any particular.

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE!

\$1,000
IN
PRIZES
GIVEN
AWAY
FREE



\$250.00

CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

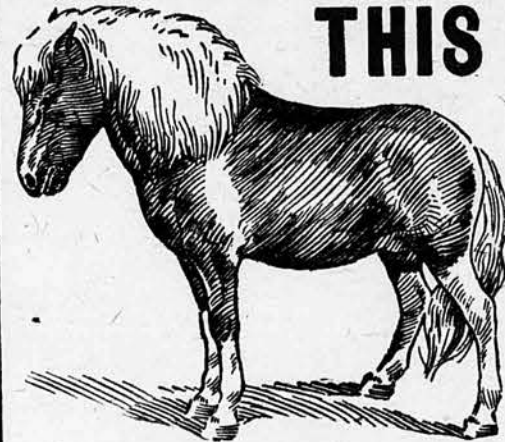
Not a Toy

But a Real Gasoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers. Frame—Pressed ch. steel. Steering gear—Wood with metal spider. Wheels—Wire inter. ball-bearing 20x2 clinch rim. Tires—Culver non-skid. Clutch—Foot pedal, b. b. Axles—Crucible steel. Gas Tank—22 gal., r. 60 m. Wheel Base—60 in. Springs—Cantilever, elliptic. Speeds—3 for., 2 reverse. Brake—Foot and hand. Engine—Air cooled 5 h. p. Weight—250 pounds. Speed—Up to 25 miles.

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



THIS IS "NED"
Second Grand Prize
Value \$100.00

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

How Many Words Can You Make?

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins. It is not hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the list given, and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word, and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as 12 or 15 words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many.

A TOTAL OF 15 GRAND PRIZES

1. \$250 Culver Racer Automobile.
2. Shetland Pony "Ned" value \$100.
3. \$75 In Gold.
4. \$50 In Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. \$5.00 In Gold.

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

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

ANOEYOYRS
TFLMIMRA
OOAINMTO
MOFIAEBL
YAPBINOH
GNOSAAOT
TAACRBOY
ARMNANTW

OUR OFFER

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

YOU CAN SELL IT

through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 105,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice

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

FOR BARGAINS in land, write, Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

3 BOTTOM FARMS, well imp., no overflow. Close in. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

THREE CHOICE imp. farms at \$90, \$112.50, \$125 per acre, all close in. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED QUARTER, some alfalfa. Quick sale. \$42 acre. D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

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

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

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

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

80 A. in 25-14-14, Osage Co., at \$45 a. 70 a. in cult., 10 a. past. water. T. G. Shillinglaw, 818 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BEST 640 acre, Eastern Kansas creek bottom grain and stock farm, well located and improved. Other good farms at right prices. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

510 A. stock farm, 130 a. first bottom. \$50 per a. Might consider good wheat farm. Write for printed list. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

320 A., 6 miles market. 240 a. cult. Good level wheat land. Small improvements. Bargain, \$7,000. Terms. Fouquet Bros. Land Co., Ransom, Kan.

A FINE 160 a. farm for sale or trade, located in the Pecos Valley, New Mexico. Oil and cotton prospects fine. J. M. Mason, Caney, Kansas.

320 A. two miles Spearville, 60 pasture, balance wheat land. \$55 per acre. \$12,000 back on land, half crop each year until paid at 7 per cent interest. Other bargains. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

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

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS: For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

400 ACRE farm, six miles from county seat. Improved farm of 400 acres six miles from county seat, to exchange for stock of hardware. Price only \$40 per acre. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

320 ACRES at \$85 per acre, two sets of improvements. 160 acres at \$40 per acre, new house. 160 acres at \$45 per acre, well improved. 80 acres at \$40 per acre, improved. OAKLEAF & HILL, Cherryvale, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 acres of creek bottom, highly improved, near Emporia, Kan. Near school, plenty water, good shade, best home for the money in Lyon county. Price \$10,000. Have all sizes of farms and ranches for sale. Write STAAKS & HEDRICK, Emporia, Kan.

120 ACRES Franklin County, Kansas. 3 1/2 miles good railroad town; 35 acres pasture; 50 acres sowing to wheat now; 5 acres alfalfa; remainder cultivation; good house, barn and other out buildings; plenty of water with windmill; close to church. Price \$75 per acre. \$2,000 or more cash, remainder long time 6%, if wanted. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN 160 acres, 5 1/2 miles from a town of 800 people with township high school; good school across road; 2 story, 8 room house; barn 36x66; other out buildings; never failing well and wind mill; never failing spring water. The best watered farm in Eastern Kansas; splendid land, fine neighborhood. Price for quick sale, \$67.50 an acre; worth \$85 an acre. \$1,500 cash, balance long time, low rate. Grand bargain. Send for complete description of this farm. It is located in Coffey county. Address THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kan.

80 ACRES

80 ACRES, 8 miles Ottawa, good small improvements, lays fair, some rock, \$3,600. 80 acres; 3 miles Ottawa, lays well, all tillable, good improvements. \$100 per a. Write for descriptive list of other farm bargains. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

160 Acres for \$3200

Near Wellington; improved; good loam soil; 70 wheat, 25 alfalfa, 35 past. 20 hay; poss.; only \$9,600. \$3,200 cash, \$500 year. R. M. MILLS, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

400 A. WHEAT LAND

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

CREEK BOTTOM FARM, 260 acres, 7 miles town, 130 in cultivation, well improved, \$60 per acre. Good small ranch, \$40. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

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

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

1840 ACRES IMPROVED \$12.50 per acre—1/4 cash. Bal. easy terms 6%. Six miles from town. Combined farm and ranch. Possession immediately. If you want a bargain act quick. No trades. Write owners. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kan.

1,280-ACRE grain and stock farm, good imp. and water, 2 mi. town. 580 in cult., bal. hay and pasture; every acre smooth rich land; rented 1/2 crop delivered; 480 will go to wheat, 40 bushel corn, 25 wheat, 500 tons hay and forage crop. Price \$25 per a. Terms. W. F. THOMPSON, Seneca, Kan.

FOR SALE—275 acre farm in Woodson county, Kansas, 7 miles northwest of Humboldt, two miles from railroad, 200 acres under plow, one hundred acres second bottom, balance slightly rolling upland. All good soil, balance pasture, good buildings, best of water, ground suitable for clover or alfalfa. This year's crop \$4,000. Improved oil and gas territory. For quick sale \$15,000. Also have one Bate Steel Mule tractor for sale, in first class condition. C. W. GRIFFIN, Chanute, Kan.

MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

FOR stock and grain farms, Southwest Missouri; pure spring water. J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

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

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

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—40 acre well improved poultry farm; \$2,450, good terms; 3 mi. to Mt. Grove, Mo. On good road, route and phone. Newly equipped for 1500 hens, crop good. HARTSTERS POULTRY FARM, Mt. Grove, Mo.

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

COLORADO

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

640 ACRES in Kiowa Valley. Some fine alfalfa and native hay bottom; 350 acres broken ground; 12 miles from county seat; well fenced. Can be divided north and south. \$25 per acre. Terms. REYNOLDS, COVEY & REYNOLDS, 625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI Gulf coast, \$1 an a. down, balance 10 yrs. Great shipbuilding yards, home markets, mild climate, splendid soil, good crops, ample rainfall. Northern neighbors. For particulars, address, Owner, Dept. B., W. T. Smith, 227 City Nat'l Bank, Omaha, Neb.

OKLAHOMA

160 ACRES Near good town this county. Fair imp. 125 a. bottom land cult. \$30 per a. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

Not a Beauty Expert's Job

Breeding Big Type Polands Is Business

BY T. W. MORSE
Livestock Editor

IF A FRIEND should ask me to recommend a good business which would be the exact opposite of conducting a "beauty parlor" (also a profitable pursuit, I am told) I would advise the breeding of "big type" Poland Chinas. If it had not been some old timer, like Solomon or Benjamin Franklin who started the famous saying, that "pretty is which pretty does" I would think he got the idea from investigating the herd and bank account of some of our successful hog breeders of the present time.

This is not a new idea, by any means, but of late it has been brought rather more forcibly to mind by the fact that hog breeding has attracted many investors and some people have wondered how they could "see" \$200 or \$600 or \$2600, as the case might be, "in a hog." It is history, however, that such prices are "seen" many times, and with considerable frequency the profits resulting from such investments show that the investor-breeder was optically sound. In a majority of the cases where profits were disappointing the trouble has been an inability to estimate properly, or foresee, the qualities of the animals bought, or mated.

All breeds of hogs, perhaps, are

classed among the animals not valued for their beauty, but there is no breed which delivers more pork-production value in proportion to its beauty register than the "big type" Poland. Walking thru the alfalfa patch pastures of Willis & Blough one day last summer, and hearing from Mr. Blough of the hogs he had bought, bred and sold while getting up to the present position of an established firm in the business, suggested the help which a lot of newer men in the business possibly might derive from some account of his experience.

A Real Hog Man

John Blough is a real "honest-to-goodness" hog man. His partner, Wayne Willis, may have more thought for their herd of registered Herefords, but being a son of the pioneer real estate man in Lyons county, Kan., where their farm is located, he has an abiding faith in the importance of agriculture and animal husbandry. Wayne Willis came from his college days and college ways, to join forces with John Blough, even tho such an alliance might mean digging up his share of a four-figure price for a herd boar, should the exigencies of the business require as they soon thereafter did.

The process of reaching the rank of first raters provides a good demonstration of its practicabilities, as well as its difficulties. For example the herd is now headed by two boars of very nearly equal merit, Buster Over, for which they paid \$3000 after the boar's value as a sire and development as an individual had become apparent and Our Big Knox, bought as a pig for about \$100 on John Blough's judgment as to how it would grow out.

Why not buy another \$100 pig, you ask, and save that \$2900? Well, for one thing, there was no time to wait. Sows and gilts by the one boar had to be mated with another, good enough to add to their value. Even when there is time to wait for a pig there is enough uncertainty as to its outcome to limit the risk a breeder is justified in taking. In the history of the herd three good boars, apparently promising as much as the two now in use, had been tried and then "discontinued." I believe they sold for more than they cost and were far from bad, but they were not first raters. But with hogs selling where they sell now and all other expenses high, an established business demanded a certainty in the boar with which to mate sows and gilts for a breeder trade. Out of the crop of young boars growing up, doubtless some will develop to everything any breeder requires, and a few breeders who can see the qualities in a hog will go into the herd and buy as fortunately as did John Blough. That sort of experiences have punctuated every season of fall sales since the days of Bert Garrison, John Blain and Harvey Johnson.

A study of the Willis & Blough collection or any other good collection of sows tells the same story. While the weeding out process constantly is going on, you, here and there, come across a trace of something that will not quite do, mixed in with the "plumb good ones" raised in the herd at the average cost and the "notables" bought from the tops of other herds at high prices. The level headed breeder does not deceive himself about his own hogs. He knows such things will happen, and that the best insurance against them is a man who knows they are there and will not let them enter into the blood stream of the herd. Thus, altho sows costing as much as \$700 had been added to this herd, one was not surprised to find equal merit in matter of size, pork form and evidence of ability to produce, in selected gilts from sows raised in the herd and in a bunch, bought privately from another breeder at \$50 a head.

History of Successful Herds

The history of most successful herds is that in a pinch most any price can be paid for a real herd boar, if there is a herd of sows or an established business to match the investment. Sows at high prices are bought mostly in getting a limited start of the best or in adding an occasional top-notch as the

ARKANSAS

IMPROVED 1080 acres for sale cheap. Arkansas Investment Company, Leslie, Ark.

FLORIDA

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

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

SOUTH DAKOTA

Government Lands

for sale October 19, 1918. Buy direct from government. Lands sell for \$5 an acre up. Terms: All cash, or payable over period of four years. Exceptional opportunities on Indian reservation. Mostly open prairie, rolling land, some bottom. Good farming country. Great cattle and stock raising country. For further information address: HENRY M. TIDWELL, Superintendent, Pine Ridge, S. D.

FARM LANDS.

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

\$4000 Down Secures 40 Cows, 403 Acre Farm and

Pr. valuable horses, cows heavy producers, milking machine, dairy utensils, binder, mower, horse rake, tedder, sulky and walking plows, harrows, wagons, long list tools, crops, etc., 350 acres big yielding loam tillage, clay subsoil, meadows cutting 100 tons hay, spring-watered pasture for 100 head, 50 acres wood, apple orchard, other fruit. Modern 12-room house, 3-story 100-ft. barn, 60-cow stables, drinking basins, etc. Near all advantages, only 4 miles to enterprising county seat. \$3800, only \$4000 down, gets this fully equipped, highly improved farming bargain. Details page 29 Strout's New Fall Farm Catalogue of this and other money-makers, many with stock, tools, crops for winter comfort; your copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3133, 104 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE 80 acre farm all in cultivation, all to be put in wheat. Sell or trade. O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

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

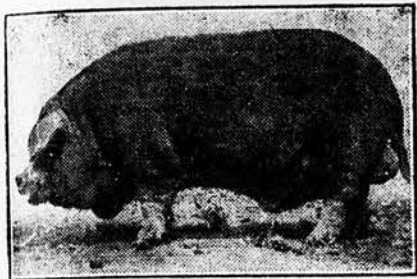
LAND FOR MDSE. 480 acres fine smooth land, all in grass, seven miles northwest of Satanta, Kan. Will trade \$6,500 equity for merchandise. M. W. PETERSON, Jetmore, Kan.

For Sale or Exchange

One seven yr. old black jack, 15% hand and seven Jennys; also young horses. Want small Avery or J. L. Case separator or good car. Will trade for small farm. Car prairie hay and oat straw are wanted. C. W. Weisenbaum, R. 1, Altamont, Kansas.

