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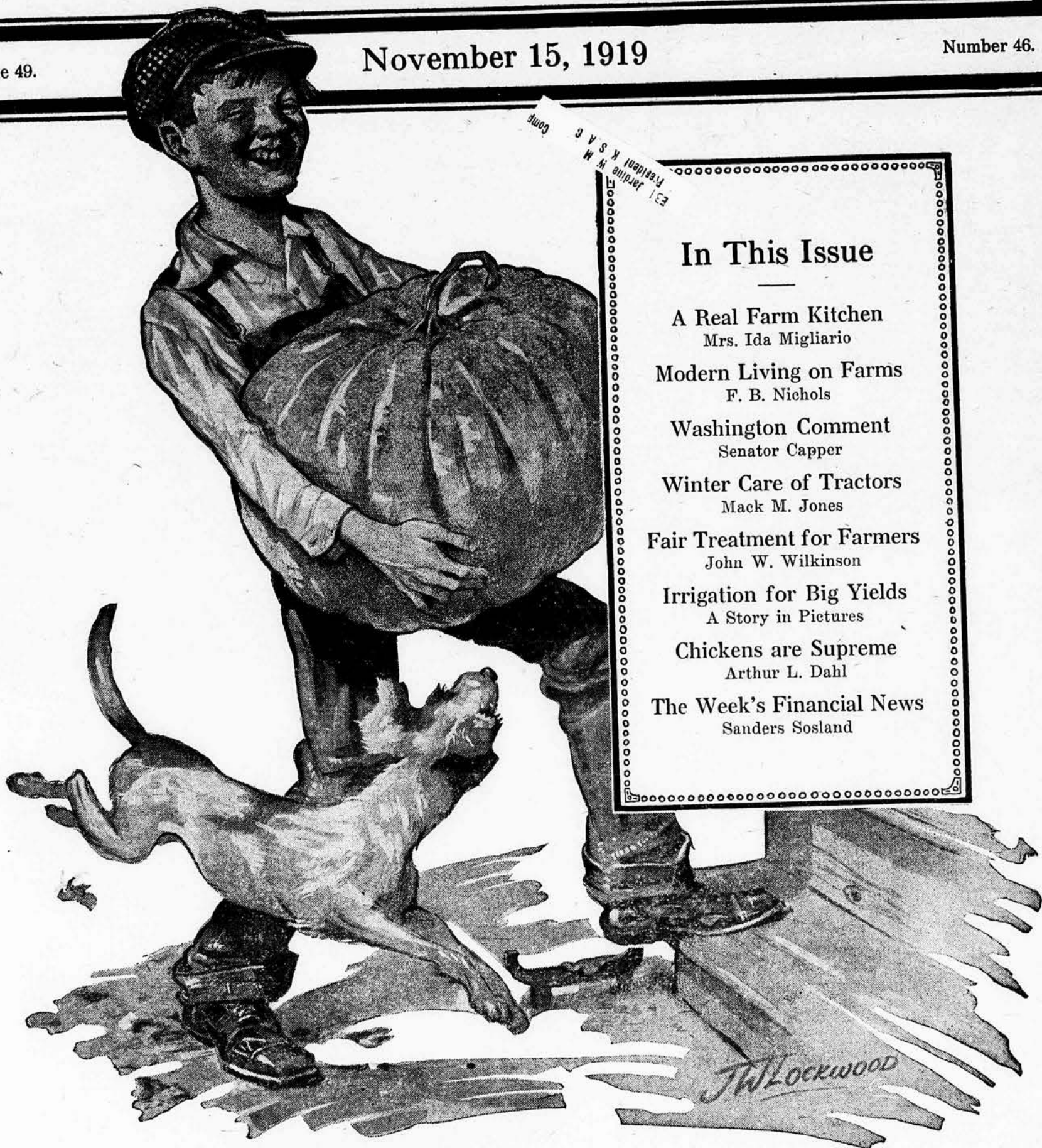


# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 49.

November 15, 1919

Number 46.



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# "Here's How I Figure It, Friend Gandy!"

**"What if Hogs go to 10c—I can still make mighty good Hog profits by using HOG-TONE"**

**"RIGHT** the other day (Oct.) I got \$14 a hundred for a bunch that I'd fed corn and HOG-TONE, with some pasture. Now, that meant that I got a little over \$1.80 per bushel for the corn I'd fed—by selling it 'on the hoof.'

"I know—for I've kept track. And my figures tally with our Experiment Station's figures on how much a bushel of corn plus good pasture will produce in pork-gain. And I know how much

each bushel of my corn brings me back in pork-profits when I feed it with HOG-TONE.

"Why—even though hogs go to 10c a pound, my figures prove to me that I'll make \$1.29 per bushel

on my corn if I feed it with HOG-TONE (and pasture), where I'll barely clear 93c a bu. if I feed the corn alone in a dry lot!" There is a lot for any hog raiser to think about in these facts.

## Saved Over Half the Corn

"For instance, one of my neighbors fed about 60 bushels of corn to 3 of his hogs without any change in condition and got about 550 lbs. of meat in all. I fed only about 25 bushels to only 2 of my hogs with HOG-TONE, and the butcher who killed these 2 said that he would give 275 pounds apiece (550 lbs. for the 2) for them dressed."—S. T. Hinckley, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Figure it out for yourself, friend. 60 bushels of corn fed (without HOG-

TONE) to 3 hogs helped get 550 lbs. pork. And 25 bushels corn fed (with HOG-TONE) to just 2 hogs resulted in 550 lbs. pork.

That is the kind of results that has caused raisers and feeders of over 10,000,000 hogs all over America to use AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE. Results like these are the reasons why big feeders and breeders like G. H. Howdle of Parker, S. Dak., says: "HOG-TONE is unequaled by anything I ever used and far cheaper, too!"

Now—why not try HOG-TONE? That's all I ask. Don't send any money. Don't bind yourself to pay a penny for it. Just try it—at my risk—and just see for yourself what it will do for your hogs.

Send me the coupon (no money) and I will send you all the

## AVALON FARMS

(REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

# HOG-TONE

**That all your hogs will need for 60 days—**

## FREE

Send me the coupon below and I will send you one \$1.00 bottle of HOG-TONE for each five hogs you own—enough to treat them all for 60 days or more. If, at the end of 60 days, you are not perfectly satisfied that HOG-

TONE has given you a fine profit in extra pork, don't pay me one cent!

This is a liquid medicine for hogs alone. Highly concentrated. Wonderfully successful in freeing hogs from all worms that infest swine. Possesses remarkably effective liquid ingredients that can not be used in any Powders, Salts or Stock Foods now on the market. Easily fed to hogs in slops, drinking water or dampened feed. Very economical, because it is given only every third day for six weeks and then only once a week.

## Over 10,000,000 Hogs Have Brought Bigger Market Prices Because They Were Given HOG-TONE

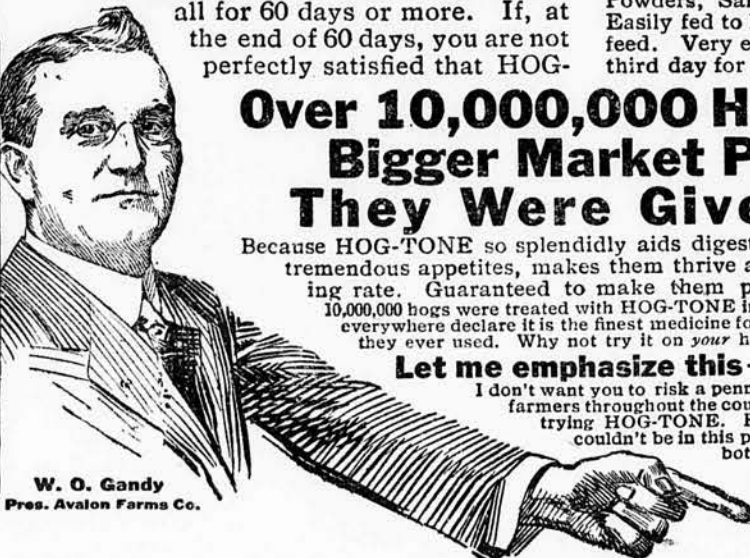
Because HOG-TONE so splendidly aids digestion and cleans out worms, it gives hogs tremendous appetites, makes them thrive and put on firm, clean flesh at an astonishing rate. Guaranteed to make them put on more pork with the same feed. 10,000,000 hogs were treated with HOG-TONE in the U. S. last year—and hog raisers and breeders everywhere declare it is the finest medicine for hogs, sows and young pigs (especially runts) that they ever used. Why not try it on your herd? You can't lose. I take all the risk.

**Let me emphasize this—send no money with coupon**

I don't want you to risk a penny. That's my way of doing business. Over 50,000 farmers throughout the country think it "fine business" and have "roffited big by trying HOG-TONE. Furthermore, you know and I know, that my ads couldn't be in this paper as they are and have been for years, unless both my offer and HOG-TONE were on the level.

**W. O. Gandy, Pres.**

**Avalon Farms Company**  
395 W. Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.



W. O. Gandy  
Pres. Avalon Farms Co.

## Kansas Testimonials

### CERTAINLY O. K.

"I can see a decided change in the progress of my hogs since I began to use HOG-TONE. Their growth is more rapid and they have a healthier appearance. It certainly is O. K."—A. E. Strode, Lawrence, Kan.

### Makes Runts Look Like Hogs

"As I have given AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE a fair trial, I can say that it gives results. I bought a bunch of shoats last winter and four of them looked like they had gone through a hard case of cholera, not half as big as the rest and without half the humped-up backs, but HOG-TONE took the hump off their backs. One objection I have is that they want too much of this high priced corn. I can recommend it to anyone who has hog trouble."—P. Peterson, R. S. McPherson, Kan.

### NO RUNTS WITH HOG-TONE

"I did not get to give AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE a fair test but my sows had pigs the first of April and they are the thriestest lots of pigs I ever saw and not a runt in the bunch."—Herbert M. Brown, Clemens, Kan.

### CAN SEE HIS HOGS GROW

"I think AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE is just fine and would like you to send me two more bottles. Our hogs were not sick, but did not grow as they ought to. However, we can see them grow every day now."—Frank W. Hein, Olathe, Colo.

