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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Suggestions for the New Year

By Charles Dillon



HERE MUST BE a great satisfaction in the mind of every farmer over the results accomplished in 1918 in response to the government's urging for increased crop production. With that satisfaction safely recorded I am turning my thoughts to what is ahead of us for next year. It seems to me that in too many departments of life men seem eager to let down, or as some might put it, to let up now that the war is over, whereas the direct opposite is the very important achievement we are so eager to bring about. Kansas probably has 10 million acres planted to wheat this winter. Virtually all this wheat was planted before the armistice was signed in France. It was put into the ground with the belief that every pound of flour possible to produce would be needed. That is just as true today as it was before the big victory. The signing of an armistice means only a cessation of hostilities, but supposing that we are to have no more fighting, we still shall need every ounce of flour this country can produce. We shall need all the food of every kind that the farmers can turn out. There should be, indeed, no change in our agricultural program except the change which means better farming and better marketing and better living.

Every farmer in Kansas, and in all the grain producing states, should resolve that not another day shall pass until he has written his congressman insisting on a square deal for the farmers with regard to grain grading. Every grain dealer should take precisely the same course, insisting that the Grain Standards Act be repealed and that a representative conference be held to frame an equitable grading act—and by equitable I mean an act which shall show some degree of fairness to producers. The farmer should show to the congressman how impossible it is for him to get anywhere near the price guaranteed him by the government for his wheat, and the grain dealer should convince his congressman that the investment necessary for testing equipment required by this act would put 75 per cent of the grain dealers out of business, if the law were strictly and literally enforced. There is no more important duty touching American agriculture in the Middle West.

We are living in a new America; the war has taught us something of geography. It has taught us how to think internationally. I believe we have learned something more about our actual duties toward humanity in general. We have learned to give, but in saying this and in finding some satisfaction in the thought, we should not forget that all the giving we have to our credit has not caused us the smallest, most infinitesimal self-denial when contrasted with the sacrifices demanded and willingly suffered by men and women on the other side of the sea. America has not had to give up anything in the Great War. Our tables have always been well supplied; we have all worn warm clothes; most of us are doing pretty well. What we need to do is to think about the other fellow.

Even at the risk of repeating the thought it seems to me that one of the big lessons of the war has been the awakening it has brought about to the fact that there is such a thing, or at least that there may be such a thing, as the brotherhood of man. We have learned a lot about countries and human beings, neither of which we had ever heard of before 1914. The value in all

this will never be lost. I believe every family in America should make greater use in the future of maps and encyclopedias and histories. I believe we should all do more reading, indeed we shall have to do more if we expect to keep abreast of the times in this rapidly moving world. The map is changing. Pupils in the grade schools will be studying a new geography in a year or two, and high school students should take a year of it.

We are not nearly so much concerned now about race and creed and political labels as we were concerned before the war. Governments are changing; there are going to be very few jobs in the future for kings and queens. One of the greatest dreams of world empire has ended, and I believe we shall see that there are no more such dreams. It was a dream that sent Alexander, the Great, with his troops out into the desert of Asia. It was a dream that stirred the Roman conqueror; a dream that gave Charlemagne his name. It was a dream that gave us the spectacle of Napoleon trying to hold back the hands on the clock of progress only a century ago.

We must not be unduly puffed up with our part in the Great War. It will take much careful thought if we are to take and keep in the future the proper place which is our due as intelligent world citizens. Farmers must realize as they never have in the past, that they are in fact a mighty important part of this big scheme; that they are business men. There are forces working to this end. I believe the income tax alone will prove to be one of the most potent educational influences of our times in agriculture because it will make it necessary for the farmer to keep books. He will have to realize as he never has done before, that his empty pocket at the end of the year doesn't mean that he has had no income. The careful keeping of books, of course, is certain to lead to other intelligent processes. For one thing, farmers should cease talking about lack of representation; reduce the number of organizations in which they are already participating and work and talk with their neighbors with the one object in view of insisting that the best heads among them take their proper places in the front ranks and actually represent agriculture.

I have been attending farmers' meetings for years in which there were no farmers. I have seldom seen a dozen real farmers in any convention, but I have had no difficulty in meeting retired farmers, "country gentlemen," who had numerous tenants and many fine ideas of farming. Just as long as the farmer is content to be represented by this class, just so long will he find himself getting the worst of it. Of one thing farmers may be certain; they will never have credit legislation until they assert themselves in Congress. I believe they are sending a good friend to the Senate in Arthur Capper. Mr. Capper understands farmers. If he should find it possible to enact some form of credit that will help those who most need it, his accomplishment would entitle him to anything he might wish. Perhaps, this may prove to be a state matter, a matter of cooperative banking among the farmers themselves. And if this be true then the only way it would be brought about would be with farmers of the highest type in the state legislature at Topeka. A credit law framed only "for him that hath" is helping only a small part of the population.

Let's all resolve that 1919 shall go into history as the year of greatest and most notable accomplishment in agriculture in America. And let Kansas move in the first rank.

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Northeast Kansas is an Ideal Fruit Section

BY GEORGE W. KINKEAD
Practical Orchardist, Troy, Kansas

THE SOIL of Northeastern Kansas near the Missouri River is naturally very rich in the elements essential for the production of highly colored fruit of excellent quality, and especially is this true of Doniphan county which lies in the great bend of the Missouri River. From the dome of the court house in Troy one can see the river 4 miles to the north and 9 miles to the east and 8 miles to the south.

Here we find the soil of a loamy deposit of a yellowish gray color. This is from 30 to 50 feet in thickness and is known in geology as the loess deposits. This kind of soil seems particularly adapted to the growing of fruit and in these are grown the excellent apple orchards of Doniphan county and Northeast Kansas.

What History Shows

The history of apple growing is as old as the history of man himself. God placed the apple tree in the Garden of Eden. The Devil knew he could tempt Mother Eve with the delicious fruit and he did. Adam, too, knew the apple. The old Greeks knew the apple. It is beautifully interwoven in their mythology—the story of the golden apples which were in the "Garden of Hesperides," where the garden gate was watched over by a dragon until the garden was taken by Hercules. All of this simply shows how closely the apple is associated with the story of our race. Our people want apples and will have them if they are good, regardless of the price.

The commercial apple orchards of Doniphan county date back to about 1880 when the first big orchards began to bear. They produced wonderful crops of excellent fruit free from insects and fungi. Soon after a few more orchards were planted, and they proved a great financial success. Later young trees were shipped in by the car loads and great plantations of orchards covered the hills and valleys of Northeast Kansas. Then the orchard pests began to appear. Year after year the orchards did not bear good fruit and there was not enough marketable fruit to pay the taxes on the land they occupied. This was not so much on account of a lack of yield of apples, as on account of the poor quality of the fruit caused by insect pests and fungi. It was a "slough of despond" for the man with an apple orchard. Many excellent blocks of trees were cut down, grubbed out, or pulled up. Orchard land was below par and sold from \$12 to \$15 an acre less than grain land. The idea of spraying was introduced into that part of Kansas about 1904 or 1905. At first many orchardists were skeptical. They declared they would cut out their trees before they would pay out so much money for spray machinery and spray materials.

To Insure Good Fruit

A little later the state sent out such men as Prof. Dickens, the Merrill brothers, Prof. Lewis, Prof. Dean, and others who finally convinced the most skeptical that by proper spraying of the orchards good clean fruit could be produced. Now every one who has from 5 to 10 acres of apple orchard owns a spray machine and either uses it industriously or has his orchard sprayed by other persons. The results have been most gratifying, and fine crops of apples have been harvested. Buyers from Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, St. Louis and Kansas City began to come to our part of the state to buy apples—because our apples had the size, the color and the quality.

Thousands of young trees have been planted in the past few years and thousands will be planted next spring. The successful apple grower must study his location as to soil, drainage, rainfall and most of all the markets. Land intended for apple orchards should be selected with a view to air drainage. Much damage may result from poor air-drainage as has been demonstrated in many localities. This we painfully realized in many localities in the spring of 1918, when April 1 ice was formed one-fourth of an inch

in thickness on all poorly drained land while other localities having proper air and soil drainage escaped serious damage. The rainfall also must be sufficient so that the trees will not suffer from drouth. The soil of Northeast Kansas is such that the roots of the trees sink deep into the earth and resist the drouth for long periods.

The marketing of the crop is a matter of great importance. Located as we are within a few hours' run of the great business centers of Chicago, Duluth, St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joe we have an ideal location for commercial orcharding. It is one thing to grow apples, but it is quite a different matter to market them successfully. Apple growing is a science, but apple selling is a fine art.

In apple growing one must study climate, soil, location, varieties, picking, packing, storing, delivering and many other things. In selling apples one must study men, railroad companies, cities, market conditions, and standing of merchants. The apple grower must be a wide awake man. He studies markets, gets into touch with them and sells them his fruit. To be a successful apple grower, one must be acquainted with the best varieties that are adapted to his locality, the same as a stock raiser is familiar with the best breeds of cattle, horses, or hogs suited to his locality. He must be thoroly informed about the enemies and plant diseases that may attack his fruit, and he must know the remedies to use. He must know not only the remedies but he must know how and when to use them.

He must also know how to prune properly. The greatest lesson the orchardist of Northeast Kansas has to learn is to prune properly his young trees. Some orchards in Northeast Kansas have been ruined by improper pruning, while others are sadly in need of pruning. Many of the old orchards were not pruned while the trees were young, and it has been necessary to remove large branches from some of the trees, causing canker and in some instances the death of the trees.

Uses Power Sprayers

The opportunities for the commercial apple grower in Northeast Kansas are indisputably great. First, we have in our locality a soil that is especially adapted to fruit growing, a soil that is found in but few localities. Second, we have the climate, and the right amount of rainfall and the right amount of sunshine. This combination insures strong, vigorous trees, good bud formation, and with the right varieties and with proper air drainage, our apple crop seldom fails. We are using power sprayers, the best we can buy. We use the best brands of lime-sulfur, bordeaux, nicotine and arsenate of lead. Third, we are located at the door-way of the great markets of the Middle states covering a scope of country that cannot be surpassed for wealth and prosperity. These markets want the best fruits they can buy in quality which is the first consideration. The price is only secondary in importance.

Perhaps, you are ready to ask, "Does the apple business pay? When the smoke has cleared away after meeting the high costs of production, what is left? When the expense of high cost sprayers and spray materials and high cost of packing and hauling have been met is there any money left?" One orchard near Troy cost its owner more than \$1,500 to prune, cultivate and spray and yet the fruit on the trees this season sold for \$13,000. This orchard for four consecutive years has net its owner about \$7,000 a year. Another orchard of 50 acres 1 mile east of Troy produced fruit that sold for \$10,000. This was an average of \$200 an acre and the owner did not have to pick, pack or haul any of the fruit. A block of my Jonathan trees have averaged \$8.30 a tree for five consecutive years. The possibilities of apple growing in Northeast Kansas are almost unlimited, but of course much will depend on the man who must be thoroly familiar with the apple business from every point of view.



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Country Talks Fresh from the Farm

Rural Folks Write about Dairying, Poultry Raising, Use of the Manure Spreader, Marketing Wool and Profits in Farm Crops

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to make free use of its columns to express their views on any subject that they consider of interest to the public. Next month we would like to have our farmer readers give us a heart to heart talk on their farm experiences this year. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Amber Cane is Profitable

My most profitable crop in 1918 was 15 acres of Red Amber cane which I planted with a lister and making the planting the regular width for corn. I used 6 pounds of seed to the acre and planted May 12 and 13, and cultivated it in the same way as for corn.

I harvested a very heavy crop of fodder which I sold for silage and at the rate of \$10 an acre. I threshed 624 bushels of good seed which will make the crop bring me from \$80 to \$100 an acre if seed sells as well as it did last spring. M. M. Baker.

Garden City, Kan.

Money in Dairying

With cream and butter at their present prices a few good milk cows are a veritable gold mine. The cows on my farm have access, by day, to a field of rank rye and at night are given all the good kafir roughness they want and the way the dollars roll in causes us to wonder where the "other fellow" gets the money to pay for it. We do not pretend to have anything but ordinary cows yet we can easily count on a handsome profit and of course with purebred Holsteins or Jerseys the margin of profit would be greatly increased. At present cream is selling locally for 69 cents and the local dealer is of the opinion that there will be but little change in the price for several months which if true means that the farmer with a few good cows and plenty of wheat pasture has some easy money ahead. W. H. Cole.

Cedarvale, Kan.

A Kansan in Colorado

I have been a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a long time and have read reports from other states but have seen no mention of Eastern Colorado.

This year we had a big crop of corn, wheat, potatoes, cane, beans, and of every thing else that any one cared to plant. I took up a claim here about eight years ago when the land was all open for settlement and homesteading. Now all this land is selling from \$12 to \$20 an acre.

We have not had a total failure in crops since 1911. Many men in the Eastern states who are paying high rent could better their conditions by settling out here in the West where the land is so cheap and the first crop often more than pays for the land. I am a real farmer and not a real estate shark. J. L. W.

Spencer, Colo.

Wants Gopher Poison

Recently I read your request for crop reports. I desire to state that I have a big crop of gophers on my place and especially in my clover field. I want some strychnine—the genuine kind that will clean up the gophers. I want some one to help me get this poison and will pay well for the same.

I can't get this poison here. I have tried three of the drug stores. They make me sign a statement and give me a small vial of something they label poison, but it acts more like epsom salts. I tried it on an old hen and the next morning she was well and happy and looking for more.

C. M. Davis.

R. 3, Blaine, Kan.

Likes the Manure Spreader

The manure spreader will be started now just as soon as the field will permit. I have a big pile of manure at

the barn and around the feed lot, also some straw stacks to clean up so it will probably take at least a week of hauling. This should have been done some time ago but as I did not have a spreader of my own I neglected doing it. Yesterday I bought one so now it can be done at any time. Heretofore I always had to rent a spreader. I did not like to haul it out in the wagon because one cannot do a perfect job of it, but as the owner generally wanted to use the machine at the same time it was very unsatisfactory to try to rent one. D. M. Hessenflow.

Belleville, Kan.

Good Luck With Buff Ducks

We have raised the Buff Orpington ducks for six years and like them better all the time.

One good point about our ducks is that they are hardy and easy to raise. The young grow about three times as fast as a chick and are not troubled with such diseases as white diarrhea, gapes and roup, neither are they bothered with lice and mites. Every one hatched is same as raised barring accidents.

Our Buff ducks are the long, broad bodied kind which are of the laying type. We can depend on them to lay at least nine months of the year. They even lay during the cold months of January and February. The eggs are of a fine flavor and about a third larger than the average hen egg.

These ducks when full grown weigh 7 to 9 pounds. They are yellow feathered and yellow skinned and make delicious roasts. They also produce an abundance of feathers, and can easily be called the general purpose fowl among members of the duck family.

Mrs. Fred Sieglinger.

Stillwater, Okla.

A Cage for the Kaiser

I am a little girl, 13 years old and live near La Junta, Colorado. We have been readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for several years and enjoy its visits very much.

I have been reading how the Germans have crippled and maimed the women and children of the allied nations, and I often have wondered what they would do with the kaiser. My suggestion is to cage him and put him on exhibition in the allied countries, charge for the exhibitions, and let the proceeds go to the suffering people of Europe. Sylvia Wandling.

La Junta, Colo.

Wool Growers Complain

Since writing the Farmers Mail and Breeze a few weeks ago we have received a settlement on our wool which was short on weight as well as on price. The firm that handled the wool sent nothing to show the wool was weighed and graded according to government regulations.

The wheat growers have nothing to kick about. They know what they are going to get for their wheat, and get it when they deliver their wheat. We are not at all pleased with government control of railroads and believe that government ownership would not be a good thing for the farmer. It costs us more to ship now than ever and the service is the poorest we ever have had. J. M. Peniston.

Hanston, Kan.

Farming in Wyoming

While I now live in Wyoming, you may know that I have a warm spot in my heart for Kansas—especially when it is about 110 degrees in the shade there—and I have to sleep between two blankets here at the same time. I lived in Kansas from the spring of 1889 until the fall of 1914 so I know something about your weather and crops.

While not much is said here about farming there is some money to be made in farming when it is conducted under proper management. I had about 6 acres of potatoes that pro-

duced about 20 tons of potatoes which I sold at \$1.75 to \$2 a hundred weight. These were grown on cheap land that sells at \$10 to \$30 an acre. I consider that it pays to farm when one acre of a crop will pay for 5 or 6 acres of land.

However, the main occupation here is stock raising. Horses run the whole year on the range and keep fat. Cattle do well but have to be fed in the winter when the ground is covered with snow. Cattle fatten on the hay alone and often top the Omaha market. I helped to elect Governor Capper the first time he was elected governor and I hope to see the day when I can help elect him President of the United States. C. A. Early.

Laramie, Wyoming.

Big Crop of Gophers

As I have received much information from reading your very valuable articles appearing in the Farmers Mail and Breeze from time to time I am writing you for information relative to some method of destroying the common pocket gopher which is annually costing the Kansas farmers millions of dollars. I have been for some years growing alfalfa on my Johnson county farm, and as the farmers around me have turned their attention to wheat growing, the gophers by the hundreds have turned their heads toward my alfalfa patch.

Many of the farmers in this community are growing gophers at such a rate that the latter will soon rob the guinea pig of its reputation for prolificness.

I have used about every means available for ridding my farm of these pests, including several quarts of the strychnine solution put up at Manhattan, the gopher tablets for sale at the drug stores, trapping and shooting, and in spite of my efforts I am going to have to abandon alfalfa growing as my neighbors are doing or have done.

I would like to know if there would not be some way of manufacturing some of the poisonous gases used in the war, to destroy the gophers.

L. E. Lee.

Bonner Springs, Kan.

Beekeeping for Farmers

The shortage of sugar during the past year has brought before the public the fact, more plainly than ever this season, the necessity of adopting better methods of beekeeping. This work is becoming more and more popular. The days of the old box hive or gum, we are glad to say, are soon to be a thing of the past.

These box hives are fast being replaced by modern hives. This fact alone accounts for much of the success of late years on account of a much smaller amount of winter losses, also from ants, moth and disease, which are common enemies of the bee. This is a line of work which could be followed very profitably as a side line by most farmers, but as it is so little understood by most farmers, they have a very ticklish feeling when they think of the necessity of handling their bees, if only to place a super on the hive or take it off when filled. As a result many hives are left in some secluded spot, year after year, or until the hive rots down or the bees are lost by freezing or fall a prey to disease. On account of the prevalence of disease some of our most productive and most progressive honey-producing states have enacted laws prohibiting the placing and maintenance of bees in boxes, nail kegs, in fact any thing but the movable frame, standard hive. This hive may contain either eight or 10 frames and may be fitted with either a comb honey, shallow extracting or full depth super.

A comb honey super for the eight frame hive contains 24 sections, for the 10 frame hive 28 sections. The shallow extracting super contains eight or 10 frames and can be used either for comb honey or for extracted honey. This is without a doubt, the

best super for family use as bees will always store honey in this super in preference to a section or comb honey super. The full depth super contains either eight or 10 frames, of the same dimensions and number as are used in the hive body and should be used only in commercial apiaries, that is those run on a large scale for extracted honey. Another reason for the larger average colony yield reported from other states is the fact that most of the bees in this state are of the common dark hybrid variety which are not as good honey gatherers and are much higher tempered and therefore much more disagreeable to handle than the purebred bees which are kept in the more productive states. The three banded Italian bees, are much to be preferred, being most generally used in our larger apiaries. Reports of the yield of surplus honey vary greatly over the different sections of this state, some colonies having yielded as high as 250 pounds while those in other sections have yielded none at all and a large number of them must be fed in order to keep them from starving during the winter. Beekeepers can now get sugar for this purpose and all colonies should be examined immediately and where doubtful the owner should lose no time in feeding them. Probably 25 per cent of the bees in Kansas will go into winter light in stores and consequently will either freeze or die of starvation before another honey flow comes on which seldom takes place until June. It is therefore necessary that we give our bees the same thought and consideration that we give our livestock, at the beginning of the winter's storms.

Eskridge, Kan. Roy Bunger.

Fighting the Hessian Fly

Weather conditions, since wheat sowing time, have been almost ideal for the development of the plants and there are but few fields but what are well stooled and present a healthy appearance. Some farmers, in their endeavor to get out a large acreage, plowed some of their ground late and slighted the harrowing to some extent in order to get their crop in when the rest were drilling and as a result their wheat, on such fields, does not present a very good appearance. However, with favorable conditions, it may make a splendid crop despite the appearance at the present time.

Owing to the presence of a great many Hessian flies wheat drilling on this farm was not commenced until October 4. We wanted to begin at an earlier date in order to get the benefit of more and better wheat pasture but decided that it was better to have less wheat pasture, and less fly also than to have a rank growth of early sown wheat which was sure to be full of flies and their eggs. There is just one time that war can be successfully waged upon the fly and that is in the fall by eradicating all volunteer stuff and delaying the seeding until such a date when the flies are no longer depositing their eggs. W. H. Cole.

Cedar Vale, Kan.

Winter Care of Chickens

The chickens scarcely have paid for their feed for the past six weeks, but they are beginning to lay again now. When the egg supply was shut off I thought it time to start the self feeder, in which I feed a commercial dry mash. I give them a small quantity of oats and rye in litter each morning and in the evening a small quantity of shelled corn. This balances their ration to some extent. Grit and oyster shells are kept before them at all times. It will not be long until I will have to warm the water in the drinking fountain for them as the water now gets chilled considerably on cold days.

D. M. Hessenflow.

Belleville, Kan.

What has been your experience in dairying? How can it be made more profitable?

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year; three years two dollars.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Cremation

A FEW DAYS AGO a friend from Oklahoma came to Topeka to attend the funeral of his sister. Speaking of it afterward he said: "As the coffin was lowered into the grave I called to mind what you had written in favor of cremation and said to myself that you are right. It would be in every way more desirable that the body should be resolved by fire into the original gases and small residuum of solids than that it should be laid in the grave to decay thru a long series of years and finally reach the same end. My brother-in-law and myself agreed on this but we did not have the courage to cremate instead of burying the body."

I never have been able to understand the prejudice there seems to be against cremation, nor why it should require any courage to dispose of the bodies of our dead friends in that way. To say nothing of the sanitary advantage of cremation, to my mind that method of disposing of the bodies of the dead seems far less repulsive than by burial. Also cremation would very greatly reduce the expense of funerals or at least ought to do so. However, the fact is that cremation seems to be making rather slow headway in this country. I think the barriers of unreasonable prejudice are being slowly broken down but taking the entire country over, there is an exceedingly small per cent of bodies disposed of by cremation. The cemeteries are extending and being crowded more and more with the bodies of the dead. Undertaking continues among the most profitable business enterprises in the country. The cost of funerals continues to pile up so that with a good many people, they can neither afford to live nor die. There should be municipal crematories established and public mausoleums where there might be deposited the ashes of the dead. In course of time graveyards, as a result, would be abolished.

Paying for Their Education

The people of Kansas have voted to impose a regular mill tax upon themselves to support the higher educational institutions. Personally, I did not support the amendment and do not believe in it, but if the majority of the Kansas voters and taxpayers want it that way I presume they ought to have what they want.

Personally, I believe that every boy and girl in the state who desires a higher education ought to pay for it. I would establish a condition which would enable any boy or girl in Kansas who wants a college education to get it, so that it could not be said that higher education is only for the rich or for those who are willing to endure extraordinary privation in order to obtain it. Neither would I give an education to any boy or girl beyond the common schools and high schools at any rate.

I would establish a loan fund by the state and from this fund any young man or woman in Kansas who desired a higher education might borrow so much money as might be necessary to pay for that education. The entire amount would not be all borrowed at one time, but as needed. The borrower would pay just so much interest as the state had to pay, which in normal times would not be more than 3½ per cent a year. In order to protect the state against possible losses from death of the borrowers before the loans were repaid I would have the state establish a state insurance policy modeled after the war insurance established by the United States government. This policy would cover the amount of the loan and would expire when the loan was repaid. The amount of the policy would also automatically decrease as payments were made on the loan and of course premiums would decrease in the same proportion. No security would be required except the personal honor of the borrower. He or she would give a personal note or series of notes for the amount borrowed. The loans would run for say 20 years after the expiration of the college course and would be paid on the amortization plan.

It may be objected that the state would have no security, but the fact is that it would have the best kind of security, the good name and honor of the borrower, who would know that if he failed to repay the loan there was an everlasting record in the state capital of his dishonesty. The only thing I would require in the way of security in addition

to the personal note of the borrower would be that when the loan was applied for the borrower should give a few names of reputable citizens to vouch for the good character of the young man or young woman making the loan.

When the loan was made the borrower would be free to choose any college or university in which he desired to be educated. He might prefer to attend an institution outside of Kansas, or some denominational school. The state would only be interested in affording the young person the opportunity to get the education. The immediate effect of this system would be to cut our legislative appropriations in half or enable the legislature to devote several millions every two years to some other object, such as the building of hard surfaced roads, for example. In order to bring this about there would need to be an amendment to our constitution, but my opinion is that if such an amendment were submitted and explained to the voters, it would carry at the polls.