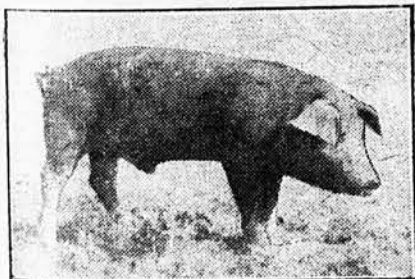
foundation for a desirable new line. I have not seen the business that could carry for long the strain put upon it by a chronic high buyer. On the other hand I have seen herds "die of dry rot" because the matter of price prevented the occasional addition of something strictly good and up-to-date. Picking up promising boar "prospects" and occasionally buying a big value in a bred sow are accepted ways of providing a herd boar reserve, and this takes us back to the original proposition of seeing what really is in a hog. How to do it is not taught in books, although some of the fundamentals might be laid down. Unless he is a very rare genius a man will not know it until he has watched and studied many a pig crop grow from farrowing to near maturity.

The accompanying illustrations, from snap shots in the Willis & Blough pas-



An Extreme Value in a Herd Boar.

tures, may bring out a point or two. The old hog is Buster Over, about the size of a tenant house, yet fairly free from the deep wrinkles, loose skin and unevenness over hip and shoulder which indicate coarseness, as opposed to good pork quality. How hard it is to find them may be judged from the price. The younger hog (I do not know his name or antecedents) looks as if he might be carrying the credentials to everything which the older hog now is. The uninitiated might not suspect it, but there is a good ham, as shown by the tendency of the flesh to cover down to the hock, and by the high set tail. A strong loin and a smooth laid shoulder are connected by a back carrying plenty of breadth and the proper curve. The well known expression, "a leg under each corner" applies, although the pose of the front feet leaves that point a little in doubt, so far as the picture shows. The size and breadth



Big Type Herd Boar Prospect.

of his head, however, make it almost certain that the pig also has breadth of chest. Relative breadth of head is a thing without which no domestic animal ever became first class. The converse is a narrow head: the feeder is afraid of it in a steer, the Scotch herdsman refuses it in a bull and the English "osler" despises it in a stallion. Experienced hog men may not need these references but anyhow, if their young boars have heads like this one they should feel very comfortable. To close the comment, this pig is clean of jaw; not flabby. Which brings to attention the considerable view beneath him. The answer is that if you expect to make a big hog you must start with a big pattern. The big ones do not match any standard of beauty that I know of, but they all start about this way.

French Need Livestock

The United States Food Administration has called attention to the large decrease in livestock in France since the beginning of the war. In cattle this decrease amounted to 2,599,000 up to December 1917, in sheep the decrease amounted to 6,238,000 head, in hogs to 2,829,000 head. In the period since, owing to the food shortage, there has been a still further shrinkage.

Figures like these indicate that there will be a large and insistent demand for livestock from this country for the remaining period of the war and for the years immediately following.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

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

ANCONAS.

ANCONA COCKERELS, PULLETS AND HENS, \$1.00 each. E. R. Smith, Kinsley, Kan.

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WILD MALLARD DUCKS, TRIO \$3. George Dymann, Larned, Kan.
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THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels, \$3; two, \$5; pullets, \$2. Riley Lilly, Olivet, Kan.

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R. C. BROWN LEGHORN CHICKENS. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Young strain. C. C. Phelps, Allen, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels and hens, \$2. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

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THOROUGHBRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. April hatched. Edna Crowl, Lane, Kan.

PUREBRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, from heavy layers, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

PUREBRED S. C. BUEF LEGHORN COCKERELS from heavy layers, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Mrs. John Wiltmer, Sabetha, Kan.

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PURE TOM BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels from high producing stock, \$1.50. Leslie Loader, Manchester, Kan.

YOUNG THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels. Extra laying strain, weight six pounds. Price \$4.50. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

BUY NOW—SAVE HALF—WILSON'S bred to lay exhibition S. C. Buff Leghorn cocks and cockerels—to make room, \$3 up. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FROM pen best layers headed by cock from 200 egg hen, \$5. Flock, \$2; during October. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARCH COCKERELS AND PULLETS. Glinette & Glinette, Florence, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY cockerels only. G. M. Kretz, Chilton, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, APRIL hatch, \$1.50; 1918 cocks, \$2. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large type, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Fred Webb, Protection, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE BRED YOUNG WHITE ROCK cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. R. M. Lemons, R. F. D. Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM winter laying strain, \$2.50 each; three, \$7. Valuable circular free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$1.50. BARGAINS. Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 TO \$2. Mrs. Sadie Smith, Bronson, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED DARK ROSE COMB Red cockerels, \$3. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, R. 1, Erie, Kan.

DARK RED SINGLE COMB REDS, GOOD scoring, heavy boned, guaranteed. Lela Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, cocks, hens, \$2, \$3. Dewey Lilly, Olivet, Kan.

IDEAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL, pullet and hen at \$2 if taken now. S. Pelletier, Concordia, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets. Also all kinds of fancy and squab breeding pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, LARGE EARLY fine mark toms, \$8.50; hens, \$4.50. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

IF DISSATISFIED WITH LOCAL POULTRY and egg market, ship direct. We loan coops and cages free. The Copes, Topeka.

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POULTRY BREEDERS! YOU NEED THIS good poultry journal. All the poultry news of the Missouri Valley territory and other helps worth while. Edited by G. D. McCluskey, well known authority. Only 50c for full year's subscription. Poultry Culture, 600 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS.

WANTED—STAG RUSSIAN OR GREY hounds. Fred Burghin, Coats, Kan.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED TRAIL HOUND pups. John Rash, Centerville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM REGISTERED heelers. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

FEMALE FOX TERRIER BATTERS, three dollars. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

I WANT TO BUY AN A. No. 1 COON hound. R. R. Steves, 1933 Jefferson, Topeka.

FOR SALE—FANCY THOROUGHBRED BULL dog pups. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edgar Burk, Osage City, Kan.

WANTED—FIFTY WHITE ESQUIMO Spitz puppies six to eight weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WANTED—NEW CROP ALFALFA SEED. White Sweet clover, Red clover and timothy. Mail samples to Ft. Smith Seed Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.

LANDS.

BEAUTIFUL EIGHTY, \$2,000, PROSPECT, well improved, fine water, ideal location. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE—\$20 A. 1 1/2 MI. FROM GOOD town. Well imp. A good corn and wheat farm. Address Box 35, Route 3, Sylvia, Kan.

WASHINGTON, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA. Texas farms. Exchange for improved farms in drought district. Ludeman, Okmulgee, Okla.

IMPROVED QUARTERS, HALF SECTIONS or larger, Lincoln county, Colo. Bargains. Easy terms. Good crops. Write John L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—120 ACRES IMPROVED, clear, in Miller county, Arkansas. Would consider good stock or good auto as part pay. D. B. Womack, Mayfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—PEORIA TRACTOR, 8-16, good as new, \$400. Manson Campbell Duplex straw spreader, only used five days, \$50. New John Deere kaffir corn header, \$50. W. J. Carter, Clinton, Okla.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE 240 A. FARM, 2 1/2 mi. from town; all smooth level land; 120 a. grass, bal. cult.; good buildings; price for short time only \$50 per a., which is \$25 less than anything else around it. Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

FOR SALE—No. 11 REEVES CORN sheller, almost new. H. F. Biel, R. R. 7, Oklahoma City, Okla.

MARSELLS SHOE CORNSHELLER, NEARLY new, for \$250 if taken soon. John W. Williams, Quinter, Kan.

34 IN. BIRDSSELL ALFALFA HULLER with feeder and blower in good condition. Henry Muir, Salina, Kan.

POTATOES—SEED AND EATING POTATOES in car lots. Cheap. Red River Seed Potato Co., Benton, Minn.

FOR SALE—ONE LATEST MODEL TWO speed Waterloo Boy tractor. Never run. Make cash offer. Samson Imp. Co., Quinter, Kan.

FOR SALE—100 TONS ENSILAGE, 40 TONS alfalfa hay in feed barn. Feed lot, bunks and good sheds furnished. Tellow Stock Farm, Downs, Kan.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE AVERY THRESHING rig and 3 bottom plow, 12-25 tractor, 22-36 separator in fine running condition. Can be seen operating. T. care Mail and Breeze.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

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

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN, ON ACCOUNT of sickness I must sell my Hudson Six, seven passenger car, 1915 model, in good condition. Price \$650 if sold in 10 days. Will demonstrate. No trades. Address Automobile, care of Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

PACKARD—7-PASSENGER PACKARD touring car, just overhauled and painted, wire wheels, good Silvertown tires, extra wheel and tire, new battery and top. A beautiful car in every way, \$1,500. Laundry—7-passenger Thomas Flyer, in perfect condition, new tires all around. This would make fine car for funeral work, \$500. These cars belong to the estate of the late H. P. Dillon. They have had the best of care and are in perfect condition. Mrs. H. P. Dillon, 404 W. Ninth St., Topeka, Kan.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT FARM IN N. E. KANSAS or Missouri. Wm. Earle, Piedmont, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY—16 HORSE POWER compound steam traction engine. F. H. Mall, R. 3, Clay Center, Kan.

TIRES, FORD, \$6.50, LARGER SIZES equally low. Lowest tube prices. Booklet free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

KODAKERS: SEND PICTURES TO THE boys over there. Films developed, ten cents. Prints—25 cents each. Cash with order. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

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 Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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CASH FOR OLD FALSE TEETH. DON'T matter if broken. We pay up to \$35.00 per set, also actual value for diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum and bridge work. Send by parcel post, and receive cash by return mail. Will return your goods if price is unsatisfactory. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, Dept. 71, 2007 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

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

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Fall Pasture is Good

Rains falling in September stimulated greatly the pastures, which are now yielding an abundance of feed for the livestock of Kansas. Frost has appeared in many counties. The expectations for a large wheat acreage are being realized, and some of the wheat is already showing above the ground. Correspondents in several counties state that more rye than usual is also being sown. Good prices are obtained at the public sales. The mill-feed situation is growing worse instead of better, and but little relief from it can be expected from the poor crop of corn. The kafir, however, is good generally over the state, and will tend somewhat to overcome the corn crop failure.

Hamilton County—Good rains in September greatly benefited our crops, and we have excellent pasture. We have not had frost yet. We have a 95 per cent calf crop. Everyone is ready for the Liberty Loan drive. Corn \$2.70; bran \$1.75; hay \$10; butter 50c; eggs 40c; cream 48c; chickens 19c. —W. H. Brown, Sept. 28.

Neosho County—The farmers in this county are busy sowing wheat. Ground is in excellent condition. A large acreage of wheat has been put in. Stock water is not plentiful. Fall pasture is greening up again. —A. Anderson, Sept. 28.

Johnson County—We had a light frost September 20. The ground is in excellent condition for plowing, and the wheat seeding is nearly completed. Some wheat already is up. Our pastures were revived by September rains. Several sales have been held recently. —L. E. Douglas, Sept. 28.

Leavenworth County—Wheat sowing is almost completed, and the first planted is up. The acreage will be 15 per cent greater than last year. We are having ideal fall weather. The rye crop sown this year will greatly exceed that of former years. —George S. Marshall, Sept. 28.

Republic County—A 2-inch rain September 24 left the soil in very good condition for wheat sowing. About 75 per cent of the wheat crop has been sown, and the early planted is coming up. Public sales are numerous and everything sells for good prices, except horses. Corn \$1.85; oats 80c; butterfat 64c; straw \$10 to \$20; hogs \$18 to \$19. —E. L. Shepard, Sept. 28.

Coffey County—Several light frosts have nipped the kafir crop in parts of the county. Many farmers still are hauling water for their stock. Wheat drills are working overtime. Threshing has been completed. Feed is scarce and high. There will not be a great amount of corn to husk this fall. —A. T. Stewart, Sept. 28.

Sumner County—The early sown wheat is up and growing nicely. We are putting our kafir in the silo this week. Milo and feterita have made good crops this year. Wheat \$2.05; oats 70c; corn \$1.78; butterfat 65c; butter 50c; eggs 30c. —E. L. Stockings, Sept. 28.

Cowley County—We are enjoying ideal fall weather. Soil is in excellent condition for wheat seeding, and about the usual acreage is being sown. Corn is a very poor crop. Kafir is ripening in some fields and in others is very green. We have had several light frosts, but no serious damage resulted. Bran \$1.55; shorts \$1.65; eggs 40c; oats 90c. —L. Thurber, Sept. 27.

Ford County—Farmers are trying to sow wheat, but grasshoppers are doing considerable damage in many fields. The weather is warm and we have had several light showers this week. —John Zurbuchen, Sept. 28.

Rooks County—We are all very busy sowing our wheat crop. Feed has been put up. Hogs are scarce, and many head of cattle have been taken to market. A heavy frost on September 20 killed pastures and the late corn. —C. O. Thomas, Sept. 27.

Harvey County—Owing to the excellent condition of the ground, wheat sowing is progressing rapidly. Our cane and feed crops were damaged by frost last week, and had to be cut. Alfalfa and prairie hay are being made. Eggs 44c; butter 43c; cream 62c. —H. W. Prouty, Sept. 28.

Saline County—The weather is very cool and we have had a few rains. Farmers have nearly completed wheat seeding; a good acreage was sown. Farm labor is very scarce. Only a few sales have been conducted in the county. Considerable land is changing hands. Wheat \$2.03; eggs 40c; butter 52c; apples \$3.50; peaches \$3.50. —Edwin F. Holt, Sept. 25.

College Stock Wins Prizes

Livestock exhibited by the Kansas State Agricultural college won many prizes at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka. Winnings were made in horses, sheep, and cattle. Some of the best Belgian horses in America were exhibited at this fair.

The Kansas college won two first prizes and four second prizes.

In the fat steer classes, competition was keen but the college won three in four possible firsts and three in four possible seconds.

The sheep show this year was one of the strongest that has been held in the West for many years. The college sheep won 37 firsts, 18 seconds, and eight championships.

Big Prize for the Royal

It is reported that the Hoover-Yancey \$800 War beef prize and trophy, announced for the International Livestock Show in Chicago next December, will be duplicated at the American Royal in Kansas City, November 16 to 23. This prize was offered by the meat administration to stimulate production. Watch for subsequent statement as to conditions.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

T. W. MORSE,
Livestock Editor.

FIELDMEN.