----- I DON'T WANT YOU TO SEND A CENT WITH THIS COUPON -----

W. O. Gandy, President  
AVALON FARMS CO., 395 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

I have \_\_\_\_\_ hogs. Ship me immediately enough Avalon Farms Hog-Tone to treat them for 60 days. I am to pay nothing now except transportation charges. I agree to report results to you at end of 60 days and pay for the Hog-Tone at that time if it has done all that you claim. If it does not, I will return the labels to you and you agree to cancel the charge.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Print Name)

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

R. R. No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping Point \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of my Druggist \_\_\_\_\_



# "BALL BAND"



## The Pump Is Frozen But His Feet Are Warm

Weather that is cold enough to freeze a pump is not going to be very gentle with your feet and legs. Young and old need warm, dry footwear on days like this.

When you buy Rubber Footwear you want comfort and long wear. You get both in "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear.

### *A Few Plain Reasons For Buying "Ball-Band" Are:*

Greatest number of days' wear at lowest cost per day's wear.

Vacuum cured, means that rubber and fabric are compressed into one solid piece.

Comfort, because it is made over a natural last and fits your feet.

Easy to get. Sold by sixty thousand dealers located practically everywhere.

It has been found satisfactory by ten million people.

The "Ball-Band" reputation for Quality is known wherever footwear is worn.

If you want to know something about the many different kinds of footwear we make, write for free illustrated booklet "*More Days Wear.*"

The "Ball-Band" Trade Mark is a bright red ball. Look for it before you buy. It's your guarantee of quality and wear.

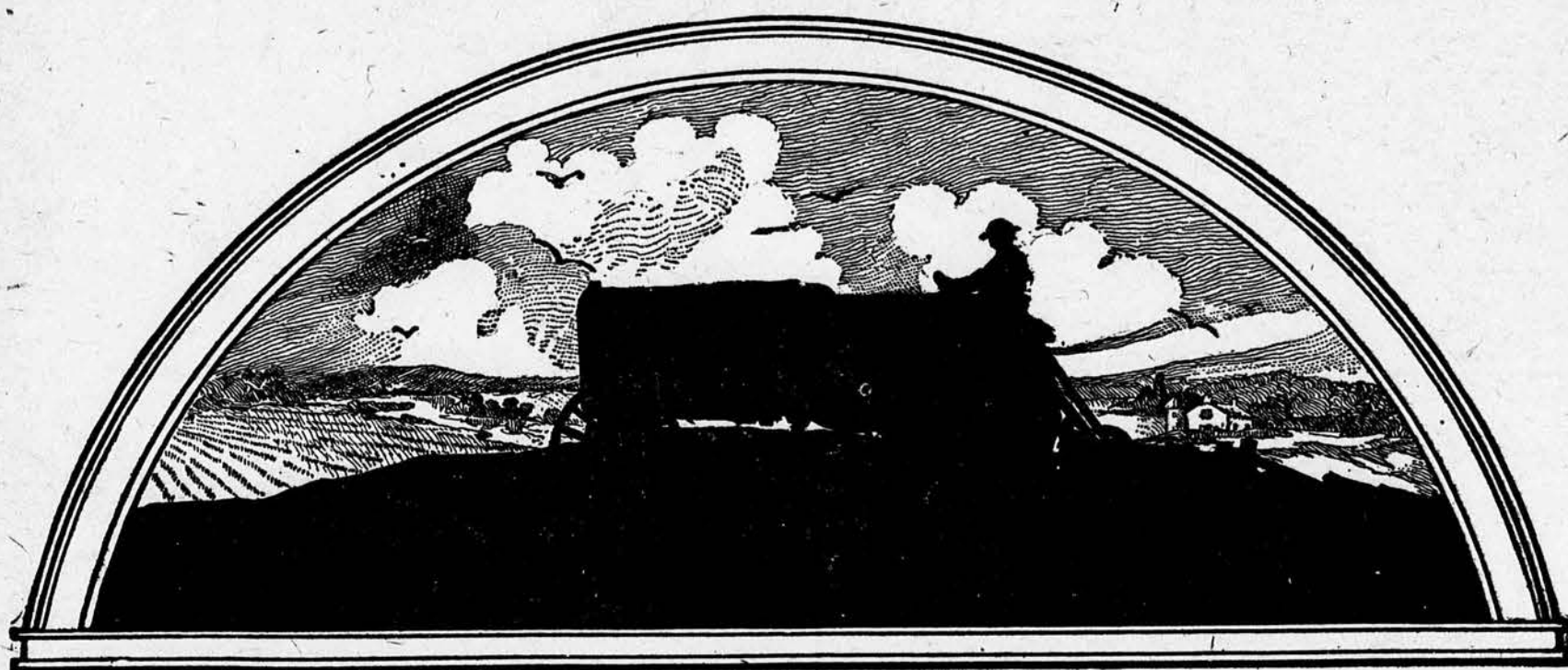
**MISHAWAKA WOOLEN MANUFACTURING  
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441 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana

*"The House that Pays Millions for Quality"*







## *The* TRACTOR of the FUTURE

**T**HE Tractor of the Future is the fulfillment of eight years of tractor experience. For *eight years* the Dayton-Dowd Company has been building tractors—both four-wheel and crawler types.

For *eight years* H. F. Dayton, owner and operator of several farms and the president of this concern, has been working his own tractors on his own farms.

For *eight years* the Dayton-Dowd men have literally **lived** with tractors—at work on all kinds of jobs, in all kinds of soil, in all parts of the country.

These are the fellows who know the eagerness for quick plowing of big acreage after a long, wet spring. They know the frenzy that comes in the last hours of threshing to complete the job when the smell of rain is in the air.

With tool-kit under the seat of the flipper they have traveled the roads of practical tractor experience.

The facts and figures of these practical field-men have supplemented the skill of the engineering force which developed this tractor under the supervision of H. F. Dayton, backed by his own power-farming experience. Thus each unit was a *long-tested, proven product* before becoming a permanent part of **this machine of reliability.**

The daily grind of work in fields of Gumbo, Rich Loam, Hard Pan or Sand; the steady pull of belt-work all day long; through hot, dry, dusty days—dampness of Spring and Fall or Winter's cold; from capacity-load to light belt-power jobs; through all these varied conditions the **Tractor of the Future** *must stand up steadfastly.*

### This Tractor is Now Offered to You

Your decision on the tractor for your use cannot be made in full justice to yourself without full knowledge of this **Tractor of the Future.**

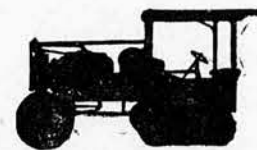
*Ask us for advance information now.*



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*Builders of Four-Wheel and Crawler Tractors Since 1911*



**RELIABLE POWER—ALL DAY—EVERY DAY!**



# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper  
PUBLISHER

Vol. 49

November 15, 1919.

No. 46

## A Real Farm Kitchen

Careful Planning and Modern Conveniences Have Helped Greatly in  
Making Work Easier for Mrs. James G. Blunt

By Mrs. Ida Migliario

JAMES G. Blunt, a farmer living near Greeley, Kan., has built a kitchen in his farm home that is an example of what thoughtful planning and a little time and energy can do in saving time and steps for Mrs. Blunt. The kitchen is not elaborate, in fact it is made entirely of waste lumber, the doors of the cupboards being built of the cases in which the large musical machines are shipped, but the room is very attractive because of its simplicity. It is a kitchen that can and should be duplicated in every farm home, for the kitchen is the place in which the homemaker spends the largest part of her time and she needs a room which is attractive and convenient.

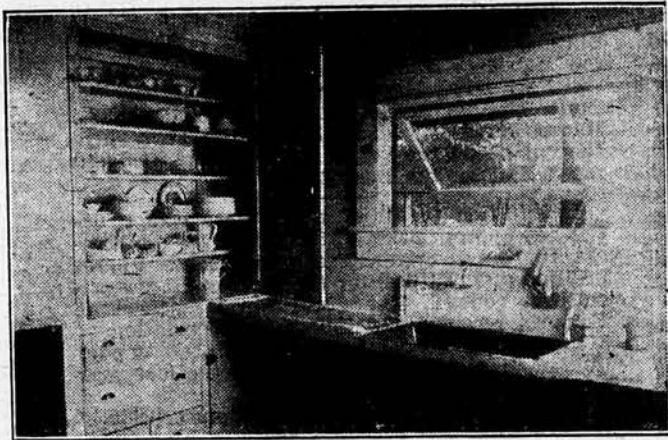
The room is 11 by 13 feet with a 9½-foot ceiling. Mr. Blunt believes 9½-feet is too high for the ceiling and says anyone building a new home should have the ceiling placed at a height which can be reached easily by the housewife with a broom or wall mop. One of the essentials of a sanitary kitchen is a clean ceiling and this is possible only when the ceiling can be reached with the wall mop. A room 11 by 13 feet may seem small, but with everything placed to the best advantage there is plenty of room.

### Location of Windows

Mr. Blunt says that after the height of the room has been determined the location of the windows must have thoughtful consideration. This problem is not difficult when building a new house, but in remodeling a kitchen more planning is required. However, Mr. Blunt has demonstrated that a full length window can be sealed up and replaced by two one-half length windows. In locating the windows one must take into consideration the light and air, and admit these as nearly as possible for the comfort of the one who must work in the room. Where possible Mr. Blunt believes they should be placed directly across from one another, for then a draft can be created, and this insures comfort while working. The windows in this kitchen are one-half length, and across from one another. The window on one side opens out on the screened porch, so it does not need a screen, while the other has a removable frame so the screen can be taken out and stored during the winter.

In many of our kitchens we find ourselves forced to work at a table with nothing but a wall to look at; this has been caused by the full length windows taking up wall space, which could otherwise have been used for the work table. This is where the half-length window for the kitchen is beneficial for there is space under the window for the sink or the work table. When Mrs. Blunt is busy at her work table or kitchen sink she can look out of the windows on some most beautiful scenery, for there is a wonderful woods near the farm, and even if her work keeps her in the kitchen all day she does not feel that she has been in prison.