The Fruit Growers

Last week a small number of fruit growers met in Topeka. The influenza of course helped to cut down attendance but the fact must be acknowledged that for several years Kansas horticulturists have been making an up-hill fight. I believe that it can be said that the average condition of Kansas orchards is worse just now than it has been since Kansas really got on her feet as a state. Having made this frank acknowledgment, these men who are still staying in the game and doing their best to keep up an interest in fruit growing are entitled to the more honor and encouragement.

Several things have contributed to the decadence of Kansas orchards. The state has passed thru a series of unusually dry years. In the few occasional wet years there have been late frosts which have killed the fruit. The farmers have been short of help and could not give the orchards the care needed. As a result, what fruit was produced has often been of inferior quality and there is no profit in producing that kind of fruit. Then, more and more of the farms have gone into the hands of tenants who had no particular interest in keeping up the orchards. So it has resulted that a great many Kansas orchards have been permitted to run down and die.

The impression has apparently become general that there is no money in raising apples or perhaps any other kind of fruit. Still a few men have demonstrated that it is possible to make money from orchards and some of these men met here at Topeka last week.

It is greatly to be regretted that fruit growing has declined. As I have heretofore said, it is my opinion that a well kept orchard is a blessing and an asset to a farm entirely regardless of whether it shows an actual profit in dollars and cents.

Fruit is healthful. It adds to the joy of living and there is nothing I know of about a farm that provides so much enjoyment and satisfaction as a well-kept orchard. It is not necessary to have a great big orchard. A few well selected and well cared for trees, apple, cherry, pears, plums, and other varieties, will be sufficient. There is something refining about the growing of fruit trees. Ask any man who was raised on a farm what it is about the place that he recalls with the most pleasure and I will venture that if there was a well-kept orchard on the old home place, it is to that his memory clings most fondly.

If you have no orchard, plant one. Consult the most experienced and successful fruit growers in Kansas concerning the best varieties to plant. Some kinds of trees will do well in Kansas if properly cared for, while others will not. Certain soils are better adapted to the growing of fruit trees than others. It makes a difference where the orchard is planted both as to growth and freedom from frost. The place of planting an orchard ought to be selected with great care because it takes years at best to grow an orchard and it is important that no mistake be made either in kind of trees to plant or the place where they are planted. Personally, I am more interested in getting the farmers to grow orchards and small fruits to supply their own family needs than I am in persuading them to grow commercial orchards. The fact is that unless our fruit growers form co-operative fruit growing associations and market their fruit thru these associa-

tions they will probably be robbed by unscrupulous commission men in the cities and come out of the transaction with little or no profit, even when they have good fruit, but the little home orchard, vineyard and berry patch ought to be cultivated without any reference to market conditions. There ought to be on every farm sufficient winter apples to supply the family and enough pears, berries, etc., for canning purposes. The home canned stuff is generally better than any of the high priced canned goods in the stores and can be put up at small cost if the fruit is grown on the farm.

Some Readers' Opinions

"I do not suppose," writes W. U. Gard, of Dwight, Kan., "that you mind being complimented once in a while, because you get a great many things said to you that are not altogether complimentary, and I do not know of anyone who takes either any better than yourself. I wish to say that I approve heartily your stand on universal military training in this country. That is one thing that I want the people to pass judgment on before Congress does it. I have two boys in the service of their country. Both enlisted in June, 1917. One has been overseas since last June. These boys went to fight for peace and to win the world for democracy. I hope sincerely that it will not be German militarism instead. A blind man could see where militarism has brought Germany.

"What do you think of the speech of Governor Harding of Iowa, delivered at Chicago December 13? 'Pacifists today have no place in America. Don't let sissy boobs run this country,' he says, after declaring himself for universal military training. I want to say that my boys, if they live to get home, will be everlastingly opposed to anything of the kind.

"Here's to you, Mr. McNeal. Keep the home fires burning along these lines and we will be with you."

Here is an extract from a letter received from another father who is not only a successful farmer, stock raiser and progressive, intelligent citizen, but who also has a son in the service. The writer, F. F. Wood, of Wamego, is a breeder of Duroc hogs. He is a recognized authority along that line. Mr. Wood says: "I received a letter yesterday from my 27-year-old son exhorting me to do all in my power to discourage compulsory military training. He fears that it is to be saddled on us in the near future. He graduated from high school at 16; taught one year; graduated at Baker University after taking a four-year course; took two years' special work at Kansas University and two years at Princeton; then taught one year at North Western at Evanston, Ill., and attended the summer term at the Chicago University. Previously he had attended the summer term at K. S. A. C. The chair of mathematics at M. S. U. was given him last February but he resigned and joined the colors as meteorologist; he is now in the training camp at Aberdeen, Md. He does not understand why he is not discharged; says the captain is in Washington and seems to be opposed to setting them free. Received the *Farmers Mail and Breeze* today. You hit the nail on the head. I don't care if it's T. R. or General Wood or any other man. If he is for universal compulsory military training he is off the slate for me."

And here is still another. Mrs. J. W. Kyle, of Evans, Colo., has three sons in the army. "Our three boys are in the army," writes this Colorado mother, "and thank God, they are coming out of it safe and sound, but I am sure that none of them will want to see the country they have fought for follow the example of Germany in former years."

E. W. Bell, of Bonner Springs, is favorable to the corporation, co-operative farm idea, but evidently not entirely confident that it can be made to work, as is evidenced by the following letter:

I see by the *Farmers Mail and Breeze* of December 14 that M. P. McNamee has a long range gun of modern type and that you pulled the trigger at the psychological instant and hit the bull's eye; corporation, co-operative farming rings the bell. There is something about these words that grates on the untamed spirit of the American farmer; something that ralls the neck of the restless, unbroken beast of burden; something that reminds him of the bit and the check rein, but we farmers must come under the ban of domesticated animals or perish by the fervor of the coming day. I have

not seen Mr. McNamee's letter on how to abolish landlordism, but your summary of his system of co-operative farming presents an outlook from the dull monotony of isolated farm conditions and landlordism that lifts the farmer out of the rut of his fathers to the ideal beauty of true living.

Let me deviate a moment to philosophize. Idealism that is not wild and extravagant is always right in its final conclusions, while practicality is always wrong in its conclusions but right in its processes. Now if that is not too large a mouthful to chew, we are ready for business. How are we going to tack this co-operative farming to our tenant system, our big farm projects, our little farm independents, our uncharitable rivalry, our personal greed dog-eat-dog of material superiority one over another, our isolated social snobbishness, our conservative unprogressiveness, our materialism that would lie to a neighbor for 50 cents in the sale of a calf and boast of it to a stranger without a moral pang? How are we to tack these conditions, I ask, to a co-operative system that will redound to the glory of humankind? I know the trend is in the right direction, the boys' and girls' calf clubs, pig clubs, county farm agents, co-operative fruit growers' associations, canning clubs, and scores of other co-operative unions that are springing into the limelight—but these only touch the edge of things. How are we to form from out of this homogeneous mass, a community center where the wives and daughters and sons will have every modern convenience of the great cities, with the intellectual social advantages of our villages, with the moral and spiritual advantage of a country home and church life, with the beauty of the natural farm life? Such idealism bewilders one with its transforming beauty and its influence to supplant a new order of things on earth. If you can solve this problem, even approximately, you have done more than he who settles the European cataclysm. But what did I say—Idealism is always right in its conclusions; the practical man is only right in his methods.

E. W. BELL.

Bonner Springs, Kan.

One thing is certain: We never can know whether this plan is workable until it has a fair trial. If we were to wait until certain that an experiment will prove to be a success the world would never progress. One of the supposedly wise sayings that has done more than almost anything else to retard the progress of the world is that old one, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." If that had been literally lived up to there would be no such thing as modern machinery, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, and all of the wondrous development of the last century.

Lest the spirit of mortal grow proud, here's a knock:

Tom McNeal said it was two months after the invasion of Belgium by Germany before Ted Roosevelt publicly took the position that the United States should have protested and backed up the protest with force. The accuracy of news at that time took some time to be verified, especially by the private citizen.

However, if it took T. R. 60 days to correctly figure the position that should have been taken by the U. S., how much longer did it take President Wilson, Mr. McNeal, W. J. Bryan, Henry Ford and others to come to a like conclusion? However, the above-named gentlemen all came across and it was good that they did, but for the shame of Tom don't try to justify your utterances of 1914 by saying that the U. S. did Germany more harm as a neutral than she could have done as an enemy at war and then cinch the argument by saying that Germany says it's true.

If I am not mistaken, you, Tom McNeal, stated in no uncertain terms in the forepart of the great war that if you were running this government you would not allow the shipping of munitions from this country to either Germany or the allies. If President Wilson had taken as near-sighted a stand as that on exportations of munitions, please sir, what would be the status of the U. S.?

You wanted to know what intelligent person believes that the whole-hearted support of the people of the U. S. would have been given for war with Germany. I will ask you, Tom McNeal, what intelligent person thinks that the whole-hearted support of the people of the U. S. could not have been gotten for a war with Germany if all men in the U. S. who are in as good a position to influence public opinion as Tom McNeal, Henry Ford, W. J. Bryan and President Wilson had used their influence in the right direction?

As long as men are what they are our navy, our first line of defense, must be strong. We should be able to construct a second line of defense within a reasonable time. From personal experience and observation I know that a short course of military training is good for any young man; it will help him mentally and physically and help to make a good citizen of him. Should we have power, are we not strong enough not to abuse it?

The above-named gentlemen whom I have attempted to criticize are great and valued citizens in their proper stations. But mention universal service or T. R. and they lose their equilibrium. I do not care whether or not you print this article in "Passing Comment" with comments because your position gives you too great an advantage, but I do care what stand you take in regard to universal training, hoping that you will fight for a proper universal compulsory training. Certainly a great responsibility rests upon you men who are in a position to influence public opinion.

In the name of good citizenship and the cause of humanity, please judge the future by the past and be fair and practical.

L. N. SHAFER,
Sulphur Springs, Ark. Arkansas Farmer.

I never opposed shipping arms and munitions to the allies, but I did say that if I had the power I would forbid the exporting of arms anywhere. I will say now that I am very glad this country did supply arms for the allies, and still am of the opinion that just then we did a greater service than if we had declared war against Germany.

Captain Pierce, a veteran of the Civil War of more than three years' service, and former department commander of the G. A. R. in Kansas, writes me to encourage and commend my stand in opposition to universal compulsory military training. It is my opinion that this is the sentiment of a majority of the men who saved the Union in the days from 1861 to 1865.

Hudson Harlan, county engineer of Trego county, calls attention to an injustice to the enlisted men in the navy. My information was derived from the

World almanac, which I supposed was correct. But Mr. Harlan may be right.

When people read the information answers in your question and answer column they naturally expect it to be semi-official or at least correct, and such information when given out by you ought to bear the stamp of truth when stated as fact.

Now I asked you to correct one statement and that is not the first time you have failed to do so, either, but you did not deign to notice same; hence, the conclusion that you are either not so fair as you say, or having the last dig, prefer to take it.

Some two months since you were asked whether the government gave to the enlisted man of the navy his clothing, and you gave it out that they did not but that he was given an allowance of \$100 a year, which was ample.

I asked you to correct and will again do so. Up to 1917 the government made an allowance of \$60 for clothing to the man who enlisted for four years, ample for six months or really not quite, after which he was charged full price for all he received and it was taken out of his wages; neither was he asked how much he needed, but an inspector visited him twice a year and issued orders and he received a "bag," about \$80, twice a year, which, after paying insurance, leaves to the sailor the munificent sum of \$12 a month.

Our sailor boys now get \$100 or \$25 a year for clothing, and are charged with the rest issued to them; besides, the boy in the merchant marine has to work as a stevedore along side of civilians who have been getting as high as \$10 to \$13 a day. Many in the shipyards are compelled to work as riveters along side of men who get as civilian workers, wages munificent, all because they belong to the Federation of Labor, but the boy can only obey orders and cannot strike or quit when he pleases.

If you do not believe me, ask the common sailor who has been a year or more in the service, and do not go to the officer for your information.

I will say as I said in my other letter that even so well informed a man as Anthony believed till it was called to his attention that the sailor received his clothing, or ample at least, and wrote me himself, after looking into the matter, that they do not. Take note: It was \$60 for four years, or \$15 a year.

It is now \$100, or \$25 a year, but he is issued about \$160 a year, which is taken out of his wages after the first six months.

HUDSON HARLAN.

I might add here that I did not say the government allowed the enlisted men \$100 a year. I did say they were allowed \$60.

Mrs. Noland, of Penokee, Kan., has some opinions concerning profiteers.

A poor man has 25 cents in his pocket for his week's supply of food. He steals a sack of flour from this war hog miller. Would he be allowed to return the flour and hand his 25 cents to the Red Cross? No; he would spend at least 10 days in jail, while his family would be disgraced and go hungry. The war hog may steal thousands of dollars that he does not need and then be allowed to hand it back and pay a petty sum to the Red Cross, after which he sits in his modern library smoking expensive cigars and no doubt thinking how easy he got off. I cannot see any justice in this substitute for a term in the pen. The opinion of most of us is that while lying in jail serving out his sentence he would have time to figure his profit and loss to a very fine point and his family would not go hungry while he did it.

Harry A. Huff, of Chapman, Kan., has been studying the question of a league of nations. He says:

The only way I can see for it to be successful would be to have it modeled after the United States. It should have one lawmaking body in which each nation should be represented in proportion to its population. The lawmaking body should be composed of not more than 100 members. The executive power should be vested in a committee of not more than five. The laws passed by this international lawmaking body should be referred to the various nations for ratification and become operative when approved by a majority. The executive committee should have control of the army and navy of the world, and each nation should have an equal number of men in the army and navy. No nation should be permitted to have any army or navy except this international army. The internal policing of the various countries would be done in the same manner that the policing is done in our various states. The same methods to compel obedience to laws should be used as were used at the founding of this republic.

Any nation refusing to join the league of nations should be subjected to a commercial boycott. Such a nation would be cut off from the rest of the world in a business and social way. Each nation would have to give up some of its rights just as our states have had to give up certain rights of sovereignty to the general government. So long as each nation demands the right to have as large an army and navy as they may think their safety demands there will be no hope for permanent peace. It will be only a question of time until there is another war, bigger than the one just closed.

Edith Cavell Monument

I want to ask you to start a popular subscription, say 10 cents from adults and 1 cent from children in the United States and Canada to build a memorial where Edith Cavell gave up her life because it pleased the monster who said to his deputies, "If I order you to kill brother and sister, yea father and mother, you are to do so." My first thought was to send you \$2 for myself and wife and ask for \$1 from every adult thruout the United States, but I believe the children ought to be let in on this, and also Canada.

The French people gave us the great Torch of Liberty Enlightening the World. The stride that has been made since that time has been marvelous. A few million dollars should be spent to impress forever upon mankind what it cost to set them free.

I will not attempt to say what form this shall take, except that when completed it shall be of such a nature as to attract the people of the world to this shrine. I am ready with my share. Will you give the start in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and also in the other Capper publications?

Lone Elm, Kan. S. C. WHITWAM.

My idea of this is that it should be a monument that will take its place as one of the great wonders of the world. The purpose is a good one. Edith Cavell deserved a monument if ever anyone did. The only question being whether this is the time to start the subscription in view of the other calls that are being made on the people. However, I am printing this letter as a feeler.

Truthful James

"There is a good deal in the papers these days about high explosives," remarked Truthful, "which brings to mind the remarkable case of Eli Peters's pet William goat. I suppose there never was a goat that gave off any ranker smell in proportion to his bulk than that goat of Eli's, and I never saw a goat that had such a promiscuous and never-satisfied appetite. There didn't seem to be any discrimination whatever in the appetite of that goat. What he seemed to want was bulk more than anything else. He would just chew up and swallow whatever happened to be handy—a cabbage head, or an old boot or a shirt—it was all the same to him.

"One day Eli was preparin' to blast out some stumps and had bought a few sticks of dynamite. The goat happened to run onto them sticks of dynamite and concluded to sample 'em. The more he chewed on them the better pleased he seemed to be and when Eli discovered him he was just puttin' away the last of them explosives. It made Eli so doggoned mad that his first impulse was to bust that goat with a board or a rock, but just in the nick of time it occurred to him that it might not be safe. He was familiar with dynamite and knew that it might be exploded with a sudden jar, so he contented himself with addressin' the goat in language of great vigor and considerably profane, but the goat didn't mind that a particle. Just looked at Eli in a calm, self-satisfied manner, as if to say, 'If you have any other new kinds of provender, let me know.'

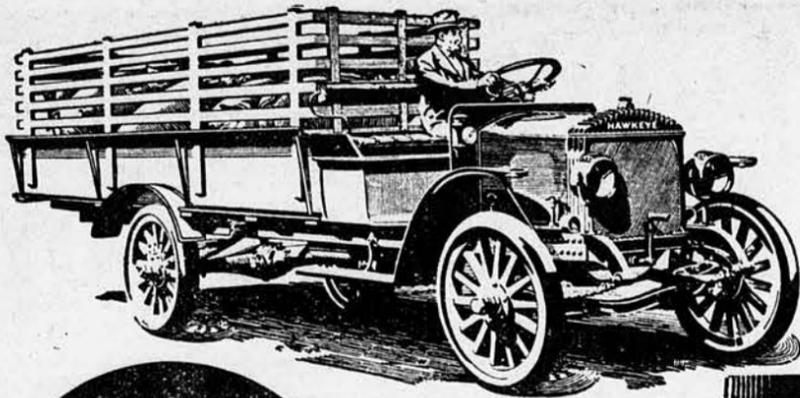
"Next door to Eli lived the Widder Malone. She was a wash lady who was possessed of a rather violent temper and she had no love for goats in general and for Eli's William goat in particular. She had caught him devourin' a pair of drawers on one occasion and she made Eli dig up for the value of the garment, which was painful to Eli because of the fact that he hated as bad as any man in the county to be pried loose from a dollar.

"The day the goat chewed up that dynamite the widder had a washin' hangin' out on the line in right close proximity to Eli's fence; so close in fact that the goat by placin' his front feet on the fence could easily take a bite of clothin' from the line. There was one red shirt hangin' on the line that seemed to sort of tempt his appetite, altho you might suppose that a goat with a couple of sticks of dynamite inside of him together with a lot of other miscellaneous junk of one kind and another would not want any more food that day, but that goat never seemed to get enough. And then, eatin' had become a habit with him. So he put his feet on the fence, reached over and commenced to chew on that red shirt with a look of as serene satisfaction as you ever saw on the countenance of an 'animle.' He had got away with, perhaps, a quarter of a square yard of the shirt when the Widder Malone discovered him. She didn't seem to be feelin' very well that morning anyway and the sight of that goat just naturally riled her all over. She grabbed up a plank that was lyin' handy and started for the goat. Just then Eli come to his door and took in the situation: 'For the Lord's sake, Mrs. Malone,' he yelled, 'don't hit that goat. He is loaded.'

"The widder thought that Eli was just tryin' to save his old goat and that made her madder than ever. 'Loaded, is he?' she yelled, as she took a better grip on the plank. 'Thin by the powers, I'll unload him. I'll teach yer loud smellin' baste to eat up the shirts from off me clothesline.' And with that she whanged that goat over the back with all her might, and when the widder threw her full power on she made a hit. Well, the worst that Eli had feared happened. That goat blew up with a noise that could be heard for a mile or more. For half an hour after that it continued to rain down goat flesh and hair and horns and pieces of boots and rope and such other miscellany as he had devoured and not yet digested.

"As for the widder's shanty—it had disappeared entirely. Parts of it were afterward found in the neighborhood of a quarter of a mile from where it originally stood. Also when Eli ran over to see what damage had been done, he couldn't see nothing of the widder. She had disappeared along with the shanty and the goat. But after huntin' 'round quite a spell he discovered her sittin' up on a neighborin' straw pile, considerably shook up but not hurt. She explained afterward that she went up, at a rough guess, something like 150 feet and supposed that it was all day with her, but she was lucky enough to light on the straw pile, which broke her fall.

"When Eli got to her she was mad all over and the way she did tongue lash that man was a terror to snakes. 'I'll have the law on yez, you long-nosed, whopper-jawed, splay-footed, spindle-shanked ould pirate,' she yelled as soon as Eli came in hearing. 'It was thryin' to murder a definselless widdy wid a loaded goat ye was. Where is me house and thim clothes I would like to know. Ye will pay well for all the damage that goat has done I'm tellin' yez. And thin I will hav yez arrested for manslaughter and also for allowin' concealed weapons to run around loose and blow up your neighbors.' Eli tried to argue the matter with her but she simply wouldn't listen and finally he got mad and told her to go ahead and sue if she wanted to. Well, she brought suit but when the matter got into court the judge ruled that she couldn't recover because she was guilty of contributory negligence by hitting the goat after she had been warned that it was loaded."



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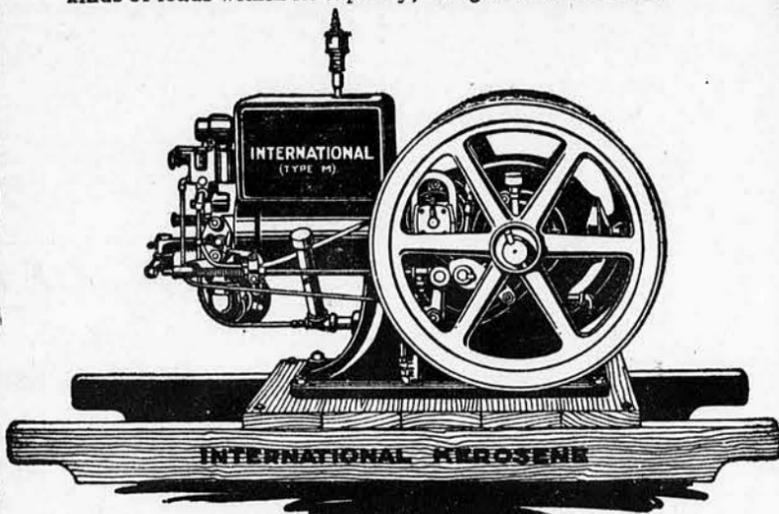
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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

**Power Farming in France.
How the Red Cross Co-operates.
New Fuel for Gas Engines.
Cheapness of Liberty Fuel.
Buy Your Tractors Early.
Reasons for Action Now.
Europe is in the Market.
Don't Wait for Better Prices.**

AMERICA is helping France to rehabilitate her agriculture, with a view to economizing tonnage from this country. France does not produce today anywhere near enough for her army and civilian population, to say nothing of the food for the large foreign armies fighting on her territory. For instance, 330,690,000 bushels of wheat a year were necessary for the needs of the French people before the war. At present France produces scarcely more than 146 million bushels. But by restoring to cultivation most of the lands abandoned owing to labor scarcity, and by intensifying agricultural production, France's acres are brought back to normal again.

The American Red Cross, the American Committee for Devastated France, and the Civilian Committee are all co-operating in this task. During 1917, 7,500 acres were thus reclaimed, the proceeds of an acre being 52 bushels of grain. Thirty mechanical tractors were employed. To replace those so wantonly destroyed by Germany, 8,900 trees were planted. Not only will ocean tonnage be economized by this cultivation of abandoned French fields, but incidentally, comments the writer of the article, the French farmers are getting acquainted with American agricultural methods, a distinct benefit which will endure long after the war is over.

The announcement is made from the War Department at Washington that one of its engineers has developed a new fuel for gas engines much cheaper than gasoline. This engineer has an excellent reputation in the tractor manufacturing field and his opinions are regarded as conclusive and reliable. Liberty fuel is the name given this substitute for gasoline.

Kerosene is the base of the new fuel. Credit for the production of the new fuel is given by Major Zimmerman to his colleague, Captain Weingerber, a gas and oil engineer of wide experience and established reputation. "Liberty fuel acts completely as a gasoline substitute," said the major.

"It is odorless, tasteless and non-corrosive. It leaves less residue of carbon than any gasoline, requires less air or oxygen for combustion and develops greater horse power.

"The force of the explosion of Liberty fuel has been found to be 30 per cent greater than gasoline.

"The ingredients other than kerosene are of low cost and can be obtained easily. The process of manufacture is exceedingly simple.

"The cost of the new fuel," says Major Zimmerman, "will be vitally less than that of gasoline. Arrangements will undoubtedly be made so that the public will benefit from the discovery.

"Had the war lasted a few months longer, Liberty fuel would have undoubtedly played a tremendous part in its prosecution. Arrangements had been made for quantity production, much of which would have gone to the forces abroad.

"Liberty fuel has these advantages over gasoline: Engine starts easier; fuel explodes at temperatures even below zero; mileage for every gallon is greater; safe against premature explosion, and some materials used in manufacture are now a drug on the market."

Are you one of the great multitude of keen shrewd farmers who have been keeping up with the rapid progress of tractor development and have decided finally that one of them is going to make your farm work easier and your production costs cheaper next year? If you are, and wish to maintain your reputation for keenness and shrewdness, you must take time by the forelock and get in your order for your tractor now. It is a reasonably sure thing that tractors are going to be

comparatively scarce next year and the demand for them is sure to be so great that some prospective buyers are going to be disappointed, and a great many will have to wait until the manufacturers catch up with their back orders.