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

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Jacks and Jennets.

Oct. 21—Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo.
Mch. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 24—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 30—Southwest Mo. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, E. H. Thomas, Mgr., Aurora, Mo.
Nov. 8—O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 11—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.
Nov. 11—Retzlaff Bros., Walton, Neb.
Nov. 12—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb. Sale at South Omaha, Neb.
Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 18—The Hebron Sales Pavilion Co., Hebron, Neb. J. H. Barr, Sale Mgr.
Nov. 21—Am. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City.
Nov. 23—H. H. Holmes and A. L. & D. Harris, at Kansas City.
Dec. 6—Rogers & Bolcourt, Minden, Neb.
Dec. 13—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
March 5—South West Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McKillip, Mgr.

Jersey Cattle.

Oct. 9—B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kan.
Oct. 23—Oliver & Doran, Topeka, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

Oct. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 15—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Blue Rapids, Kan. C. G. Steele, Sec'y and Sale Mgr., Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 21—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale. F. H. Manning, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 22—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 23—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 23—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 24—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 25—W. J. Brown, Fair River, Kan.
Nov. 19—Robt H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan., at Kansas City.
Nov. 22—Am. Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City.
Dec. 11—H. R. Wilson, Garrison, Ia.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

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

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 15—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' South Omaha. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 18—Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 18—Dr. Geo. C. Prichard-J. H. Huston, comb. sale, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 24—Kish & Smeltz, Enterprise, Kan.
Nov. 1—Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association sale, Independence, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 12—Wichita Holstein sale. Mgr., W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 16—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 16—E. O. Allmon, Turon, Kan.
Oct. 23—Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 28—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.
Oct. 29—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 29—Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 30—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 31—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 31—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 1—Elmer Myers, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 2—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 4—E. Challis, Gypsum City, Kan.
Nov. 6—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Nov. 12—J. Dee Shank, Mankato, Kan. Sale at Superior, Neb.
Dec. 3—Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan.
Dec. 19—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 30—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 1—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 1—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale at Oberlin, Kan.

Feb. 3—von Forrel Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 7—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 7—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 10—Ed H. Brunnemer, Jewell, Kan. Sale at Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 11—Otto A. Gloe, Martel, Neb.
Feb. 11—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 12—B. E. Ridgley, Pickrell, Neb.
Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.
Feb. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Chester White Hogs.

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

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 11—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 12—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 14—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.
Oct. 14—J. W. Petford, Saffordville, at Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 15—D. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 16—Farley & Harney, Hampton, Neb.
Oct. 17—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 21—Kansas Breeders' Sale, Clay Center, Kan. W. W. Jones, Sec'y.

Oct. 21—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Oct. 22—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Oct. 23—Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 25—Geo. M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.
Nov. 7—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.

Nov. 8—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—F. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 16—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 12—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hawatha, Kan.

Nov. 14—Flock Bros., Stanley, Kan.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 19—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 21—D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Nov. 29—A. E. Sisco-O. H. Doerschlag, comb. sale, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 9—J. O. Bayne & Son, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night Sale.)

Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 21—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
Jan. 21—J. T. Whalen & Son, Cortland, Neb. Night sale, at Lincoln, Neb.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 22—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.
Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale, at Gothenburg, Neb.

Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Jan. 28—H. W. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 31—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 3—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.
Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (night sale), Rising City, Neb.

Feb. 4—R. W. Wile & Son, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 4—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan.

Feb. 6—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 3—A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.

Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 12—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla.
Feb. 13—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 13—C. E. Clark, Thompson, Neb.

Feb. 17—Combination sale, Clay Center, Kan. W. W. Jones, Mgr.
Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 19—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb.
Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 21—J. W. Petford, Saffordville, at Emporia.

Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 27—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Mch. 5—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hawatha, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

Jno. W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan., will sell at auction at the Dr. Richards Barn, Emporia, Kan., October 14, 50 Duroc boars that are bred on the most fashionable lines. Mr. Petford has not been known as a Duroc breeder very long, but those who attend this great boar sale will give him credit for having real Durocs when they see these 50 young boars. Read his display advertisement in this issue and note how richly they are bred and if you have not done so send your name today for a catalog and arrange to be at Emporia, Oct. 14. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Poland Sale at Turon, Kan.

E. O. Allmon, Turon, Kan., will disperse his richly bred herd of large type Poland Chinas, Wednesday, Oct. 16. Among the many attractions will be two daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob, one of these has a litter in the sale by the grand champion McGrath's Big Orphan. The entire offering is strong in the blood of champions. Fifteen tried sows, most of them by champions sell in this sale. Among the spring boars are many young boars that should go to good homes. Farmer and breeder are alike invited. Write today for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Salter and Robison Shorthorn Sale.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., will hold a two days' Shorthorn sale at Wichita, Kan., Thursday and Friday, October 24 and 25. This will be the greatest Shorthorn event of the southwest this fall. A total of 100 Shorthorns will be sold. The sale will be held at Wichita, at the Forum sale pavilion. Park E. Salter, whose herd of breeding females and great herd bulls is known as one of the leading herds of the United States, has decided to put in this sale, 40 Scotch Shorthorns that cannot but please the most discriminating buyers. J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., whose Percheron business has eclipsed his Shorthorn business for years, will sell the following: 50 Shorthorns, consisting of 46 cows and heifers, 40 of which either have calf at foot or bred to good Scotch bulls. Separate catalogs are now ready. Send your name today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze. Address Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.—Advertisement.

Bowman & Co. Sell Herefords Oct. 23.

W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan., will sell in their seventh annual Hereford sale, at Hutchinson State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., Wednesday, October 23, 80 Herefords, 55 cows and heifers and 25 bulls. This is the best lot of Herefords ever offered by W. I. Bowman & Co. They are selected from Bowman & Co.'s great herd of nearly a thousand head and when it comes to size, bone and quality, you will agree with me when you see these cattle sale day, that they are the greatest lot of Herefords Bowman & Co. have ever offered. Few Hereford breeders have made the rapid advancement in Hereford breeding as have Bowman & Co. But Billy Bowman had the picture in his head of a Hereford with unusual bone, size and quality and along with this picture he had a real breeder's gift of ability in selecting herd bulls to mate with the foundation females of his great herd and along with these, Ness county furnished the room to raise these cattle in the open

and under just the right conditions to make them grow into hardy, prolific breeding animals. Do not lay this paper down until you have read the display advertisement in this issue. Then send your name today for sale catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A. L. Eshelman's sale of Holsteins Oct. 20, at Abilene, Kan., was well attended and the prices were very satisfactory. The cows and heifers averaged around \$150. Mr. Eshelman is not going out of the business but sold most of his dairy cows because of the scarcity of help. He has a nice string of young cattle on hand now.—Advertisement.

D. A. Harris, Great Bend, Kan., has a nice lot of young Percheron stallions that he wishes to sell early and is pricing so that the man who buys one can afford to buy early. They are sired by such sires as Algarve, a 2300 pound stallion and by Bosquet, an international grand champion. Write or call soon, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. E. Beagel, Dwight, Kan., Morris county, breeds Poland Chinas and good ones. I visited his herd last week and he has a few extra good spring boars which he will price very reasonably if you write him at once. In fact he has about 20 and most of them are really good but he has been a liberal buyer of choice bred sows during the past two years and his boar sale Oct. 30 is full of attractions. His sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time. He is one of the best breeders in the state and his offering on the above date is going to be good.—Advertisement.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., offers 50 Poland China baby pigs ready to wean, sired by several different boars and out of big 600 and 700 pound King of Kansas sows in pairs and trios not related at attractive prices. A pedigree will be furnished with each pig. Also 20 March boars that have breeding and individual merit, in fact they are the tops of around 100 spring pigs. Write at once if you are interested.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, is a young man but one of the oldest breeders of Poland Chinas in Dickinson county. He operates on a large scale and has a big herd but he has been a liberal buyer of choice bred sows during the past two years and his boar sale Oct. 30 is full of attractions. His sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time. He is one of the best breeders in the state and his offering on the above date is going to be good.—Advertisement.

John A. Reed & Sons, of Lyons, Kan., are offering some quality Duroc boars in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are sired by Reed's Gano, Illustrator 2nd and Golden Model. Reed's Gano was first prize boar in both Kansas and Oklahoma State fairs. The sires of these pigs weigh around 800 pounds in breeding condition and the dams of the offering weigh from 550 to 700 pounds. The boars offered are good colors, well grown and represent the best of breeding. If interested in the offering write at once mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Olson Bros., Assaria, Kan., Saline county, breeders of Hampshires, advertise every season in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In this issue they are advertising Hampshire fall boars, spring boars and fall and spring gilts. The fall gilts will be sold open or bred to a son of the grand champion, Senator. Everything is of Messenger breeding and all are well grown and well belted. Write them at once if you are interested. They are good people to deal with and you will get a square deal every time, if you deal with the Olsons. Look up their advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan., are two Poland China breeders who live on farms nearly joining each other and while they are not partners exactly they hold their public sales together. October 31 they will top their herds and hold a joint sale of boars that will be a credit to the Poland China profession. They have been heavy buyers of choice bred sows during the past year and will be able to offer in this sale exceptional breeding and individuals. J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., sells the day before and these sales can be attended conveniently. These sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Washington county, starts his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he offers his March boars for sale at private treaty. He had planned on holding a boar sale but because of the corn failure he decided to sell section of the country he has decided to sell them at private sale and will make very low prices on them for a short time. They are big, well grown fellows and of the best of top breeding. He will be pleased to tell you all about them if you will write him for prices and descriptions. Look up his card in the Duroc Jersey section in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., Riley county, proprietor of the Riley county breeding farm, has one of the largest herds of Red Polled cattle in the state. His herd bull, Last Son of Cremona, is now for sale as he can not use him longer. Also a fine string of yearling bulls by him and some that are younger. Also cows and heifers for sale. Mr. Nickelson is cashier of the Leonardville bank and can be found there any time and he will be glad to take you to his farm near town, where he will show you his herd. Write him for prices and descriptions. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big Jersey Cattle Sale.

B. R. Thompson's Jersey cattle sale at Garrison, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 9, is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you are interested in Jersey cattle you will do well to keep this sale in mind and get the catalog and the Twenty-nine head will be sold in this advertisement in another place in this issue gives complete information about the offering. Look it up and come to the sale and you will be pleased with the offering.—Advertisement.

Registered Holstein Auction.

The Ira F. Collins sale of registered Holsteins at Sabetha, Kan., Friday, Oct. 9, is very likely the strongest offering of Holsteins ever made in the state. Cows and Stegis Pontiac, with a butter record 48.3

pounds in seven days and world's record for per cent of butter fat of 6.41, is probably the most valuable bull in the west. The sale is made because he must cut his operations in two because of the scarcity of competent help. The catalog is ready to mail and contains much valuable information. Write to-day and secure it. Address, Ira F. Collins, Sabana, Kan.—Advertisement.

Real Dairy Holsteins.

The Everett Hayes sale of registered and half grade Holsteins at his farm joining the Agricultural college farm on the west, in Manhattan, Kan., next Tuesday is the best opportunity for the man looking for Holsteins. The cows that are sure to make him money from now. A majority of these cows will freshen in October and November. This is a dispersion sale of a real herd that has been gotten together by a man that knows what a dairy cow is. For the last 12 months this herd has averaged 2000 pounds in wholesale milk sold to the college and it is certainly a great opportunity for anyone looking for real dairy cows and calves. Come and you will not be disappointed if quality is what you are looking for.—Advertisement.

Red Polled Cattle.

Chas. L. Jarboe, of Quinter, Kan., breeder of Red Polled cattle, reports the sale of a foundation herd of six heifers and a bull to Attorney J. E. Tice & Son, of Beloit, Kan. The heifers selected were some of the choice of Mr. Jarboe's fine herd and the bull, 20th Century Gaiety 32864, is considered the richest bred dual purpose bull in the state. His first three nearest sires and dams on both sides being advanced registry. His dam produced 12,351.3 pounds of milk, 484.09 of butter fat with second calf and Mr. Jarboe's bull has milked over 13,000 pounds of 4.5 per cent milk from her in the last nine months and this all under western Kansas conditions and feed and twice a day milking. Mr. Tice is to be congratulated on his selection for a foundation herd.—Advertisement.

Amcoats' Shorthorn Cattle.

S. H. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., starts his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Shorthorn breeders over Kansas know of the high quality of the Amcoats herd and already old customers of other years have been there and made purchases. Among those who have bought recently is M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., who bought a foundation herd of pure Scotch

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

A Fine Bunch of 10 jennets and three jack colts for sale at very low prices. Farm sold. Write at once to
F. E. WENTZ, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

SHEEP.

Registered Shropshire Rams. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

For Sale several good Shropshire buck lambs. F. W. Miller, R. 4, Yates Center, Kan.

FOR SALE 5,000 choice young ewes. Shear eleven pounds.
TAYLOR & SHERMAN, HOLLY, COLO.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS 3 yearlings and 2 spring lambs eligible to registry.
W. C. CURRY, ELMONT, KANSAS.

SHEEP Cotswold, Lincoln, Leicester, Tunis, Hampshire and Shropshire. All registered with papers. Rams, Ewes. L. R. Kuney, Adrian, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP A few extra good ram lambs for sale.
L. M. SHIVES, RFD 1, Iuka, Kan.

For Sale 400 head of yearling Rambouillet ewes, heavy shearers. Price \$16. Also a fine lot of young Shropshire rams.
H. B. BROWNING, LINWOOD, KANSAS.

For Sale Registered Shropshire ram lambs and yearlings. Seven registered Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 14 months old, all reds.
W. T. HAMMOND, PORTIS, KANSAS.

300 Reg. Yearling Shropshire Rams Type, size and quality will please you. Bred yearling ewes for November delivery. Prices reasonable. Quality considered.
E. S. LEONARD, CORNING, IOWA.