The placing of the kitchen range and the gasoline stove have received much attention by Mr. Blunt. He was perfectly willing to buy some extra stove pipe and elbows which would enable him to place the range nearer the work table and the sink and in this manner do away with extra steps. The kitchen is not heated unnecessarily for a large metal hood has been built over the stoves and in the center of the hood an opening has been made thru



The Sink, Drain Board, China Cupboard and Linen Drawers are in a Convenient Arrangement Near the Window.

which all heat, fumes and smoke pass. This opening can be closed in the winter. Mr. Blunt has a very unique way of securing pressure for his gasoline stove. It is a three-burner stove and originally had a 1-gallon gasoline tank on one end, but Mr. Blunt saw some chance for danger and much opportunity for waste time and steps in filling the small tank, so he removed it and attached a ¾-inch pipe to the stove and extended this pipe thru the wall. At a height of 8 feet above the stove on the outside of the house he built a rack on which he placed a 5-gallon gasoline tank and connected it with a ¾-inch pipe. In this manner he gets sufficient pressure to give an enormous amount of heat with little gasoline. He has to climb a ladder to fill the tank but he feels that it takes less time than filling the small tank. And there is not so much danger of fire. However, he has taken another precaution against fire by supplying the stove with a needle valve which requires but a slight turn of the hand to cut off the supply of gasoline in case one wishes to do so.

The kitchen sink, which is directly under the window, is placed at a height suitable for Mrs. Blunt. No definite height can be given for any sink, drain board or work table for it must be in proportion to that of the worker. On one end of the sink is the cistern pump, a small table for the waterpail, a soap dish and clean-

ing materials. On the other end is the drain board. The sink has running water as does the bath room, the pressure secured by the windmill pumping the water into a large tank where it is kept in reserve.

Mrs. Blunt washes her dishes at the sink, rinses them on the drain board and puts them away without taking any steps, for the china cupboard is "built in" near the drain board. The shelves of the cupboard are arranged so Mrs. Blunt has a maximum of shelf space in a minimum of cupboard space. One of the objections to the wide shelf is the difficulty with which the dishes on the back of the shelf are reached. Mr. Blunt has built first a wide shelf and just above that a narrow shelf which will accommodate cups, salt and pepper holders and so on. A convenient chest of drawers just below the china cupboard offers a place in which to keep kitchen towels, dish cloths, kitchen aprons and many other necessary articles for kitchen work.

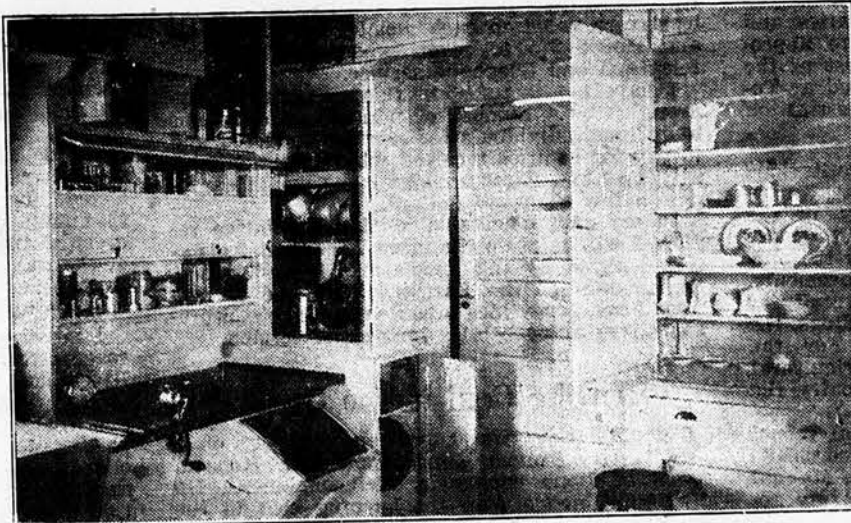
The utensil cupboard is built in the wall just by the "built in" kitchen cabinet. There is no confusion of doors in these two cupboards for the doors of the utensil cupboard fold back on themselves until they are entirely out of the way. The doors of the kitchen cabinet slide back similar to the doors of a sectional book case. The utensils are kept in racks and they all rest on their sides so there is no stacking of pots and pans, causing a waste of time in hunting the particular utensil wanted. The lighter utensils are kept on the upper shelves and the heavier ones on the lower shelves, so Mrs. Blunt does not have to lift heavy skillets or kettles to a high shelf.

### Cabinet Has Marble Top

The most elaborate equipment in the kitchen is the marble top for the cabinet. Mr. Blunt believes it pays in the long run to buy a good top and Mrs. Blunt finds the marble top suitable for all kinds of work, it being especially nice for rolling pastry and kneading bread. Above the marble top are supply shelves at a height to accommodate the average size package. Above this supply cupboard is a little medicine chest equipped with all the necessary articles for emergency treatment and entirely out of the reach of the children. The little doors of the chest have no knobs on them so the children could not open the doors if they did climb up to them. These doors are reached easily by an adult, it requires no climbing to get the article needed. Mrs. Blunt prefers to have the medicine chest in the kitchen for she says it is in that room that most of the accidents happen or at any rate it is the room in which every member of the family knows he will find her, and it saves steps not to have to run to the bedroom or the bathroom for turpentine or bandages.

All the cupboards are built clear to the ceiling, thus doing away with the top of the cupboard acting as a dust catcher and providing extra space for the storing of jellies and equipping of a shelf with emergency foods.

Next to the cabinet is the work table, which stands underneath a half-length window, and has in it drawers for the kitchen knives, forks, spoons, beaters and so on. The work table is built so the food grinder may be fastened any place—this is a small detail but one which is not thought of by the average cabinet maker.



Doors Can be Folded Back so They are Not in the Way of the Worker: Isn't This a Neatly Arranged Corner?



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 Farm Doings ..... Harley Hatch  
 Dairying ..... John W. Wilkinson  
 Medical Department ..... Dr. C. H. Lerrigo  
 Farm Engineering ..... C. E. Jablow  
 Poultry ..... I. B. Reed  
 Children's Pages ..... Bertha G. Schmidt

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

**ADVERTISING RATE**  
 60c an agate line. Circulation 110,000.  
 Changes in advertisements or orders to discon-  
 tinue advertisements must reach us not later than  
 Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date  
 of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed  
 after it is inserted in a page and the page has been  
 electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted  
 any time Monday.

# The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

**ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher**  
**F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor** **T. A. McNEAL, Editor**  
**JOHN W. WILKINSON, Farm Editor**

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

**OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION 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.

**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
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No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By  
 medical advertising is understood the offer of medi-  
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 WE GUARANTEE that every display advertiser in  
 this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein  
 deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make  
 good the amount of your loss, provided such transac-  
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 your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**T**HE LAST legislature appropriated \$120,000 for the purpose of making repairs and improvements on the state house. Eight thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose of inspection of the bee hives of the state and eradication of insects and diseases injurious to the little honey makers.

Ninety-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars were appropriated to help the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan., and \$30,000 to assist the Kansas Fair at Topeka. Two thousand dollars were appropriated for the use of the G. A. R. and a like amount for the use of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose of building a mine rescue station at Pittsburg, Kan. Seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty dollars were appropriated for improvement, repairs and maintenance of the John Brown Memorial Park at Osawatomie and \$3,500 for improvement and maintenance of State Park at Pawnee Rock, Kan. Four hundred and two thousand, three hundred twenty were appropriated for additional building for the state printing plant and for running expenses of the plant, buying stock, and machinery.

We have a state water commission whose business it is to work out a systematic general plan for the complete development of each water shed in the state in order to obtain the greatest use and benefit of the waters of the state for irrigation and water power and the prevention of flood damage. For the use of this commission \$11,000 were appropriated. For the use and benefit of private charitable institutions the legislature appropriated \$31,500. For the purchase of fuel for the various state institutions the legislature appropriated \$300,000 and in addition for the payment of freight charges and coal the sum of \$25,000.

The State Home for the Feeble Minded is located at Winfield. For the maintenance of this institution the legislature appropriated \$235,000. The hospital for epileptics is located at Parsons, Kan. For its maintenance there were appropriated \$339,000. At Larned is located the newest of the state hospitals for the insane. For its maintenance the legislature appropriated \$65,500 and for additional buildings and improvements \$45,050.

An orphans' home is maintained by the state. This is located at Atchison. For its up-keep there were appropriated \$129,456. For the salary of state agent, library, truck and automobile and amusements there were appropriated \$9,500. At Osawatomie is located one of the two great hospitals for the care of the insane in the state. The aggregate appropriations for this institution were \$596,800.

The state maintains a home for old soldiers of the Civil war at Dodge City, for the maintenance of this home the legislature appropriated \$360,000. The state also maintains a home for the widows of deceased soldiers of the Civil War at Ellsworth, Kan., called the Mother Bickerdyke Home. For the maintenance of this home the legislature appropriated \$52,500. These two homes are under charge of a board of managers three in number and to pay the salaries and expenses of this board, the legislature appropriated the sum of \$5,400. The largest of the state hospitals for the insane is located at Topeka. For the maintenance of this institution the legislature appropriated \$700,000.

One of the newest of the state institutions is the Tubercular Sanatorium located at Norton, Kan. This institution is really in the building stage and a considerable part of the total appropriations of \$199,000 was for the purpose of paying for extensions and improvements. For the maintenance of the State University at Lawrence and the erection of new buildings, the legislature appropriated \$2,034,230. For the maintenance of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, buildings and repairs, the legislature appropriated \$1,625,500.

For the support of the State Normal school at Emporia the legislature appropriated \$548,000. For the support of the Pittsburg Manual Training school at Pittsburg the legislature appropriated \$341,000. The Fort Hays Normal school received appropriations aggregating \$214,

200. For the maintenance of the School for the Blind at Kansas City, Kan., there were appropriated \$105,400. For the School for the Deaf at Olathe there were appropriated \$169,850.

The state maintains a number of experiment stations. For the support of the station at Hays, Kan., there were appropriated \$41,000, for the support of the station at Garden City, \$13,300, for the support of the Colby station \$5,000, for the support of the Tribune Branch Experiment station \$4,000.

In addition to the appropriations before enumerated each institution was provided with a revolving or emergency fund. The Kansas State University at Lawrence was given \$5,000, the Kansas State Agricultural college \$40,000, the Fort Hays Experiment station, \$2,500, the State Normal school at Hays, \$4,000. The Manual Training school \$4,000, the Fort Hays Normal \$2,500, the School for the Blind \$500 and the School for the Deaf \$500.

In addition to all of these there was a deficiency appropriation of \$47,102.43 for the Kansas State university, and a deficiency appropriation of \$19,676.60 for the Kansas State Agricultural college. The State Normal school at Emporia received a deficiency appropriation of \$15,000. The School for the Blind had unpaid bills of \$174.78 hanging over from the last year which were provided for.