There are several reasons why it is a good thing to get your tractor bought in good time for next year's work. In the first place, the food drive is going to be as vigorous as it was last year, and the American farmer is not going to take a back seat and say, "Oh, what's the use of breaking my neck now? The war's over." Instead he is going to buckle down to work and produce greater crops than ever, just to show it can be done when necessary. And a tractor will certainly help in keeping the big crops resolution. Then there is no prospect of horse feed becoming much cheaper, so that horsepower is going to be pretty high. On the other hand when the new gas engine fuel gets into production, as the War Department promises it will be in the next few months, the cost of tractor operation is going to be lower than ever, so that mechanical power will show up to greater advantage.

Europe is already in the field with a big number of tractor buyers. Now that the powers have quit fighting, agriculture has assumed an enormously great importance. Even if millions of men are released, there will still be a shortage of farm labor over there, for manufacturing industries will absorb the released men, and man-power will be at a premium. The authorities there see very clearly that it is necessary to get the most out of the men who will be available, and consequently they will be putting them on tractors to produce great power possibilities. The possibilities of tractor production in Europe are limited. All the factories of the allied countries can produce only a few thousand. Where will they get the remainder that they need? Right here in the United States—and we aren't producing more than we need ourselves.

Possibly everyone does not remember that last spring there was difficulty in getting tractors. On the face of things, it appeared that there should have been sufficient to go around, but individuals know that they were often delayed in their deliveries, and that often the purchaser had to take some other kind than the one he preferred. Of course, conditions now are a little better in this respect, but it doesn't pay to take a chance. In January 1919, one prominent company was 4,000 tractors behind in its deliveries; others were almost as bad. Some tractor buyers, like motor car "prospects," are awaiting lowered prices. This is a dangerous game. Perhaps, prices may come down some, but the reduction is not likely to be very great if it does occur. The demand for materials that enter into tractor construction is still strong, and is extremely likely to remain so. If lower prices are impending, the reputable dealer will certainly guarantee to the early purchaser that he will be given the benefit of any material change in price before his delivery is made.

50 Eggs a Day

"Since using 'More Eggs' I get 40 to 50 eggs a day instead of 8 or 9," writes A. P. Woodard of St. Cloud, Fla. This scientific tonic has made big egg profits for thousands of poultry raisers all over the U. S. Get ready now and make big profits out of your hens this winter. A \$1.00 package will double the egg production and a million dollar bank guarantees to refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. Send \$1.00 now to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4689 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or send \$2.25 and get 3 regular \$1.00 packages on special discount for a full season's supply. Or write for his valuable free book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

No More Rain Needed. Alfalfa Better Than Prairie Hay. A Good Ration for Calves. Chickens Prefer Oats to Rye. Brotherly Co-operation and Assistance. Building up Soil Fertility. The Farmer as a Borrower.

FULLY 2 inches of rain fell on us down here in Coffey county during the week which ended December 14. This was 2 inches too much for we needed no more rain until next March either for the growing wheat or the roads. In getting fodder from the fields we find that the wagon cuts down as deeply as the land was plowed last spring and the wheat fields are so soft that I doubt if they can be pastured any more this season. Yards are wet and unless feed has been more than commonly well shocked that is wet too.

We have concluded to cut the use of prairie hay down to the lowest possible point and to use alfalfa hay instead. For the last year we have been noting that when the roughness ration of the horses is composed partly of alfalfa hay that they hold their weight even if worked hard. When we stopped feeding alfalfa this fall after farm work was pretty well done we could see that there was a loss in weight in the horses at once. Then we began feeding alfalfa hay again with the same allowance of grain and the horses at once began to gain in weight. We do not expect to make the full roughness ration of alfalfa but give a little twice a day. With it we feed some prairie hay in the morning and a bundle of kafir at night. The kafir bundles are small, not being much more than half their usual length. So we will sell the prairie hay and feed the alfalfa. For good prairie hay we can get \$20 delivered; for standard alfalfa hay delivered we could get \$25. We estimate the alfalfa to be worth 50 per cent more than prairie hay to feed.

We have been getting those calves we intend to feed this winter started out on oats. For roughness they get corn fodder and about all the alfalfa hay they will eat. Beginning next week we will make the grain ration half ground corn and half oats, the same that we fed last year. Last winter we ground the corn, cob and all and got good results from it and if the new mill we are going to try today works well grinding ear corn we will feed corn and cob meal mixed with oats again this winter. We figured that we would start out with grain rather slowly and not get the calves on full feed until about January 1 to 15. Then we would feed them about all they would eat until May 1. We did well by feeding this way last year but are just a little doubtful as to results this time. One thing in our favor is that we have plenty of good green alfalfa hay for them so will not have to buy any costly mill feeds.

Our old sweep mill, which we used for many years, has been dismantled and today we are setting up a mill to run by engine power which we are thinking of buying from a neighbor. It is practically a new mill which he bought to use but a relative moving away about the time he bought left him a larger mill which he liked a little better. The mill we are to try is a standard one largely used and I have no fears but what it will work well. It has three sets of buhrs and if one wished he could make table meal on it but it would have the drawback of all homemade meal; it would not have the bran taken out of it. If one could see the bran taken out of a bushel of corn by bolting he would not care to eat much unbolted cornmeal.

If the mill works all right we will make the rye we have on hand into hog feed. Rye sells locally now for about \$1.35 to \$1.40 a bushel and we figure we can get more than that out of it as hog feed. If we sold the rye we would have to haul it to town and then haul back corn at \$1.65 a bushel to take its place. We believe that ground rye mixed with corn half and

half will give just as good results as the same amount of corn. If we could not grind it, it would not feed out very well as it is now too cold to soak it as we did when feeding rye last fall. We have tried the rye as chicken feed and have come to the conclusion that almost any grain is better; our chickens prefer oats to rye.

The members of the grange lying east of this neighborhood turned out this week—just a day before the big rain, as luck would have it—and hauled out a big lot of manure for a brother member who is sick. His feed lot was in such shape that it could not be used until it was cleaned and he was not able to do the work. So many workers turned out that they cleaned up everything and in addition a neighbor brought in his power saw and they took out all the dead trees in the orchard and sawed them up into stove length and left them handy to the house. The barn was also made ready for winter and a good lot of feed hauled up. The old doctor who visited the sick man went out to where the boys were at work and after watching them for a few minutes remarked "Boys, that is the kind of religion that really counts." Things like this are a part of the grange religion as more than one unlucky man can testify.

The day the big rain came had been set as the time for the Sunnyside Farmer's institute but with rain falling heavily all day of course no meeting was held. We were expecting an expert on soils to visit neighboring farms part of the day and give us what pointers he could. Really, most farmers know what to do; they just don't do it, that's all. We all know that to keep up our soil we should return to the land every bit of manure produced, not raise more than three grain crops in five years and if possible to get the land in some kind of grass for at least two years out of five.

M. A. Limbocker, the president of the Peoples National bank of Burlington, was on the institute program and many regretted that they could not hear him. His subject was "The Farmer as a Borrower" and it promised so much that a number of business men were coming out from town to hear him among them being O. G. Meecham, the cashier of the Farmers National bank of Burlington. I think it is generally considered by most farmers that the banks of today are their friends; I know that if I wanted good advice on any financial matter I should go to some banker for it. The farmers look on the present day bankers in a different light than they did on the bankers of 25 or 30 years ago who charged them 2 per cent a month interest and took it out of the amount borrowed in advance.

I occasionally find a man who fears that the returning soldiers are not going to go to work again; in short, they regard them as the small boy regarded General Grant when he came home after a term at West Point. The General said that the boy met him on the walk, sized him up and at a safe distance said "Soldier, will you work?" and then answered himself by saying "No Siree, I'd sell my shirt first!" I think all those who feel that way about the soldiers are needlessly alarmed. The soldiers of all English speaking countries always have proved to be the best the country had when they returned to civil life. For 40 years after the Civil War this country found her best type of men in all walks of life to be old soldiers and Macaulay, in his history of England, said that after the Civil War of Oliver Cromwell's day was over if any man was observed to be more diligent or more successful in anything, examination would disclose the fact that he was one of Oliver's old soldiers. Don't worry about the returning soldiers; they went away boys and will return men who will for the next 40 years take the initiative in everything whether in work, play or professional life.

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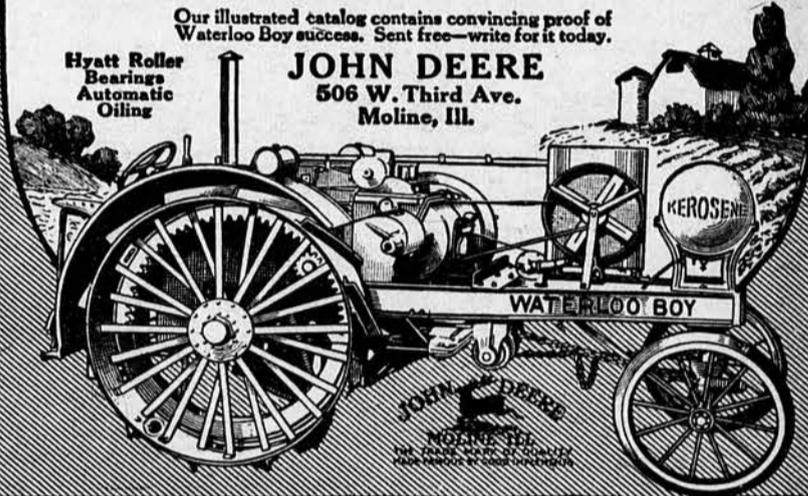
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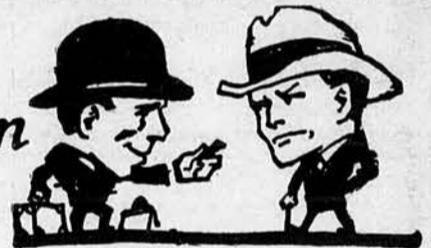
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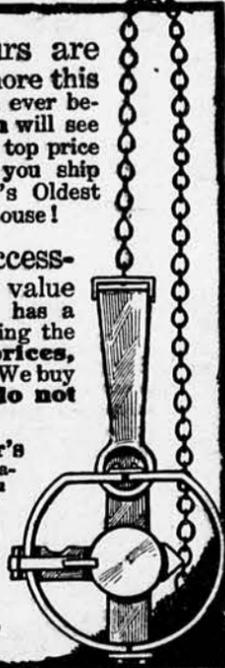


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Facts Prove Club Work Pays

Care and Proper Feeding Produce Hogs and Bank Accounts

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

PEP IS THE mainspring of the Capper Pig Club. To the best of my knowledge, our organization is the only one of its kind to offer prizes for pep. In competing for the trophy cup club members have formed whole counties into big families. Boys have been appointed county leaders who have proved that they have in them the making of community leaders for the future. The value of the spirit fostered by county club work in competition for pep prizes cannot be over-estimated.

Yet because we cannot buy feed and pay the expenses of hog raising without making a profit from our work, the money side of club work must be considered. In the way of profits, the record of the Capper Pig Club is well worth considering. Beginning in 1916 with a membership of 100, an

only \$25 apiece, and they are worth much more than that to me."

Emery Eakin of Jackson county has been a Capper Pig Club member two years. When Emery sent in his report for 1918, his father added a few lines to give his opinion of the club work. "I am going to give you the figures on the pigs Emery has raised from his contest sow since he entered two years ago, and their increase," writes Mr. Eakin. "Of course, I had to buy in with him or else move, so I bought in with him. We have sold \$1,362 worth of hogs and have five sows left worth \$400 and have 30 fall pigs that are worth from \$15 to \$20 apiece at the present time. And, believe me, the Capper Pig Club is what started me on the right road to raising hogs. If no bad luck comes next year, look out for George Eakin & Son when you go thru the hog barns at the fair."

Tell Us How You Do It

Careful, accurate record keeping is one of the duties of every club member, and no one thing in the work is of more value. So far, no effort has been made to have a uniform system of record keeping for club members. In reading the stories and reports of this year's work I find many excellent suggestions, so I'm asking for letters from every club member who feels that his method is a good one. In writing, explain carefully how you do your work, giving an example if necessary to make it clear. You should be able to tell it in 200 words. It isn't necessary to pay club members for making suggestions, but this time there will be \$1 apiece for the three best letters. Get them in by January 10, addressing your letters to Earle H. Whitman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

That's the kind of testimony to prove that Capper Pig Club work is the profitable kind. The organization of the members into breed clubs and the advertising of purebred breeding stock is giving the organization a name for quality stock that will assist club members for 1919 and the years to come to show a profit for their work. If you're in doubt about lining up for club work, think over these facts, then fill out the application blank.

One of the benefits derived from club work is that it helps boys to think and plan for themselves. Many new ideas have been worked out by county teams this year, and one of the newest of these is the Capper Pig Club sale held recently by the Harper county boys. In giving a report of this sale, I. T. Plank of Harper county says: "The sale was a success for the boys who had their hogs in good condition. Twelve head were sold. Waverly Stearman's purebred sow, Hoover's Quality, topped the sale at \$78. Of the prizes offered by Harper county breeders, Waverly took first and second on the best Poland China sow, and first on sow of any breed. Earl Hopkins took second on the sow of any breed with his fine Duroc Jersey sow. Allen Crow had a nice lot of pigs, but they were too young to bring their value. With the \$12.50 in prizes which Waverly Stearman won, his five hogs brought him \$252.50, or an average of \$50.50 a head."

Membership in the father and son department is making a steady gain. We have had two valuable additions to the department in the last few days.



Ivan Dubois of Phillips County

average profit of \$75 on an average investment of \$30 was made, 80 boys reporting. In 1917, with 400 boys in the club and 300 reporting, an average profit of more than \$100 was shown, with an average investment of \$40. Figures from the 600 members of the club for 1918 are not yet available, but all indications are that the average profit will be even larger than in 1917.

To the boy who is contemplating enrolling in the club for 1919 this matter of profit is an important one. Conditions in the swine business are different from anything we have had in the last three years. Feed is much higher, while the market price of hogs has not advanced accordingly. Every prospective club member will consider these matters carefully before deciding whether or not he will get into the game. The reports of the members for 1918 are proving beyond a doubt that there is good money in raising hogs if proper methods of care and feeding are used. These profits are not all figured with feed costs considered at club prices. A very large percentage of the boys are reporting both their contest prices and the actual cost of their feed, and in a large majority of cases these actual feed costs are only a few dollars higher, while in many instances they are a trifle lower owing to the fact that contest prices on several feeds were higher than they actually were on the market.

One of the most interesting departments of club work this year has been the work of the fathers and sons, and one reason this division is so important is that it proves to the dads that it pays to keep records on their hogs and that such records prove hog raising profitable if the work is done properly. "My idea was to find out if it paid to raise hogs," says F. J. Randall of Washington county, senior member of the partnership, Randall & Randall. "Figuring my cost at every day prices, I have tried to show what any one can do, with a little extra care. My profit for the year, from my \$60 contest sow, amounts to \$210.31, counting my fall and spring litters. That is figuring my five fine gilts at

These are John Casey of Russell county, who is lining up with the live wire county leader, Maurice Casey. Casey & Casey will be a combination hard to beat, but the partnership formed by the enrollment in the father and son department of Dean Snyder of Pottawatomie is one to keep your eye on, too. Mr. Snyder is lining up with that hustling pig club booster, Edwin Snyder, who has a record for the year's work that stands with the best.

Don't go away without being introduced to the lively looking young fellow shown in the picture. That's Ivan Dubois of Phillips county, with the seven fine Polands his sow farrowed for the contest last spring.

A Look into the New Year

Club Members May Pen Chickens February 1

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

ISN'T THIS a fine time to make New Year's resolutions, girls? Here the club of 1918 is just ending and the new club will begin soon. If you have made any mistakes in your Capper Poultry club work in the present year, why not note them down, and plan not to make them again.

A good beginning points to a good ending but it only points that way. I've known folks who started out on some enterprise with all the enthusiasm one could wish for, but when little things went wrong, then they "flew to pieces" and thus the good beginning ended without being effective for final success. You know of an-



Clara Mae Carter of Osage County

other kind of folks, too. I shouldn't be surprised if you have some right in your own county club—the kind that are always ready to make the best of things. If their plans don't turn out as they had hoped they would, why, then, they find that there's another way just as good and so they fall in line with the course matters are taking and difficulties are solved.

Entry blanks for the contest chickens will go out to all members of the new club January 15. Chickens may be penned as early as February 1, and it would be much better to pen them at this date than to wait until April 15, which is the latest date that a club girl may pen her chickens. No matter at what time the contest fowls are entered they must be kept penned until June 30, 1919.

Along with the entry blanks for your chickens, five months' report blanks are to be sent. And here's another New Year's resolution for you to make—that you will put these blanks in a safe place so that you can readily find them at the end of each month. Aren't you happy to know that you will have a regular form for each of the five months during which you must keep records? Resolve also that you will keep your record accurately, sending one record each month to the county leader, if you have membership to entitle you to a county leader and otherwise sending it direct to me. Also resolve to keep the totals of your monthly record in a small book so that you will have them at the end of

the year for your annual record. Mothers may begin record keeping for the mothers' division of the contest as early as January 1. Record blanks and entry blanks for the farm flock will be sent to them before the close of the year.

Every member is going to watch the poultry club page eagerly to see which county will line up next with complete membership. Crawford county is doing its best to come in third. These girls now need only one to complete their membership. In one point they stand ahead of all other clubs, having six members enrolled in the mothers' division, and one associate member. Stafford county is a close second in working for the honor for third place. Then come Linn, Hodgeman and Clay, and next in rank are Cloud, Douglas and Pratt. Girls in each of these counties are working in various ways to complete the membership. Some are having write-ups about the club work published in their local papers. Some are telling their girl friends about all of the good times and the profits that are features of the club.

When your friends ask you if you can sell the chickens which you raise for your contest work, just tell them about the Capper Poultry club catalog which is issued every fall, listing the purebred stock of the members of the club, and about the good things which the girls write about the catalogs.

"I have received many letters asking about my chickens and it has kept me busy answering letters and building crates," Ella Bailey of Atchison county, who raises Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, said. "I wish I could have filled all of the orders I received for they surely roll in and I haven't enough pullets to fill the orders."

"Since I wrote you last I've been enjoying being a member of the Capper Poultry club," said Ethel Dykes of Stafford county, "as I've sold 11 cockerels, receiving \$2 each for six and \$1.50 for the others, also for 14 pullets. I received a letter from a woman today wanting six more pullets. The woman to whom I shipped the six cockerels said 'I think they are beauties—the nicest chickens I have ever received from orders sent away.'"

You've heard of Clara Mae Carter of the Osage county club. She's had to work alone during the present year, but two teammates have lined up for membership during the year to come. The picture shows Clara Mae and some of her Barred Plymouth Rocks.

See the application for membership in the Capper Poultry club pleading with you to set it free from the page and start it on its way for Topeka. Wouldn't you be making a fine start for the new year by filling it out?

Here are New Year's wishes for all of the club girls and their mothers in the old club and the new club alike. May your chickens thrive and may success be yours in whatever you undertake.

Bee keeping may not seem a very important branch of agricultural work. Yet one New York man sold \$13,000 worth of honey this year.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

.....Club.
(Write pig or poultry club)

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

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian.

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

Pays 100% Every Year

Hundreds of progressive farmers have written that "the Nisco Spreader pays for itself every year"—"the most profitable investment on the farm"—"it doubles the yield"—"saves its cost"—"couldn't farm without it"—and other such statements.

These letters mean much to the man who is farming for profit. They are conclusive evidence to any farmer willing to consider the facts. They prove the statements of Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges. They prove that you should own a

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The New Idea

The "NISCO" is THE ORIGINAL wide-spreading spreader, the machine that revolutionized old-fashioned methods—that has always been the leader in quality, improvements and popularity. Has solid bottom with chain conveyors. Pulverizes thoroughly and spreads evenly 5 to 7 ft. wide. Drives with heavy sprockets and chain—no gears. Low down, light draft. Loads and pulls without undue strain on man or team. Saves time, reduces labor.

"I use your Spreader and find it far superior to others in construction, durability and efficiency. The manure goes from a third to a half farther than when spread by hand. It saves at least a third of the time of man and team, not to speak of saving fertilization value by even and widespreading. Your spreader can soon be made to pay for itself." J. F. P. THURSTON, Indiana.

See your "Nisco" dealer. He is pretty busy and may not get around to you. Call him up and when you go in, insist on the "Nisco"—the machine you are sure of. If you don't know him, we'll send you his name and a free copy of "Helping Mother Nature," a splendid book on soil fertility.

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Spreader Specialists Coldwater, O.
The "NISCO" One-Man Straw Spreader Attachment—2 Machines in 1.

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THE SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR

NONE BETTER ON EARTH, REGARDLESS OF PRICE

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YOU CAN BE CONVINCED AND WILL BE

THE MORRIS MANUFACTURING CO.

EL RENO. OKLAHOMA

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We guarantee every Sure Hatch incubator to be equal in quality of materials and skilled workmanship to our incubators sold before the war. No cheapening, no skimping with us.

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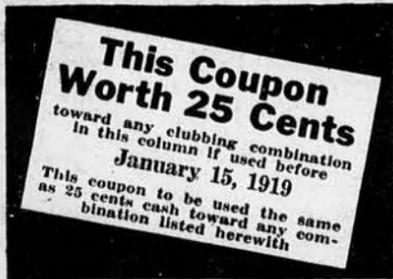
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Calendar FREE

With every order received before January 15, 1919

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

Jan. 15 the Last Day

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find \$ and one 25c coupon for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. for the term of one year and a calendar free.

Name
Postoffice
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With the Home Makers

Butchering Time Recipes Tried on Kansas Farms

BY WOMEN READERS



THIS IS my recipe for sugar-cured ham and bacon. When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar, and 2 ounces of salt petre. Dissolve

all in 4 gallons of water and cover the meat with the brine. For summer use, it will be safer to boil the brine before putting on the meat. In that case it should be thoroly cooled before used. Bacon strips should remain in this brine four to six weeks and hams six to eight weeks. Ham and bacon cured in the spring will keep right thru the summer after they are smoked and the meat will be sweet and palatable.

I trim the large pieces of meat first putting the meat scraps in one heap and the bits of fat in another, then render the leaf lard separately. I remove all the skin from the other fat, cut it in small pieces and cook in a large iron kettle out of doors. For every kettle I add about 2 gallons of water and stir constantly at first to prevent scorching. When the cracklings turn brown and rise to the top I skim them off, put them thru the lard press and save for shortening or soap. When the lard is partly cool strain into jars. A teacup of soda added to the kettle of lard will whiten it.

Mrs. Grover Andrick.
Hardtner, Kan.

Corned Beef and Rabbit Sausage

To corn beef, drop small hunks of lean beef that has been thoroly cooled into a brine made as follows: Boil and skim 1 quart of salt, 1 teaspoon of pepper, 2 tablespoons of sugar, 1/2 teaspoon of salt petre to every gallon of water. Let the meat boil in the brine 15 minutes, remove, let drain and pack in jars. Boil the brine, skim, pour over the meat, and let stand 24 hours. Pour off brine and repeat the process twice more. Put the meat in jars, pour over it the boiling hot brine, put on a cover and weight to keep the meat under the brine. Tie a cloth over the top of the jar. Put in a cool, dark place and the meat will keep for months. To cook, place in warm water, let stand over night, par-boil a few minutes in fresh water to which has been added a pinch of soda, then boil until tender.

Rabbit Sausage—Prepare as for cooking, cut the meat from the bones, take equal parts of rabbit and pork that is more than half fat, grind. Before grinding season with salt, pepper, a sprinkle of sugar and sage.

Mrs. B. B. King.
Neosho Co., Kansas.

She Cans the Surplus

I received my prize and wish to thank the Farmers Mail and Breeze for it. I did not expect anything so nice. I should like to tell the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze how we care for our meat at butchering time.

As soon as the meat is properly cooled we cut it up, trimming all the sides, hams and shoulders closely, using all the scraps of lean for sausage and fat for lard. We remove all excess fat for lard, leaving the hams and shoulders shapely. Remove the shank above the hock joint and also the shank from the shoulders. The flesh on these is valuable for sausage.

We can the tenderloin and any other small choice lean pieces by the hot water process. We clean the small casings, stuff the sausage into them and then can them by the same method. We season the sausage before grinding and mix it in the proportion of 3 parts of lean to 1 of fat. When stuffing the sausage we give the casing a twist every 3 or 4 inches, so it will be

in convenient lengths. Fill glass cans with the sausage and do not add water or grease as plenty will come from the meat in cooking. Put new rubbers on the cans and screw the lids with the thumb and finger until they touch. Be sure the lids fit properly before beginning to boil. If any of the cans will not seal after the boiling we replace the lid and rubber with new ones, return the jar to the hot water bath and boil 15 minutes longer. The meat must boil 3 hours, counting from the time the water begins to boil. Keep the water over the jars at least 1 inch above the tops of the cans. Seal as soon as possible. Heat and brown the sausage when ready to serve.

In canning all other kinds of meats we first season and boil 1/2 hour or fry slightly and after placing in cans add some of the broth which has first been skimmed or a little grease, then treat the same as sausage. Beef and chicken are delicious put up in the same way.

The heads of the hogs are put in cold water until we are ready to cut them up and clean. We use all we can for lard and sausage but we boil the bones, remove the meat and grind. We use this meat in various ways, for head cheese, scrapple or the leanest for mincemeat.