SHEEP

Registered Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams for sale, also grades at all times.
J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

cattle, two cows and a bull. J. H. Holcomb, Humboldt, Kan., also bought two Scotch topped cows and a pure Scotch bull. Both were old customers. Type's Goods, the great two-year-old herd bull, by Cumberland's Last and out of a splendid granddaughter of Choice Goods, is proving a wonderful breeder and is prized highly by Mr. Amcoats. Write for prices and descriptions if you are in the market for a herd bull.—Advertisement.

Choice Collection of Herefords.

The big Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale at Blue Rapids, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 15, contains any number of choice animals put in this sale just to make it one of real attraction. Mr. C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., who is secretary of the association, is manager of the sale and will be glad to send you a catalog if you will send him your address. Fifty head will be sold and they are classy all the way thru. Not a clean up sale but a breeders' sale where every animal is put in with the idea of making the sale a stronger proposition and putting Northern Kansas Herefords where they belong before the world. This is going to be a mighty good place to be Oct. 15. Write Guy Steele, Barnes, Kan., tonight for the catalog. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Jersey Dispersion Sale.

Maxwell's Jerseys will be dispersed at Topeka, Oct. 14. In this sale will be a young St. Lambert cow that came fresh, with first calf, May 1, 1917, and gave on grass, 44 to 46 pounds a day, during the summer. On May 1, 1918, she was still milking 25 pounds a day. She will have no trouble in making the register of merit. Another two-year-old St. Lambert is just fresh with first calf and is milking 5 gallons a day. Here is another sure candidate for the R. of M. There are many cows and heifers in this herd that can make the R. of M. When looking for a bull to head this herd, I specified that every sire and dam in first five generations in test show an R. of M. record. One prominent breeder in the east asked me if I realized that a bull of such breeding would cost at least \$800. But I had the pedigree of Brookside Babe Toronto and I knew I was giving the others a high mark to shoot at. As an individual he thoroughly justified his great butter pedigree. These are the bulls whose progeny increase production to the profitable point. For catalog address, B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Buster Over Sale.

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan., will hold their first Poland China sale at that place, Wednesday, Oct. 16. The firm of Willis & Blough, breeders of top liners in Poland Chinas, needs no introduction here. Their desire to own a herd of prominence and a show herd with a record worth while and one that had proven his ability to sire the kind that everybody wants resulted in their paying an extremely long price for the justly famous Buster Over. Every breeder of Poland Chinas knows of the winnings of this great herd boar and as a sire he has proven himself one of the best producers of the big high backed kind that sells so readily. In this sale Willis & Blough will catalog 10 gilts, five spring gilts and five fall yearling sows that will be sold with a breeding privilege to this great sire. They are by Big Bob Wonder, Blue Valley Timm, Grandee and Our Big Knox. Besides there is a string of well grown spring boars and gilts by such noted sires as the four just mentioned and Gerstale Jones and Walter's Jumbo Timm. It is an unusually good offering in individual merit and up to date blood lines. The catalogs are ready to mail and you can have one by addressing, Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.—Advertisement.

Boars From 28 Herds.

"All Star" Duroc Jersey boars, 50 of them in a big breeders' combination sale at Clay Center, Kan., Monday, Oct. 21, affords the breeder who wants to buy just the kind of a boar he thinks he needs and get the breeding and the individual he wants. He will find him in this sale. W. W. Jones, Clay Center, is sales manager and every consignor to the sale is a member of the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association, the liveliest breeders' organization in Kansas. In getting up the sale Mr. Jones asked that the breeders who consigned should offer nothing but the actual tops and then only two head. This has been readily agreed to and it is confidently expected that this 50 boars, all spring farrow and consigned by 28 Kansas breeders will be the classiest lot of boars ever seen in a sale ring. The breeding is going to be varied and it is going to be up to date as at least half of the consignors were good buyers in the big sales of last winter. Ask for the catalog today and you will likely be surprised at the great breeding you will find in it. It is one big Duroc Jersey event of the season and you want to be sure and come. The sale will be held at the fair grounds and under cover. You can get a chance at boars from 28 herds and a chance to buy them at auction. You can compare these boars and have a try at the best one. Write at once for this catalog.—Advertisement.

Holston-Pritchard Holstein Dispersal.

This sale marks the closing out of Holston-Pritchard herd owned by J. H. Holston and the herd owned by Geo. C. Pritchard, of Topeka, two of Kansas' best herds. These herds have been built on a "Buy the best and breed them better" policy. The foundation cows were purchased at long prices from some of the best herds in the United States and have paid from 75% to 200% per annum on the investment. The sale will include the state record cow who produced in semi-official test 14,818.3 lbs. milk and over 517 lbs. butter in 6 months. Also three of her daughters and one son. One daughter produced 15 lbs. butter and averaged 65 lbs. milk a day in 7 day test at 2 yr. 3 mo. old. A 23 lb. daughter of Judge Hengerveld De Kol and her 17 lb. junior 2-yr.-old daughter sired by one of the best sons of Colantha Johanna Lad. A daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis whose 3 nearest dams average nearly 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are several other cows in the sale with records above 20 lbs. and heifers sired by 30 to 33 lb. bulls. A yearling son of Sir Ormsby Banostine Champion, the only living son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, from a daughter of Johanna Bonheur Champion. A three-year-old son of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th from a 26.6 lb. 4 yr. old dam. A few grandsons and a lot of granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad from good A. R. O. dams. The herd sires used in these herds have always been show animals individually and backed by the greatest producing sires and dams of the breed. If you are wanting to get into the Holstein business or want to add quality to your herd all ready started meet us at the fair grounds in Topeka on Wednesday, October 16. Look up our ad in

HORSES.

Percheron Stallions

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

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

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



MULEFOOT HOGS.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshires on Approval Fall gilts, bred and spring boars and gilts. Just good ones for sale. The rest went to market. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas

Scudder Bros. Hampshires

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

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

30 spring boars, immunized, also fall pigs at weaning time. All extra well belted and most popular breeding. Geo. W. Ela, Valley Falls, Kansas, Secretary Kansas Hampshire Ass'n.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 8, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.**

HAMPSHIRE PRIVATE SALE

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

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

A few spring boars for sale. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

O. I. C. PIGS

Mid-summer farrow. Priced to sell.
E. S. ROBERTSON, REPUBLIC, MISSOURI

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BOAR and registered Chester White weaned pigs for sale. Write for prices.
G. A. STERBENZ, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

Big Stretchy Chester White

boars sired by some of the breed's most noted boars and out of extra good sows. New blood.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

KANSAS HERD OF

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Spring Boars for sale, big type. If taken soon. E. A. Ostermann, Sylvan Grove, Kansas.

FOR SALE Purebred Spotted Poland China gilts and boars, May farrow.
F. B. SEVERANCE, LOST SPRINGS, KAN.

If you **Poland China Boar** I have them five and need a Poland China Boar 11 months old. Prices reasonable. Pedigree with every hog.
HENRY S. VOTH, GOESSEL, KANSAS.

POLANDS

Late May pigs, either sex. Pedigrees furnished.
Leon Griffin, Ellsworth, Kansas

CHOICE SPRING BOARS

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

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

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

REAL HERD BOAR PROSPECTS

Priced less sale expense. Very choice Poland China boars and gilts sired by Mouw's Black Jumbo 2nd 85055 and Shurley's Wonder 85056. Also baby pigs of Sept. farrow.
A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Smooth Polands Have bred registered Poland China hogs for 18 years. L's Timm at head of herd. Cholera-immunized. Stock for sale at all times. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS \$20

Four big boned boars out of King's Model, by King Price Wonder by King of Wonders, by A Wonder 107353, \$40. From prize winners. E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS

Poland China Boars

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

Pure Bred Poland China Pigs

The good kind. March boars 135 pounds, March gilts 110 pounds, priced right. Pedigrees furnished. F. W. Schmidt, Tescott, Kan.

Myersdale Polands

Herd headed by Giant Joe 78920. Choice April boars sired by this noted boar. All immunized and priced to sell. Fall sale, November 2nd. H. E. MYERS, Gardner, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Stock of all ages. Special prices on baby pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to the
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Offer

Dreuth prices on tried sows, herd boars, spring boars and gilts. I will take orders for fall pigs just farrowed. Everything registered or eligible. J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan., Clay Co.

Spotted Poland China Boars

10 fall boars and 14 spring boars. All well spotted and of good size and out of mature sows. Write for prices at once.
CARL E. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

MORTON'S BIG POLANDS

25 choice spring boars out of Giant sows and sired by Miller's Chief, Gerstale Jumbo and Morton's Giant, a boar that in only fair breeding condition weighs over 1000 lbs. All immunized. We can please you. Geo. Morton, Oxford, Cowley Co., Kansas.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

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

Poland China Herd Boars

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

Oxford Herd Poland Chinas

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

WARREN'S Large Type POLANDS

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

Herd Boar Special

Big growthy spring males, sired by sons of Gerstale Jones; Big Bob; Caldwell's Big Bob and 5 other leading boars. Dams prize winning strains. Sale of fifty bred sows in January. Write for description and special price. H. T. HAYMAN, FORMOSO, KAN.

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar: King Wonders Giant 77326, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Couple of bred sows priced cheap for quick sale. Choice spring boars \$40 each. Best of breeding. Cholera immune.
FRANK L. DOWNE, Rt. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Large Type Poland Boars

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

Myers' Big Type Polands

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

Hunter's Large Type Polands

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

Wiebe's Big Immune Polands

50 Selected spring boars. Representatives of the biggest strains. Ready to ship out on approval. Write for full information.
G. A. WIEBE, BEATRICE, NEB.

BABY PIG BARGAINS

50 ready to wean in pairs and trios not related. Out of big 600 and 700 pound King of Kansas sows and sired by splendid boars. Pedigree with each pig. 20 splendid March boars. Address at once, **J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS**

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROCS IMMUNED, of size and prize winning stock. Extra good males only. Guaranteed. **W. H. FULKS**, TOLON, KANSAS

JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

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

25-Duroc Boars-25

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

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Herd boars: Royal Grand Wonder and Royal Sensation. Write me your wants, or come and see my herd. **B. R. ANDERSON**, R. 7, McPherson, Kan.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Guaranteed immuned. Choice Sept., 1917, gilts. Bred, guaranteed safe in pig. Price \$65 each. Choice 140 to 150 pound March boars. Price \$40 each. **D. O. BANCROFT**, OSBORNE, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Spring boars and gilts; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

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

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

John's Orion 42853 (a)

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

F. E. GWIN & SONS
Morrowville, Kan., Washington County

JOHNSON'S PRIVATE SALE

Duroc Jersey boars and gilts.
20 boars March and
20 gilts April farrow.
No sales but the tops at farmers' prices and they are good and shipped, on approval.
John P. Johnson, McPherson, Kan.

R. E. Kempin's Durocs

20 March Boars; 20 March Gilts.

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

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

Woody's Durocs

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

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

40 March Boars

IMMUNIZED
Big Type Duroc-Jerseys

Big bone, high backs, good feet and legs. Splendid colors and as choice lot of boars as can be found. Sired by a splendid Grandson of Model Pat, and half by King of Col. 6th. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

Duroc - Jersey Boars

Immunized double treatment.

20 March Boars by

Joe Orion 5, The King, Great Wonder 2nd and Pat's Giant. No boar sale but these select boars at popular prices.
L. L. HUMES, Glen Elder, Kansas.
(Mitchell County)
Big bred sow sale in Northern Kansas sale circuit, Feb. 7.

this issue and write today for catalog to, J. H. Holston, Sale Mgr., R. 1, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Hereford Herd Material.

Miller & Manning's great Anxiety-Fairfax Hereford sale at Sylvan Park, which is their well known Hereford breeding establishment near Council Grove, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 22, follows the Kansas Hereford breeders' sale in the sale pavilion at Council Grove on Monday. Miller & Manning will sell 100 lots in their sale at Sylvan Park and 90 of that number will be females and there will be 10 bulls. More Fairfax breeding will go in this sale than ever went in a Kansas sale before. Most of the offering will be bred to or have calves at foot by Letham Fairfax. Alex Fairfax or Ford Fairfax. Among the 10 bulls to be sold are two yearlings, one by Lathem Fairfax and recorded as Lathem Fairfax Jr. 733560 and one by Alex Fairfax recorded as Alex Fairfax Jr. 701994. They are October yearlings and there will not be two better herd bull prospects listed in a sale in the west this season. They are simply great. The offering through is one of great merit. This firm is not anxious to sell cattle of the quality they offer in this sale but are anxious that they leave the right impression after this sale as they are establishing a herd on this farm that they expect to make one of the real great herds in the country. As was said before a large number of the cows and heifers will have calves at foot and all will be bred back to good bulls. The catalog now ready gives complete information and is free for the asking. Address, Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.—Advertisement.

Hereford Breeders' Sale.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' association is a big successful organization that holds big annual sales every fall and spring. October 21 is the date of their fall sale which will be held at Council Grove in their big sale pavilion. One hundred lots will be sold, 90 females and 10 bulls. Seventy thousand head of registered Herefords are represented by the members of this association. October 8, 9 and 10 are the dates of the big inspection run and the members of the association will participate and visitors interested are invited to go. The evening of the 10th the inspection party will stay all night in Emporia where they will be entertained with a banquet and entertainment by the Emporia chamber of commerce. On Oct. 21, which is the date of the big sale the association will hold its business meeting at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and the sale will start at one o'clock in the afternoon. Every animal in the sale will be a good one. These breeders are not doing anything in this sale that is not as good as they have. There is lots of good breeding rivalry among these breeders as they will top the sale with their own. It is the greatest opportunity for the buyer looking for a chance to buy good Herefords. Write Secretary F. H. Manning, Parkerville, Kan., for the catalog at once and go to this sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. When you write mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze as Mr. Manning likes to know where you saw his advertisement.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

The Nebraska Holstein Breeders' association will hold a sale of high class Holstein cattle at South Omaha, October 15. Some of the best producing blood lines of the breed are represented in this offering. The display advertising in this issue gives list of consignors and something of the breeding of the offering. Further particulars may be obtained by writing Dwight Williams, Sales Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Sixty Duroc Boars at Auction.