The state maintains two institutions especially for the education of negro youth, one at Quindaro and one in Topeka. For the support of the institution at Quindaro the legislature appropriated \$96,500 and for deficiency \$5,100. For the support of the Industrial Institute at Topeka the legislature appropriated \$90,700.

The state maintains four penal and semi-penal institutions. The Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, the State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, the State Industrial school for boys at Topeka and the Industrial Training school for girls at Beloit.

The total appropriations for the penitentiary amounted to \$695,000 but it should be said for the penitentiary that it is practically self sustaining, in fact it makes some money for the state. For the maintenance of the State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson \$311,000 were appropriated. There were also unpaid bills to the amount of \$5,411.83 which were cared for by appropriation.

The State Industrial school for boys at Topeka received appropriations amounting to \$178,300 and the State Industrial school for girls at Beloit received \$155,000. The state also established an industrial farm for women at Lansing and for the support of this farm, the legislature made a total appropriation of \$155,000.

For payment of legislative expenses there were appropriated approximately \$105,000. The members of the Senate and House each received \$3 a day for not to exceed 50 days at a regular session and not to exceed 30 days at any special session. In addition they received 15 cents a mile for the distance necessarily traveled in going from their homes to Topeka and returning to their homes. In addition to this the legislature voted to each member of the Senate and House \$75 to cover expenses of postage, telegraph and telephone service.

I have not included in this summary of appropriations a number of minor appropriations to various individuals for services rendered and to pay for injuries received while in the service of the state. These various sums would aggregate a few thousand dollars.

In my next discussion of this legislative review I will take up the more important legislation enacted by the legislature, in order that the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze may have some idea about what their representatives actually did during the session.

### Burn the Coal in the Ground

**S**OME time ago I published a part of a letter from a Kansas man, Mr. Hobson, of Reno county, a civil engineer. He outlined a plan for burning coal in the ground and conveying the heat thru pipes to where it would be needed for domestic or manu-

facturing purposes. That coal will burn underground has of course been known for a long time. Some mines have been made entirely useless by fires which have been burning for years and which cannot be extinguished, but so far as I know no plan for utilizing the coal without mining it has been put into operation.

It is known that present methods of extracting heat from coal are not only exceedingly laborious but exceedingly wasteful. I have seen it estimated that less than 10 per cent of the theoretical heat units of coal is actually saved. If a feasible plan for burning the coal underground can be put into operation it is reasonable to suppose that a much greater per cent of the heat units can be saved than are saved now.

The disagreeable, dangerous and dirty work of mining the coal would be avoided. The smoke and soot that fill the atmosphere in the vicinity of manufacturing cities would be things of the past. Life would be more tolerable and more healthful than now. My opinion is that the present industrial crisis will tend to bring about a revolution in the matter of burning coal and a revolution in the industrial life of the nation. Starting with the one demonstrated fact, that coal will burn where it is stored in the ground, it is entirely reasonable to suppose that some genius in America is going to devise a plan by which the great power of our coal deposits can be utilized without mining the coal at all.

### Some Good Corn in Kansas

**I** HAVE NOT BEEN saying anything about the Kansas corn crop because I was of the opinion that there really wasn't much of anything to say. Barring the year 1913, the corn crop in Kansas came as near being a failure this season as any season in 50 years. But one evening last week I visited the little town of Bern in Nemaha county and discovered that there is at least one locality in Kansas where good corn was raised this year.

Some years ago the Commercial club of Bern decided to have an annual local fair, and they have kept it up ever since. For some time the farmers about Bern, not all of them perhaps, but some of them have been giving special attention to corn breeding and corn raising. As a result of this as good corn as there is in the state is being raised in the neighborhood of Bern and at the neighborhood fair there was a display of corn as good as I ever saw at any fair big or little. Of course I have seen more corn at big fairs, but never a more excellent display. The display showed up better because it had been artistically arranged by somebody who understood how to make every ear count.

I also observed that there was a good display of fruit, and especially of apples and pears. I was interested in this because I have been somewhat discouraged over the orchard situation in Kansas. I am a great believer in the farm orchard, not necessarily for profit, but because I do not think any farm is what it ought to be unless there are some fruit trees growing and bearing on it. I have said before and say again that some of the pleasantest recollections of my boyhood days on the farm were connected with the old orchard. I do not know that the orchard paid in dollars and cents. Possibly it did not, but just the same it was well worth having. I have seen a great many neglected orchards as I have traveled over Kansas, and no orchard in this state will thrive if it is neglected. The average farmer is busy. He thinks that maybe he will find time to look after the orchard after he gets the rest of farm work out of the way, but in a great many cases the other work never gets out of the way and the orchard is given up to the ravage of bugs and worms.

I might say right here that it has been discovered that the sandy land along the Arkansas River has been found to be well adapted to the growing of fruit trees, especially apple trees, and apple growers who have found this out are getting rich out of the proceeds of their orchards. I do not know how many orchards there are in the neighborhood of Bern, but I do know that they had some good looking fruit on exhibition.

Really the various exhibits at the neighbor-



hood fair at Bern were all creditable. It had not cost much to get them together and they were artistically arranged.

I think that a community fair of this kind is a good thing in any community for at least two reasons; it encourages better production and what is more important, it gets the citizens together and excites a common interest. Take the matter of corn; the citizens of Bern and vicinity were proud of that corn display, as they had a good right to be. That means that there has grown up in that community a friendly rivalry about the growing of corn. They desire it to be known that good corn and possibly the best in the state is grown in that locality. That means an increased production and increased production means more profit to the farmers.

I am entirely satisfied that with proper seed selection and intelligent cultivation the corn crop of the country could be doubled easily enough and what is true of corn is of course just as true of all other crops. The farms of the United States could raise enough to feed the world if all the lands were intelligently cultivated. So I wish to give a word of encouragement to the citizens of Bern who have kept this fair going a matter of seven or eight years. It has a tendency to get the farming people together to raise more farm products and make more money.

### The Coal Situation

EVERYBODY IS interested in the coal situation. If you are not interested in it directly in the way of an empty coal bin you are interested indirectly, because if the production of coal is stopped it will stop the wheels of industry and cause a financial panic. Possibly before this is read some sort of compromise may be effected and the great coal strike will be ended. I hope that will be the case but there is no such pleasant prospect ahead just now.

There are a few things in connection with this strike that seem to me to be reasonably apparent; one is that a very few men could have prevented it if they had gone at it with a determination to be entirely honest and fair to all concerned. The fault for this condition does not lie entirely with the leaders of either party to the industrial conflict, but it does lie with a few leaders on both sides.

On the side of capital there are some men in positions of leadership who do not acknowledge that employees have any right to any say about the management of the business or the conditions under which they shall work. These employers say: "We have the right to run our own business just as we please. Men and women have the right to refuse to work for us if they desire to, but if they do work for us they must work under such conditions as we impose."

Now it used to be the conceded right of the employer to impose conditions and in a primitive state of industry, before the age of machinery there was not much objection to that rule, because if the worker was not suited with his employer he could set up in business for himself. He was very largely a free agent. But with the development of machinery and great corporations the individual worker ceased very largely to be a free agent. If he was not suited with his employment he could not set up in business for himself because under modern conditions it required large organization and large capital to go into business. Under modern conditions therefore it becomes almost impossible for the individual to bargain on even terms with the employer.

Out of this change of conditions has grown the modern labor organization and collective bargaining and also there is a growing sentiment in favor of permitting the employees to have some say about the manner in which the business of the concern in which they are employed shall be run. Far seeing and fair-minded employers are coming more and more to see the justice and necessity of co-operation with their employees and in a good many cases the experiment is proving to be a success.

But there are still employers and managers of great business concerns who are bitterly opposed to any concessions of this kind to labor. They are opposed to collective bargaining. They insist that to give the employees a say concerning the management of the business will demoralize the business, and so they set themselves stubbornly against any kind of compromise that does not concede that capital shall have the entire say about the management of the business. Gary seems to be that kind of a man and there are others. If they have their way there must necessarily be an irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor.

On the other hand there are labor leaders who are as unreasonable and unfair as Gary, manager of the Great Steel corporation. If there had been only fair minded leaders on both sides there would have been no strike among the steel workers and there would have been no coal strike. In all these controversies the outsider finds great difficulty in getting the facts.

We are told by the miners that they have not been making good wages and they attribute this to the fault of the operators who they say have purposely curtailed production in order to keep up the price of coal. On the other hand I have here a letter from Mr. Puterbaugh, president of the McAlester Fuel company of McAlester, Oklahoma, from which I quote the following:

Heretofore it has always been the custom and precedent for Southwestern mines to continue at work until an agreement with the Central competitive field has been reached and it has also been the custom for Oklahoma mines to work under the old contract until a new contract has been agreed upon with the Southwestern Coal Operators' association, of Kansas City, but these time-honored customs, like the contract itself, have been abrogated and broken. Even to this late hour, Oklahoma operators have received no demands from their own employees or their official representatives of the United Mine Workers of America. They have received no official notice of their intention to strike. They have not been requested by anyone to consider or negotiate a new contract effective either now or when the existing valid contract, to which the government of the United States is a party, expires.

The contractual relation that has existed between the district officers and board members of District 21, and the officers and operators of the Oklahoma Coal Operators' association have from the beginning up to this day been uniformly pleasant. No charge is made that any Oklahoma operator has violated the existing contract. The existing wage scale is high and under it diggers who are paid by the ton are receiving from \$5 to \$12 a day of 8 hours, or less, and an average of between \$7 and \$8 a day can be easily maintained by the worker who puts in an honest day's work at the face while many skillful diggers will regularly average more. Day men receive \$5 an 8-hour day.

Well informed operators insist that any further increase in wages of Oklahoma miners a ton or a day would, by making necessary a high selling price, so curtail the market for this product as to make the monthly pay check smaller on account of competition of fuel oil and natural gas, both of which fuels are now abundant and cheap thruout the territory reached by the product of Oklahoma mines and also because of the continuous encroachment of coal produced much more cheaply than Oklahoma coal in the open-shop mines of New Mexico and Colorado.