The hearts, tongues, ears and feet are cleaned, boiled and pickled. After they are boiled tender we place them in stone jars, add the following pickle and place a heavy weight on the meat: to some stock add vinegar, salt, pepper and spices and boil.

The livers are generally used while fresh as are the back bones and ribs. If we have more than we can use right away we put them in a weak salt brine. The back bone is delicious sawed and sliced about 1 inch thick and fried or roasted.

The fat is all carefully taken from the intestines and stomach and rendered and pressed to be used later for soap. The fat is more easily taken from the intestines if done while they are yet warm. The casings must be cleaned right away after the fat is removed. Use plenty of lukewarm water while cleaning and after turning them scrape several times with a dull knife on a smooth board. Place in salt water until wanted, or at least over night.

This is a tried and true recipe for curing about 100 pounds of pork: 5 gallons of boiled and cooled water, 8 pounds of salt, 1 pint of condensed smoke, 2 pounds of brown sugar or sorghum, 2 ounces of salt petre, 1/2 cup each of whole cloves, allspice and black pepper. Place the meat in a clean barrel, weight down and pour on the brine. After three weeks take out the side meat, hang up, let dry, then paint with condensed smoke or smoke. If shoulders and hams are large, take out brine at the end of three weeks, boil and skim it, cool and pour back over the meat. Leave for three weeks longer, then hang up to dry and smoke the same as the sides.

A Farmer's Wife.
Scott City, Kan.

Pork Cake and Mincemeat

I hope my butchering recipes will be helpful to someone. I always enjoy the page in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for the women folks.

Head Cheese—To the ground lean meat of the cooked head add 2 cups of the water in which it was cooked and 1 cup of vinegar. Salt and pepper to taste, put in a dish and press. Slice and eat cold.

Scrapple—Add the ground meat to 1 gallon of the water in which the head was cooked, let boil and thicken with cornmeal. Boil 1/2 hour, season with pepper, salt and sage, put in a-jar and slice and fry like mush when cold.

Mincemeat—Boil 1/2 hour 1/2 gallon of ground head meat, 1/2 gallon of water in which the head was cooked, 1 gallon of chopped apples, 1 pound of

raisins, 1 chopped lemon, 3 cups of sugar, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon each of cloves and nutmeg, 1 teaspoon each of allspice and salt and 1 cup of sirup. Just before taking up add 1/2 cup of vinegar. Seal and this will keep a long time.

Soap—Let stand in a warm place for two days or until the lye eats up the grease 1 gallon of cracklings, 2 cans of lye, and 4 tablespoons of borax. Stir several times a day, and when ready let come to the boiling point but do not boil. Pour in pans to cool and when cold cut into squares.

Pork Cake—Grind 1 pound of pork, pour 1 pint of boiling water over it, let cool, then add 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of molasses, 1 pound of raisins, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon each of nutmeg, cloves, salt, and allspice, and 2 teaspoons of soda. Bake in a moderate oven.

Mrs. Frank Havens.
Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

To Make Good Sausage

When the hogs are dressed and cut up, my part of the butchering work begins. I cut the fat into inch pieces, removing all the skin, which I render in the oven. I render the lard in a large kettle in the yard. I put every bit of lean meat in the sausage and all the trimmings from the hams and shoulders, the tenderloin and the thick slices of meat from the neck end of the backbone go into sausage. When this is ground and seasoned with salt, pepper and a little sage, I make it into little cakes, fry on both sides, then pack in jars, cover with melted lard and set away for the summer. It is just like fresh sausage and the lard that covers it is fine for seasoning.

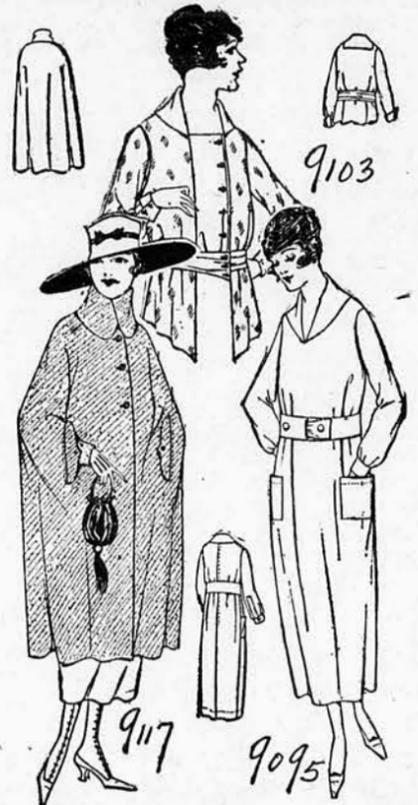
I remove the skin from the heads before making them into souse. I boil until tender the ribs and backbones that we cannot use at once, place them in glass jars, cover with the liquid and seal. Salt to taste while boiling. These will keep nicely until the spring.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.
Jacksonville, Ark.

New Coat and Dress

The roll collar of ladies' and misses' waist 9103 is curved at the front but square at the back and it is attached to the waist. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' and misses' cape 9117 is slashed at each side to make openings for the arms. Sizes 16 years, and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.



Apron 9095 buttons at the center back and a wide belt of the material holds it in place. Sizes 16, 18 years, and 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. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.

Easily digested foods, well cooked, are best for the youngsters.



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Gulbransen Trade Mark

What Do You Think They're Singing?

K-K-K-Katy"? "Smiles"? "Sweet-heart"? "That's the Kind of a Baby for Me"? "The Tickle Toe"? Well, what would your crowd be singing at a lively party?

You can sing all these—and thousands more—old and new—if you have a Gulbransen to play them.

No trouble to read a song roll. The words are printed as big as **THIS** right on the paper and each word appears at the moment it should be sung.

Is Your Home Dull?

Do people seldom "drop in"? Do your parties "drag"? Cheer things up with music—songs the folks can join in. Nobody ever tires of music—the variety is endless.

The songs a mother sings to her baby—the rowdy chorus things the boys let out at stags—the good old hymns that mean so much in church—the love songs a man likes to hear his dearest girl sing—

Yes, and the waltz the girls could "just die dancing to"—and today's jazz fox-trot with the words everybody wants to know.

Do You Know These Pieces?

These 24 pieces are the most popular right now. Several kinds of music are represented. Which of them would you pick out to play on your Gulbransen if you owned one?

Smiles	Everything Is Peaches
Oh! How I Wish I Could	Down in Georgia
Sleep Until My Daddy	Indianola
Comes Home	When You Come Back,
'Till We Meet Again	and You Will Come
Oh! Frenchy	Back
Oh! How I Hate to Get	A Little Birch Canoe
Up in the Morning	and You
My Belgian Rose	Sweet Hawaiian Moon-
I'm Always Chasing	light
Rainbows	I'm Sorry I Made You
K-K-K-Katy	Cry
There's a Long, Long	Dreamy Hawaiian Moon
Trall	For Your Boy and My
Over There	Boy
Beautiful Ohio	Blue Danube
Oui, Oui Marie	I'm Glad I Made You
If I'm Not at the Roll	Cry
Call Kiss Mother	National Emblem
Good-bye for Me	

It's So Easy to Play —this Gulbransen

Its pedals work so easily a baby can play the Gulbransen—just as shown in our famous trade mark. In fact, a certain baby did play the Gulbransen; that's where we got the idea for the trade mark.

You can be breathless from dancing—or exhausted by a hard day's work—yet play your Gulbransen enjoyably, delightfully. It seems to read your thoughts, so sympathetically does it respond to your touch.

Musical Possibilities That Equal Your Desires

If you appreciate the finer music—if your taste in quiet moments runs to the master

composers—the Gulbransen is your instrument of instruments.

Muratore—world-famous tenor—plays a Gulbransen at home. Harold Henry—America's distinguished pianist—uses a Gulbransen in his studio to study the recorded playing of other virtuosi.

You must put preconceived ideas behind you when you come to consider the Gulbransen. It has taken the drudgery out of piano playing. But left in it—yes, put into it for most of us—the opportunity to play with all the expression our imaginations can conceive.

The Leading Player—and Nationally Priced

For two years, more Gulbransens have been made and sold than players of any other make. Think what this means. It is an astonishing record.

Two things have made it possible. The sheer quality of the instrument—its sweet singing tone—its delightfully easy operation. And the Nationally Priced plan of doing business—each model has but one price, the same to everybody, everywhere in the U. S.—burned into the back of each instrument before it leaves our factory.

Thinking men respect us for this policy. It makes the Gulbransen the standard of value wherever it is sold. National prices, war tax paid:

White House Model \$600 Town House Model \$485
Country Seat Model 535 Suburban Model 450

The most substantial piano dealers have naturally made the Gulbransen a feature of their business. There is such a dealer near you. Look for the Gulbransen trade mark—the Baby at the Pedals—in his window, or ask us for his name and address. We will gladly send you our catalog.

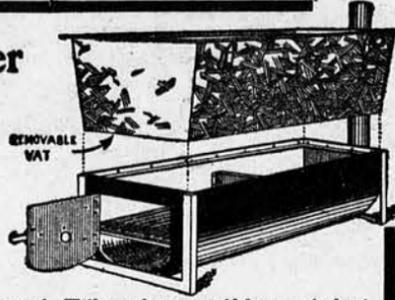
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808 No. Sawyer Ave., Chicago

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Columbian Feed Cooker and Scalding Vat

Warm food will fatten your stock and save you half the cost. Warm food is easy digested and is free from disease. This COLUMBIAN COMBINATION Cooker and Scalding Vat is also useful in making soap, rendering lard, heating water for all purposes and a score of other things.



VAT—is made of 20 gauge best grade galvanized metal. Will not burn out if bottom is kept covered. Has extra perforated bottom to prevent contents sticking to vat bottom. It is 24 in. wide at bottom, 30 in. at top, 18 in. deep and 6 ft. long.

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For Our Young Readers

How Two Boys Earn Money and Help Uncle Sam

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

STARTING A rabbit ranch is a big undertaking for boys who are 7 and 10 years old, but that is the plan of Ira and Elza Fisher of Fruita, Colo. They know that the United States must continue to produce as much food as possible in order that the great hosts of hungry boys and girls on the other side of the world whose fathers have been fighting for victory may be fed.

Ira and Elza are going to succeed in their undertaking for they are both diligent workers. They have provided a large pen for the rabbits. The principal food which they give them is apples, potatoes and alfalfa. They also give the rabbits fresh water every day to keep them in good health. The mother rabbit, with the boys' help, will provide a warm home for the little ones.

Do you know how the mother prepares for her babies? When the young are kindled, she takes fur from her body and makes a warm coverlet for them. Angora wool which is used for

country are raising rabbits because they relish the rabbit meat. When two months old a Belgian hare will dress from 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 pounds. A trio of rabbits will easily produce 52 young a year.

Betty is a Friend of the Birds

BY ROSA WEST

Little Betty loved to feed and water the flock of little chicks in the spring and summer, and always little birds would fly down and eat chop just as the chickens did.

Finally the time came when the leaves went to bed upon the ground. As it was winter the chicks, now full grown cockerels and pullets, were to be fed under shelter from the cold winds and snow.

Betty wondered where the little birds would get their daily rations. How could she help them? Should she ask advice from her mother? No, she would think of some way to feed the birds and then tell her mother of her plan. Brother helped her and they made a small house with a porch. The house was put up on the side of the hen house so it was fine and warm for their little feathered friends. Each day food was placed up on the porch and the birds came to eat it. There they sat and sang their thanks to Betty and her brother, Bobbie.

Mother, too, was glad her children were kind to their friends. "God gave them to us, dear, and they are ours to protect as they have protected father's crops that we might have winter food."

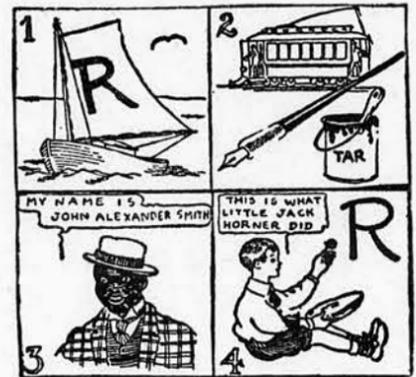
And what do you think? In the spring Betty and Bobbie found a nest with three little eggs in it and soon three little birds were the masters of this new home.

The New Arrival

The Old Year is a cripple
That limps off in the night;
But round a sunny corner
The New Year comes in sight,
A laughing little youngster
With step that patters light.
—Youth's Companion.

Four Trades Given Here

Can you find out what four occupations are represented in this puzzle? If you can, 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 who send correct answers. Give your name, age, county and complete address.



Solution December 14 puzzle—One word: Buttons. The prize winners: Edward Stepanek, Atchison, Kan.; J. Frederick McClure, Valley Falls, Kan.; Ernest Landon, Mayetta, Kan.; Irma Chapman, Belvue, Kan.; Mary Knight, Hartford, Kan.

A Holiday Spice Cake

A delicious spice cake for the holidays may be made as follows: Cream together 4 tablespoons of melted butter or lard and 1/2 cup of sugar, put into this 1/2 cup of molasses and 1/2 cup of sour milk into which 1 heaping teaspoon of soda has been dissolved. Then stir in 2 cups of sifted flour, 1 cup of chopped raisins, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, and 1 grated nutmeg. Frost with boiled icing. This cake will keep a long time.
Newton, Kan. M. A. P.

We Will Send You a Pair of Dandy Gloves FREE



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

WATER PROOF

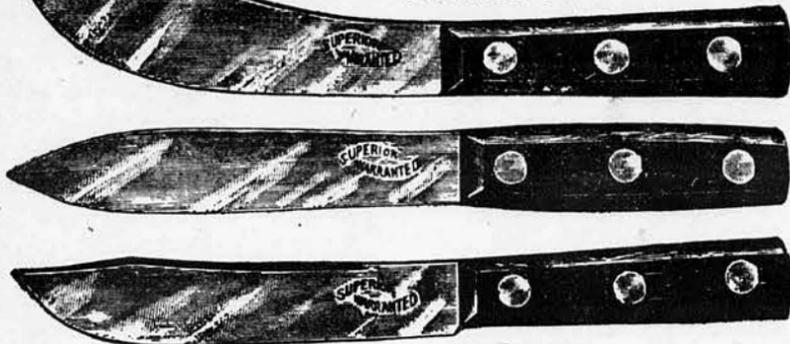
These gloves are just the thing for automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable.

We purchased a large supply of these gloves to give to our readers and we want you to write for your pair today.

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

ers Mail and Breeze. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer. FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. M 94, TOPEKA, KAN.

Butchering Set PREMIUM NO. 500



SKINNING KNIFE STICKING KNIFE BUTCHER KNIFE

Butchering time is looked upon as a day of drudgery by most farmers. Yet this need not be. With such knives as we offer in this 3-piece butchering set, most of the drudgery may be eliminated. If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton with charges prepaid.

SPECIAL 20-DAY OFFER—PREMIUM NUMBER 500

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

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. 500, TOPEKA, KANSAS



These are Little Patriots

babies' caps is made from lining of the nests of Angora rabbits. Cotton batting is substituted for the fur which the mother puts into the nests. Angora rabbits are grown in France for the wool they produce.

Raising rabbits is becoming popular both in town and the country. Belgian hares which really belong to the rabbit family and not to the hare family, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giants are the breeds most often raised. They can be purchased at as low a price as \$5 a pair. Clover, or alfalfa hay and oats are the cheapest and safest foods. Green feed may be fed sparingly but it is not advisable to give it in very large quantities. If a rabbit is turned loose in a garden it will go from tomato to bean to potato plant, without harming the garden, selecting for itself the food best suited. Rabbits will eat fresh table scraps with relish.

E. E. Heidt of Topeka, Kan., who has been raising rabbits for more than a year, says that they are more easily cared for than poultry. Rabbits produce young when 7 or 8 months old and from one pair 32 may be raised in a year. A hutch 4 feet by 5 is the most desirable. The rabbits may be kept in a shed or barn in the winter but they will also thrive outdoors. An apple box will make a suitable home for the rabbit and her young. A hole large enough for the mother rabbit to pass thru should be cut in one end. Place enough hay or grass in the hutch to fill the nest box and the mother will carry it in and line the nest box with fur which she pulls from her body.

The meat from the tame rabbit is more tender and white than wild rabbit. When fried, young rabbit is relished as much as chicken by many persons.

Rabbit fur is used in the manufacture of felt hats. Any farm boy can dress the hide of a rabbit. Your sister would appreciate a rabbit fur, properly tanned, which she could make into a muff or use for trimming for her coat. Two hundred and fifty rabbits and 200 cavies were shown at the Mid West Rabbit and Cavy Club show held in Kansas City, Mo., recently. The exhibits consisted of Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giants. William Anderson of Mt. Washington, Mo., who was in charge of the exhibits said that these are the chief breeds raised for the meat they produce. Many persons both in city and

Money Made in Dairying

Good Roads and Proper Feeds are Essential

DAIRY farmers are very likely to overlook the manure pile when estimating the income from their cows. It is sometimes even looked upon as a necessary evil that must be disposed of at an added cost and an increased amount of labor. And yet, the manure pile is the farmer's "gold mine" when it is properly handled.

The ordinary well-fed dairy cow excretes at least 10 tons of manure a year. A great deal of this amount is dropped in the pastures and lots and is never recovered. Assuming that half the entire amount is lost in this way we have 5 tons collected at the barn to be disposed of in some manner.

Manure has an actual value for increasing crop production amounting to \$4.20 for each ton used. This gives the amount of manure collected from each cow a fertilizing value of \$21 a year. The man who has a herd of 10 cows can easily figure for himself that his manure pile has a value of approximately \$210. Save the manure, take good care of it, apply it to the land and reap the profits, and do not fail to give the dairy cow the credit that is due her.

Start a Bull Association

Improve the dairy cows in your community by using good bulls! Ten or more farmers in a community who keep dairy cows ought to organize a bull association. In no other way can the type and production of the cows of a community be so quickly and cheaply improved as by such an organization.

Good bulls in a community will double the average milk production of the cows in a few years.

Roads and 11 Cent Milk

We compliment the Portland Cement Association, says the New York Times, for an advertisement in the current periodicals. It achieves the varied object of proclaiming at once the advantages of good roads, the use of motor trucks, the value of concrete and the advantages of organization in such a matter as the distribution of milk. In the City of Milwaukee, of near one-half million inhabitants, milk costs 11 cents a quart. In most cities it is 13 cents or more. This means a saving to the people of Milwaukee of nearly a million dollars a year.

The advertisement gives three reasons for this result: well-organized distribution, ample milk supply and low cost of hauling. And it avers that all three of these are the natural consequence of a system of 129 miles of cement highways radiating from the city. Only a small portion of the Milwaukee milk supply comes in by rail. The most of it is hauled by motor trucks over these concrete roads. As a sample of the saving they quote the president of the largest dairy company of that vicinity as saying that where one man with two horses, which had to be changed every other day, formerly could haul about 40 cans a day, now a little 2-ton truck will haul about 100 8-gallon cans, making two trips instead of one.

How much of your milk bill is for bad roads?

Feeding Dairy Cows

"Is it necessary to feed grain to dairy cows if we have silage and alfalfa hay?"

It is possible to keep the average dairy cow in milk flow with good silage and alfalfa hay. If the grain is left in the corn or kafir silage, these feeds will make a balanced ration for milk production. It is advisable, however, to feed some grain to cows giving 20 or more pounds of milk a day. One pound of a grain mixture for every 5 pounds of milk when fed with silage and alfalfa hay makes an ideal ration.

Hints for Dairy Farmers

1. Use only purebred bulls. Several neighbors can buy a bull together. Organize a bull association in your community.
2. Test out the cows. Scrub cows

which do not pay for their feed are an economic loss to the community as well as to their owners.

3. Provide good silage and plenty of feed so that cows can be freshened in the fall. Greater profits are derived from a herd milking during the winter. More time is available to take care of cows during the winter.

4. Feed the cows well. Give every cow a chance to do her best. Many dairy farmers do not feed cows enough during the winter.

5. Provide good shelter for cows. Dairy cows must be kept comfortable and protected from bad weather and cold winds.

6. Have dairy barns equipped with stanchions and manure carriers. The labor necessary to take care of dairy cows can be reduced 50 per cent with proper arrangement of the barn and with modern barn equipment.

Cream Separators in Kansas

As each year passes Kansas' dairy industry shows further growth and development. More milk cows and new creameries and condensing plants are material evidences of its increasing importance. That the industry is progressing is indicated in various ways, and one of these is the more extensive use of cream separators on the farms, as revealed by this year's census taken by the state board of agriculture. March 1 this year there were 86,806 cream separators in use in the state compared with 78,924 the year previous, an increase of more than 9 per cent. In the four years in which such statistics have been gathered by the board the increase has been 16,547.

Seventeen counties in the state report decreases in the number of cream separators. Only three of these counties are in the central third of the state. Reno county, first in silos is also first in cream separators, and made a greater gain in numbers than any other county during the year ending March 1. At that time 1995 separators were recorded, a gain of 389 machines. Marshall county, first a year ago, is second this year with 1,796, followed in order by Washington 1,768, McPherson 1,757, Sumner 1,724 and Jewell 1,711.

Ten counties on the northern border of the state, extending from Norton eastward have more than 1,100 separators each, except the eastern county of Doniphan. The average in those 10 is 1,357 separators a county, and identically the same average is found in a block of the south central portion, consisting of 10 counties, the four corners of which are Rice, Chase, Cowley and Sumner, all, excepting one, with more than 1,000 separators.

The counties of the eastern third of the state have 43,052 separators, or 49 per cent of the state's total, while those in the central third number 32,074 or 37 per cent.

Make your plans for next year's crops now.

Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

Says One Subscriber

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4699 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a package of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today, or send \$2.25 and get 3 regular \$1.00 packages on special discount for a full season's supply, or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

One subscriber says, "More Eggs" increased my supply from 3 to 117 eggs."

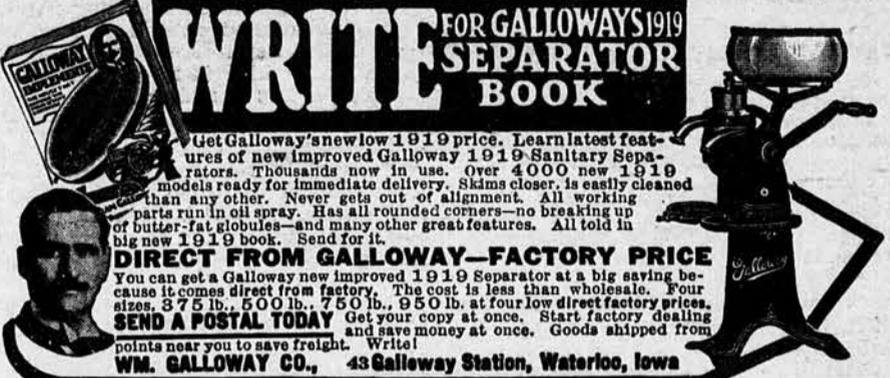
WRITE FOR GALLOWAYS 1919 SEPARATOR BOOK

Get Galloway's new low 1919 price. Learn latest features of new improved Galloway 1919 Sanitary Separators. Thousands now in use. Over 4000 new 1919 models ready for immediate delivery. Skims closer, is easily cleaned than any other. Never gets out of alignment. All working parts run in oil spray. Has all rounded corners—no breaking up of butter-fat globules—and many other great features. All told in big new 1919 book. Send for it.

DIRECT FROM GALLOWAY—FACTORY PRICE

You can get a Galloway new improved 1919 Separator at a big saving because it comes direct from factory. The cost is less than wholesale. Four sizes, 375 lb., 500 lb., 750 lb., 950 lb. at four low direct factory prices. **SEND A POSTAL TODAY** Get your copy at once. Start factory dealing and save money at once. Goods shipped from points near you to save freight. Write!

WM. GALLOWAY CO., 43 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



A FREE BOOK THAT TELLS THE STORY



The reading of this FREE book has shown thousands of other horse owners the way to permanently cure their lame and useless horses. It will show you. It tells in plain language exactly how to diagnose and treat 28 kinds of lameness—the sifted-out results of over 24 years' experience with more than 250,000 satisfied users.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

(Trade Mark Registered)

Remedy is backed by a Signed Guarantee—Bond—your money refunded—if it fails to cure SPAVIN, Ringbone, Thoropin or Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof, or Tendon Disease—horse works. Write today for advice on any horse ailment, and get BOOK, sample of Guaranteed-Bond—ALL Free.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 315 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

GOOD FARMING PAYS

Every farmer and land owner should be interested in something that will save labor, time, horse-power, seed and make bigger and surer crops.



The Western Pulverizer, Packer and Masher will do all this. Its principle is entirely different from any other roller, pulverizer or packer; it does different work and produces far better results. All we ask is a chance to prove it to you at our own expense.

Our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE proves our statement and contains lots of valuable information on up-to-date and better farming and is worth its weight in gold to any farmer or land owner who doesn't think he knows it all. Send for it today!

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 413 Hastings, Neb.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. **EARN FROM \$75 to \$165 PER MONTH.** Write for catalog.

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

HIDES TANNED

FUR ROBE AND COAT CATALOGUE

LINCOLN HIDE & FUR CO., INC. LINCOLN, NEB.