Robt. E. Steele, one of the heaviest breeders of registered Durocs in Nebraska, announces his annual fall boar sale to be held at Falls City, Neb., Oct. 18. The offering of sixty head are the tops from 90 head raised this year. He also sells five fall yearling boars all sired by King The Col. The spring boars include the best sons of his champion boar, Sensation Wonder 3d, Pathfinder, Disturber of Idlewild and Creator, one of the greatest boars ever sired by Disturber of Idlewild, and seven good sons by the noted boar Cherry King Orion. Without doubt this will be just the time and place to buy herd boars, both from the breeder's and farmer's standpoint. Write at once for catalog and study it carefully. If interested and unable to attend send bids to Jesse R. Johnson, in Mr. Steele's care, at Falls City, Neb.—Advertisement.

Boesiger's Duroc Jersey Fall Sale.

In their annual fall Duroc Jersey sale, Dave Boesiger & Sons, of Cortland, Neb., are featuring the best of their great herd boars, the grand champion Kern's Sensation and Improved Pathfinder, in all probability the greatest son of the noted boar Pathfinder. They have picked out 20 top spring boars and two fall boars for this sale, nearly all of them sired by the boars mentioned. Then there will be three real good ones out of the sensational litter sired by King Orion Jr. and 2 by the outstanding good litter sired by John Orion 5th, one by Old Pathfinder, a few others by boars of equal standing. But the best things in the sale were sired by the two herd boars we have already mentioned. The 10 spring and fall yearling gilts that go in have been picked from among the best litters and are a good assortment of the best things in the herd. The offering was raised from the big Boesiger sows that have been famous all along for their wonderful size and prolificness. Write for catalog and attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of the parties making the sale.—Advertisement.

Boyd's Big Type Duroc Sale.

The writer knows of no better opportunity to secure good Duroc Jersey values, both in boars and gilts, than at the J. C. Boyd & Son sale to be held at the Boyd farm near Virginia, Neb., on Monday, Oct. 14. The Boyds will make no winter sale and all of their choice spring gilts go in the October sale. The great breeding sire, Crimmon Model, chief herd boar in the herd, is the sire of a big portion of the offering. The pigs sired by him have extra strong backs, they are long and deep, and have splendid feet. A pair of boars are sons of Improved Pathfinder, and among the best things in the sale are six boars and eight gilts sired by Grand Model 8th, first prize aged boar at Iowa State Fair last year. He is a full brother to the \$3,500 boar, Grand Model I Am, the \$1,000 Grand Model Supreme and several other very noted sires. All of these have lots of size and are of splendid con-

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Garrett's Durocs Ten Fall Gilts. bred for August and September farrow. 110 spring pigs ready to ship. **E. T. & W. J. Garrett**, Steele City, Nebraska

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs

Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. **W. J. Harrison**, Axtell, Kan.

OTEY'S DUROCS

Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd, 50 spring boars, buy NOW.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Shepherd's Durocs

A few bred gilts by King Col. I Am out of Lady

Illustrator and bred to the champion, Crimmon Gano for fall litters; also a few bred tried sows. Spring pigs both sex all immunized. **G. M. Shepherd**, Lyons, Kan.

BLACK'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Red Cross Pathfinder, assisted by Giant Crimmon. Herd sows, big, growthy, high backed kind, fashionable breeding. Bred gilts, spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. If you want good Durocs we can please you. **C. H. BLACK**, MARION, KAN.

McComas' Durocs

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

WAGGONER'S DUROCS

I offer for sale 7 boars out of Volunteer Queen, by Illustrator 2nd Jr. March pigs weighing from 140 to 160 pounds. Extra heavy bone and excellent color, with pedigree. **Russel Waggoner**, Crisfield, Kansas.

WATCH THIS HERD GROW

Spring boars for sale. Also two dandy Dec. yearling boars. Boar sale, Nov. 7; bred sow sale, Jan. 23. Sales at Sabetha, Kan.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS OF QUALITY

Choice March boars, sired by the great herd boar, Reed's Gano, first prize boar of Kansas and Oklahoma State fairs. Also Illustrator 2nd, and Golden Model. Fine growthy boars, well built and nice color. All immuned. Priced to sell quickly.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Famous Duroc Blood Lines

Spring boars combining the blood of Illustrator, Pathfinder, Gano, Orion and other noted sires. Gilts bred or open. Special private sale. **F. E. WOOD, WAMEGO, KAN.**

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd boars Constructor and Constructor Jr. 1st prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Bred gilts and immunized spring boars, priced for quick sale. **W. W. TRUMBO**, Peabody, Kan.

NOTICE-DUROCS

Baby pigs from 6 to 10 weeks old, fat and fine, best of breeding, \$15 each. Papers furnished. Don't write, send check. Older boars and gilts for sale. **S. H. Lennert & Son**, Hope, Kan.

Wooddell's Durocs

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

Red Polled Cattle for sale. Both sexes. All registered. **T. A. HAWKINS, R. 3, WAKENNEY, KAN.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORAN & GAMBRILL**, OTTAWA, KANSAS

FOR SALE a mighty fine five months old bull calf sired by Woodrow 25042; Dam Jane 38835. **J. A. HAMILTON**, GREELEY, KANSAS

LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS—Springing twos, whose dams and sisters produce 600 pounds butter per year. Be prompt. Write or come. **Chas. L. Jarboe**, Quinter, Kan.

Red Polled Herd Private Sale

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

BARGAINS IN RED POLLS

A few extra good cows safe in calf; also a few yearling heifers and a 1-year-old tried herd bull. All at rock bottom prices.

I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS

Sunnyside Red Polls

Individuals of merit and desirable breeding. Bulls of serviceable age, a few heifer calves and cows; also my herd bull, Napoleon's Reuben No. 28745.

T. G. McKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

LAST SON OF CREMO

23061

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

Immuned Duroc Boars

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

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

Sutton Angus Farms

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open; 20 two-year-old heifers bred, 25 bulls, serviceable ages.
SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

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

Angus Cattle For Sale

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Young Ayrshire Bulls For sale. Eligible to register. **F. M. Haines**, Oskaloosa, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR sale. **A. M. PITNEY**, BELLEVUE, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS Four yearling bulls suitable for farm or ranch, yearling heifers, all reds in color and good ones.
A. H. COOPER, NATOMA, KANSAS

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

Good Shorthorn Herd Foundation

15 head, registered, good animals and strong in desirable Scotch breeding. I are regular producing cows; 8 are calves 8 to 12 months old, four bulls and two heifers. Some of the cows have young calves at foot; balance well along. **D. Ballantyne & Son**, Herington, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

In stock farm sale near Havensville, Kan. **OCTOBER 11, 1918.** Twenty-five registered animals. Cows, yearling heifers and calves, male and female, reds and roans. **Sam Clements' Estate**, Ivan Clements, Administrator, Havensville, Kan.

A Registered Shorthorn on Every Farm

If you will put in a good registered Shorthorn cow and bull and keep the female increase, you will soon have a valuable registered herd at a small cost. A good bull will improve your grade herd. Then sell your surplus from the grade end. It is good business. For information address **American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n**, 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

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

Stunkel's Shorthorns

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

CEDAR LAWN Shorthorns

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

Shorthorn Bull Special

19 bulls from 12 to 18 months old, Scotch and Scotch topped. Reds and roans. A splendid lot of bulls of popular breeding. Popular prices. Ship over Union Pacific, Rock Island, Mo. Pacific and Santa Fe.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan. (Dickinson county)



JERSEY CATTLE.

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

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Hillcroft's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

Offer For Sale a GAMBOGE KNIGHT

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

ISLAND BRED PRODUCING JERSEYS

I have 25 head of Jersey cattle, 5 bulls, 3 of them ready for service and 20 cows and heifers, including two imported cows. Most of them sired by FORFARSHIRE'S GOLDEN LOVE—a bull of great merit, combining the blood of Forfarshire's Love and SULTANA'S JERSEY LAD. Cows in herd have private records of from 40 to 50 lbs. and are straight and right in every way. Conditions are such that I must reduce the size of herd and I offer at reasonable prices half of the females. The young bulls were sired by a son of FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD and some by a RALEIGH bred bull out of 50 lb. dams. Write for prices and descriptions. H. E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

For Holstein Calves

Write W. C. KENYON & SONS, Box 55, Elgin, Illinois

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Carling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

SPLENDID HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.

Six months old. Over half white. He sure is a beauty. HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

I Have a Nice Line of High-Grade Holstein

cows to freshen soon; also a few heifer calves 4 to 6 months old. All this stuff is 15-16ths pure. Prices right. W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KAN.

Braeburn Holsteins

Heifers by a bull from this herd will yield 10-50% more than their dams. H.B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

12 heifers and 3 bulls, 16-18ths pure, five to seven weeks old, dandy marked and from heavy milkers, at \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. FERNWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

Registered Holsteins

If you want big producers, males and females all our own breeding, write us.

Lilac Dairy Farm, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

Canary Butter Boy King

10 splendid sons of this great sire for sale. Six to 12 months old. Write for descriptive list and prices. Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and prices address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

DO YOU LIKE INDIVIDUALITY

with breeding? Then write us about our Holstein bulls ready for service and younger. They are good ones. Prices to sell.

G. H. Ross & Sons, R. 1, Independence, Kan.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Grand sons of King Segls Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service.

IRA ROMIG, STA. B. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FOR SALE Registered Holstein bull calf

ten months old, nicely and evenly marked. Sired by a 31 lb. son of King Of The Pontiacs. Dam is a 21 lb. daughter of a noted sire. Also, some fine young, fresh cows yielding from 60 to 80 lbs. of milk a day. DR. J. T. AXTEL, NEWTON, KANSAS

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

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

Milking Shorthorns With Records

15 breeders, members of cow testing associations. Booklet free. Harry K. Grover, Sec'y, Rowley, Iowa.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FULL BLOOD GUERNSEY BULL

fine pure. A fine bull to head a dairy herd. Long testing weight about 700 lbs. Color fine. Price \$75.00 and soon. J. H. HAZEN, ERIE, KAN.

GUERNSEYS

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

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM
Overland Park, Kansas.

formation. Three extra good big gilts are by King's Wonder, a grandson of Old Pathfinder and King's Col. Remember here is the place to buy a real boar and gilts that will grow into big prolific sows. Any breeder that needs a few gilts to fill out his winter sale can find them here. Write at once for catalog, study it carefully and either attend the sale or send bids to Jess Johnson, in care of Boyd & Son, at Virginia, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

Messrs. Oliver & Doran, Topeka, Kan., are making a dispersion of their fine herd of Jerseys Oct. 23. This is one of the best herds of the west and consists of many Register of Merit cows and their offspring. They are also selling some exceptionally well bred bulls. Mr. J. V. Cotta of Crawfordsville, Ind., is managing the sale. For catalog address Mr. Cotta, or Messrs. Oliver & Doran at Topeka. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Brown's Sale Closes Kansas Circuit.

In a public sale of strictly well bred and well grown Herefords W. J. Brown, of Fall River, Kan., closes the big Kansas circuit on October 25. The 90 head to be sold in this sale carry the lines of breeding which every breeder likes to have in his herd, and moreover have back of them the plain feeding and practical care which assure the final satisfactory results from all foundation stock purchased. It takes the catalog fully to show how completely these cattle fill the bill as to breeding, and an inquiry to Mr. Brown in which Farmers Mail and Breeze is mentioned will bring this instructive and interesting book. Do not overlook this part, and as another preliminary to being at this sale, read the quarter page advertisement elsewhere in this issue.—Advertisement.

The Week's Market Report

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

Wheat—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.22; No. 2 dark hard, nominally \$2.18@2.20; No. 3 dark hard, sales \$2.13½@2.14½; No. 4 dark hard, nominally \$2.09@2.11.

No. 1 hard, sales \$2.19; No. 2 hard, sales \$2.15½@2.16; No. 3 hard, sales \$2.13@2.14; No. 4 hard, sales \$2.09.

No. 1 red, sales \$2.18; No. 2 red, sales \$2.15@2.15½; No. 3 red, nominally \$2.12.

No. 2 mixed, sales \$2.16.

Corn—No. 1 mixed, sales, like sample, \$1.90; No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.64@1.72; sales, high colored, \$1.72; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.55@1.60; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.50@1.54, sales \$1.50; No. 6 mixed, sales \$1.45.

No. 2 white, nominally \$1.87@1.91; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.83@1.86, sales \$1.85; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.65@1.67.

No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.67@1.72; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.55@1.60, sales \$1.59; No. 4 yellow, nominally \$1.50@1.54, sales \$1.50; No. 5 yellow, sales \$1.45@1.46; No. 6 yellow, sales \$1.41@1.42; sample yellow, sales \$1.28.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 73¢@73½¢; No. 3 white, sales 72½¢; No. 4 white, nominally 71½¢@72¢.

No. 2 mixed, nominally 71½¢@72½¢; No. 3 mixed, nominally 71¢@71½¢.

No. 2 red, nominally 77¢@79¢; No. 3 red, nominally 75¢@77¢.

Kafir and Milo—No. 2, nominally \$3.32@3.35; No. 3, nominally \$3.30@3.33.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.57@1.60.

Barley—No. 4, nominally \$1.02@1.05.

Bran—Nominally, sacked, \$1.36@1.39.

Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$1.46@1.49.

Mixed Feed—Nominally, sacked, \$1.42@1.45.

Corn Chop—Nominally, sacked, \$3.13@3.20.

Hogs—Bulk, \$18.60@19.60; heavy, \$19.00@19.80; packers and butchers, \$18.75@19.75; lights, \$18.50@19.50; pigs, \$17.00@19.00.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.50@19.00; dressed beef steers, \$12.00@17.00; western steers, \$11.00@14.50; southern steers, \$7.00@14.00; cows, \$5.50@11.75; heifers, \$7.00@12.50; stockers and feeders, \$7.50@15.00; bulls, \$6.75@9.00; calves, \$5.00@12.50.