Now in view of the fact that mechanics in less hazardous work are receiving from \$6 to \$9 a day, I do not think that \$5 a day is a sufficient wage for mining coal, but before there was a strike called it certainly was only fair that negotiations should be entered into with the operators, which Mr. Puterbaugh says was not done.

In regard to the scale of wages demanded by the strikers Mr. Puterbaugh has this to say:

For day men this would bring the basic week-day wage to \$8 for six hours, or \$13.33 $\frac{1}{3}$  an hour and in many cases this would be increased by overtime to \$12 for 8 hours, or \$1.50 an hour, whereas the average digger on the proposed tonnage rate would earn easily between \$11 and \$12 a day, and the more efficient miners could make \$20 and more a 6-hour day.

If Mr. Puterbaugh is right about the wages the miners could earn under the operation of the proposed scale, the demands of the strikers would seem to be unreasonable, but admitting this, I am still of the opinion that if a few leaders on each side had been willing to be fair minded an equitable compromise could have been effected without much difficulty.

### Bad Man to Start

THE Venango County, Pennsylvania, Grange resolves that inasmuch as various labor organizations are demanding a 6-hour day that its 1,800 members feel justified in going on record as favoring an equal working day for farmers, notwithstanding greatly increased prices will be sure to result from lessened farm production.

Strikes and strikers are in great danger of starting something these times that they can not complete, but it had better not be the farmer. The farm worker doesn't take kindly to working 18 hours a day to feed the man who works—or wants to work—only 6 hours a day.

### The Test Question

WHEN the evidence is made public in the government's case against the packers," says Attorney General Palmer, "it will amaze America as it has amazed me."

Its effect upon the question of government regulation of monopolies, he predicts, will be "far reaching and complete."

This is very interesting, even if not very new or enlightening. But what the people want to know is, will it put anybody in jail?

### Russianized Police Forces

WE ARE horrified at the murder of Americans in Mexico by armed bands and many people want the government to assert the dignity and sacredness of American citizenship, if necessary by a war of vengeance. But the other day two Mexican track laborers in Colorado, arrested on a charge of murdering a policeman, were taken from

jail by an American mob and hanged to a bridge at Pueblo. Mobs do these lawless acts.

In Boston during the early days of the policemen's strike not only were inoffending citizens attacked and robbed, but women were attacked in open daylight on the streets in the full view of everyone, yet crowds stood watching these acts without a finger raised in defense of the unfortunate women victims.

Persons in crowds are not only savage, but they are cowardly. They will not only commit criminal acts, but they will not risk their precious carcasses to defend women and children. The only protection against people in mobs is government, well established, with police handy, armed and ready to do what crowds and bystanders will not—defend the common welfare. This is the reason why police strikes will never be tolerated in any government that is worth its salt.

## Put All Loafers To Work

CONGRESS is going to find out just what is the cause of so many race riots and mobs. I believe one commonly overlooked cause, if not the chief cause, is and always has been, just plain hoodlumism—idleness. A crime may be the spark that starts a mob or riot, but the tinder which is always ready to burst into flame is the kind of idle lawlessness that borders on vagrancy, and of this we have a large and growing supply in America.

If most of these loafers could be put to work—drafted as the government drafted men in wartime—I am certain we should have fewer mobs, much less crime and increased production. As the solution of our greatest present trouble is work—production, and as this production must be accomplished in the cities as well as on the farms, this is one form of conscription I would not only favor but which I heartily advocate. Country persons have a right to expect all classes of townspeople to get to work and produce. City persons cannot expect farmers to produce on a 16-hour basis and pay 6-hour, or even 8-hour prices for everything they buy.

A time in which it is generally admitted the chief remedy for the critical situation now menacing us is increased production, is no time for strikes. Everybody must produce. The farmer who has been putting in full time and long hours during and since the war, and always for that matter, has a right to expect every town man to do his best in the present emergency, and is not in favor of 6-hour 5-day movements at this critical hour. Almost every mob or riot is started by the hoodlum element of society, white or black, a lawless vagrant, or semi-vagrant class that we can find in every town and city in the land. It is always ripe for any mischief.

The saloon and the pool hall have increased this large army of all degrees and kinds of loafers. And its need from time to time of such violent forms of reaction as mobs and rioting, to stir the sluggish blood of its purposeless lives, is behind these diabolic manifestations. While its shiftless habits and bodily wants make it a perpetual school of crime. The man with nothing to do is the devil's best helper and his chief diversion is raising hell. For this the time of favoring opportunity is any public excitement.

We are surprisingly short on general statistics in regard to idleness, but I venture to say if we had the figures they would show a striking relationship to those of our mob and riot statistics, and even those of other crimes. We do know in a general way that there is considerable idleness but no voluntary unemployment. Every man in this country can get work if he wants it. But from year to year idlers are increasing, as from year to year mobs, riots and crime are increasing. Idleness is the hidden rock in most of our tempests.

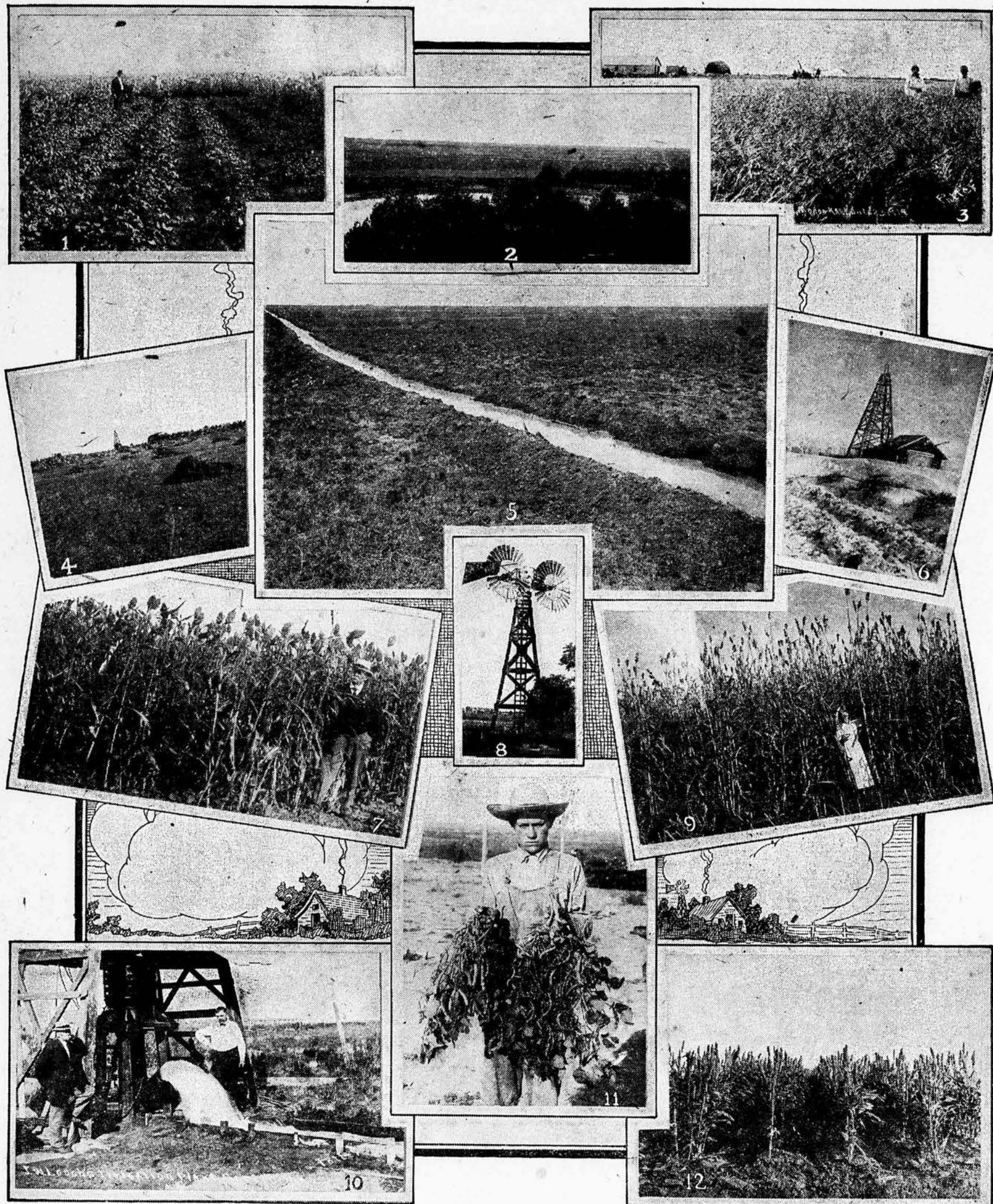
More than a generation ago, in a famous speech Wendell Phillips said, "Give the masses nothing to do and they will topple down thrones and cut throats." History has proved it again and again. Therefore in times like these, at least, I would draft the loafer and put him to work, and at all times I would make it the government's first duty to provide for every man a chance to work at living wages, by means of a series of great public works which should be utilized to take up the slack and absorb unemployed men. We could have no better guarantee of peace and prosperity on the American continent, and I believe we must bring it about.

Washington, D. C.



# Irrigation Increases Crop Yields

*More Than 2 Million Acres in Kansas Can Get the Needed Moisture With a Lift of 60 Feet or Less*



Western Kansas Farmers are Producing Excellent Returns by Using the Waters of the Underflow:

1—A truck field near Garden City. 2—Water stored on the upland farm of the Garden City Experiment station. 3—A wheat field grown under irrigation near Scott City. 4—Alfalfa on the high uplands near Garden City. 5—Starting the irrigation work. 6—A pumping station and snow, two important factors in supplying moisture. 7—Sorghum, an ideal forage crop for irrigated fields. 8—A windmill used in pumping water to irrigate a garden. 9—Twenty tons of sorghum silage an acre; water did it. 10—An irrigation plant owned by J. W. Lough near Scott City. 11—All vine crops make an excellent growth when water is available. 12—A 60-bushel crop of kafir on irrigated land.



# Modern Living on Farms

*Better Social Advantages, Efficient Home Conveniences and Real Economic Systems are Aiding in Developing a Brighter Country Life*

By F. B. Nichols

**T**HE BRIGHTER country life which we have been talking about so long is developing in the Middle West generally. It is making more progress right here in Kansas than most persons appreciate. This is the most hopeful indication I can see in agriculture today—it means more than the increased financial returns, helpful as they have been.