A POST CARD WILL BRING IT TO YOU

BEAUTIFUL FUR ROBES AND GOATS made from your Horse and Cattle Hides. Every Farmer send for Catalog. Learn how easy to have nice warm Fur Coats and Robes. At one-half retail price. Woolen clothing is high. Have your Hides tanned and made up. **LADY'S FURS** to order. We carry fine stock **HEAVY NORTHERN** dressed skins. Lowest treatment. Ship us your hides. Write for catalog.

Lincoln Hide & Fur Co., 40 Q St., Lincoln, Neb.

DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"

SPECIAL OFFER to those who write now.

W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.
Established 1885
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Branch Office: Macomb, Illinois.

CLOVER

Buy now while we can save you money. Wonderful values in Best Seed. Guaranteed Pure Iowa Grown—re-cleaned and tested—Buckhorn free. Also Timothy, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, all farm seeds at wholesale prices saving big money. Write today. Don't buy until you get our reduced prices, samples and 116-page catalog.

A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 135 CLARINDA, IOWA

Ice Water Kills Stock Profits

Ice water is warmed by body heat of animals. Body heat is produced by grain. It's cheaper to warm water before stock drink it.

Busby TANK HEATER

Keeps water at animal heat for half-cent per hour. Saves bushels of grain. Stock drink more, eat less, gain faster. Use cheap kerosene—no smoke, no sparks, no danger. Will once in 36 hours. Can't freeze.

BUSBY HOG WATERER

Keeps water warm so hogs drink more. Fatten up for ear-her market on less feed. Holds 70 gals. 2c a day for kerosene. No chopping of ice.

Special Discount Offer!

Write postal for special discount offer to owner agents. Every stock raiser needs the BUSBY and wants it when he sees it. Saves work time, money—boosts profits. Mail postal now for special offer.

C. W. BUSBY & CO.
2012A-N. 7th Ave. Washington, Iowa

Capper Poultry Club

Founded by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kansas in 1917

SECOND OFFERING OF PURE-BRED POULTRY

796—Cockerels—796 418—Pullets—418

Write for the Capper Poultry Club catalog to the secretary of the breed club representing the kind of chickens in which you are interested. After receiving the catalog, write to the girl nearest you who has the breed of chickens you desire. Prices will be quoted on application and prompt shipment will be made. All members live in Kansas.

<p>RHODE ISLANDS, Rose Comb and Single Comb Reds and Rose Comb Whites, Vangie McClure, Secretary, R. A., Jetmore, Kan.</p> <p>ORPINGTONS, Single Comb White and Single Comb Buff, Eva Romine, Secretary, Box 391, Ashland, Kan.</p> <p>BRAHMAS, Light, Agnes Wells, Secretary, Meade, Kan.</p> <p>LANGSHANS, Black, Helen Andrew, Secretary, R. 2, Olathe, Kan.</p>	<p>PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Barred, White Buff and Partridge, Anna Greenwood, Secretary, Madison, Kan.</p> <p>LEGHORNS, Single Comb Brown and Single Comb White, Bessie Sell, Secretary, Fredonia, Kan.</p> <p>WYANDOTTES, White, Golden Laced and Silver Laced, Credit Loy, Secretary, R. 3, Fredonia, Kan.</p> <p>ANCONAS, Single Comb Mottled, Berniece Johnson, Secretary, R. 1, Assaria, Kan.</p>
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Capper Poultry Club, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Freedom of the Seas

Will you please explain what the freedom of the seas means. Also will the allies keep all the ships, airplanes, guns and material they took from Germany under the terms of the armistice? Will the United States keep the ships which were interned when the war started? C. G.

In view of the fact that the most illustrious statesmen in the world and the most eminent authorities on international law are not agreed as to what is implied by freedom of the seas, it would be presumptuous for me to attempt to define it accurately. Speaking generally freedom of the seas

means the right of ships of any nation to sail unmolested outside of the narrow limits, heretofore 3 miles from shore, over which it is conceded that the nation has jurisdiction.

One of the very important questions to be determined at the coming peace conference is this very question of what shall hereafter be called freedom of the seas. It will involve the rights of blockade during war and the decision may extend the jurisdiction of a nation more than three miles from the shore by reason of the much greater range of modern guns than that of the guns of a half century ago. At that time no ships carried guns which were supposed to have a greater range than 3 miles, but now it would be quite possible for a battleship to stand off 10 miles or more from shore and bombard

a coast city. It is quite likely that the jurisdiction will be somewhat extended by agreement of the peace conference, but rights of blockade will be more clearly defined, also rights of search and seizure in war time and the question of submarine warfare will be considered.

As to the disposition of the property taken from the Germans under terms of the armistice that will be settled at the peace conference. This will also be true of the German vessels interned at the beginning of the war and afterward seized by our government when we entered the war against Germany.

A Rent Problem

A rented a farm of 160 acres October, 1916, for one year but held it longer because he was not ordered off. B bought the place in September, 1918. A refuses to give possession and has planted 50 acres in wheat.

How can B get possession of the place? If B should get possession of the buildings and pasture could he also get possession of remainder of land, about 50 acres? SUBSCRIBER.

The fact that A was permitted to retain possession for more than a year without objection on the part of the land owner probably makes him a tenant at will. It will be necessary for B to give him 30 days' written notice to vacate. If he does not vacate of course B's only remedy would be an action of ouster. B is either entitled to possession of all the land or of none.

Question of Inheritance

My mother married the second time. There were four children by the first marriage and I am the only child by the second marriage. The children by the first marriage got their father's estate both land and money. Now our mother is dead. My father owns a house and lots in town. The deeds were made to both of them. The rest of the property is in money. Can the children by the first marriage get any of the town property or any money under the Kansas law? SUBSCRIBER.

The deed to the town property being made to your father and mother jointly, one half of it was her estate and one half his. All of her children at her death would inherit one half of her estate, in other words one quarter of the town property. Your four half brothers and sisters and yourself would each inherit one fifth of one quarter of this real estate. If part of the money was your mother's it would be divided the same way, that is half of one half of it would be distributed among the five children; the other half of both real estate and money would go to your father.

Rights of Wife

A husband and wife own a quarter section of land. Husband wants to sell. Wife does not. He puts land on market without wife's consent; sells it and gets part of money down; brings papers home for wife to sign. Does she have to sign the papers? Can he give title without wife's consent? What are the laws in regard to this in Colorado and California and what is the wife's portion in case of settlement? SUBSCRIBER.

The wife does not have to sign deed and a good title cannot be conveyed without her signature. In Colorado the husband or wife may convey their separate property without the consent of the other. In California the husband or wife might convey title to property acquired before marriage or to property inherited during marriage. Property acquired by their joint endeavor cannot be conveyed without the consent of both.

Soldier's Pension

An old soldier while staying at his daughter's was taken sick and after a long illness died. At the time of his death a little over two months of the third quarter of his pension had passed. Is there any way this daughter can collect from the government the amount due for the two months? J. F. L.

I fear not, but would advise that you take the matter up with your member of Congress. Possibly, he may either get the Pension Department to pay the pension due or failing in that may get a special act thru Congress.

Brother's Estate

W. H. Malone, of Summerfield, Kan., who says that he is old and poor, writes that his only brother died recently, possessed, as he believes of considerable property, but he is not able to get trace of it and wants to know what to do. Better consult a reliable lawyer. There are a number of such lawyers in Wichita. The lawyer will suggest the best plan for finding out whether there is such an estate.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs

Mrs. H. M. Patton, Waverly, Mo., writes "I fed 2 boxes of 'More Eggs' to my hens and broke the egg record. I got 1,500 eggs from 160 hens in exactly 21 days." You can do as well. Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. It is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4709 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1.00 package of "More Eggs" tonic. Or, better yet, send him \$5.00 for the Economy Farm Size, package of "More Eggs" which holds as much as 20 regular \$1 packages. This \$5 will bring you the biggest rewards of any money you ever spent in your life, and you don't run the slightest risk because a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request. Write today. Get a full supply of "More Eggs" at the tremendous money saving bargain price. Remember, results are bank guaranteed. Send \$5 now and take advantage of this big opportunity. Or ask Mr. Reefer to send you free his poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.



Here is what The Farm Journal says:

"In 1919 We're Going to Use More Headwork and Less Footwork" —and Make Better Than "A Good Living and 10%"

Labor will be our big problem in 1919. We hope to get farm soldier-boys sent home first, but even so, the great shortage will continue. We will have to let machinery do more work—improve our methods—plan ahead. For this, get your real help from The Farm Journal—every issue packed full of pointers on how to "Make your head save your hands." Read the January number—other equally helpful articles all during 1919.

Two Farms Operated As One Saving One Man's Hire

Read how these two adjoining farms were run under single management; how machinery was bought; how receipts and expenses were shared. An actual Middle-West experience.

This farmer and his 15-year-old boy invested the hired man's wages in adequate barn equipment. The two then did all the work formerly requiring three men. Result—a big money-saving, continuing indefinitely.

Further News About \$10,500 Crop Contest

Have you entered yet? No fee, no red tape. You may be the gold-medal winner and earn a big cash reward. Highest authorities agree this Crop Contest is the greatest agricultural stimulant the country has ever had.

See January Farm Journal

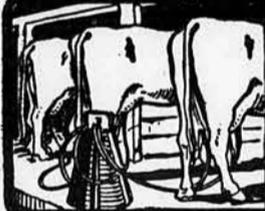
Read the special articles, timely, helpful—all the meat without the gristle. Regular departments about stock; tractors; farm shop-work; household and boys-and-girls sections; home doctor and veterinarian's columns. \$100 mystery story and other new fiction. Every one in the family does better with The Farm Journal—the only farm paper with over a million subscribers.

The Farm Journal The National Farm Paper

125 Washington Square PHILADELPHIA



Partnership Farming Joining forces to speed planting and harvesting. How to combine with your neighbors for labor-economy.



Milking Machines Save Money The more machinery used, the less hand labor needed. More milk will be needed as country goes dry.



The Package Sells the Goods

One man put his own label on his produce, and by thus marking his goods, built up a steady trade with high-price consumers. Read how to pack and advertise your products and get more money for them, because your customers are sure of uniform quality. Big manufacturers, who put their goods in attractive packages and advertise in farm papers, have shown you how—extra service always brings extra profits, because sales always increase.



Trapping Baits and How to Use Them



What Farmers Think of Daylight Saving

Send 50c and this Coupon

Special Offer 50c brings you The Farm Journal until June, 1921—two and a half years. Name, R.F.D., P.O., or Street, State.



Barn Equipment to Save Labor A little headwork enabled this man to cut down muscle-effort, and be independent of hired help, besides making a big money saving.



Think Twice Before Signing a Note Save yourself needless losses by reading our Law articles regularly.



"Sick Farms Made Well" Dr. Spillman's January article tells how keeping accounts yields more profits.

Proper Feeds for Poultry

All Fowls Need Grains, Greens, Grits and Grubs

BY I. B. REED
Specialist in Poultry Husbandry

THE ANCESTORS of our modern chickens—the wild jungle fowl—got along very well on nature's supply of berries and weed seeds, bugs and insects, and such foods. They developed naturally to maturity, at which time they weighed from 2 to 3 pounds at most. When the natural breeding season came—the spring months—the new vegetable growths and the increase in small animal life which was available for their food, gave the necessary elements so they produced from 16 to 22 eggs. After hatching and rearing the chickens from this little bunch of eggs, the wild fowl produced nothing more until the following spring, when the same conditions were repeated.

Too often, today, we are inclined to overlook the great difference between the jungle fowl and our modern, efficient chicken and we expect our poultry to produce satisfactorily under "nature's method" of care or management. Instead of a 2 or 3 pound body, our chickens weigh from 4 to 12 pounds. Instead of an egg production of 16 to 22 eggs a year we expect our hens to "shell out" from 150 to 300 eggs a year. Instead of simply laying in the natural breeding season we ask our fowls to keep up their production throughout the entire year.

Both eggs and meat are manufactured from the food consumed; neither can be produced from any other source. We must be brought to recognize the fact that the chicken of today is not a natural product; the modern chicken is a purely artificial product, developed by man improving upon nature's methods of feeding, housing and breeding. Both of the latter factors were of great importance during the development period, but the feeding was, and is, of prime importance, for without the proper feed the birds would have been unable to profit by the better breeding and housing. If we are to expect this artificial product to manufacture eggs and meat with full efficiency, it is necessary that we continue to practice these artificial methods, and particularly to see that the birds do not want for plenty of feed of the proper kinds.

It took hundreds and hundreds of years to evolve the chicken from the jungle fowl, but it does not require that length of time for our chicken to get back very close to the low standard of the jungle fowl. All that is necessary is a few seasons of neglect—poor feeding, indiscriminate breeding, insufficient shelter—to cause a flock of chickens to deteriorate so rapidly that they lose most of their size above the 3 pound, jungle fowl, weight. The same conditions result in chickens which rarely lay except in the spring months, and then but few more eggs than the 16 to 22 mark of the wild chicken.

Nature provided the wild chicken with four classes of foods—grains, greens, grits and grubs. We cannot improve upon these four classes of foods; all four are necessary; we can improve upon the form in which they are supplied to the birds, and upon the quantity in which they are given.

It is impossible to designate any one, definite feed mixture and say that such mixture is the "best." Local conditions of available grains, varying prices, differences in climatic conditions, and amount of food stuffs available on the range, will all combine to make such a "best" mixture a failure. Efficient poultry feeding requires a little knowledge of the use and values of foodstuffs, and the ability to recognize the needs of poultry from their looks and actions. The latter comes only with experience and observation; the former can be attained by a little study.

There are two classes of foodstuffs; those which are rich in muscle-building and egg-forming elements, called protein, and those rich in the elements which are of value for producing heat, energy or fat, called carbohydrates. Chickens should be fed so that they get, as nearly as possible, 1 part of digestible protein to 5 parts of digestible carbohydrates. If more protein than that is provided it will be wasted. If more carbohydrates than the amount

mentioned the birds will have a tendency to become too fat.

Among the feeds containing larger proportion of protein to carbohydrates than is required by poultry are the following materials with accompanying nutritive ratios: Cowpeas 1 to 3.1; millet seed, 1 to 2.2; soy beans 1 to 2; alfalfa meal, 1 to 3.3; buttermilk, 1 to 1.4; skim milk, 1 to 1.7; whole milk, 1 to 3.7; beef scraps, 1 to .5; green cut bone, 1 to .2; wheat bran, 1 to 3.4; wheat shorts, 1 to 4.2; and cottonseed meal (47 per cent), 1 to 1.

Among the feeds containing larger proportion of carbohydrates to protein than is required by poultry may be mentioned the following materials with accompanying ratios: Barley, 1 to 7.7;

buckwheat, 1 to 6.9; corn, 1 to 8.5; kafir, 1 to 10.3; oats, 1 to 6.2; rice, 1 to 11.8; sorghum seed, 1 to 8.4; sunflower seed, 1 to 7.1; wheat, 1 to 6.7; wheat middlings, 1 to 5.1; cracked corn, 1 to 11.2; and cornmeal, 1 to 11.5.

It is not necessary for the sideline poultry raiser to worry over an "exact balance" in poultry feed mixtures. Few such persons are in a position to insure the feeds being consumed in the proportions mixed, even if possible for them to obtain an "exact balance." Every poultry raiser should, however, remember the following paramount facts.

1. The modern chicken cannot subsist and produce efficiently if forced to range widely and depend wholly on "Nature's supply" of food.

2. No one grain contains both protein (muscle and egg-forming food) and carbohydrates (fat and heat-forming food) in proper proportion. To prevent waste of one or the other of these elements, and to get satisfactory production, it is necessary to feed a variety.

3. It is a physical impossibility for

a chicken to grind and digest feed consisting altogether of whole grains fast enough to give the expected egg production. Some ground food must be used in the ration.

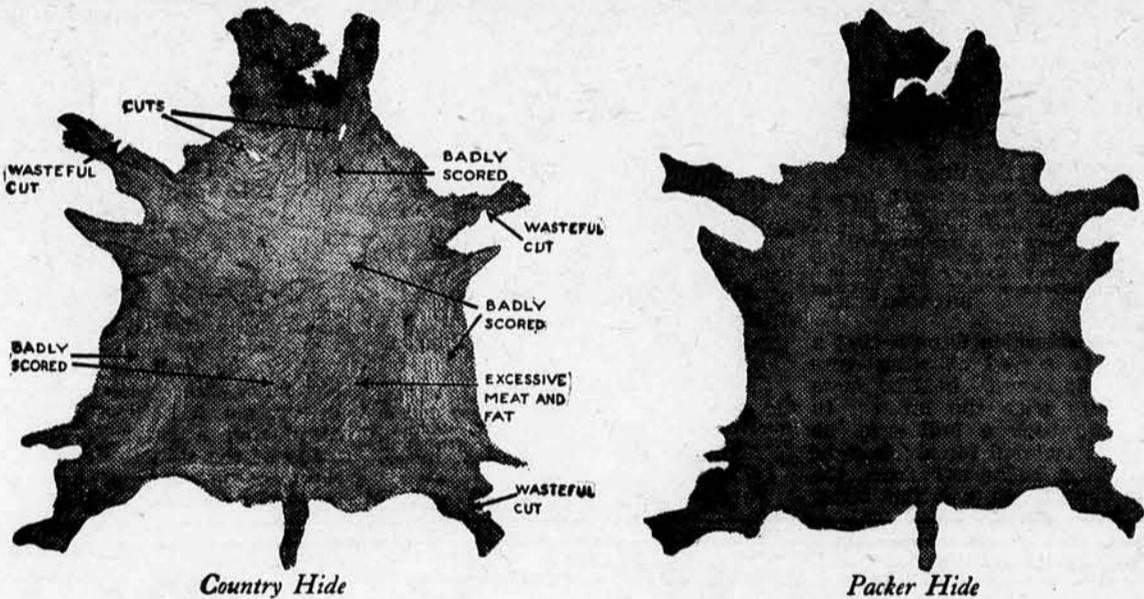
4. In addition to the whole and ground grains, the birds should get some animal food (beef scrap or milk products), some green food (any fresh, succulent vegetable growth, and some mineral food (grit, shell and charcoal).

5. An abundance of pure, fresh water at all times is required to enable the chicken to consume and manufacture those foodstuffs efficiently.

Drainage is a factor in crop production which no farmer should fail to recognize. If you don't believe it, ask a farmer who has tried it out.

If every sword were immediately turned into a plowshare there is a winter before us when plowshares don't count.

Constant care not only lengthens the life of a garment but also keeps it looking well as long as it lasts.



Good hides make your cattle worth more money

Leather tanners are very careful about the hides they buy.

They want hides that are as nearly perfect as possible—hides that are without cuts and scores, and that are properly cured.

There are two classes of hides on the market—"country hides" and "packer hides."

Country hides are those taken off by small butchers and farmers. Packer hides are those taken off by the packers.

* * *

To take a hide off correctly is not easy. Unless great skill is used the hide will be marred by cuts and scores.

The packers have made a careful study of hides. They have trained experts who do nothing else but take them off. Hence, packer hides have few cuts and scores, and are uniformly and properly cured.

Swift & Company sorts its cured hides into grades or classes, according to quality and to the purposes for which they are best adapted.

Some country hides are good; others are very poor.

They usually have cuts and scores and are not cured so well. Some have also begun to deteriorate because of being held too long. Besides, they cannot be

graded so uniformly. In the same batch there are both good and poor hides.

Because of this superiority of packer hides, tanners pay from two to five cents a pound more for them. If country hides were as good, tanners would gladly pay an equal price.

This increased value of packer hides means that you get for your cattle from \$1 to \$3 or more per head, additional.

Swift & Company does not deal in country hides at all, and has no interest in their purchase or sale. It is the hide dealers and tanners who notice the difference in quality, and pay accordingly.

Swift & Company uses skill in taking off hides, not because it wants to see country hides bring lower prices—but because it is part of its policy to produce articles of the highest quality.

* * *

This is only one way the packer has increased the value of your cattle. Many other by-products have been improved in a similar way.

Swift & Company is constantly on the lookout for new ways to improve the value of its products, and hence to make your cattle worth more money to you.

When Swift & Company says that its profit on beef averages $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent a pound, this includes the profit from the sale of hides.



Swift & Company, U.S.A.

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 23,000 stockholders

FARM QUESTIONS

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

Alfalfa for Horses.

Is alfalfa a suitable feed for horses and mules? How often should it be fed?
Garden City, Kan. J. N. L.

Well cured alfalfa hay is a very good forage for both horses and mules. It may be fed in much the same way as clover or mixed hay. However like clover when too much is fed it may affect the horses' kidneys. In many places alfalfa often is the only dry forage fed to horses.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Please advise me thru the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze where I should address the secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
Valley Falls, Kan. F. W.

The secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is F. W. Harding, 13 Dexter Park avenue, Chicago, Ill. J. W. Wilkinson.

Handling Abortion.

We have a cow that was obtained from a herd in which abortion was present. Five of them including this cow have lost their calves. She has been in a pasture with a bull and several healthy cows. If she is still affected is there any danger of the bull spreading the disease among the healthy cows?
Atchison, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

There is considerable danger that a bull which has served aborting cows will spread abortion to healthy cows if he co-habits with the latter. In order to make such a bull safe, he should be kept isolated for six to eight weeks, the long hairs cut from the opening at the sheath and the latter

being disinfected two or three times a week by rinsing it out with a quart or more of a luke warm 1/2 per cent water solution of carbolic acid. I would also recommend that you write to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station at Manhattan for their bulletin on contagious abortion.
R. R. Dykstra.

Skunk Oil.

Please tell me where I can sell skunk oil and what are the usual prices? For what is it used?
Jetmore, Kan. MRS. MOORE.

Write to Dr. R. K. Nabours at Manhattan, Kan. He will be able to give you all the information available on this subject.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Scours in Pigs.

Please advise me what in your opinion will stop the scours in a pig weighing about 60 pounds.
Independence, Kan. M. A. THRALL.

The control of scours in pigs depends entirely upon the cause of the trouble. It may be due to infection, to hog cholera, spoiled decomposed feed or moldy feed. In controlling the malady the feed should be carefully regulated and should be of a wholesome character. Feeding troughs and utensils should be kept in a sanitary condition. Affected pigs may be given, once daily, a mixture consisting of 15 grains each of tannic acid and salicylic acid.

R. R. Dykstra.

Kubanka Wheat.

What is Kubanka wheat and where can I obtain the seed and information about planting it? Is this variety a soft or hard wheat?
Copeland, Kan. J. P.

Kubanka is a variety of Durum or Macaroni wheat. It has proved to be a good variety of hard wheat for Kansas. For bulletins on wheat and list of seed dealers having this wheat, address Prof. L. E. Call, Manhattan, Kan.
J. W. Wilkinson.

About Beekeeping.

I am much interested in the Bee Club and would like to know how to get started in beekeeping. Where can I get a good bulletin?
La Crosse, Kan. Harry A. Huber.

Farmers Bulletin No. 961 and the

one I am sending you on "Bees" will give you a great deal of information that will be useful. The best way to get started in beekeeping is to start in a small way with one or two hives, and carefully study the different forms of activity which take place in the hives, and then when you are well acquainted with what the bees are likely to do under different circumstances, you will then be able to branch out in a larger way.
J. H. Merrill.

Tanning Hides.

Please give me a recipe for tanning hides or tell me where I can get information on tanning hides.
A READER.

Write to some of the fur companies or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A list of fur companies and their addresses will be found on pages 16 and 17 of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for December 14.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Bicycle Tires.

Please tell me what you fill bicycle tires with, to make solid tires out of them.
HENRY AUGUR.

There have been on the market, several compounds designed to replace air in pneumatic tires, but for some reason they have been more or less unsatisfactory. Nothing up to this time has been designed which will give the same resiliency and quick response to blows as air, and it is doubtful if anything will ever be made which will be a substitute. We do not know of any material which will transform pneumatic bicycle tires and solid ones.

K. J. T. Ekblaw.

Sheep Trouble.

Can you tell me what is the matter with my sheep? They pull at their wool until it comes out in great tufts, and then they scratch until their skin becomes sore.
Emporia, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

It is difficult to state what the trouble is with these sheep, but if there is very much itching, I would recommend that a careful examination be made of the skin to determine the absence or presence of a skin disease, especially mange. This disease is

caused by a very small mite, practically invisible to the naked eye, and which in biting the skin causes the formation of small red pimples. In the course of time, scabs appear. A positive diagnosis can only be made by microscopic detection of the mite. If such a diagnosis is made, the sheep should be dipped in lime and sulphur dip.

Wool pulling at other times is simply a habit in sheep. One animal in a flock starts the process and others soon contract it. It is recommended to separate these animals that have this habit from those that are free from it. It is said if affected animals are injected subcutaneously for three successive days with 1/2 grain of apomorphine hydrochloride in solution, that it will break them of the habit.

R. R. Dykstra.

Plans for Hog Houses.

We plan to build a good hog house and desire to know how the windows should be arranged. How many windows should we have and at what angle should they be set to give best results at farrowing time? Are cement walls advisable for hog or cattle sheds?
Holton, Kan. EARL ASKREN.

Windows in a hog house should be located in such a manner as to insure sunlight in every corner of the house at sometime during the day. Usually this will require plenty of windows on the south side of the hog house.

The more windows one can get into the hog house the better it will be, however you must remember that you cannot sacrifice frame work for windows.

The angle at which the windows should be set will depend upon the type of hog house built. Ordinarily windows that are set perpendicular will give satisfactory results.