Sheep—Lambs, \$14.50@16.75; yearlings, \$10.00@12.00; wethers, \$9.00@11.00; ewes, \$8.00@10.00; stockers and feeders, \$7.00@17.00.

Hay—Alfalfa, choice, \$32.50@33.50; No. 1, \$31.00@32.00; standard, \$29.00@30.50; No. 2, \$26.50@28.50; No. 3, \$22.50@26.00.

Prairie, choice, \$28.50; No. 1, \$27.50@28.00; No. 2, \$26.00@27.00; No. 3, \$15.00@25.50.

Midland prairie, No. 1, \$24.00@25.00; No. 2, \$17.00@23.50. Lowland prairie, No. 1, \$20.00@21.50; No. 2, \$12.00@19.50.

Timothy, No. 1, \$30.00@30.50; standard, \$29.00@29.50; No. 2, \$25.00@28.50; No. 3, \$18.00@24.50.

Clover mixed, light, \$29.00@30.00; No. 1, \$24.50@28.50; No. 2, \$16.50@23.50. Clover, No. 1, \$26.50@27.50; No. 2, \$23.00@26.00.

Packing hay, \$10.00@14.50.

Straw, \$8.00@8.50.

Bull Associations Increase

Farmers are taking advantage of the opportunity to use purebred bulls afforded them by membership in a co-operative bull association. Eight is the net increase of co-operative bull associations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and eight others are now in process of organization, according to the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. On July 1 this year 43 associations were in operation, as compared to 36 on July 1, 1917, one association in operation last year being disorganized. Fieldmen, county agents, and others working in co-operation with the department have had a part in establishing these associations. There is an average of 5 purebred bulls in each organization and an average of 225 dairy cows.

Only the simple life is honorable or even decent today.

Willis & Blough Poland China Sale

25 boars and 20 sows. Herd header material that will not be found in many sales this fall. Sired by Our Big Knox; Grandee; Blue Valley Timm; Big Bob Wonder; Gathdsale Jones, and Walter's Jumbo Timm. The spring gilts are of the same breeding and equally as choice as the boars.

Emporia, Kansas, Wednesday, October 16

Buster Over, the 1917 Indiana State fair winner, purchased by us because of his proven ability as a sire and now in service in our herd. 10 gilts, five fall and five spring, will be sold with breeding privileges to Buster Over. Four of the spring gilts are by Blue Valley Timm and one by Big Bob Wonder. Two of the fall yearlings by Our Big Knox and three by Grandee.

We are listing in this sale a choice lot of boars and gilts by Our Big Knox; Grandee; Blue Valley Timm; Big Bob Wonder; Gathdsale Jones, and Walter's Jumbo Timm. The catalog gives complete information. Breeders looking for the best in bloodlines and individuals are especially invited to this sale. For the catalog address,

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

J. C. Price, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Large Type Poland Dispersion

at Turon, Kan., Wed., October 16

15 Tried Sows, 8 Fall Gilts
70 HEAD 25 Spring Gilts, 15 Spring Boars 70 HEAD
7 Summer Boars and Gilts

The tried sows are by such noted sires as A Wonderful King, Caldwell's Big Bob, Logan Price, A Big Wonder, Chief Price, Big Bob Jumbo, Robidoux, Young Orphan and Columbus Defender and the spring boars and gilts are out of these sows and by such sires as McGrath's Big Orphan, Capt. Gerstdale Jones and Long Bob, a junior and reserve grand champion 1917, and Giant Wonder, a 700 pound boar at 16 months old. These spring boars and gilts are the long, stretchy, good boned, arched back kind.

12 Head of High Grade Holsteins Also Sell

Cows in milk, springers, and good young heifers. Write for catalog today.

E. O. Allmon, Turon, Kansas

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder, Geo. Goonenough.
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Duroc Boar Sale Extraordinary

Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.
Sells At

Emporia, Kan., Monday, October 14

50 Duroc Boars That Are Bred in the Purple—50

They are sired by such sires as Illustrator's Orion 3rd, Pathfinder, King Col. Again, Grand Model's Giant, Cherry King's Disturber and Pet's Great Wonder, and out of sows sired by King's Col., Big Wonder, Colonade's Model, Pathfinder, Valley Chief's 8th, Big Chief and Grand Model.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

FOUR BOARS by Cherry King's Disturber, and out of Model Lass, whose dam and both of her grand sires were grand champions.

TWO SONS of the Mighty Pathfinder and out of a line bred Golden Model dam, the largest gilt sold in Hanks & Bishop's last winter sale.

FOUR BOARS sired by Illustrator's Orion 3rd, and out of Princess Wonder, by Big Wonder, (Iowa Grand Champion) and her dam a full sister of the boar that sired the noted Defender.

Most of this great offering of spring boars are by our great breeding boar, Illustrator's Orion 3rd, by Illustrator, his dam by the \$5,000 Joe Orion 2nd.

Write today for illustrated catalog.

Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Auctioneers: F. M. Holsinger, Wood & Crouch.
Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

Steele's Immuned Duroc Boar Auction

**Falls City, Nebraska,
Friday, October 18**

60 HEAD OF RICHLY BRED SPRING BOARS THE TOPS FROM 90

A great variety of the very best breeding. Including: 7 good ones by CHERRY KING ORION, 13 by CREATOR, the greatest son of DISTURBER OF IDLEWILD, 2 by DISTURBER OF IDLEWILD, 2 by PATHFINDER, 4 by GREAT WONDER I AM, 9 by SENSATION WONDER 3d, 3 by KING THE COL., 5 fall boars by KING THE COL.

This will be the greatest line of well grown and richly bred boars to go in one sale this fall. Remember I was a heavy buyer at many of the best eastern sales last winter. The catalog gives all information. Write for it and either attend the sale or send bids to Jesse R. Johnson in my care.

Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Auctioneer: Col. W. M. Putman.
Jesse R. Johnson will represent this paper. Send him all bids in my care.

Boyd's Annual Fall Sale of Big Type Immune Duroc Jersey Hogs Virginia, (Gage County) Neb., Monday, October 14, 1918

20 spring boars including real herd boar material.
25 spring gilts, the greatest herd sow prospects we have ever sold.

BOAR SIRES

12 by Crimson Model
6 by Grand Model 8th
2 by Improved Pathfinder

SIRES OF GILTS

12 by Crimson Model
8 by Grand Model 8th
3 by King's Wonder, grandson of Pathfinder and King's Col.

We also sell one good fall yearling boar. The offering is out of extra big, heavy boned, high backed sows, the kind we keep in our herd. Remember our herd boar, CRIMSON MODEL, is one of the heaviest boned and one of the most uniform and good breeders the breed ever produced. Let us show him to you sale day. Catalog upon application. Come or send bids to Jesse Johnson representing this paper.

J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.

Auctioneer: Col. W. M. Putman. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

DUROC JERSEYS "ALL STAR" BOARS

50 boars, tops from 28 Kansas herds. Consignors are members of the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association.

Clay Center, Kan., Monday, Oct. 21

In soliciting the consignments to this sale the management limited the number any breeder could consign to two head and requested that the consignor send the actual tops from his herd, which is being done in every instance.

THE CONSIGNORS

Fear Bros., Bala.	W. A. Guthrie, Clay Center.
A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center.	Theo. Tilson, Concordia.
E. H. Lockwood, Kinsley.	G. F. Keesecker, Washington.
S. Pelitier, Concordia.	L. D. Manwarred, Idana.
Lester Manwarred, Idana.	A. H. James, Clay Center.
Mott Bros., Herington.	E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.
A. L. Breeding, Home.	L. L. Humes, Glen Elder.
C. W. McClasky, Girard.	J. A. Howell, Herkimer.
Geo. Klusmire, Holton.	W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale.
Gwinnell Stock Farm, Morrowville.	M. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville.
W. J. Harrison, Axtell.	M. R. Peterson, Troy.
L. W. Coad, Glen Elder.	Edwin Snyder, Westmoreland.
Eugene Creitz, Salina.	B. R. Anderson, McPherson.
W. W. Jones, Clay Center.	Verne A. Jones, Clay Center.

Write for the catalog today and go to this sale if you want an opportunity to pick your boar from 50 head of the best spring boars raised in Kansas in 1918. This is your chance to get the breeding and the individual you want and one day and one trip will do the business. For a catalog, which is now ready to mail, address

Sale Manager

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center; Will Myers, Beloit; Hugh Huls, Oak Hill.

Send Bids to J. W. Johnson, care W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

**100
HEAD****Two Days Big Shorthorn Sale****100
HEAD**

AT WICHITA FORUM PAVILION

WICHITA, KANSAS, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24 & 25

Park E. Salter sells Oct. 24**J. C. Robison sells Oct. 25****45 COWS AND HEIFERS, 5 BULLS
40 STRAIGHT SCOTCH CATTLE**

30 cows and heifers safe in calf, others calf at foot and rebred to Imp. Bapton Corporal; Imp. British Emblem or Rosewood Dale.

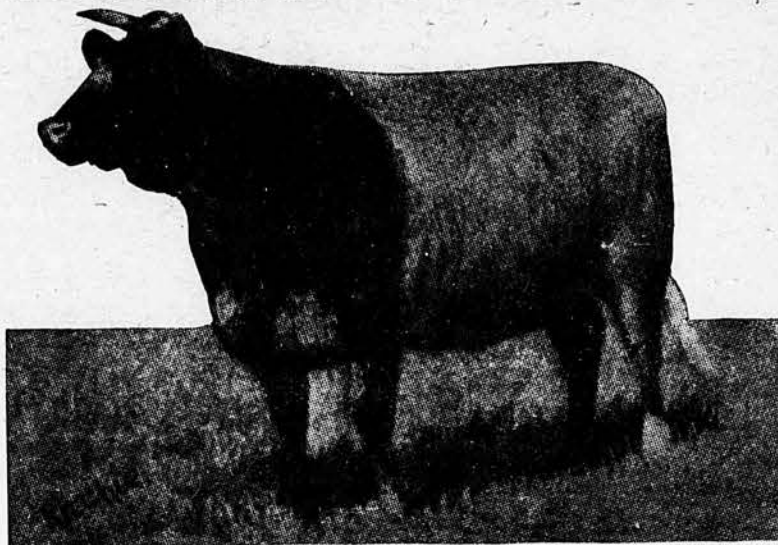
15 Heifers, Real Attractions

- 1 Imported heifer showing in calf to Imp. Bapton Corporal.
- 2 Augusta heifers, one bred to Imp. British Emblem, the other to Imp. Bapton Corporal.
- 2 Vicar heifers, one sired by the \$6,500 Gainsford Champion and both safe in calf to Imp. British Emblem.
- 2 Show heifers, one a Countess Missie, bred to Imp. Bapton Corporal, the other a Butterfly showing heavy to the same sire.

- 1 Grand daughter of Whitehall Sultan, heifer calf at foot, by and rebred to Imp. Bapton Corporal.
 - 2 Heifers sired by Uppermill Omega, bred by W. S. Marr.
 - 1 Lavender Heifer by Maxwellton Rosedale, with white bull calf by Rosewood Dale.
- THE BULLS include two Scotch bulls, three are sons of Rosewood Dale and one by Uppermill, the last bull bred by W. S. Marr.
- This offering also includes Village Girl's Cruickshank, Rosemary's Duchess of Gloster, and other noted families. Write today for catalog.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS: E. F. Herriff, D. S. Smithisler, Boyd Newcom. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

**4 Young Bulls Ready For Service, 46 Cows and Heifers**

40 of these cows and heifers either have calf at foot or are in calf to Golden Goods; Kings Heir or our leading herd bull, Bales Renown, by Avondale.

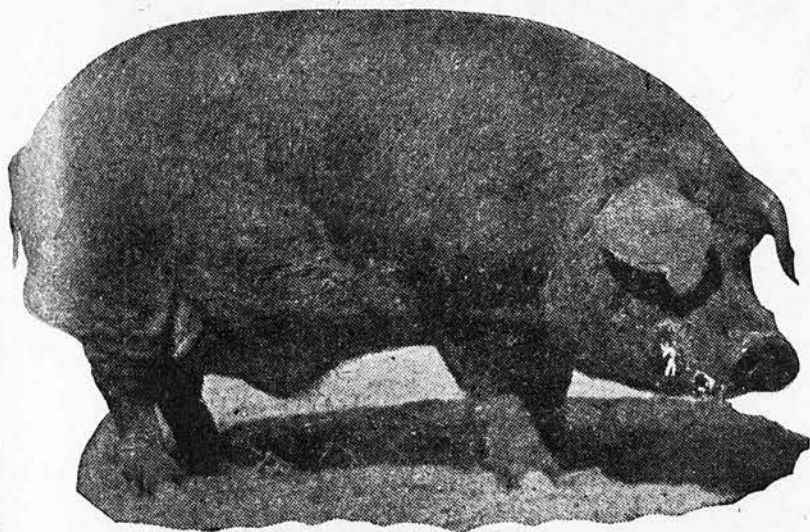
15 cows and heifers now have calves at foot.

14 are two year old heifers (reds and dark roans) all in calf to these same good sires.

These are reliable breeding Shorthorns that carry several Scotch crosses.

They are the kind that both the stock farmer and breeder can use with assurance of profit.

The man who wishes to start in the Shorthorn business can find here what he needs. Write for catalog today.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas**Kern's Sensation—Improved Pathfinder****Duroc Jersey Sale****Cortland, Neb., Monday, Oct. 21**

KERN'S SENSATION

30 Spring Boars 2 Fall Boars 10 Fall and Spring Gilts

The offering is IMMUNED and mostly by **KERN'S SENSATION** and **IMPROVED PATHFINDER**, two of the greatest boars to be found in any one herd in America. We sell 3 extra choice spring boars sired by **KING ORION JR.** 2 by **JOE ORION 5th**. 1 by old **PATHFINDER**. The offering has been selected from our entire spring crop and none but tops will be cataloged. - Write now for catalog. Mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care.