Better social advantages and sounder economic plans are coming together, to the great profit of farming. There is, of course, a good way to go yet, but the pioneers are blazing the trail. The satisfactory country life of the future, which will hold the best of the young people because of the brightness and happiness which it offers, as well as its satisfactory financial returns, is just before us.

These results are being achieved quite largely as a result of a general use of the latest developments in agricultural mechanics. I hope that some skillful writer who knows country life will one of these days trace the influence which motor cars, tractors, rural telephones, rural mail delivery, furnaces, electric lights, oil stoves, modern tillage and harvesting implements and similar improvements have had on country life. Certainly it has been of a dominant nature. In addition to lifting producers into the plane of efficient industrial production, it has added dignity to the business, and has made it possible for men to develop a more profitable type of production. The farmers of the Middle West, of which the good state of Kansas is an excellent example, have a higher man production than the farmers in any other large agricultural section in the world.

## Poor Mail Service

I think that most of the time we do not appreciate our blessings; certainly if you will go back a few years, and consider conditions then, you will find plenty of things to be thankful for. First of all you had no telephone, and if you got mail delivered more than once a week you were lucky. I can remember times on our farm in Woodson county in the winter when we didn't get mail for two or more weeks, because of storms, and bad roads. Incidentally, I think that I am not exaggerating when I say that the gumbo roads of Southeastern Kansas sometimes used to get into a most remarkable condition in the late winter—indeed, some of 'em do yet. A family was shut in, to a considerable extent, from the outside world, for with no mail or telephone service the days went by with a drab sort of color that was most disheartening at times. It is under conditions of this kind that farm life compares most unfortunately with the city.

But how different it is today on the average place! Mail is delivered every day; the telephone is available at any minute of day or night for one to talk with neighbors, or to town. The motor car is ready to take one anywhere he desires to go. This development with motor cars has been extraordinary—in Pawnee county, in a typically prosperous section of Central Kansas, there are as many motor cars as there are families. In any Kansas town on an average Saturday night you will find the streets lined with cars, owned by farmers. In most cases the farmers have worked all day, and have thus secured the benefit of an extra half day's work. Doubtless in some cases farmers may spend more of their income than they should on cars, but these cases are few, and make up but a small part of the vast economic advantage which men have obtained from motor cars. Automobiles eliminate distance, and in addition to their economic benefits they bring to the family the help that one obtains from a chance to observe the work being done generally in the community by other families. Their aid in developing a brighter social life is so great that it is difficult to estimate.

If you are inclined to be pessimistic



Good Farm Machinery Has Done Much to Aid in Developing a Brighter Country Life, and to Increase the Financial Returns.

concerning the advantages of the country from either a social or economic basis, take a week off and come down to Topeka, or go to Wichita or Kansas City, and make a study of how the average city man is "making out" these days. Of course the men with great wealth or special training in some certain line are getting along all right—as they always have done and always will do—but the great average run of people in the cities are not having an especially happy time. The cost of living is so high that they are doing well if they are keeping three jumps ahead of the proverbial wolf; some are only one or two. I believe that if the average conditions under which people of the cities are living were well understood today, the drift of the better young people from the country to the city would almost stop.

It seems to me that we are right at the place where the era of a satisfactory country life can be developed, in the open country, by the farmers themselves with the right kind of a community organization. I think the tendency toward community centers is one of the most encouraging things in Kansas agriculture. It is developing an excellent type of community leaders which will mean much in the future.

## New Day in Agriculture

Kenyon L. Butterfield, perhaps our greatest student of the "New Day" which is coming in agriculture, believes its success will rest largely with the local community leaders which are now being developed. "Now, more than ever," he said a few days ago, "comes the call for rural leadership. We need men and women thoroly trained—yes, specially trained—for the many types of expert service—technical, economic, and social—which the New Day requires in the country. But that is only a beginning. The real need is for the development of leadership among the men and women who make their living

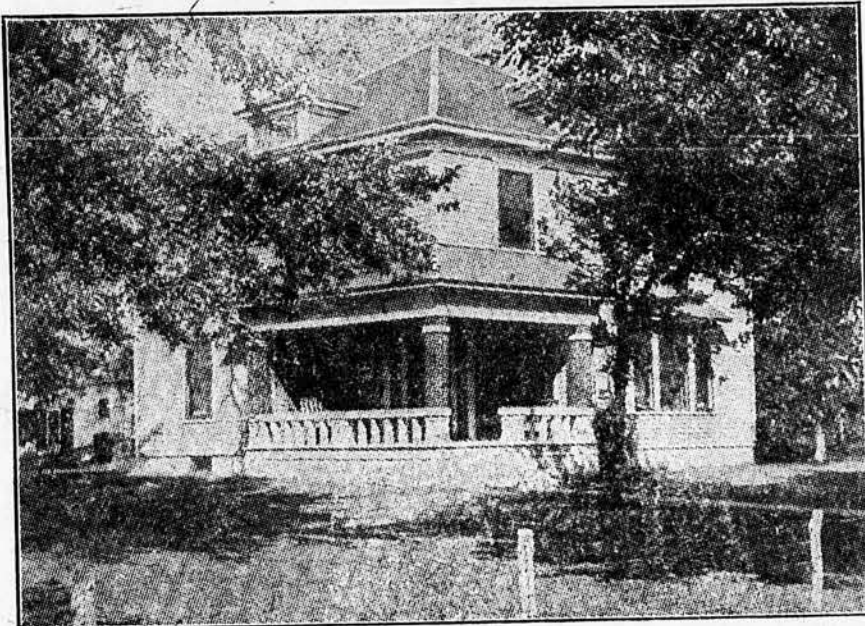
from the soil. If we cannot have leadership here, we shall fail in building a rural democracy. Potential leadership exists. Some of it is already available and at work, but the all-embracing need of the next few years is the developing and training of the farmers themselves in leadership."

Next to the help which the community center movement is giving in the effort toward the brighter rural life comes the influence of the modern country homes. And country homes are being made modern in their conveniences for better living at a remarkable rate—you can get plenty of data on that if you will take a census of the modern conveniences which have been placed in the homes in any average Kansas community in the last two years or will be purchased in the immediate future, or if you will get the sales reports from any of the standard electric light or water supply companies.

## Country Homes Well Equipped

And why shouldn't country homes be made modern? Certainly the equipment which may be purchased at a reasonable cost from any of the standard companies, is efficient enough. A considerable proportion of farmers have the cash to buy all the improvements along this line which they need to install. Modern homes are now perhaps the main thing needed to bring the era of the satisfactory country life. More than this, the use of conveniences for real living work out in the same economic way that the motor car has done—they make it possible to increase the farm returns more than enough to pay for them. A modern home is most certainly an investment, not an expense. It returns profits in real American dollars.

More than this, it adds the contentment which makes country life worth while. The reason given by a large



A Modern Country Home; the Use of More Conveniences for Better Living is One of the Principal Needs Today in Kansas Farming.

majority of farm families for making the move from the country to the city is that "we can have a better home." In other words, they wanted modern conveniences. Why not have these on the farm, along with the advantages of country life, and where you will not be bothered with the objectionable things of the city? If you will invest a little money and work they are yours.

C. J. Masseck, a specialist in good roads on the staff of the Capper Farm Press, told of this need for better country living in an address recently before the Farmers National Congress at Hagerstown, Md. He said, in part: "Since 1894 the rise of the farmer in the social and economic scale has been very rapid. Hit or miss agricultural methods have given way to recognized principles of crop procedure. Standards of home comfort have been materially bettered; rural schools, altho by no means perfect, have advanced. In short, farming today is recognized not as a mere means of existence but has come to signify both a living and a profession. Fifty years ago the Grange enunciated the principle that the farmer is of more consequence than the farm and should be first improved. Under the new humanizations imposed by the war and the social and economic revolution we are now passing thru, rural human valuation, hitherto recognizing only an out-and-out material estimate has come more and more to recognize the elements of the social and spiritual. Real human values will be considered in developing the New Day in farming, which is almost here."

## A Need for Good Roads

In his address Mr. Masseck entered deeply into the question of good roads. He believes that better highways are essential in improving social conditions; in making it possible for country people to get together despite the considerable distances they must travel. He showed that good roads can be placed in the investment class along with better machinery; in speaking of this, he said:

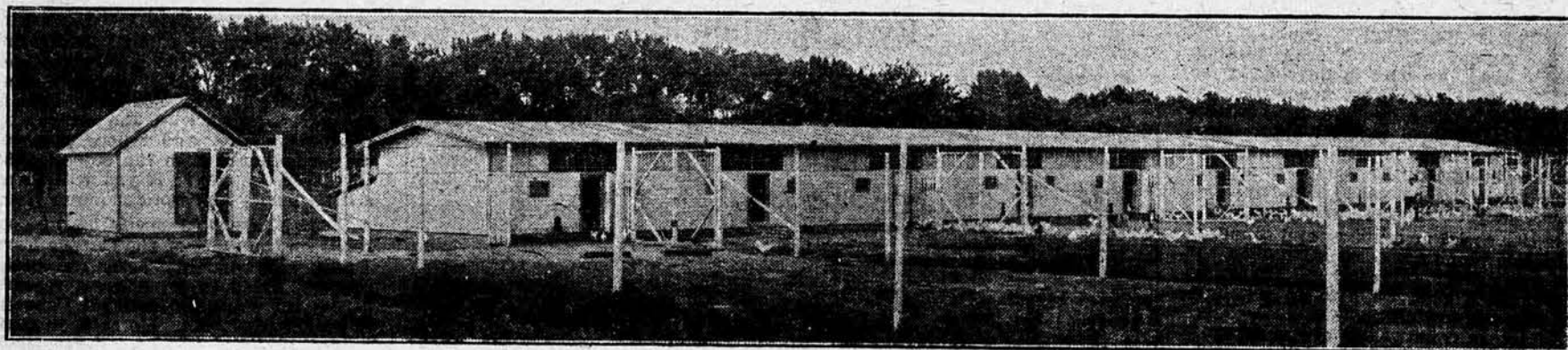
"What are some of the economic advantages of good roads? These are: (a) Large market outlets to food supplies heretofore unavailable and frequently wasted because the distance between the farm producer and his local market, either wholesale or retail, is too great or too hard to be reached by horse transportation or is badly served either by lack of railroad equipment or by circuitous railroad service. (b) Quick marketing of perishable and "fancy" products now impossible because of bad roads, lack of transportation and elimination thru the present railroad administration of railroad service that formerly met this demand. (c) Elimination of special packing of products and unnecessary handling involving both the long and short haul by railway. (d) Encouragement of diversity in farming and subsequent development of the small farm in proximity to centers of population. (e) Reduction of the high cost of living thru a quicker and more flexible distribution. (f) The "return load" involved in the establishment of rural expresses simplifies the trading habits of the farmer, gives him quicker service and strengthens trade relations between the city and country. (g) The railroad is released from the necessity of the unprofitable short haul and is left free for the profitable long hauls."