Probably the most satisfactory type of floor for a hog house is hollow tile covered with asphalt. Another very satisfactory kind of floor is made of wooden blocks such as are used in paving. Under ordinary conditions concrete is fairly satisfactory providing the hogs have plenty of bedding during the winter.

Cement walls are very satisfactory for hog and cattle sheds if properly constructed.
C. W. McCampbell.

Kansas to Raise \$600,000

One hundred per cent of all money raised for relief of Jews, Armenians and Syrians in the coming drive for \$600,000 from Kansas, will go to actual relief work, according to Gifford Booth, executive secretary of the campaign.

He says that the workers will give their service without pay, just as other workers in war drives have done. The only exception will be that most of the stenographers and any other such help that is needed for any long period must be paid. A private fund already has been subscribed to take care of such expense, and also to pay for any printed matter which may be distributed.

Friends of Jews and Armenians, who realized there must be some expense with every campaign, thought it would be best to raise money to cover all expenses before the campaign opened.

The portions of the \$600,000, which will be assigned to various counties, are being worked out by the committees.

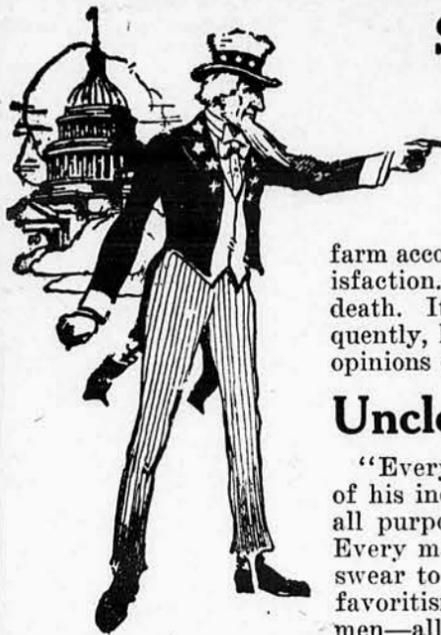
Eggs Paid the Pastor

Mrs. Lena McBroon, Woodbury, Tenn., writes: "I've got more eggs than I ever did in my life, paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and I paid my pastor his dues. I have money to spare now. 'More Eggs' is the remedy for me. I sold 42 1/2 dozen eggs last week, set four dozen, ate some and had 1 1/2 dozen left."

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, discovered the wonderful tonic "More Eggs" that revitalizes the flock and makes the hens work all the time. You need this great egg producer. It means big egg profits for you. Don't delay. Send \$1 to E. J. Reefer, 1069 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and he will send you a package of "More Eggs" tonic. A million dollar bank guarantees that if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request. Send a dollar today, or send \$2.25 and get 3 regular \$1.00 packages on special discount for a full season's supply. Or write to Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who made a fortune out of poultry.—Adv.

Start the New Year Right

Send for One of Our Income Tax Manuals on Our Free Offer



NO FARMER can know just where he stands financially unless he keeps an accurate account of his daily, weekly, monthly and yearly business. A farm account record is a matter of economy and satisfaction. It is a protection in case of dispute or death. It gives him positive knowledge and, consequently, his opinions have greater weight than the opinions of those who merely guess.

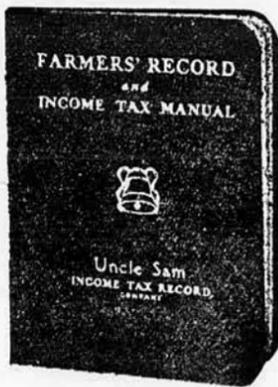
Uncle Sam's Message to You

"Every farmer must keep an accurate account of his income from all sources and his outgo for all purposes." No guesswork will be accepted! Every man must be able to verify his return and swear to the figures as reported to the collector of internal revenue. No favoritism will be shown. Business men, doctors, lawyers, farmers, salaried men—all are required to make a return. The new war income tax law is

very strict. The penalty for violation is as high as \$2000 fine and one year imprisonment. Ignorance is not taken as an excuse.

Our Farmer's Record and Income Tax Book

Now, Mr. Farmer, the simpler your record the better, but it must be complete and meet the requirements of the law. The Farmer's Record and Income Tax Manual fills your need and complies with the law. It is the simplest, handiest, easiest kept and smallest complete farmer's record that it is possible to make. Nothing larger is necessary! Nothing smaller is practical! Take this Record-Manual with you and put the transaction down right then and you will always be ready when the revenue inspector comes. There are three things Uncle Sam demands—they are: What the transaction was,



when it was, and what the amount was. The Farmer's Record-Manual does these three things in the simplest manner possible and also puts the transaction under the head where it belongs.

Our 20-Day Special Offer

We have just purchased this splendid Income Manual in large quantities at an exceptionally low price. We will send you one of these books free upon receipt of \$1.00 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. Address

Farmers Mail and Breeze
DEPT. W. T., TOPEKA, KANSAS

SPECIAL 20-DAY OFFER

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me Farmers Mail and Breeze one year and the Farmer's Tax Income Manual free.

Name

Address

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice All advertising copy... copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning...

KANSAS

160 A. IMP., \$87.50 a. 80 a. imp., \$100 a. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

600 ACRES, fine, improvements; 200 wheat, all goes; 200 pasture, bal. corn and hay land. THEO. VOSTE, OLPE, KANSAS.

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

110a. 42 wheat, 7 rye, 1/2 goes, 17 alfalfa. Best alfalfa and wheat land Lyon County. 1115 a. Other bargains. Jas. C. Dwell, Emporia, Kan.

HIGH NEOSHO BOTTOM—153 a., 6-room cottage, good out-buildings; 140 a. wheat, 1/2 goes with farm. Only 1 1/2 ml. R. R. town. Price \$85. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

80 ACRES 2 1/2 ml. town, improved, mi. school, 70 cultivation, \$45 acre, \$1,200 handle. 80 acres improved, mi. 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.

80 ACRES, 1 ml. of Ottawa, all tillable, 30 a. wheat, 6-r. house, good barn, gas for fuel. \$125 per acre. Write for our farm list. CASIDA CLARK LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

IMPROVED 320 ACRES, 110 cult. Balance blue stem grass, 80 acres bottom land. Price \$21,000. 80 acres improved, close to town, price \$5,000. F. L. McCoy, ESKRIDGE, KANSAS.

KINGMAN COUNTY FARM, 440 acres near good town, fine wheat land. Living water. Good improvements. Well fenced. Extra opportunity for good farmer. Fine community. Will divide if too much for one party. Price \$51,000 acre. Write Jno. Goosman, Nashville, Kan.

CHOICE WELL IMPROVED 160 ACRES 160 a. all tillable, fine corn, wheat and alfalfa land. 8 a. alfalfa, 30 a. wheat goes with farm. 8-room house, large barn, plenty of water. A big bargain. Only \$60 per acre. M. T. SPONG, FREDONIA, KANSAS.

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

WELL IMPROVED RANCH 800 acres, 3 miles shipping on Santa Fe, 15 miles from Emporia; extra good buildings, 100 acres in alfalfa, well watered, \$50 per acre. Write for list of farms and ranches. T. B. GODSEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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

80 ACRE DAIRY FARM—New modern 7 room house, barn, two silos, hay barn with cattle shed; other buildings, 18 acres alfalfa, 1/2 miles Sterling. Fine High school; also Cooper College. R. F. Axtell, (Owner), Sterling, Kansas.

200 ACRES 3 miles of good town; 150 acres good creek bottom, 60 alfalfa, 25 wheat and 25 to 30 for crop. Good 5-room house, cellar, barn, hay barn, implement shed, crib and hog house. \$75. We have choice 80s, 10s and larger tracts. Write for descriptive circular. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES 1 mile from town; 60 acres in wheat, 79 acres tillable; rich, black limestone land; 10 acres meadow. Improvements poor. Price \$65 per acre includes 1/2 wheat. FRED R. COOK, Howard, Elk Co., Kansas.

220 A., fine creek bottom farm, 6 ml. from Hartford; every foot level cleared timber bottom land absolutely free from overflow; two sets improvements; school 1 ml.; 175 a. wheat, half goes with place. Will divide farm if desired. Price \$90. For sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

NOTICE I own land in the following counties. Ford, Hodgeman, Gray, Kearney, Anderson, Bourbon, Greenwood, Coffey, Kansas, Stanley Co., So. Dakota, Taney Co., Mo., Crawford Co., Ark. Will sell all or any part. Will consider trade on all or any part of it. 160 & 240 Hodgeman Co. twenty five dollars acre. For General Merc., 4 room house Kinsley Clear for western 160. Buik six for clear quarter E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kans.

404 acres well improved, Lyon county. Price \$30,300. Terms \$10,300 cash, balance 10 years at 6%. Possession March. 240 acres well improved Lyon County. Price \$16,000. Terms \$6,000 cash, balance 4 years 6%. Possession March 1st. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

FOR SALE 80 ACRES, 80 acres cultivation, 40 acres bluestem pasture, 38 acres black lime stone upland, 7 acres river bottom, good six-room house, small barn, double crib, chicken house, 3 ml. town, phone, R. route, school 3/4 ml. \$27.50 per acre. Geo. A. Eby, Owner, New Albany, Kan.

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

632 ACRES two miles from town in Greenwood county, Kansas. 180 acres creek bottom, part in alfalfa and wheat, rest in meadow and pasture. Good house, barns, concrete silo, fine feed lots watered by creek and wells. A fine ranch. Price \$45 per acre. S. C. Dodds, 409 Hoyt Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

BIG FRANKLIN COUNTY BARGAIN 240 a. 4 miles town; good improvements; splendid water; 75 acres wheat, 1/2 mile school. Only \$60 per acre. Owner changing business. Ask for full description and free descriptive booklet. Choice farms for sale. Write today. MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY FARM 120 acres near town, 50 acres bluegrass pasture, 15 alfalfa, 20 wheat, all tillable, living water, good buildings. Extra well fenced. Part bottom. Splendid farm. Good home. \$75 per acre, half terms. A. J. SANDERS, Halls Summit, Kansas.

400 ACRES, Butler Co., near town, 320 acres fine meadow; all lays level, plenty of good water; good house, and other improvements, 60 acres in cultivation, \$16,000. 400 acres near Wichita, 160 acres in wheat, about 100 acres in alfalfa; good improvements. A bargain at \$80 per acre. For further information write JOHN FERRITER, WICHITA, KANSAS.

160 acres, Greenwood Co., Kan. 4 miles from town; 80 acres creek bottom in alfalfa and wheat, rest in meadow and pasture. Good set of improvements. Price \$60 per acre. 160 acres Summer Co., Kan.; 120 acres in cultivation, 110 acres wheat, 1/2 to purchaser, 40 acres pasture, new 6 room house; small barn. Six miles town, one ml. school. Price \$10,000. S. C. Dodds, 409 Hoyt Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

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

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

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

FARM AT PUBLIC AUCTION Monday, December 30, 1918. 160 acres fine creek bottom farm, two miles from good railroad town, fine Catholic neighborhood. Write for description. C. E. Lowe, Owner, Erie, Kansas.

Hartford, Kansas Lyon County—Better quality land at prices \$25 per acre, cheaper than any where in the U. S. Tell me what you want and I'll get it for you. Any size farm. 40 to 640. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

REAL BARGAIN FOR SALE 400 acres of smooth land near Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas. 240 acres good grass, never been pastured, 160 acres wheat. Easy terms, low rate of interest. Address, J. F. RESSEL, Colony, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN 160 acres, good 8-room house, 120 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from town of 1,000 people. All good land, possession at once. Price \$67.50 per acre, \$1,250 cash, balance long time at low rate. Send for description. Address, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

Short, Mild Winters 55 acres, in Southeastern Kansas, 4 miles from town of 5,000 people; small creek bottom and valley land, fair improvements. Possession March 1st, next. Price \$3,575; terms \$575 cash, and balance 5 to 20 years at 6%. Send for description. Address, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

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

WILL SELL either 152 a. well improved, \$3,500, or 80 a. unimproved, \$1,200. E. A. Lund, Mansfield, Mo.

LISTEN, dandy improved 160 acres, \$4,000, terms, improved 80, \$1,600. Improved valley 40, \$1,400. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

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

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

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, 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.

BIG BARGAIN—1040 acre ranch, 720 fenced, at \$10 per acre. Terms, 80 acre good farm only \$40 per acre. Terms, 40 acres only \$600. Terms. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

TWO BARGAINS 80 acres, 2 1/2 miles town, good frame buildings, 60 cultivated, water, orchard, \$2,400. 40 acres, 30 fine valley. Imp. \$1,750, \$650 down. W. S. ELROD, OWNER, NORWOOD, MO.

CASS COUNTY, MO. The best spot on the map for a home or investment. I have farms of all kinds for sale and the price is right. If you are in the market for a farm tell me what you want. CHARLES BIRD, Harrisonville, Mo.

CASS CO., MO. 300 acres of choice land, lays perfect, about 30 miles south of Kansas City, highly improved, fenced and cross fenced with extra woven wire, iron post with cement corners. Furnace, electricity, sleeping porch. Absolutely modern, 110 wheat, all goes, 60 tame meadow, balance corn and alfalfa. Water abundance and fine, both lot and barn. School across the road, high school near. Possession March 1st. Price \$175 a. Terms. C. N. POST, 211 Hoyt Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

160 ACRES bottom land, near station, 80 plowed, nice grove, new house, soft water. Price \$3,200. Time on \$2,000. 6 per cent. Free list and map. Perry De Ford, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

160 a. imp. 3 ml. town, valley land—the best 20 alfalfa, 110 wheat, bal. pasture, 35 goes. Crossed fenced. Plenty water. This an extra good farm and a bargain on state road. \$15,000. Terms. Moses McCarter, Pond Creek, Okla.

15 A. 3 block business center Krebs city 3500, one ml. city limits McAlester. All good and in cultivation, 4 room house, orchard, city water. Fine for fruit, vegetables and poultry. \$1,350. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FARM BARGAIN 320 acres, 5 miles from Medford. 85 acres of wheat. This land is fenced, cross fenced, 9-room house, good well of water at house, stock barn, good well at barn with windmill. Farm is rented, rent contract will go with the sale. Price \$24,000. For further information write J. H. RUTH & CO., Medford, Okla.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

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

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FOR SALE—320 acres fine land, all tillable, 55 acres in cultivation, one mile to school, 1/2 mile to rural mail route, good well of soft water, small house and barn, fourteen acres in beans last year made 700 pounds to the acre and sold at 8c per pound, netting the owner \$56 per acre. Price \$2,500. Write for complete list of bargains. The Hugo Realty Co., Hugo, Colo.

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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. Brieker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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

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National Western Stock Show

The board of directors of the Western Stock Show association have decided that the next National Western Stock Show, which opens in Denver, January 18, is to be known as the "Victory Stock Show." It is planned to make it the greatest event that ever has been held in Denver. Additional space has been obtained for the show thru the lease of the big three-story horse barn across the street from the show buildings and Lafayette street in front of the show will be closed to public traffic and included within the show. By this method it is expected that all of the exhibits can be housed successfully.

The directors report that the outlook for exhibits at the coming show is the best of any previous year. All departments will be filled to the limit, and it is expected that there will be a gathering of stockmen from Colorado and adjoining states and from all over the West; in fact, that it will be greater than at any previous exhibition.

Protect Beef Cattle

During the winter beef steers should be kept in a dry lot and provided with a windbreak from the north or given free access to an open shed. In some sections weather conditions alone may not justify open sheds, but when the saving of feed and manure and the protection of pastures from tramping in wet weather are considered, such sheds will prove to be profitable investments. Breeding animals may require even more protection during severe weather than an open shed would provide.

Practically no sheep are left in Germany, very few in Turkey, while the Balkan states' sheep stock has been practically wiped out.

Plan to grow several crops next year. Don't put all of your eggs in one basket.

Cash for Poultry Letters

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to get a number of good letters on poultry farming and marketing. Tell us your experience in raising chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons, and discuss their winter care and feeding. What feeds have you found best to make hens lay? What success have you had in marketing eggs and poultry? We will give a number cash prizes for the best letters.

Keeping Books—For the best letters on Keeping Books and Poultry Records \$5 will be given for the first prize, and \$3 for the second prize.

Poultry Equipment—For the best letters on Housing, Nests, and Equipment we offer \$3 for the first prize, and \$2 for the second.

Incubators—For the best letters on Incubators and their Management \$3 will be given for the first prize and \$2 for the second prize.

Directions—Write only on one side of paper. Letters of 50 to 100 words are preferred, but no letter should exceed 500 words in length. All articles should reach us not later than January 10. Send us any photographs you may have that would be of interest. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Poultry Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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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.

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21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
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POULTRY.

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

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5. DeBusk Bros., Macksville, Kan.
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POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLSTEDT, Lindsborg, Kan.
PIGEONS, OLD STRONG FLYERS, \$1 dozen, delivery February 5th. Coops loaned free. Turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens wanted daily. The Copes, Topeka.

PATENTS.

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

CANARIES.

BEAUTIFUL, YELLOW PAIRS, ALSO cages. Fancy pigeons, Pouters, Turbits cheap. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SEEDS—SEND FOR OUR NEW 1919 CATALOGUE. Free. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

200 BU. HAND PICKED WHITE SEED corn. Will Harris, Jr., Box 32, Langdon, Kan.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF CHOICE RED fodder cane seed at \$5 per hundred. H. E. Morton, Oberlin, Kan.

KAFFIR OR MILO SEED FOR SALE IN car lots or less. Good cane seed. Farmers Elevator, Wilburton, Kansas.

SCHROCK KAFIR SEED—FIVE CENTS per pound quantities less. Drouth resistant, palatable. Clyde Abbott, Long Island, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY—FEW CAR LOADS OF Black Amber, Orange and Red Top cane seed. Quote lowest price. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$8 TO \$9.50 PER BUSHEL. White hulled Sweet clover, \$13; unhulled, 70 pounds, \$11. Sacks 75 cents. R. L. Snodgrass, R. 4, Augusta, Kan.

SEEDS WANTED—MILLET, SWEET clover, alfalfa, also popcorn. Good grades. Write, send samples advising approximate quantities for sale. Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

SEED CORN—MEXICAN JUNE CORN FOR sale. We have a small amount left that we are selling at \$3.00 per bushel, f. o. b. here. Nothing sold less than one bushel. Cash must accompany order. Maize, feterita, Sudan and cane seed. Write for prices. C. E. Parks Grain Co., Lubbock, Texas.

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, Red Top and Golden cane, Darsco, Hegner, Shrock and Red Kafir, \$7. Dwarf and Standard cream and red maize, feterita, Amber, Orange and sourless cane, dwarf and standard white kafir, \$6.50. Sudan, \$20. All per 100 pounds, freight prepaid. Prepaid express, \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS, CARLOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

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

PINTO BEANS, 100 LBS. F. O. B. HERE, \$8. R. E. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

WANTED—30-6 RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR in good shape. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

BIG REGISTERED MARE TO TRADE FOR first class jack. Address D 303, care Capital, Topeka, Kan.

JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG 8 BOTTOM with sod bottoms nearly new. George Rahenkamp, Hooker, Okla.

FOR SALE—ONE 15-50 CASE STEAM tractor engine. Good condition. Cheap. C. H. Sawyer, Moline, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—NEARLY NEW 8-16 Avery tractor, two bottom Grand DeTour plow. Jacob Ehrhardt, Ramona, Kan.

SOME CLEAR TOWN PROPERTY IN Fordland, Mo., to sell or trade for land, will consider some mtg. Write E. E. Slate, care Fish Hatchery, Pratt, Kan.

LEAF TOBACCO KENTUCKY'S BEST, 2 yrs. old, chewing or smoking, 3 lbs., \$1.50; 7 lbs., \$3; prepaid. Special prices on large quantities. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

963 1/2 ACRES OF GOOD OIL LEASES FOR sale. Proven territory, in Wilson county, Kansas, \$10.00 per acre. Don't write unless you mean business. Address Owner, Box 426, Humboldt, Kan.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND LUMBER YARD for sale. Owner has had over fifteen years successful business. A fine opportunity in a good community. Address Number 10, Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—GOOD GRAIN BUSINESS IN best zinc and lead mining section of Oklahoma, cash receipts average for retail business, about \$3,000 per month. Address Owner, Box 426, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BATES STEEL MULE tractor, 16 horse draw bar, 30 belt. Pulls four 12 inch plows nicely. Nearly new in first class mechanical condition. For quick sale, \$750. C. W. Griffin, Chanute, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—WALLIS CUB TRACTOR 26-45 and J. L. Case 4 bottom independent beam heavy duty plow. In first class condition. We have quit farming and do not need them. Address J. L. Webb, Beatrice, Neb.

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.

FOR SALE COMPLETE AULTMAN & TAYLOR threshing rig, 20 h. p. engine, 36-56 separator, 10 bbl. sheet steel tank and iron wheel truck. Out 4 years with light run, good care and shed. \$2,600 cash. No trade. Too large for this country. John Long, Rockville, Mo.

CASH OR WORK HORSES AND COLTS wanted for the following property: One registered Percheron stallion; 1 Mammoth jack, and 3 tractors, as follows—1 Mogul, 10-20, 1918 model, used 1 season; 1 Emerson, 10-20, model L, used 2 seasons; 1 Hart-Parr, 10-20, 1915 model, used 2 seasons. Bargain for a quick turn. C. L. Davenport, Pretty Prairie, 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.

BELGIAN HARES

BELGIAN HARES. L. V. CARR, GARDEN City, Kan.

PERSONAL.

HOME FOR THE OLD, FEEBLE AND UNfortunate girls. Box 651, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

LANDS.

FOR SALE—169 ACRE FARM, NEAR Toronto, Kansas, Woodson county, fine stock or dairy farm. Price \$40.00 per acre. Address Owner, Box 426, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE HUNDRED AND seventy-five acres thirty miles from Kansas City. Rock road, good stock and dairy farm; will give long terms. Write S. R. Graham, 5127 Sunset Drive, Kansas City.

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

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

FARMS WANTED.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED.

AGE 30, \$14.19 A YEAR PER THOUSAND. Age 35, \$16.48 a year per thousand. Age 45, \$28.75 a year per thousand. Good territories. Easiest selling life insurance proposition on the market. Kansas Agency, Illinois Bankers Life Ass'n., 299 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

DOGS.

FULL BLOODED ISLAND WHITE SCOTCH Collie pups. Richard Spencer, Wiley, Colo.

THOROUGHBRED FOX TERRIERS. MALE pups for sale. H. M. Lowman, Sedgwick, Kan.

LOST—1 BROWN AND TAN FOX HOUND 8 years old. Reward. Robt. N. Turner, N. Topeka.

FOR SALE—ONE IRISH SETTER 18 months old. Male. W. A. Cripe, Council Grove, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS, ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER, well marked; males \$10, females \$5. E. B. Parker, Lyons, Kan.

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND pups correctly bred, \$25.00 each at weaning; white with tan markings. Idle Hour Kennel Co., Guymon, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABORTION PREVENTED BY R. HAROLD, Manhattan, Kan.

PINTO BEANS, 100 LBS. F. O. B. HERE, \$8.00. R. E. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

30-60 MOGUL INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR, one thousand dollars. John Plummer, Johnson, Stanton Co., Kan.

KODAKERS—ANY SIZE ROLL FILM Developed and six prints made for 25 cents. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

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

AGENTS TO SELL AMERICA'S WAR FOR Humanity. Price \$2.00. Agent's commission, 50 per cent. Sample outfit free. Mid Western Co., Topeka, Kan.

SCHOLARSHIPS, ANY COURSE KANSAS Wesleyan Business College, Salina, discount pays month's tuition and board on full course. Recorder, Westmoreland, 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.

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.

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 departments 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.

FREE—A 78 LB. HOG OILER, REGULAR price, \$13.50, free. We want you to protect your hogs by using our germicidal, disinfectant, lice-killing, scurf preventing medicated non-freezable chemicoil. Keep this preventive agency with your hogs day and night. 50 gallon steel bbl. oil, regular price \$30, and the oiler free. Number limited so order now. Saticonic Company, 21 South 21st St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

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

Snow Benefits Wheat Crop

During the week snow fell in all parts of Kansas. Its depth ranged from 8 to 20 inches. The heaviest fall was reported from Lakin where the snow was reported more than 20 inches deep on a level. Following the best wheat weather Kansas ever has had, the snow will carry the crop into winter quarters in an ideal condition. This will be especially true since the ground was not frozen when the snow began falling, and as a consequence all of the snow that melted soaked into the soil instead of freezing before the blanket of snow was deep enough to protect the wheat. Had a sheet of ice formed next to the wheat it would have resulted in much winter-killing of the crop.

Conditions now seem extremely favorable. The banner wheat crop of Kansas of 185 million bushels was harvested in the summer of 1914. The outlook now is far more favorable than it was during the winter of 1913 that preceded the big crop yield in 1914. Leading grain men have estimated the acreage this year at 11 million acres or 2 million more than the acreage of the state's biggest year. The money value of next year's wheat crop will probably be the largest ever known.

Local conditions over the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Atchison County—Wheat is making good pasture when weather and soil conditions permit. Recent rains have made the ground too soft to use the wheat fields for pasturing. Some plowing is being done. Butter 35c; eggs 55c; hens 20c; ducks 20c; turkeys 25c; wheat 3 to 8 cents above government price.—Alfred Cole, Dec. 20.