Dave Boesiger & Sons, Cortland, Nebraska

Agents: Col. N. G. Kraschel, W. M. Putman. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

**REGISTERED
JERSEYS
Dispersal Sale**

At farm one mile south of Country Club grounds on Topeka Avenue road.

**Topeka, Kansas,
Monday, October 14**

I am compelled to dispose of this herd, about 40 registered and 40 high grades. These cows have been kept for results at the pail in a retail dairy that has stood at the top with the city milk inspection and are clean and healthy, tuberculin tests being made twice a year.

In the beginning I secured Golden Shy Fox, 93202, whose dam was imported in dam and sold in Cooper's sale for \$1,750. He has daughters that have milked up to 46 pounds a day with first calf, on grass only. For the past year, Brookside Babe Torono, 141108, a bull of Hood Farm breeding, has been at the head of the herd. This bull has more butter in his pedigree than any other bull in Kansas.

W. H. Maxwell, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Col. D. M. Perry, auctioneer.

FOR CATALOG SEND TO B. C. SETTLES, SALES MGR., PALMYRA, MO.

Northern Kansas Hereford Association Sale

50 Head, Selected From 14 Northern Kansas Herds—50
40 Splendid Cows and Heifers, Bred and Many of Them With Calves at Foot.
10 Carefully Selected Young Herd Bulls.

In the Association Pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 15

CONSIGNORS TO THE SALE:

S. W. Tilley, Irving, Kan.
 Wm. Acker, Vermillion.
 C. G. Steele, Barnes.
 E. W. Ringen, Summerfield.

J. L. Williams, Home.
 Fred Cottrell, Irving.
 Paul Junod, Vermillion.
 Drennen Bros., Blue Rapids.
 Klaus Bros., Bendena.

J. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids.
 Jesse Howell, Herkimer.
 Jas. Shaughnessy, Axtell.
 D. J. Mumaw, Onaga.

These breeders are not anxious to sell cattle but have decided to make these sales annually in order to let the world know the high quality of the Herefords bred in Northern Kansas. Noted herd bulls, such as Letham Fairfax, Parsifal 24th, Rocky Boy, Prince Carlos, Beau Onward, and others of real note will contribute to the great merit to be found in this sale. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

Auctioneers: Col. Gartin, Col. Brady.
 Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

C. G. STEELE, Sec'y, Barnes, Kansas

Oliver and Doran Jersey Dispersion

Wednesday, Oct. 23 at Dornwood Farm, Topeka

70 Head of Registered Jersey Cattle—All Tuberculin Tested—70

THE REGISTER OF MERIT SIRE

BLUE BELL'S OWL

closely related to the \$6,000 bull recently sold by the Waterloo Jersey Farms to Mr. Sharples, of Pennsylvania. Together with 10 of his sons and 20 of his daughters.

One of the greatest herds in the middle west.

J. V. Cotta, Sale Manager
 C. H. Hay, Fieldman.
 Col. R. R. Baily, Auctioneer



REGISTER OF MERIT COWS AND THEIR PRODUCE

Golden Peter's Mozart
 Butter 1 year 689 pounds
 Butter 3 years 1873 pounds
 Fontaine's Eminent Pet
 Butter 1 year 503 pounds
 Butter 2 years 971 pounds
 Rosy's Eminent Lassie 2d
 Butter 1 year 380 pounds
 Fontaine's Orit Coma
 Butter 1 year 507 pounds
 Butter 2 years 929 pounds
 Fontaine's Autom Leaf 2d
 Butter 1 year 449 pounds
 Fontaine's Daisy Z
 Butter 1 year 373 pounds
 Fontaine's Brown Bess
 Butter 1 year 589 pounds
 Sultan's Golden Minnie
 Butter 1 year 452 pounds
 Eminent's Necklace 2d
 Butter 1 year 349 pounds

OLIVER AND DORAN, TOPEKA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN SALE AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION South Omaha, Neb., Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1918

70 HEAD pure bred Holsteins will be sold, among them are:
 10 daughters and granddaughters of KING SEGIS PONTIAC, a daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis, a 40-lb. bull, a daughter of Sir Ormsby Skylark, sire of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the undefeated world's champion cow with a record of 1506 lbs. of butter in a year. This is the first time this breeding has ever been offered in a sale ring in Nebraska.
 6 daughters of Kalmuck Skylark Johanna, all sisters of NIVA KALMUCK, Nebraska's champion cow

with a record of 45.18 lbs. butter in 7 days—the sixth largest record cow in the world.

2 daughters of Rag Apple Korn-dyke Boon, whose dam and sire's dam average 35.10 lbs. butter in 7 days. A 2-yr.-old son of Rag Apple Korn-dyke Boon out of LOTTA CLYDE, whose seven day record is 709 lbs. milk and 31.33 lbs. butter.

These are QUALITY HOLSTEINS, the kind that will make you money in war times, when feed is high, and the kind that will be sought for breeding purposes to replenish the world's supply when the war is over.

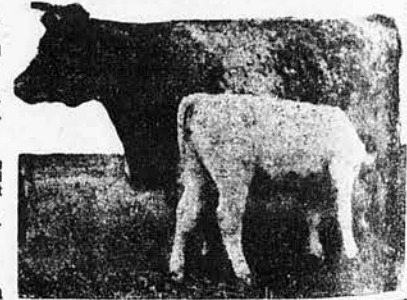
The consigners are: University of Nebraska; B. B. Davis, Omaha; S. H. Wilson, Omaha; H. C. Langan, Omaha; Dwight Williams, Omaha; F. B. Aldous, Omaha; C. J. Furry, Franklin, Neb. For further particulars write

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, 4110 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb.

J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. and A. W. Thompson, York, Neb., Auctioneers.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale List

10 choice herd headers of the richest Scotch breeding, sons of Fair Acres Sultan.
 10 Scotch herd bulls, sons of Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight.
 20 head Scotch heifers of reliable families.
 25 Scotch cows, some with calves at foot and rebred.
 15 Scotch topped farmer bulls on the milking strain.
 35 bred heifers, red, white and roan.
 25 open heifers on the milking strain.
 40 Scotch topped cows on milking strain, weighing from 1200 to 1600 lbs., the kind that make good on the farm. Many of these have calves at foot and are rebred.
 A carload of early spring calves, bulls and heifers.



Write or call on
H. C. LOOKABAUGH
 Watonga Oklahoma

Park Place Shorthorns

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

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

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm
 Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms 200 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

We are offering cows, heifers, calves of either sex, for sale at reasonable prices. They are large, heavy boned and well marked, good colors and well bred. We are making a special offer of bulls ready for service, delivered at your station Oklahoma, Kansas or Texas. **Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.** for \$150. Send draft for what you want.

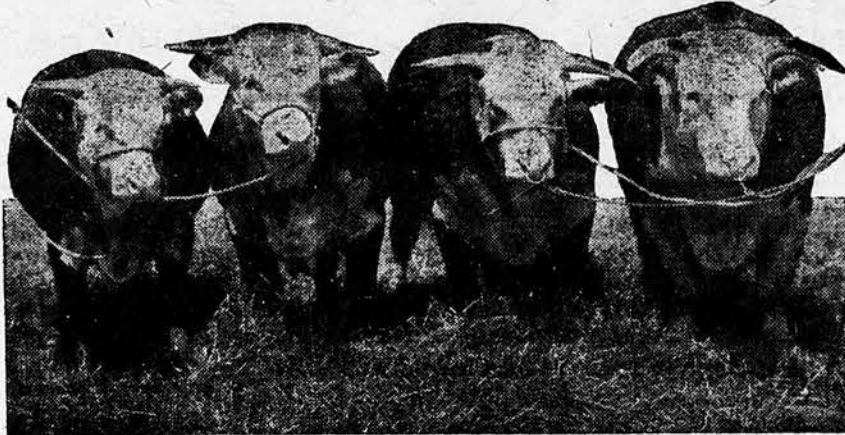
SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE OF W. I. BOWMAN & CO'S HEREFORDS

At the State Fair Grounds Pavilion Hutchinson, Kan., Wednesday, October 23

55 COWS AND HEIFERS

Practically all our own breeding. Thrifty, prolific, richly bred and properly grown; and are sired by or are in calf to our great bulls, **Generous 5th**; **Lawrence Fairfax** and **Imp. Shucknall Monarch**.

If you want more size and quality in your herd, here is where you can buy the right kind to produce it.



25 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS

Grandsons of **Generous** and **Perfection Fairfax**. They are the pick of hundreds and real herd bull prospects. Have bone, size and quality, and ready for service. **GENEROUS LEADER**, by **Generous 5th**, one of the best 2 year old prospects we ever sold, sells in this sale.

Write Today For Catalog

"This is the best lot of Herefords ever offered at auction by W. I. Bowman & Co. They are selected from a herd of nearly a thousand head. Size and bone without sacrificing quality, and standing squarely behind the guarantee on every sale, is what accounts for the rapid rise in the Hereford world of Bowman & Co's Herefords."—A. B. HUNTER.

W. I. BOWMAN & CO., NESS CITY, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Fred Reppert and others. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

BROWN'S SALE of strictly well-bred Hardy Herefords

Well Developed on Plain Feed and with Practical Farm Care

90—Of The Kind For Profit—90
On High-Priced Feed—90

46 Real Brood Cows; 22 "Foundation Stock" Herefords; 22 Selected Bulls.

NOW GET THE CATALOG

You will find in it the lines of breeding you have learned to count among the best, and the evidences of productivity which are your assurance of results from your purchases. You know, that of all the practical cattle country of the great west, no section more uniformly turns out the kind which makes good than the great pasture section in which Fall River is one of the old-time cattle towns. High bred Herefords go naturally with these strong bluestem pastures, as your inspection of the sale offering and the breeding herd will convince you. If you want business purebreds on a business basis you will be glad you attended "Brown's Sale."

Among the sires represented are **Bonnie Brae 11th**, **Bonnie Brae 18th**, **Prince Rupert 52d**, **Beau Mischief 10th**, **Beau Donald 4th** and **Col. Rupert**. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze and ask me for catalog—a postal card will do.

My Sale is October 25
W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

Bulls at Private Treaty—We will have for sale at private treaty on sale day a carload of range bulls, 20 yearlings and 30 calves; good individuals, priced right for your buying.

Other Sales of Kansas Circuit—October 21 and 22, Kansas Association and Miller & Manning, at Council Grove; October 23, Bowman & Co., at Hutchinson; October 24, Sam Drybread, at Elk City.

Monterey Dairy Farm Registered Jersey Cattle

Public auction of 29 head of quality Jerseys.

25 are females, 12 of them cows in milk, their average ages being four years. Descended from such sires as **The Owl**, **Sultan of Oaklands**, **Silverine Lad**, **Mo. Rioter 3rd**, **King of St. Lambert 6th**, **Lorne of Meridale**, etc.

Garrison, Riley County, Kansas
Wednesday, October 9

Eight of the cows are just fresh, two bred heifers, one cow heavy in calf, heifer calves from best cows.

Everything has just been tested for tuberculosis and passed in fine shape. Everything over six months inoculated against blackleg; lifetime immunity.

Our herd bull, **Mermaid's Owl**, a grandson of the **Owl of Hebron**, is out of **Ramaposa's Mermaid**, a register of merit cow that made 415 pounds of butter as a two year old. He has sired 75% heifers so far.

Most of the young stuff is by **Campus Briggs**, a University of Missouri bull, whose three nearest dams averaged over 700 pounds of butter per year. Everything fed farm feed and doing fine. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kansas

Auctioneers: **Jas. T. McCulloch**, Clay Center, Kan.; **Homer Boles**, Randolph, Kan. Fieldman: **J. W. Johnson**.

Location: One and a half miles from Garrison Crossing; four miles south of Randolph; 19 miles north of Manhattan. Trains met at Garrison Crossing. Farm Auction: The farm of 100 acres will also be offered at auction. Well improved, lots of hog fencing, good young orchard, 35 acres in cultivation, good hard wood timber, located on R. R. School house across the road. Write for particulars.

Sept. and Oct. Holstein Bargains

20 fresh cows and heifers that I want to close out at once. Your big opportunity if you want milk. Choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to **King Segis** bulls. Springing cows, of good ages. Heifers bred to freshen this fall. Registered bulls six months to two years. Some of **King Segis** and good enough to head any herd. 25 registered cows and heifers; some of them of **A. O. breeding**. A few high grade heifer calves at \$30 express paid. When looking for quality and milk production come to the **Hope Holstein Farm**, Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

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

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS HOLSTEINS—HOLSTEINS

The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms are offering 40 registered cows and heifers, some with from 25 to 28 pound A. R. O. records. Also 80 grade cows and heifers. A few choice registered bulls. We are short of pasture and will make special prices. Write us your wants. We sell dealers and we can sure sell you direct.

LEE BROS. & COOK, WABAUNSEE COUNTY, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

Association Sale Kansas Hereford Breeders

Council Grove, Kan., Monday, Oct. 21

90 Females

ONE HUNDRED HEAD

10 Bulls

"I AM GOING TO TOP THIS SALE WITH MY CATTLE" has been the remark made by several of the consignors of cattle in this sale. What does this mean? It means that the public is going to have the opportunity of buying some of the best individuals these Kansas breeders are able to grow. QUALITY has been the password for consignment into this sale and while we expect a few lots to come in with their working clothes on we also expect this to be a splendid aggregation of cattle. This will be one of the opportunities of the season for the buyer to obtain at a reasonable figure exactly what he wants.

Cows with calves at foot and rebred, springers, heifers and a few choice bulls will constitute the offering.

Note Carefully the Calendar for October and Make Preparation to Attend This Three Days Series of Sales

- 8-9-10—Big Inspection Run by breeders of the state. Visitors are invited to go.
10—8:30 P. M. Dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce of Emporia, in honor of the Inspection Party, which will stop there for the night. Will you be there?
21—10:00 A. M. Business meeting of Hereford Breeders.
12:30 P. M. BIG SALE.
8:30 P. M. BIG BANQUET for Hereford Breeders and their families.
22—Miller-Manning sale at the farm near Council Grove, Kansas.
23—W. I. Bowman & Co. sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.