It seems to me that the outlook in Kansas agriculture is most hopeful—far better than in any past year. There are things in the social and economic life which we should like to change of course; but this has always been true, and it will be the rule in all the coming years. The point is that the average country family is getting along well in comparison with the average city family. Let us take as much satisfaction as possible from the progress which has been made. A much greater development, based on better economic systems, modern homes, and brighter social relations, is just before us.



# Where Chickens Reign Supreme

## Petaluma Has 20 Million Dollars Invested in Poultry Farms That Produce More Than Half a Billion Eggs Every Year



By Arthur L. Dahl

**W**HENEVER any one locality becomes famous for a particular thing we may be sure there are fundamental reasons back of its success. This is particularly true of industries, for things cannot be produced in unusual volume and perfection unless all elements needed by a given industry are found together.

Petaluma—the Poultry City—is known thruout the world for where distances are too great for its eggs or its chicks to go, its poultry appliances, such as incubators and brooders find their way. Petaluma is a progressive California city that is the largest egg-producing center in the world. It has an annual production of more than half a billion eggs, from more than 4 million hens. Twenty million dollars are invested in the poultry farms of that district, and the gross revenue for a single year is almost as much. The combined output of the Petaluma hatcheries, of which there are eight large ones and 20 small ones, was 13 million chicks in 1918, and more than 60 per cent of these chicks went to replenish or enlarge the poultry farms of Sonoma county, in which Petaluma is situated.

### A Prosperous Industry

It is not difficult to understand why Petaluma should have developed such a prosperous poultry industry, for all the elements needed for the healthy growth of chickens are found there. First, the region enjoys a maximum of warm sunshine tempered with light sea breezes, carrying with them across 18 miles of coast-range forests, mountain pasture land, grain fields and eucalyptus groves, a fragrant and healthful atmosphere that makes contented hens. Petaluma, which means the "City of little hills," is located in a valley far enough removed from the Pacific ocean to escape the wet, cold fogs, and yet near enough to have the warm sunshine tempered by the ocean winds. The long rainless summers enable workers and hens alike to virtually live outdoors, and the short rainy season of winter does not bring low enough temperatures to be uncomfortable. Snow is unknown, and there is not a wide variation in temperature from one month to another.

The second element that makes for poultry success at Petaluma is the matter of soil. The entire region is covered with a light absorbent gravelly soil which is cool in summer and not gummy in winter. Furthermore, it contains an abundance of the mineral elements necessary for healthy flocks. As the chicken ranches are spread out over the many hills surrounding Petaluma, the drainage is usually very good, and within a few minutes after a heavy rain in winter the hens can be seen out in the yards scratching in the soil, which is clean and does not stick to their feet. Furthermore, its porous character enables all the contaminating matter which might affect the chickens, to be carried down into the soil, and no poultry region in the world is freer from disease than is Sonoma county.

The third element of Petaluma's success is its transportation facilities. It is but 36 miles north of San Francisco, or less than two hours' ride by train. It enjoys excellent water transporta-

tion, for the Petaluma River is navigable and river boats handle a great proportion of the district's shipments. San Francisco and the Bay cities, provide an unlimited market for the eggs and chickens offered, and at times of high prices in the East, carload shipments of eggs are made to New York or Boston, and every outgoing ship from San Francisco carries consignments of poultry products from Petaluma.

The poultry ranches of Sonoma county range in size from an acre of land, with a thousand or more chickens, to those of 40 or 50 acres, housing 50,000 chickens. The average num-

bers by hundreds and by thousands.

The most successful poultrymen who have settled in Sonoma county during the last few years are not those who were formerly engaged in the business of farming or ranching, but are office men, machinists, railroad men and clerks, who wanted to break away from the city, and who, tho knowing nothing whatever about poultry, were willing to work hard and learn. The general farmer who undertakes to raise poultry as a special business, is likely to have decided ideas about the methods to use, and generally those ideas are based on his experience with a few hens that roamed freely about

erally the egg farmers find it better to obtain the young chicks than to hatch their own requirements. This enables the beginner to give his undivided time to developing chickens without the bother of hatching them.

Thousands of day-old chicks are shipped to distant points by the commercial hatcheries. As soon as the chicks are dry they are taken from the incubators and placed in light ventilated cartons having from one compartment to four compartments, each carton holding 100 chicks. The chicks are then sent to within 72-hour distances from Petaluma without feed or water. This is possible because before they are hatched the yolk of the egg enters the abdominal cavity of the chick and sustains it without other food for 72 hours after incubation.

A large proportion of the eggs produced in the Petaluma district are marketed thru a co-operative organization known as the Poultry Producers of Central-California, incorporated with a membership of 1,450, and with branch distributing plants in the larger cities of the Bay region. Most of their eggs are sent to San Francisco and there dispatched to other distributing centers but during 1918 the demand from outside points was so great that 260 carloads were shipped to outside markets. Altogether, the commission houses, poultry producers, and private individuals shipped in 1918 about 10,645,644 dozen eggs, and 57,320 dozen poultry.

### White Eggs Preferred

The White Leghorn is favored by Petaluma poultrymen because it lays large white eggs and produces a maximum number of eggs annually at a minimum of cost. One owner of 3,300 hens, ranged on a 10-acre ranch, produced enough eggs last year to give a net profit of \$6,100. This man has a beautiful home, two motor cars, and built up a business that pays him a handsome profit by the expenditure of his own efforts and a moderate initial investment. The same story could be told by hundreds of poultry producers in the same district.

The average sale price of the Petaluma eggs in normal times is about 30 cents a dozen, altho since the war the average price has been about 50 cents a dozen. During the fall and early winter, the producers often receive as high as 75 or 80 cents a dozen. Feeding, in normal times, costs about 12 cents a month for each hen, or about \$1.40 a year. With grain prices as high as they have been during the past few years, these costs are materially increased, but the price of eggs has kept pace with the costs of production, so that the chicken rancher has not suffered materially. The average grower expects to clear a dollar a year for each hen, and many of them exceed this figure.

The average size of ranch at Petaluma is about 5 acres, which is large enough to give a family space sufficient for a poultry plant. A typical farm of this size is divided in the following way: One acre for the house, barn and garden; 2 acres for the growing yards, and 2 acres for green feed crops. This makes an ideal arrangement for the man of limited means who desires to engage in poultry farming on a small scale and then gradually enlarge.

## New Year for Poultrymen

**T**HE new year for poultrymen begins with November. At this time spring pullets should be in permanent winter quarters and well-started on the year's production. If flock records have not been kept in the past now is an excellent time to begin. Are your birds returning good interest on the money you have invested in stock and equipment or are you keeping them at a distinct loss? Thruout the year strict account should be noted of every expense: feed, repairs and stock purchased. Credit the flock with market eggs sold, hatching eggs sold, eggs used on the table, chickens eaten, and all market poultry and breeding stock sold.

Have you been feeding your birds too much in the past or haven't you been feeding enough? About 75 pounds of feed for each bird is all that is necessary for a good producer for the year. Have you been feeding four times as much scratch food as you have dry mash? Twice as much grain as mash is all that is necessary. Frequently inefficient flock practices may be quickly remedied by a glance at the record book. Keep records and you may be surprised to find at the end of the year that your birds have been returning from 15 to 18 per cent on the money you have invested in the flock. Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, have many farmers that easily can duplicate what the California farmers at Petaluma have done. There is money in poultry farming when it is conducted properly.

ber of hens for each producer over the entire district is 1,500, while the largest producer has 50,000 hens. He made in 1918 a net profit of a dollar for each hen, while the smaller owners averaged somewhat higher, in most cases. Many of the owners have beautiful homes, with all modern conveniences, and their grounds are kept up like show places, with white-painted chicken sheds, green gardens, clean gravel runways and running water. Everybody uses the motor car for travel, from the newest city clerk who has come with his small savings to go into business for himself, to the larger growers who count their chick-

the farm in earlier days. For the right man, who has a reasonable amount of means to get a start, who is willing to work, and to study and learn, the poultry business under the conditions met with at Petaluma offers opportunity to acquire a competence that is not paralleled in other lines.

The hatcheries of Petaluma, of which there are eight large establishments and 20 smaller ones, hatch annually about 13 million chicks. The largest hatchery has a capacity of 250,000 chicks every three weeks and an annual output of more than 2 million. About 60 per cent of the total output is used at Petaluma, for gen-



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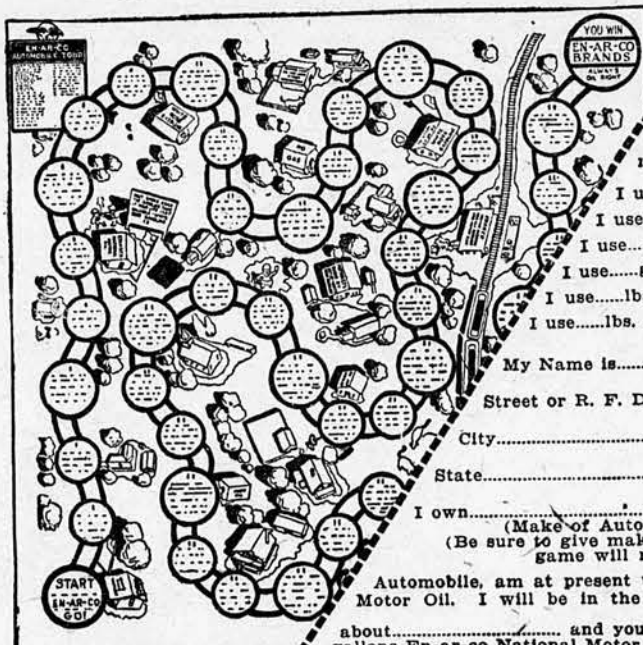
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State.....

I own.....