Cherokee County—The weather is more like April than December. Wheat fields are green, but are too wet to be pastured. Public sales are numerous and all stock, except hogs, sell for good prices. All feeds are high. Hay is 60 to 80 cents a bale; corn \$1.75; butterfat 72c; eggs 60c.—Lydia Smyres, Dec. 21.

Coffey County—We have more than enough moisture now. The wheat crop is very promising, but the soil is too wet for pasturing. Stock is wintering well, but feed is scarce and high. Some kafir is yet to be cut. There is little demand for horses. Corn has been shucked and sells at \$1.65.—A. T. Stewart, Dec. 21.

Crawford County—Wheat is in the best of condition. Livestock is doing nicely on wheat pasture. Some farmers are losing hogs from disease. Very few have any corn to sell. We have plenty of moisture at present. Butterfat 72c; eggs 60c; corn \$1.30 to \$1.75; hogs \$16.25.—H. F. Painter, Dec. 19.

Decatur County—We have had no frost yet. A few farmers are plowing for barley. Many farmers are selling light hogs, as they are unable to buy corn to feed them. Horses are not in demand because of the feed shortage.—J. S. Bell, Dec. 18.

Dickinson County—Stock had to be taken off wheat pastures because of heavy rains. Wheat is growing nicely. Nearly every farmer is compelled to buy corn. A car on track this week at \$1.60 lasted just half a day.—F. M. Larson, Dec. 21.

Doniphan County—Lots of light hogs going to market on account of scarcity of feed and fear of lower prices in the future. Not so many hogs will be raised next year. A few sales have been held and stock and implements sell for good prices. Wheat looks fine. Plenty of moisture.—C. Culp, Jr., Dec. 20.

Edwards County—About half an inch of rain fell December 12, and several inches of snow fell from December 17 to 20. This is excellent for wheat, and also most of the crop is showing up well it has not made good growth in the eastern part of the county, where farmers had to mow their wheat to keep it from jointing. Most of the wheat crop is too short to pasture. Very few public sales are held. Stock in parts of the county are suffering on account of feed shortage. Wheat \$2; corn \$1.56; oats 80c; butterfat 65c; eggs 55c.—Dec. 21.

Ellis County—We had 5 inches of snow December 17. On December 18 it began to rain and has showered on and off for three days. This weather is hard on stock that has poor shelter. Prospects are bright for a big wheat crop in 1919.—E. F. Erbert, Dec. 21.

Ellsworth County—Warm weather with light showers has kept the wheat growing rapidly. Some cattle have been taken from wheat pasture and shipped to market. Eggs and butterfat are high in price. Mill feed is scarce and there is not much corn in the elevators.—W. L. Reed, Dec. 21.

Graham County—A heavy snow followed by two days of continuous rain has filled the soil with moisture which will insure a good wheat crop for next spring. Livestock is wintering well. Cream 66c; eggs 60c; corn \$1.65.—C. L. Kobler, Dec. 21.

Gray County—We have plenty of moisture now, after a heavy rain and snow. This much should last us until April or May of next year. Much of the wheat crop was sown late because of the grasshopper pests, but with present conditions that will be no detriment. Stock is in good condition and some cattle have been shipped in for the winter. Coarse grain is scarce and high. Thousands of rabbits have been killed and shipped from the county this month.—A. E. Alexander, Dec. 21.

Harvey County—Very rainy and cloudy weather. Wheat is turning yellow due to an oversupply of moisture and not enough sunshine. Butter 50c; eggs 65c; hens 18c; rabbits 9c.—H. W. Prouty, Dec. 20.

Labette County—Wheat is not making good growth due to over supply of rain. Not much plowing has been done because the ground is too wet. Most of the feed that is stacked outside has been damaged by wet weather. Cattle feeders are shipping considerable stock.—George H. Schuttler, Dec. 21.

Norton County—There is about 6 inches of snow on the ground today. Wheat is going into winter in excellent condition. Many public sales are held and all stock except horses, brings good prices. Boys are busy trapping this winter, as furs sell for very

good prices. Some boys have earned from \$20 up. A few localities in the county have very good corn crops. Alfalfa \$25; prairie hay \$14; corn \$1.50; eggs 50c.—Sam Teaford, Dec. 19.

Lincoln County—The soil has not been frozen yet and stock still is grazing on wheat pasture. Two inches of rain put the soil in good condition for a big spring wheat crop. Eggs 55c; cream 65; corn \$1.65; potatoes \$1.60; flour \$5.80; bran \$1.65; shorts \$1.75.—Frank Sigle, Dec. 18.

Jackson County—Wheat is providing an abundance of feed for the stock. Farmers are husking corn, but the crop was very light. Cattle are selling well at sales, but there is little demand for horses. Corn \$1.50; oats 70c; wheat \$2.05; hogs \$16.50.—F. O. Grubbs, Dec. 21.

Miami County—Our corn crop was very light, and corn shipped in sells for \$1.50. Wheat is in excellent condition with enough moisture for the winter. Wheat fields are too wet for pasturing at present. Considerable hog cholera in the county.—F. J. Haeefe, Dec. 19.

Neosho County—We are having a great deal too much rain in this county. Corn fodder cannot be threshed, and the roads are in a bad condition. Very little road work has been done since the road law provides for one overseer for each township. Many silos are empty, due to shortage of labor.—Adolph Anderson, Dec. 21.

Osborne County—It has been raining almost constantly for three days. The fall wheat crop shows bright prospects. Cattle are in good condition. Farmers are butchering cattle instead of hogs for meat.—W. F. Arnold, Dec. 20.

Pawnee County—We have good pasture but the soil is too wet for the cattle to graze. We are very much encouraged over the wheat crop prospects for 1919. There are more than 2 inches of moisture in the subsoil. Cream 65c; corn \$1.50; wheat \$2.04.—E. H. Gore, Dec. 21.

Phillips County—Wheat was benefited by a 5-inch snow on December 17. Turkeys and chickens and thrifty young hogs are being shipped out of the county. Corn \$1.40; wheat \$1.95; cream 65c; eggs 52c; hogs 16c; turkeys 24c; chickens 16.—A. D. Sutley, Dec. 21.

Riley County—There is very little new corn in the county and old corn is being shipped in for \$1.55 a bushel. Many young hogs are put on the market. Not many cattle on hand as feed is too scarce and high. Hogs \$16 to \$17; eggs 56c.—P. O. Hawkinson, Dec. 21.

Rooks County—We have had rain and snow both this week. Organized rabbit hunts are being carried out resulting in the destroying of thousands of Jack rabbits. A few wolves have been rounded up, also. Feed is plentiful. Corn \$1.60; oats 85c; eggs 58c; butterfat 68c.—C. O. Thomas, Dec. 20.

Sedgwick County—Weather is mild and we have plenty of moisture. Wheat is in excellent condition, and is making good pasture. Farm work is kept up to date and farmers are very much encouraged over the crop prospects. Stock generally is healthy. Corn \$1.50; hay 15 to 25c; eggs 65c; butter 50c; hogs \$17.35.—F. E. Wickham, Dec. 20.

Stafford County—The weather has been too wet for several days to accomplish any outdoor work. Corn husking has been completed, and is selling for \$1.40 to \$1.45. Wheat \$2.08; cream 67c.—S. E. Veatch, Dec. 20.

State Poultry Show

According to Thomas Owen, secretary of the Kansas State Poultry association, entries for 2,500 birds are expected by the management of the thirtieth annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry association, which will be held in Topeka, January 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Poultry raisers from all parts of Kansas will attend the big show, bringing their choicest poultry to compete for the many attractive prizes that are being offered for the winners in each class.

The big exhibition will be held in the city auditorium, with meetings in the chamber of commerce and other available halls. It will be conducted under the rules laid down by the American Poultry association.

This is the first time in 10 years that the annual exhibition of the state association has been held in the eastern half of the state, according to Thomas Owen, of Topeka, secretary. The annual meeting of the association will be held in the council chamber of the city hall Thursday evening, January 9.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs

Mrs. H. M. Patton, Waverly, Mo., writes "I fed 2 boxes of 'More Eggs' to my hens and broke the egg record. I got 1500 eggs from 160 hens in exactly 21 days." You can do as well. Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 3369 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1 package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Or send \$2.25 today and get three regular \$1 packages on special discount for a season's supply. A million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. You take no risk. Write today. Pin a dollar bill to your letter or send \$2.25 special discount for 3 packages. Or ask Mr. Reefer to send you free his poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

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Last FOREVER SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment
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Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
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511A R. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Is Wheat Price Guaranteed?

The guaranteed price for the 1919 wheat crop, fixed at \$2.20 a bushel, Chicago basis, will stand even though the Lever act, under which the price was fixed, should become inoperative thru conclusion of peace is the opinion of the Food Administration.

The President's proclamation of February 21, 1918, fixing guaranteed prices for the 1918 wheat crop, applies to wheat "harvested in the United States during 1918 and offered for sale before the first day of June, 1919, to such agent or employe of the United States, or other person as may be hereafter designated" at the principal primary markets specified.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation was designated June 21, 1918, to purchase the 1918 wheat crop and will therefore continue to exercise that duty and obligation even if peace should be formally proclaimed prior to June 1, 1919. The Food Control Act provides that termination of the act shall not affect any obligation accrued or accruing during its existence. The purchase of the 1918 wheat crop is such an obligation.

The President's proclamation of September 2, 1918, establishing guaranteed prices for the 1919 wheat crop, applies to wheat harvested in the United States during 1919 and offered for sale before June 1, 1920. As in the case of 1918 wheat crop, the wheat must be offered for sale "to such agent or employe of the United States or other person as may be hereafter designated" at any one of the principal primary markets. Up to the present date, however, the agency by which the 1919 wheat crop is to be purchased has not been designated.

Thus, altho the guarantee for the 1919 wheat crop will continue until June 1, 1920, there is no present assurance it will be purchased or handled by the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

Wheat growers in many parts of the country, it is said, have become apprehensive that the guaranteed price for the 1919 crop might be rescinded thru the conclusion of peace.

The Tractor Show Feb. 24

The Fourth Annual National Tractor Show to be held in Kansas City during the week of February 24 to March 1, will be the greatest and most comprehensive indoor show of tractors, tractor accessories, and power farming machinery, ever held in America. The annual shows are given under the direction of the Kansas City Tractor club and have become tremendous factors in educating farmers in the economic value of motor farming. These great shows have marked a great advance in exhibitions of heavy farm machinery, bringing manufacturers and buyers together under ideal conditions.

The tractor show for 1919 will be held in a specially constructed building, embodying a vast number of new features, affording more effective display, wider aisle space, and containing 90,000 square feet available for exhibits. All exhibitors of 1918 have reserved space for the show to be held next February, many doubling their previous reservations. Greater interest among farmers is evident in the show this year. Manufacturers are planning more complete and varied exhibits.

The tractor today is recognized as of fundamental importance in motorizing the farm. The methods of the past are unsatisfactory in these days of progress when the farmer must face radical changes in the supply of labor. The tractor has no rival when it comes to intensive cultivation. It is a portable power plant, moving quickly and easily to any spot on the farm. The adaptability of the tractor is one of the big reasons for its popularity.

Our Two Best Offers

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

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Of the Capper Farm Papers

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Horses. Feb. 20-21—Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., sale manager.

Draft Horses Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

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

Shorthorn Cattle. Feb. 19—C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan. March 5-6—South West Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McKillip, Mgr.

Mch. 26-27—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Moe Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb. Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Apr. 17—Andress and Shallenberger, Cambridge, Neb.

Hereford Cattle. Jan. 4—H. R. Wilson, Garrison, Ia. Jan. 7—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb. Jan. 8—E. C. Rodwell, Mousel Bros., et al., Cambridge, Neb. Jan. 8—(evening) S. S. Griffith & Son, Cambridge, Neb. Jan. 9—Blackwood & Wilkinson, Edison, Neb. Sale at Oxford, Neb. Jan. 25—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.; sale at Alma, Kan.

Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas. Mch. 4, 5 and 6—American Hereford Breeders' Ass'n Sale at Kansas City; R. J. Kinzer, Sec'y. Mch. 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n at Alma, Kan.; Emmet George, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan.

Holstein Cattle. Jan. 14—Henry C. Glissmann, Sta. B. Omaha, Neb. Jan. 18—B. E. Totten, Farmdale, Ohio, Topeka, Kan.; Ben Schneider, Sale Mgr., Nortonville, Kan. Feb. 11—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sales Co., Dwight Williams, Mgr., South Omaha, Neb. Feb. 12—Leavenworth county consignment sale (high grades) Leavenworth, Kan., W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan. Feb. 13—Leavenworth county breeders sale, Leavenworth, Kan., W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan. Feb. 15—W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan. Feb. 15—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan. Mch. 12—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan. March 25—Kansas Holstein breeders sale, Topeka, Kan., W. H. Mott, Mgr. Mch. 25—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Topeka, Kan., W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Poland China Hogs. Jan. 14—H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan. Jan. 28—Frank L. Downie, Hutchinson, Kan. Jan. 29—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan. Jan. 30—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., in Abilene, Kan. Feb. 1—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan. Feb. 1—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale at Oberlin, Kan. Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb. Feb. 5—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb. Feb. 6—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb. Feb. 7—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan. Feb. 7—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 10—Otto A. Gloe, Martel, Neb. Feb. 11—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan. Feb. 11—B. E. Ridgley, Pickrell, Neb. Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan. Feb. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Feb. 18—F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan. Feb. 19—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. Feb. 20—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan. Feb. 21—Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan. Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas. Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo. Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs. Feb. 18—Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan. Chester White Hogs. Feb. 11—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan. Feb. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs. Jan. 9—J. O. Bayne & Son, Aurora, Neb. Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale.) Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Courtland, Neb. Jan. 21—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb. Jan. 21—J. T. Whalen & Son, Courtland, Neb. Night sale, at Lincoln, Neb. Jan. 22—Geo. Brings & Son, Clay Center, Neb. Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan. Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb. Jan. 24—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale, at Gothenburg, Neb. Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb. Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb. Jan. 25—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. Jan. 28—H. W. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb. Jan. 29—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Jan. 30—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb. Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.

Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (night sale), Rising City, Neb. Feb. 4—R. W. W. W. & Son, Genoa, Neb. Feb. 4—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan. Feb. 5—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan. Feb. 6—A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.

Feb. 7—Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders Asso. sale, Manhattan, Kan. Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 12—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla. Feb. 13—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan. Feb. 13—Finerty Farms, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Feb. 13—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Feb. 14—W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan. Feb. 17—Combination sale, Clay Center, Kan. W. W. Jones, Mgr.

Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb. Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan. Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 19—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb. Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan. Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan. Feb. 26—John W. Felford, Saffordville, Kan. Feb. 26—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan. Feb. 27—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan. Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralla, Kan. Feb. 28—Woodcell & Danner, Winfield, Kan. Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons; Kearney, Neb.

Mch. 3—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan. Mch. 5—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan. Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs. Feb. 3—Lindgren & Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 25—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Nebraska City, Neb.

Sale Reports.

Bennington Bros. Shorthorn Sale. 13 young bulls averaged.....\$118.00 22 females averaged..... 204.00

Bennington Bros., Rago, Kan., only had a small crowd but they were there for Shorthorns and the sale was very satisfactory. The 13 young bulls averaged \$118. Among those who bought were Claud Brad, Basil, Kan.; E. S. Trent, Adams, Kan.; Jno. Burgess, Attica, Kan.; Loyd Mayberry, DuQuoin, Kan.; R. E. Dresser, Harper, Kan.; W. C. Murphy, Attica, Kan., and C. A. Kopeforn, Attica, Kan.

Miss Stanley's Shorthorn Sale. 10 bulls averaged.....\$213.00 33 females averaged..... 195.00 43 head averaged..... 198.45

Miss M. V. Stanley, Anthony, Kan., sold at auction Dec. 17, 43 Shorthorns for a total of \$8,545. The top of the sale was the Scotch herd bull, Chas. Echo, sold to Bennington Bros., Rago, Kan., at \$750. The top of the females was \$360, paid by E. J. Hurst, Harper, Kan., for a two-year-old heifer by Our Choice, bred to Rosewood Dale. Among the other buyers were P. Schrock, Hutchinson, Kan.; D. Wohlschleger, L. R. Andrews, Harper, Kan.; Jesse Roark, Anthony, Kan.; Jno. Potter, F. Williams, Fred Waninger, Harper, Kan.; H. E. Engleman, Conway Springs, Kan.; C. J. Turner, Anthony, Kan., and E. A. Lewis, Valley Center, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

H. E. Hostetter, Harper, Kan., offers at a real bargain, four Guernsey cows and a Guernsey bull, all registered, and the cows all in milk. Here is a chance to start in the Guernsey cattle business, or to add to your herd. These cattle are offered for quick sale and if taken soon can be bought below their value. Write or call, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., are shaping up for their big sale February 19, which will be held at the farm, between Danville and Harper, Kan. In order to make room for the housing of the sows reserved for this sale, which by the way will exceed in quality and breeding any of their previous sales, they will offer members of Pig Clubs 15 choice sows and gilts, sired by the great breeding boar, Logan Price. They are out of sows by the champion, A Wonderful King, and bred to Olivier's Big Timm. Olivier & Sons are very much interested in the progress and prosperity of Poland China pig club members and offer to replace any of these sows or gilts that die farrowing. Write him today as these 15 sows and gilts must be sold the next two weeks. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan., starts his advertisement again in this week's Farmers Mail and Breeze and offers spring gilts bred to his good son of the great Pathfinder. Write Mr. Keesecker for breeding and prices. If you give Mr. Keesecker an order you can feel sure that he will treat you right.—Advertisement.

The Blue Valley Breeding Farm, owned by Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kansas, and one of the largest establishments of its kind in the northern part of the state, advertises for quick sale about 20 head of registered Hereford bulls. The bulls are from six to 15 months old. Priced very low for quick sale. Mr. Cottrell also has for sale young Poland China boars. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Huston's Great Pathfinder Boar.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., is a well known breeder of Duroc Jerseys and has bargains for the man that wants a big, well grown spring boar of the best of blood lines. These boars will be sold on approval to responsible parties and will be found just as represented. On Jan. 28 Mr. Huston will hold a big dispersion sale at his farm and will sell a big offering of bred sows and gilts and at that time will sell the best son of old Pathfinder ever offered in the west at auction. This sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you want to plan from now on on going to this sale.—Advertisement.

Two Great Poland China Sales

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Saline county, have changed their Poland China bred sow sale date from Jan. 30 to Jan. 29 and it will be held in very comfortable quarters in Gypsum. Their neighbor breeder, J. J. Hartman at Elmo, will sell the day following in the sale pavilion at Abilene. In these two sales, Jan. 29-30 these breeders will sell

over 100 head of Poland China tried sows and gilts that will prove the equal of most of the sales in the east this winter where the average will be four and five times as much as these splendid sows will command in these two coming sales. I am familiar with both of these herds and I know that few if any herds in the state have purchased more first class sows from the great herds of the east than have these two herds. Both sales can be attended conveniently as both sales are within driving distance of each other and with the best of railroad facilities. Other field notes about these sales and the advertising will appear shortly. Remember that you get an opportunity in both sales to buy at auction over 100 head of select sows and fall and spring gilts. There will be nothing better sold in Kansas this winter. Plan to be at both sales Jan. 29-30.—Advertisement.

H. T. Hayman's Popular Polands

H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan., will sell 45 Poland China bred sows and gilts at Formoso, Kan., Jan. 14. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and by referring to it you will readily see that it is an offering of great merit in blood lines and as individuals it will be found one of the good offerings to be made this year. It is one of the earlier sales and prices will not range as high in the first half of January as they will later on. The catalogs will soon be ready to mail and you can have him book you for one early by addressing him this evening. The advertising will appear in this issue only so you better write tonight and be sure of the catalog which will be found very interesting to those who contemplate buying sows this winter. Address, H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan., Jewell county.—Advertisement.

Holsteins at Auction.

B. E. Totten, Farmdale, Ohio, has arranged with Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., to manage a sale of registered and grade Holstein cattle for him at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., Jan. 18. Seventy-five head will be sold 40 of them cows and heifers in milk and 10 open heifers and the rest are heifer calves with the exception of one or two bulls. Some of the heifers are bred to a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. Mr. Schneider pronounces this offering as all first class animals. Mr. Schneider is the

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Make Big Auctioneers Money. How would you like to be one? Four weeks term opens Jan. 6, 1919. Tuition \$85. Life scholarship. Write for free Annual; 59 photographs. Missouri Auction School (Largest in World) 818 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

HOMER T. RULE

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

HOMERT. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

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

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

HORSES.

Get Them While You Can. Draft Stallions and Mares Imported and Home-bred. Belgians, Percherons, Shires. Coming 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-olds and a few aged stallions, including our champions and prize winners. They have extra bone, weight, quality and breeding. No better lot ever assembled in one barn. Come and see them. Our prices, terms and guarantee will suit you. WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB. Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

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

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

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Grand champion Berkshire herd boar of Kansas, Nebraska and Omaha. Also bred sows and gilts. R. C. Obrecht, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS. World's Fair Jack Blood. 50 Jacks from weaners to 6 yr. 60 good big registered Jennets bred to "Kansas Chief", our world's fair grand champion Jack. We won all first premiums offered on Jacks at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Can sell you as good a Jack as grows. Annual sale March 25th. H. T. Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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.



SDAW'S HAMPSHIRE Six strong yearling boars, grandsons of Messenger Boy, ready for hard service. Satisfaction guaranteed. All immunized. Write Walter Shaw, R. 3, Phone 3918, Derby, Kansas, Wichita, Kansas.

Hampshires On Approval

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

MESSENGER BOY BREED

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

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITES

Two boars, three gilts, \$125. Long, smooth, good bone, immuned, pedigreed, \$35 each for quick sale. Two bred gilts \$40 each. DR. C. E. ACKERMAN, Stewartsville, Missouri.

Chester White Boar For Sale

As I cannot use my boar, Ben Again, after this season will sell him. Raised by Henry Murr and sired by his Don Ben 2nd. A lengthy and well proportioned hog with a good record and just the age to do good service. Write or come see him. P. B. FUNDIS, Leroy, Kansas

KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Fall boar pigs and a few spring boars left. Bred sow sale February 11th. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

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

F. C. Cookin, Russell, Kan. is in the draft and must dispose 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

Chester Whites

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

30 O. I. C. Sow Pigs

Big smooth kind. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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

ROYAL HERD Farm Durocs

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

Duroc-Jerseys

For Sale—One extra good spring male by grandson of World's champion sow, St. Louis. Extra good weanlings by grandson of Orion Cherry King, REGISTERED. Out of well bred sows. G. FINK, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS.

12 Bred Duroc Gilts

Bred to farrow in March and April. Weight, 250 to 300 pounds. Double immuned. Sired by Constructor and other leading boars. Price \$55 crated f. o. b. Aulne. HANSEN BROS., AULNE, KANSAS

Bellvue Farm Durocs

Choice spring boars sired by Show Me, Illustrators Colonel and Crimson Wonder 2nd, priced to move. Write or come see my herd. W. W. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kansas

Duroc Gilts, Bred Or Open

Combining the most up to date breeding. Remember I sold the highest priced gilt sold in Kansas in 1918, in the Breeders Combination sale at Clay Center, Kan., for \$270.00. Will breed these gilts to Big Pathfinder. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. F. KESECKER, WASHINGTON, KAN.

HARRISON'S DUROC JERSEYS

Sows and gilts bred to farrow in March from champion boars and sows. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

CHOICE IMMUNED DUROC-JERSEY

boars for service. FRANK HAYNES, Grantville, Kan.

well known Holstein breeder at Nortonville and will look after Mr. Totten's sale and is manager. The services of Col. Chas. Crews, of Topeka, and Col. Frank Regan, of Nortonville, have been secured and they will be the auctioneers. The sale will be held in the new sale pavilion at the fair grounds. It will be advertised in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Registered Shorthorn Bulls

J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan., offers eight Shorthorn bulls, all registered and from 15 to 18 months old. These bulls are reds and are a choice lot of young bulls and several of them are good enough to go in any herd. The breeding is right and they will be priced right. Mr. Bowser lives on his farm eight miles north of Abilene, Kan., and he will be pleased to have you come and see his bulls. Write him for prices and descriptions and don't neglect it if you need a good bull about this age, because it is an opportunity to get a good bull and at a fair price. Better write him tonight. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Prominent Speakers Secured.

The Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association is planning thru the organization's officers for a big time at Manhattan, Kan., Feb. 7. Mr. L. L. Humes, of Glen Elder, who is president of the association, has just received a letter from P. S. Vanderhyde, president of the National Duroc Jersey Record association, saying that he and Secretary Pfander would both attend the meeting. Roy Gwin, Morrowville, manager of the big association bred sow sale at Manhattan, the same day, is still desirous of a few good sows or gilts to be consigned by some good Kansas breeders. Remember you must write him at once if you are interested. The banquet will be held the evening of the 7th.—Advertisement.