Write for catalogues.

1918 OCTOBER 1918						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

R.D. Lumley, Pres., Emporia, Kan. F.H. Manning, Sec., Parkerville, Kan.

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Anxiety - Fairfax HEREFORD SALE

100 Lots, 90 Females and 10 Bulls

More Fairfax breeding than was ever offered in a Kansas Sale. In making the selections for this sale we have listed a very attractive and useful lot of cows and heifers largely of Anxiety breeding, mostly bred to these great Fairfax Bulls—

Alex Fairfax, Letham Fairfax, Ford Fairfax

The sale will be held in comfortable quarters at Sylvan Park, Miller & Manning's Hereford farm, only a short distance from Council Grove.

Parkerville, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 22

All of the cows and many of the heifers will be sold with calf at foot and bred back. Cows and heifers not bred to the great sons of Perfection Fairfax mentioned above are bred to good Anxiety bred bulls such as Disturber Lad, by Disturber Jr.; Quinto, by Domino; Beau Stamp, by Beau Gomez.

Letham Fairfax Jr. 733560, by Letham Fairfax
Alex Fairfax Jr. 701994, by Alex Fairfax

{ both October yearlings are
herd bull prospects worth
your time and money.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

MILLER & MANNING, Parkerville, Kansas

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Kansas Breeders' Sale, Council Grove, October 21; Bowman & Co. Sale, Hutchinson, October 23.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for the catalog, as they like to know where you saw their advertisement.

64
Head

Registered A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

64
Head

Don't Miss It—The Greatest Quality Sale of Holsteins Ever Held in Kansas

**The Holston-Pritchard Dispersal; Closing Out Hollycrest Herd, Owned By
J. H. Holston and the Herd Owned By Geo. C. Pritchard**

At the Fair Grounds Topeka, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 16

50 cows and heifers including daughters and granddaughters of such noted sires as:

King Segis
Pontiac Korndyke
Hengerveld De Kol

Colantha Johanna Lad
Johanna McKinley Segis
Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol
Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol

Judge Hengerveld De Kol
Uneeda Korndyke Abbygail Boy
And other 30 to 31 pound sires.

Hengerveld Lyons De Kol, the state record cow, who produced, in semi-official test, 14,818.3 pounds milk and over 517 pounds butter in 6 mos., and 3 of her daughters and one son will be sold. 1 daughter produced 65 pounds of milk a day at 2 yrs. 3 mo. old.

Hollycrest Colantha Lass, a 17-pound junior 2-yr.-old granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, in calf to a grand son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby.

A 2-yr.-old daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis, whose three nearest dams average nearly 30 pounds.

A yearling son of Sir Ormsby Banostine Champion, the only

living son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, and from a daughter of Johanna Bonheur Champion.

A 3-year-old son of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th, (the bull that puts degree in pedigree), from a 26.6 pound 4-yr.-old dam.

There are several young bulls in this sale, sired by one of the very best sons of Colantha Johanna Lad and from good A. R. O. dams. They have, what so many bulls do not have, a straight back line.

These herds have been built on a "Buy the best and breed them better" policy and each and every animal is guaranteed right.

All Animals Over 6 Months Old Will Be Tuberculin Tested By State Authorized Veterinarians.

J. H. HOLSTON and GEO. C. PRITCHARD, Owners

For Catalog Write, J. H. HOLSTON, Sale Mgr., R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

Auctioneers—C. M. Crews, Boyd Newcomb.

Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

First Public Sale of the Collins Farm Holsteins

Sabetha, Kansas

Friday, October 18, 1918, 1 p. m.

**33 Young Cows and Heifers
7 Young Bulls**

My herd represents the strongest breeding and greatest ancestors of the Holstein breed, headed by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, butter 40.88 pounds 7 days and world per cent butterfat, 6.41. Nine of his heifers and six of his sons in this sale.

Catalogs Ready October 1

**Ira F. Collins, Owner
Sabetha, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Gene Mack, Jas. T. McCulloch.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Dispersion Sale HOLSTEIN DAIRY

50 head, 37 cows and heifers that will freshen in October and November. 11 registered cows and two heifers. At my farm joining the Agricultural college farm on the west.

**Manhattan, Kansas,
Tuesday, October 8, 1918**

For the past 12 months this herd has averaged \$550 per month in wholesale milk sold to the Agricultural college. Everything tuberculin tested. These cows are great individuals and are the big strong, broad backed, even typed, well marked kind. They will challenge successfully any like number of cows as money makers at the pail ever offered in a sale ring in Kansas. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kansas

Auctioneers: L. R. Brady, Jas. T. McCulloch.
Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

Note: Ask to see my Spotted Poland Chinas. Big Public Sale Dec. 3.

Our Big Fall Money Saving

BARGAINS

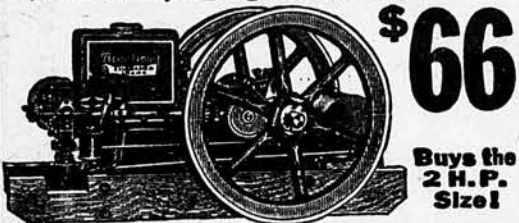
CHICAGO HOUSEWRECKING CO

Special Value Price Wrecker Bulletin

Famous Armstrong Kerosene Engines Now Built for Harris Brothers!

The one and only real successful kerosene engine is now offered at reduced prices for the first time in 51 years. The builders of these celebrated engines have turned to us to distribute their product. Like many other leading manufacturers they have made the necessary price concession in order that we might use our wonderful sales organization to acquaint our many thousand friends and customers with the most simple, reliable and economical engine ever offered—“Built for Service Since 1867”. Get all the facts—here's the chance you've been hoping and waiting for. Learn all about the many improved, superior, exclusive features of the Armstrong construction.

Your old engine taken as part payment on any Armstrong Engine you select. Free trial—most liberal terms, and a guarantee forever.



\$66

Buy the 2 H.P. Size!

Armstrong engines are now ready for quick shipment in the sizes below: Order No. JB-330—2 H.P. \$66.00, 3 H.P. \$85.00, 5 H.P. \$165.00, 7 H.P. \$240.00, 12 H.P. \$420.00, 18 H.P. \$540.00.

Buy Your Roofing Needs Now—Don't Delay These Low Sale Prices Prevail

This is your big chance to buy prepared roofing, metal roofing and siding at prices that will not be equalled in economy for some time to come. But you must not delay. Quick action is necessary, for the supply of these bargain lots is limited. Read them carefully, mail order quickly, to insure yourself against disappointment.

SPECIAL for This FALL SALE!

Alax high grade rubber surfaced roofing: put up 108 sq. ft. to the roll. Complete with nails and cement No. JB-302, 2-ply, per roll \$1.27, 1-ply, per roll \$1.07.



Corrugated Sheets

\$2.00 Per Square

Rawhide stone faced Gold Medal Roofing, guaranteed 15 years. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. nails and cement included. No. JB-303, per roll \$2.20.

Our Famous Rawhide Rubber Roofing, 3-ply, guaranteed for 15 years, a high grade covering. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. nails and cement included. No. JB-304, 6-ply per roll \$1.64; 2-ply, per roll \$1.44; 1-ply, per roll \$1.20.

10,000 rolls of extra heavy high grade roofing: red or gray slate coated rock faced, brown pebble coated, double ended, mineral or mica surfaced. No. JB-305, per roll 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included \$1.94.

Look at These Big Savings in Metal Roofing!

25 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled siding sheets: 5 1/2 ft. long. No. JB-306, per 100 sq. ft. \$2.00.

25 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled roofing sheets. No. JB-307, per 100 sq. ft. \$3.00.

24 gauge extra heavy painted, 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled sheets for roofing barns, granaries, etc. No. JB-308, per 100 sq. ft. \$3.50.

WATTS CORN SHELLERS

Now Sold Exclusively by Us!

\$77 1/10

Here's Big News for America's Corn Growers—Our First Announcement and your best chance to own a World's Famous Watts Corn Sheller in any size—small, medium or large capacity to meet the needs of every farm.

In taking Watts entire factory output and the exclusive sale of these machines, we are able to offer them at big cut prices in all sizes, under most liberal terms, with a 30-day Free Trial and a guarantee of complete and lasting satisfaction.

Now buys the Watts No. 4 Corn Sheller, built for the man who shells for himself and a few neighbors. Cleanly shells 75 to 125 bushels per hour with a 3 H.P. to 6 H.P. engine. Shells, cleans and loads all the corn—stacks the cobs. Order No. JB-301.



Buy on Your Own Terms

All Other Sizes are now offered at equally big reductions.

Watts No. 2 Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn only for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H.P. engine, now \$39.50. Order No. JB-300.

Watts No. 7 Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box, grain elevator, cob stacker, type "B" feeder, on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bu. per hour, now \$300.00. Order No. JB-303.

Watts No. 8 Double Cylinder Corn Sheller for custom work, with standard equipment, wagon box elevator, swirl cob stacker and feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 500 bu. per hour, now \$436.50. Order No. JB-305.

Write for prices on different equipment.

\$86 Bath Room Outfit Now \$65.00

Consists of porcelain enameled 5 ft. bath tub, half circle lavatory, size 15x21 in., and low down closet outfit with golden oak heavy copper lined tank and syphon wash down vitreous china closet bowl; seat and cover of closet finished to match the tank. The outfit is furnished complete with all nickel plated fittings above the floor line, bath cock, faucets, supply pipes, etc., ready to install.

No. JB-1742—Bath room outfit, \$65.00. No. JB-1743—Bath tub with fittings, \$31.50. No. JB-1744—Half circle lavatory with fittings, \$13.50. No. JB-1745—Closet outfit complete, \$22.50.

Complete Heating Plants At Big Savings

Hot Water, Steam and Warm Air heating systems, guaranteed to last fitting, high grade and thoroughly efficient are offered by us now at unusually low prices. Simply send us a rough sketch of the lay out of the room in your home. Let our experienced engineers relieve you of all worry and assist you in deciding upon the best plan for your particular building, and the most economical way to install it.

IRON PIPE 1 in., Per Foot 7c

Good Iron Pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, all sizes. Order No. JB-204, 1" per foot 7 cents. Order No. JB-205, 1 1/4" per foot 9 cents.

HOG TROUGHS Non-Tip Hog Troughs made of heavy galvanized iron, painted black. Heavy bar iron cross brace and legs, strongly riveted; capacity 20 gallons. Size 14" wide, 5 ft. long. JB-208 each \$9.14. In lots of three each \$8.04. In lots of six each \$7.94.

White porcelain enameled, roll rim sink and back; two nickel plated faucets and strainers; lead pipe. JB-650, 20x36 inch, \$16.00. All other sizes.

One-Piece Sinks

20x36 in. \$16.00

"Presto-Up" Garages

\$83

Ford Radiators

\$23 as built by Ford Motor Co.

Sharples Cream Separators

You must act quick, or be disappointed. A limited number of these World's famous original and genuine Sharples Tubular "A" Cream Separators can still be had in all sizes. Our previous announcements have brought a flood of orders from all over the country, and our entire remaining stock will soon be gone.

We will accept your old separator as part payment. Send your new Sharples on 30 days Free Trial—give you four months to pay for your machine, and guarantee satisfaction forever. Order direct from this advertisement. No. JB-20 Sharples No. 3, now \$42.50. Sharples No. 5, now \$67.50. Sharples No. 6, now \$55.00. Sharples No. 8, now \$75.00.

Electric Light Plant \$210.00

75 Light Bulb—Falk Electric Light Outfit complete with Willard rubber jar storage batteries, 80 volts. No. JB-213. Complete \$210.00.

Advance Ensilage Cutter \$120

Enormous capacity—15 to 20 tons per hour. Cuts any kind of crop as fast as you can feed it. Order No. JB-214. Now only \$120.00.

Robinson Hay Baler \$225

Best made, biggest capacity. Built to run from large tractor, or small gas engine. Hand feed size 16 in. x 18 in. No. JB-215. Now \$225.00. Other sizes proportionately low.

Ready Mixed Paint

Per Gallon \$1.77

Our guaranteed house paint of best formula spreads farther, wears longer and costs less. 23 non-fading colors to choose from. Order No. JB-206, per gallon \$1.77. Guaranteed quality Barn Paint, a lasting preservative, 6 colors. Order No. JB-207, per gallon \$1.00.

BARBED HOG FENCE

Per ROD, 33 Cents

Special barbed bottom galvanized hog fencing. Strong and durable. Made of No. 11 top wire and No. 14 intermediate line and stay wires. Stays spaced 6 inches apart. No. JB-209—28 inches, per rod 33c. No. JB-210—32 inches, per rod 39c.

\$18.00 Indoor Closet, only

\$11.75

Improved chemical indoor closet, fitted with regular shaped closet seat and cover, finished in birch mahogany. Cast metal frame and base, steel casing enameled in navy blue, complete with exhaust pipe and chemical. No. JB-1816 each \$11.75.

\$2.50 Cobbler Outfit

\$1.65

Complete cobbler outfit consisting of reversible iron stand, last, hammer, knife, sewing awls, huffs, needles, rivets, heel plates, leather and rubber cement, clamp, punch, golding copper, thread and wax. Order No. JB-54. Complete \$1.65.

Mixed Wood Screws

5 lbs. 75c

Contains all bright new screws—round and flat heads from small to large sizes. You need them every day about the farm. No. JB-216, 5 lb. box \$1.40. 25 lb. box \$3.25.

ANTI-GLARE LENSES

Per Pr. 95c

Regular \$5.00 extra fine Anti-glare auto lens. 2000 prisms cut on the inner side with bull's eye pointing down below center, floods the road ahead with soft light. Supply limited, order quick. Fits any car, meets all anti-glare laws. Give size of your lenses. No. JB-217. Per pair 95c.

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| | <input type="checkbox"/> Watts Corn Sheller Catalog | |

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