B. M. Lyne's Sale

B. M. Lyne's Shorthorn and Poland China sale at Abilene, Kan., last Thursday came off as advertised. The roads were very bad and a small attendance was had, when with more favorable conditions there would have been the usual big crowd out that always attends Mr. Lyne's sale at Abilene. The herd bull, Violet's Search did not sell but will go back in service in Mr. Lyne's herd and stay there. He is one of the best breeders ever owned in this good herd. Mr. Lyne, who lives at Oak Hill, Kan., and owns several hundred acres of land there, is a progressive farmer and stock man and he and his sons are well known in the Shorthorn and Poland China affairs of the state. They will hold another sale at Abilene next December.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Cherry King Duroc Sale

On Thursday, Jan. 9, J. O. Bayne of Aurora, Neb., will sell one of the greatest offerings of bred sows that will be sold this winter. Of the 45 head to be sold, 50 or more are granddaughters of the grand champion boar, Orion Cherry King. Others are by Wain's Top Col. and other noted Eastern boars. They are bred and safe to the service of the great young boars L. X. L. Cherry King, by Oakland Cherry King, and I. X. L.'s Fancy, a son of Orion's Fancy, he by Pal's Col. This is a great offering. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.—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, nominally \$2.27 @ 2.30; No. 2 dark hard, nominally \$2.25 @ 2.27; No. 3 dark hard, sales \$2.20 @ 2.21; No. 4 dark hard, sales \$2.12 @ 2.14; No. 5 dark hard, sales \$2.08 @ 2.11. No. 1 hard, nominally \$2.25 @ 2.27; No. 2 hard, sales \$2.24 @ 2.24 1/2; No. 3 hard, sales \$2.18 @ 2.20; bulkhead, sales \$2.15; No. 4 hard, sales \$2.12 @ 2.14; smutty, \$2.10 @ 2.12; No. 5 hard, sales \$2.06 @ 2.10. No. 1 red, sales \$2.30 @ 2.32; No. 2 red, sales \$2.30; No. 3 red, nominally \$2.24 @ 2.27. No. 1 mixed, sales \$2.23; No. 2 durum, sales \$2.17; No. 3, sales \$2.11; No. 4, sales \$2.10.

No. 1 northern spring, sales \$2.22 @ 2.23. Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.52 @ 1.54; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.50 @ 1.52, sales \$1.51; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.47 @ 1.48, sales \$1.48; No. 5 mixed, sales \$1.45. No. 2 white, nominally \$1.52 @ 1.54; No. 3 white, sales \$1.50 @ 1.52; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.46 @ 1.48, sales, old, \$1.48; No. 5 white, sales \$1.45. No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.54 @ 1.56; No. 3 yellow, sales \$1.53 @ 1.54; No. 4 yellow, nominally \$1.49 @ 1.50; No. 5 yellow, sales \$1.48. Oats—No. 2 white, nominally \$1.55 @ 1.57; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.53 @ 1.55; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.51 @ 1.53. No. 2 mixed, nominally 73 1/2 @ 74c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 73 @ 73 1/2c. No. 2 red, nominally 76 @ 78c; No. 3 red, nominally 75 @ 76c. Kafir and Milo—No. 2, nominally \$2.62 @ 2.65; No. 3, nominally \$2.61 @ 2.62, sales \$2.62. Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.50 @ 1.51, sales \$1.50. Corn Chop—Nominally, sacked, \$3.00 @ 3.10.

Hogs—Bulk, \$16.50 @ 17.35; heavy, \$16.80 @ 17.35; packers and butchers, \$16.80 @ 17.40; light, \$16.00 @ 17.25; pigs, \$12.00 @ 14.00. Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$18.00 @ 20.00; dressed beef steers, \$13.00 @ 18.00; western steers, \$12.00 @ 16.00; southern steers, \$7.00 @ 13.00; cows, \$6.75 @ 14.00; heifers, \$7.50 @ 14.25; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 @ 16.00; bulls, \$6.50 @ 9.00; calves, \$7.00 @ 13.50. Sheep—Lambs, \$12.00 @ 14.50; yearlings, \$10.00 @ 11.50; wethers, \$9.00 @ 10.25; ewes, \$7.50 @ 8.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 @ 16.00.

Hay—Alfalfa, choice, \$32.00 @ 33.00; No. 1, \$30.00 @ 31.50; standard, \$25.00 @ 29.50; No. 2, \$22.00 @ 25.00; No. 3, \$15.00 @ 21.50. Prairie, choice \$27.50 @ 28.50; No. 1, \$25.00 @ 27.00; No. 2, \$20.00 @ 24.50; No. 3, \$11.00 @ 19.50. Midland prairie, No. 1, \$19.00 @ 20.00; No. 2, \$10.00 @ 18.50. Lowland prairie, No. 1, \$13.00 @ 15.00; No. 2, \$8.00 @ 12.50. Timothy, No. 1, \$28.00 @ 28.50; standard, \$16.50 @ 23.50; No. 2, \$24.00 @ 26.00; No. 3, \$16.50 @ 23.50. Clover, mixed light, \$27.50 @ 28.50; No. 1, \$25.00 @ 27.00; No. 2, \$17.50 @ 24.50. Clover, No. 1, \$26.00 @ 27.00; No. 2, \$15.00 @ 25.50. Packing hay, \$6.00 @ 10.00. Straw, \$9.50 @ 10.00.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.



Old Original, Big-Boned SPOTTED POLANDS

The kind our forefathers raised. Bred sows, and fall pigs for sale NOW. Write AT ONCE. EVERMAN STOCK & POULTRY FARM, Rt. 5, Callatin, Mo.

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.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

For sale. Eligible to register; weight 300 pounds at seven months. Inquire of Albert Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kansas

BIG POLANDS

Registered Spring boars sired by Grandee. LOREN TOWNSLIN, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Boars For Sale From Sunnyridge Herd

sired by Big Bobby Wonder 78405 and Blue Valley Timm Jr. 85662, out of big smooth sows. Priced to move them. W. A. PREWETT, Asherville, Kansas

SPOTTED POLANDS for sale, with blood lines running back to famous herds. Spring boars and fall pigs. FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

FULL BLOOD Spotted Poland China boars and gilts, ready for service, prices right.

F. B. Serverance, Lost Springs, Kansas.

WEANLING PIGS \$20.00 Delivered to your station.

SPRING PIGS \$40.00 E. Cass, Collyer, Kansas.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS.

Sept. pigs, \$15 each, three for \$40. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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.

Bancroft's Durocs

Bred gilts \$65. Tried sows \$75. March boars weighing 180 to 210 pounds \$45. Guaranteed immuned and sows and gilts safe in pig. Pairs and trios not related of choice Sept. pigs \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs, and recorded pedigree with each animal sold.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, 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

DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES

Immunized Spring Boars, best of blood lines, rugged fellows, some good enough to head good herds, but all go at farmer prices. At the price asked they will not last long. Write today.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

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

Otey's Duroc-Jerseys

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

40 Duroc-Jersey Boars

Cholera immuned and of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Grandsons of the two grand champion boars of Iowa. None better. Special prices to close them out. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan., Lyon County.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

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

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

CHOICE SPRING BOARS

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

Duroc-Jersey Boars and Gilts

with up to date breeding. We can furnish pairs and trios not related. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Pig Club Poland Chinas

15 sows and gilts sired by Logan Price and out of sows by the champion, A Wonderful King, and bred to Olivier's Big Tim. Any sow or gilt that dies farrowing will be replaced free of charge.

F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kansas

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kansas.

Big Price Reduction on Poland China Boars

40 big, stretchy, big boned Poland China boars, priced \$50 to \$75. All immuned, with best of big type breeding. Order from this ad., we will select to suit you. We ship on approval, or C.O.D. We refund your money and pay return express charges, if not satisfactory. Fall boar pigs \$25 each. On two spring yearlings, one fall yearling and 3 topy herd boar prospects write for information. G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

Big Type Poland Chinas

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

75 Extra Good, Big Boned Poland

China pigs, the best of big type breeding. Some real herd boars and show prospects. Can furnish big stretchy boars and gilts, no relation. A few bred sows and a few boars, everything immuned and satisfaction guaranteed in every way, priced reasonable. Write me. ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

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

Budweiser Spotted Poland

Extra quality boars and gilts ready for breeding purposes. By Oak Hill Lad by Kans. Chief and from sows by Longford Chief by Panoramas Son by Budweiser (34644). Priced to sell. A. J. BLAKE, OAK HILL, KANSAS

20 Head of Big, Smooth Fall

yearlings, spring gilts and a few tried sows that have had one litter. Also a few spring boars sired by Big Tecumseh, priced to sell. E. M. WAYDE, Rte. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

Old Original Spotted Poland

Stock of all ages. Bred sows and gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to the CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

Hunter's Large Type Poland

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

CAPTAIN BOB

Have forty sows and gilts for sale, most of which are bred to this good son of the World's grand champion. Boars of all ages always for sale. FRANK L. DOWNIE, R. D. No. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

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 1,200 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune. A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

LARGE TYPE Poland boars, best in west.

Registered. Leon Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

WIRE FOR DUROC BOAR

Wire at once at my expense for Duroc boar to be shipped before you pay for him. We guarantee pedigree, price, size, bone, length, immunity and a breeder. Send him back if not satisfied. You can't afford to wait.

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



ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Another "Black" International

Aberdeen-Angus Won Grand Championships Over all breeds on SINGLE STEER, Steer HERD, CARCASS and BOYS' and GIRLS' Calf, losing only Fat Carlot (first time since 1909). The interbreed Grand Championship standing of the world's greatest show is now 11 out of 17 for Single Steer, 12 out of 15 for Steer Herd, 13 out of 17 for Fat Carlot, and 16 out of 17 for Carcass, in favor of the Aberdeen-Angus. Write for "Results of Internationals."



ABERDEEN-ANGUS: First in War, First in Peace, First in Reconstruction.
AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
 817 EXCHANGE AVE., CHICAGO

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Guernsey Cattle Cheap

Four cows now in milk and one bull ready for service—all registered. Offered at sacrifice price. Come and see them. Write

H. E. Hostetler,
 Harper, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
 HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS

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

Special Hereford Offer 8 cows, 6 have calves at foot. All of choice breeding 1 bull a real herd header. A grandson of the great imported Farm Male, by Warren M. McLeraf. This is a great opportunity for someone wanting to start in the best paying cattle business in America.
W. A. CRIFE, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS.

Clear View Hereford Farm
 Some good registered Hereford cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Priced for quick sale.
C. E. Dieffenbaugh, Mgr., Talmage, Kansas

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

BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

ALPINE FARM DAIRY
 BROWN SWISS BULL

calves from good producing dams at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.
Dahlem & Schmidt, R. 2, El Dorado, Kansas

RED POLED CATTLE.

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)**

Sunnyside Red Polls

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

LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS
 We now offer a few bulls from our big milk cows.
CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm
 Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
HALLORAN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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

SHEEP.

We Have For Sale 70 Head

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



FOR SALE
 A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, not high in price. Bred to fine rams.
Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

EWES FOR SALE

100 Colorados, three and four years old. Will lamb between Jan. fifteenth and thirtieth. Bred to pure-bred Shropshires. Buy these and market spring lambs.
W. J. ROBINSON, VIOLA, KANSAS.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Sutton Angus Farms

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

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
 C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEYS

THE dollar mark is part of a Jersey because she is a real money maker. Costs less to keep than any other cow and her milk is worth more. She gives the prosperous touch to your farm. Compare Jersey butterfat records with any other breed and you will not be satisfied with anything but Jerseys—the profit breed. Ask breeders for prices and pedigrees and let us send you valuable facts, free.
THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
 355 West 23rd Street New York City

5 Registered Jerseys

Cows for sale, to freshen in January. Three years old and strictly high class. Perfect udders and heavy milkers. Also young calves and a few bred heifers.
J. W. Berry & Son, Jewell City, Kan.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh'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.**

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. **J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).**

Purebred Non-Registered Jersey Cow three years old, three gallons day, 5% on dry feed \$95. Six-year-old Jersey, four gallons day, \$115. Gentle. Tuberculin tested.
DR. CLYDE ACKERMAN, Stewartville, Mo.

Jerseys For Sale

20 registered Jersey cows and heifers, some fresh, some springing.
GEO. E. HINEMAN, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



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

FOR SALE Another good wheat and stock farm. Write for description. Also 35 head 2-year-old red Durham, milk strain heifers.
A. C. BAILEY, KINSLEY, KANSAS.

Double Standard Polled Durhams young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, Kan.**

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

HORSES.

THREE PERCHERON STALLION weanlings for sale. Casino breeding.
Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

"Right Now" Holstein Bargains

BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD.
 The 20 bulls include a yearling son of the grand champion at the recent dairy show, and a first prize winner himself at last Kansas State Fair; price \$250. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. When looking for quality and milk production come to the **Hope Holstein Farm, Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.**

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

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

United States Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony
 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

SUNFLOWER HERD

Headquarters for herd bulls, hand picked and no culls. Several ready for service. Big, fine individuals with lots of breeding. Visit my herd and make your selection, or write for full particulars. Also young bull calves of the very best producing blood lines.
COME TO LAWRENCE for your herd sire.
F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KAN.

HOLSTEINS

We offer 20 high grade heifers coming with their second calves, also a carload springers, high grade, lots of quality, ages from 4 to 6. We can always supply your needs. Look them over and be convinced.
BLANKINSHIP & BLANKINSHIP,
 Rosalia, Kansas.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

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

DO YOU WANT

104 pounds milk per day in the pedigree of your herd sire? We are offering some splendid calves with that kind of backing. For full description and prices write **A. B. WILCOX & SON, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Registered Holstein Friesian

bulls ready for service; from 25 to 28 pound dams; also some cheaper ones from untested cows. World record blood lines.
G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

4 High-Grade Holstein Cows

3 Holstein heifers, 1 fine 2-year-old Holstein bull from Canary Butter Boy King, gentle and quiet, not registered. Also De Laval cream separator, No. 15, nearly new. **Mrs. H. Buchanan, R. 3, Abilene, Kan.**

DR. L. E. SHAY'S FARM

offers registered Holsteins, two-year-old and yearlings, bred heifers, also one bull 8 months old 3/4 white, royally bred. ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO **DR. L. E. SHAY, ATCHISON, KANSAS.**

VALLEY BREEZE HERD

A grandson of world's record cow. Also A. R. O. bulls ready for service.
ORIN R. BALES, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Holsteins Seven registered Holsteins. Four young cows to freshen in December, two heifers, one bull. Foundation Stock. Must sell. Come and see them or write to **WIEBE BROTHERS, LEHIGH, KANSAS**

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

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

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEINS

Heavy springing, 3-year-old heifers, will freshen within 30 days; also some January springers and a few fresh cows priced to sell. **W. P. Perdue, Carlton, Kan.**

Holstein Bulls Registered

Some out of A. R. O. dams, some sired by Sir Rag Apple Superba No. 207682.
LILAC DAIRY FARM, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

For Sale: 30 Finely Marked 2-year-old

Holstein heifers and one 2-year-old Registered bull. **Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kan.**

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEIN

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

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Ben Schnieder, Nortonville, Kan.**

Registered Holstein Bulls

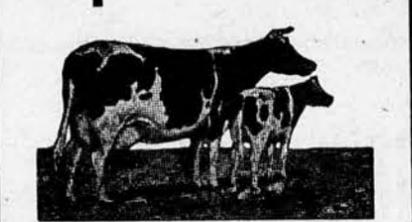
from baby calves to yearlings. **G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kan.** Bulls with good A. R. O. backing. **H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Two Registered Ayrshire Bull Calves ten and eleven months old. Sire is grand son of Finlayston and his dam has A. R. record of 16,702 pounds milk. Priced reasonable.
A. B. Williams & Sons, Darlow, Kansas.

ROCK BROOK FARMS

Registered Holstein
 Dispersion Sale



So. Omaha, Neb.
 Tuesday, Jan. 14

100 Head of the Breed's Best
 Cattle—100 Including

50 cows and heifers milking or soon fresh. 30 yearling and 2-year-old heifers. 20 calves of both sexes under 1 year. Rock Brook Farm herd was established in 1885 and has produced some of the greatest cows in the Central West. Big, rugged, straight-backed, square-shouldered cows that milk 50 to 80 pounds a day on common farm care.

SIRE IN SERVICE

A 29-pound son of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby.

A son of King of the Pontiacs.

A son of It, out of a daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

No better blood lines, no better individuals, and no better guarantee were ever offered the buying public.

Remember the date and place and send for catalog, mentioning this paper.

ROCK BROOK FARMS, Sta. B, R. E. Haeger, Auct., Omaha, Nebraska.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Eight Shorthorn Bulls

15 to 18 months old. A fine lot. Reds and nice big fellows in fine condition for service. All are registered and priced worth the money. Write for descriptions. Farm eight miles north of Abilene. Individuals, breeding and price will suit you.
J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KANSAS.

SUNFLOWER
 SHORTHORNS

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

HUNT BROS.' SHORTHORNS

We have 20 head of Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 6 to 18 months old, reds, roans and whites. Some of these are Scotch topped, all are good individuals.
HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Four bulls 7 to 14 mo. old, red and roans. Price \$100 to \$140. Shipping station, Phillipsburg, and Stockton. **T. S. Shaw, Glade, Kan.**

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

Bayne's Orion Cherry King Sow Sale

Aurora, Neb., Thursday, January 9

45 Head of Duroc-Jersey Tried Sows and Fall Yearlings—45

30 head are granddaughters of ORION CHERRY KING.

1 by KING'S COL. 3 by WALT'S TOP COL. And others by noted boars.

Bred to the greatest boars of the breed, viz:

I. X. L. CHERRY KING bred by Thomas Johnson, and a son of OAKLAND ORION CHERRY KING, and I. X. L., a son of ORION'S FANCY, by PAL'S COL.

This offering is well grown and good in every way and contains as great a per cent of up-to-date Eastern breeding as will be contained in any sale this winter. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care.

J. O. BAYNE & SON, AURORA, NEB.

Col. A. W. Thompson, Auct. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

Pioneer Republic County Herd
Established in 1878

For Sale: 20 bulls from 6 to 18 months old. Also special pure Scotch herd bull offer. 20 cows and heifers bred to pure Scotch bulls. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch.

A choice lot of reg. Poland China boars and gilts for sale. Strictly the big kind.
E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM Quality Shorthorns

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

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

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 mi. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.
WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

Shorthorns

A few great young bulls by Auburn Dale 569935. Reds and roans. Also a few choice heifers by Village Knight 398231. Also two or three young cows with calves at foot and bred back.
Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas. (Osborne County)

Shorthorn Beef Records

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

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.

SHORTHORNS

1 fine roan bull 14 mo. old, 6 roan and red bulls 6 to 9 mo. old.
CHARLES HOTHAN, SCRANTON, KAN.

Don't You Want a Catalogue?

Giving Description and Measurement of

45 Poland China Immune Bred Gilts

Latest Popular Blood Lines With Size and Quality

Sale at Formoso, Kan., Jan. 14, 1919

Regardless of Weather

BRED TO Mouw's Gerstdale Jones, an outstanding son of Gerstdale Jones, the boar that sold last fall for \$6,600.00.

Col. Prospect, a brother to Col. Jack, the boar that sold this fall for \$10,200.00, and Blue Valley Timm Wonder, a spring boar with 9½-inch bone and will weigh over 500 pounds at 1 year.

THE GILTS are granddaughters of Big Bob Wonder, Caldwell's Big Bob, Sever's Big Timm, and the Giant Uhlan, whose gilts won 7 firsts and 5 seconds at the State Fairs at Topeka and Hutchinson, also junior champion sow at National Swine Show 1916. And daughters of Blue Valley Timm and other good boars.

You can get the same blood lines here, as at the big eastern sales but at Farmer's prices. This adv. appears but once, write tonight for catalogue.

H. T. HAYMAN

1886—TOMSON SHORTHORNS—1918

Sires in Service: VILLAGE MARSHAL, BEAVER CREEK SULTAN, IMP. LAWTON TOMMY.

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

FOR SALE NOW

20 Extra good Scotch bulls of serviceable age.
15 Scotch cows and heifers, bred or with calves at foot.
10 Scotch topped cows with calves at foot.

Our large number of select cattle offers an unusual opportunity for the beginner to select such foundation stock as he should start with and for the breeder to make additions that will strengthen his herd.

TOMSON BROTHERS

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

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service, Imp. Bapton Corporal and Imp. British Emblem (1st in senior yearling class, American Royal 1918). High class Scotch and Scotch topped cattle, most popular families, cows, heifers and young bulls, the kind that will strengthen your herd. Write or call on

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

Good Shorthorn Cattle

20 Scotch topped cows, 3 to 8 years old, bred or with calves at foot and some rebred. 10 Scotch topped heifers, bred. 15 choice yearling heifers. 3 yearling bulls. Will Sell Carload, Or What You Want.

O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Bulls

Four extra good Shorthorn bulls, thick fleshed, broad breedy headed fellows. The kind, if offered by some noted breeder, would sell for a thousand each. They must be seen to be appreciated. Their several top crosses are noted sires and they show the effect of this good blood. The price asked is far below their worth. Farm three and one-half miles southwest of Winfield, Kan.

FRED ABILDGAARD,
Winfield, Kansas

SYCAMORE SPRINGS SHORTHORNS

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

Master of the Dales

RICHEST OF BREEDING. Requiring Ancestry Excelling Both in Performance and Individuality. PLAINEST OF CARE consistent with proper development of form, size and reproductive ability. Material for herd bulls and herd foundations for sale. A range of values to meet a variety of needs. Send for catalog and private sale lists, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

H. M. HILL, LA FONTAINE, KANSAS

Shorthorn Bulls

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

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

Valley View Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

16 bulls 10 months old. Reds and roans by Diamond Searchlight 268537 by old Searchlight. Some choice cows and heifers bred to Victoria's Baron by Secret Baron.

POLAND CHINAS

16 cracking good March boars sired by Timm 3d by Big Timm. Out of mature sows.

R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANSAS
Republic county.

Shorthorn Herd Bull For Sale

White Good Model. He is white and will weigh 2,000 pounds in good shape.

H. W. ESTER, SITKA, KANSAS

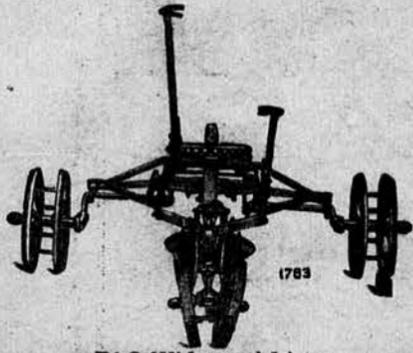
Used by Three
Generations of
American
Farmers



Implements
That Prove Their
Worth in Every
Field Test

Light Draft Tillage Implements

3 P&O Features { Simplicity
Strength
Ease of Operation



P&O Widetread Lister



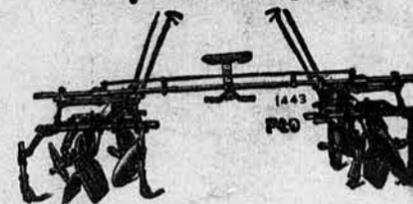
P&O Variable Drop Lister



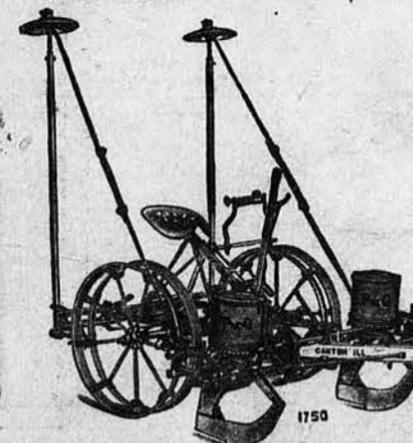
P&O Star Disc Harrow



P&O Diamond Gang Plow



P&O Two-Row Lister Cultivator



P&O Variable Drop Corn Planter

Simplicity. The founders of this company determined upon the principle of simplicity, and this feature has been applied in the building of all P&O Implements for more than three-quarters of a century. The P&O Line is noted for this—the absence of superfluous parts, and yet for the masterly provision for all needed and useful adjustments.

Strength. Strength is obtained, first—by the weight and quality of material; second, by the scientific use of material, securing that strength, rigidity and freedom from trappiness for which P&O Implements are noted.

Ease of Operation. Ease of operation is secured by a combination of simplicity with the application of certain mechanical principles which have been followed out in the construction of all P&O Implements.

76 Years of "Knowing How" Hammered Into Every One of Them

The P&O line has been delivering the goods for over 76 years. It is a line built upon the idea that quality must receive first consideration—must be maintained regardless of any other consideration. It is not only a real quality line, but is a complete line, consisting of Plows, Harrows, Planters and Cultivators in all standard styles and sizes.

P&O Goods are sold exclusively through the retail implement dealers, and we have agencies throughout the country. We shall be pleased to send our catalog describing the entire line of P&O Tillage Implements or the P&O Tractor Plow Catalog to any address. If you are interested in Tractor Plows, Tractor Disc Harrows, Tractor Listers, or any other Tillage Implements, it will pay you to study the P&O line before purchasing.

*Every Implement Carrying the P&O Trademark
Is Backed By An Unqualified Guarantee*

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Canton, Ill.
Largest and Oldest Permanently Established
Plow Factory On Earth

Branch Houses:
Dallas Kansas City Minneapolis Omaha
St. Louis Oklahoma City Denver
Sioux Falls Portland Spokane

KO-1



P&O Little
Genius
Tractor Plow