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# The Winter Care of the Tractor

*Keep the Power Machinery Busy Thruout the Year and This Will Make the Return on the Investment That Much Greater*

By Mack M. Jones

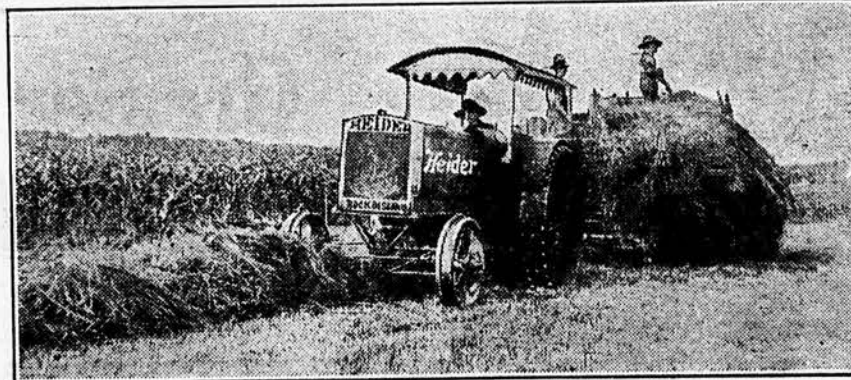
**K**EEP your tractor busy if you possibly can. The more you use it, the greater will be the return on your investment. The time of year has come when most of the heavy work for the tractor is done, but that does not mean that you should put the tractor away for the winter and not use it again until next season. Keep your machine busy at such jobs as operating the corn husker, shelling corn, grinding feed, hauling manure, sawing wood, cutting silage, pulling up stumps and other odd jobs about the farm.

If, however, you have done all this sort of work that you can with your tractor and have nothing else for it to do for some time, then take care of it by giving it a thorough cleaning and putting it in good shelter. It is one of the most expensive machines on the farm and deserves a little time and effort on the part of the farmer at the end of a season. Many parts of the tractor, especially in the motor, are very carefully finished and a slight rusting would materially affect its operation. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to see that the machine is protected from the weather. It does not harm a tractor to be operated in the rain or snow so much, since all of the parts are well oiled and there is enough heat generated to dry up the water before rusting starts. It will not only lengthen the life of a tractor to give it good care, but it will give you better and more efficient service. You will also feel a certain pride in having a good clean tractor to drive into the field next spring.

## Overhaul the Machine Now

Every tractor should have two kinds of care, first, constant and continual attention while the machine is running; and second, a thorough and general overhauling at the end of a season's work. The time of the year has come when the farmer is not overly busy and he can now give his tractor this seasonal care. Most farmers can handle the overhauling job themselves. If, however, a farmer feels that he cannot, then he should employ an expert gas-engine or automobile mechanic to help him. Notice we say, help him. The farmer himself should do as much of the work as possible in order to learn all he can about the machine and to be able to handle the overhauling job next time without the services of an expert mechanic. In working on the various parts of the tractor, the instruction book which is sent with it should be used as a guide. The man who made the machine knows best how to take care of it, and his instructions should be carefully followed. The first thing to do in overhauling your machine is to clean off thoroughly all the dirt and grease that has accumulated on the outside. An old stiff-bristled brush or a wire brush and a little kerosene can be used to good advantage in cleaning the tractor. In going over it, inspect every part carefully and keep on the alert for any loose nuts, and parts that seem to be worn or that need replacing or adjusting. Make a list of all repair parts needed and order them at once. This may save you considerable delay and inconvenience when you start your machine for the next season's work.

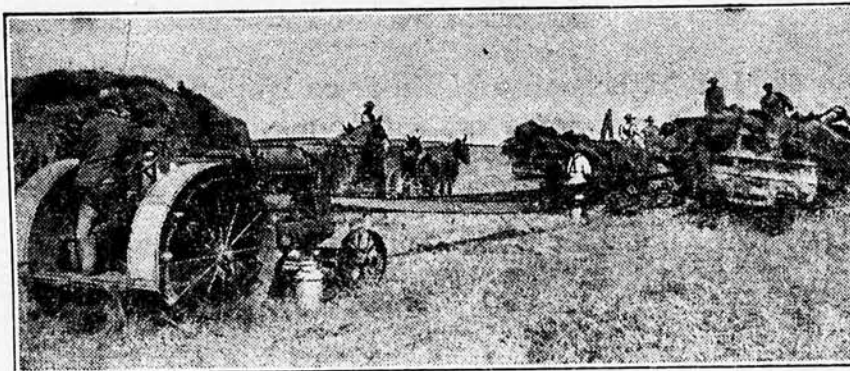
Having the outside of the tractor cleaned, start on the inside. Drain the cooling system thoroughly, and if the radiator has been leaking, take it off and solder it, or have it soldered by a reputable radiator repairman. If the hose connections are soft or seem to be rotting, replace them with new ones. The water jackets and radiator should be flushed out with water under pressure if possible in order to remove any dirt that may have accumulated. If scale has formed, it may be loosened up and removed by filling the radiator and water jackets with kerosene and leaving for several hours or over night. Then start the motor and run until hot. Drain the



kerosene out and run the motor again until hot. The scale can then be removed by flushing out with water under pressure.

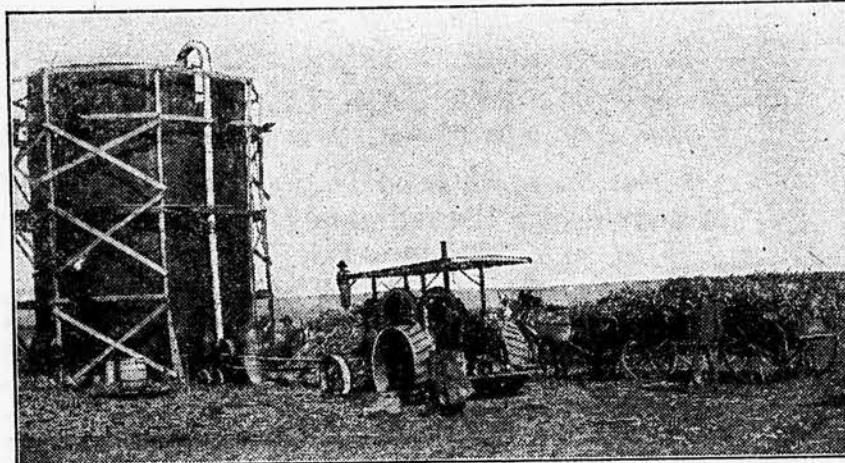
Next, start on the engine. Inspect the connecting rod and main bearings and if they need adjusting, take them

use of kerosene. It is important to have tight-fitting piston rings to prevent loss of power due to weak compression and escaping gas when the combustion occurs. It is also important that the rings work freely in the piston ring grooves. If the rings

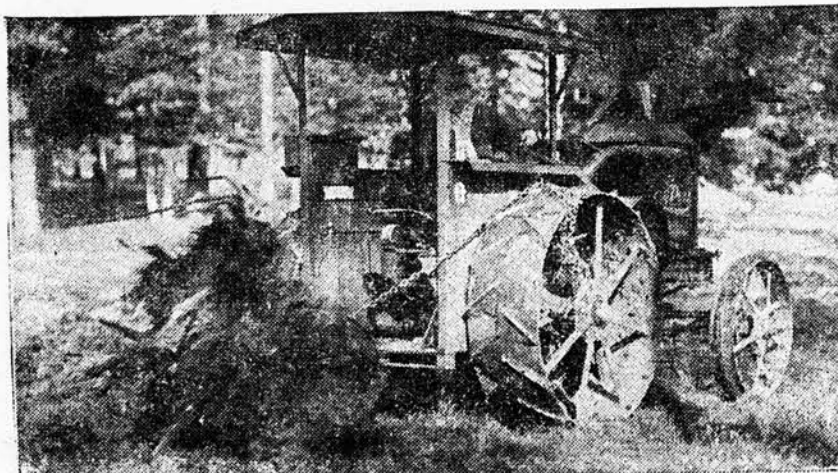


up. This is one of the most important of all tractor adjustments and should be made with extreme care. If these bearings are not carefully and accurately adjusted, they may fail just when you need your tractor most next spring. Such failure would cause con-

siderable delay, and possibly a large repair bill. At the time these bearings are adjusted, the pistons and connecting rods can be pulled out for inspection and cleaning. All carbon should be removed by scraping and by the



in them and this is very injurious to the working parts of a machine. After the valves are ground, the adjustment of the valve tappets should be checked. This adjustment varies on different engines, and in the absence of specific



instructions, makes the clearance between the valve stem and the mechanism which operates it, just enough to permit an ordinary postal to be inserted.

The transmission case should be drained, cleaned out well with kerosene, and filled with fresh, clean, heavy oil. Inspect the gears in the transmission for wear. If the clutch is leather faced, it should be treated with a light application of neat foot oil. The clutch should also receive any special attention advised in the instruction book.

The magneto should be cleaned on the outside, and the breaker box and distributor should be cleaned of all dirt and carbon. The platinum breaker points should be flat, smooth, and fit together perfectly. If they do not, carefully file them with a platinum point file or a fine finger nail file. These points should open just far enough, as the magneto is turned, to permit the thin feeler on the small magneto wrench to be inserted between them. It is important that the magneto be well taken care of, for upon it the successful operation of the engine depends. No matter if all the other parts of the tractor are in the best of trim, the machine will not operate well unless the magneto is delivering a good hot spark.

## Preparations for Storing

If the tractor is to stand idle for some time, drain the cooling system thoroughly. Be sure that not a drop of water remains in the radiator, pump or water jackets where it can freeze or rust. It is well to crank the motor and run it for a few minutes after the water has been drained out in order to heat the motor and more thoroughly dry the inside of the cooling system.

All machined parts and finished surfaces that are exposed should be well coated with a heavy oil to prevent rusting. The magneto should be well protected. The finished parts should be well oiled, and some sort of cover, preferably leather, placed over it. If a leather cover is not available, use two or three layers of heavy paper, the first one being saturated in oil but not to such an extent that it drips. Before the tractor is used again the magneto should be cleaned off and no oil permitted to remain on it to catch dirt and dust. Never permit oil to get on the platinum points or the distributor. If the tractor will have to stand out very long, it may be advisable to remove the magneto and store it in a dry place. If you take the magneto off, be sure that you understand the process of retiming it. Mark the magneto coupling to facilitate retiming when it is replaced.

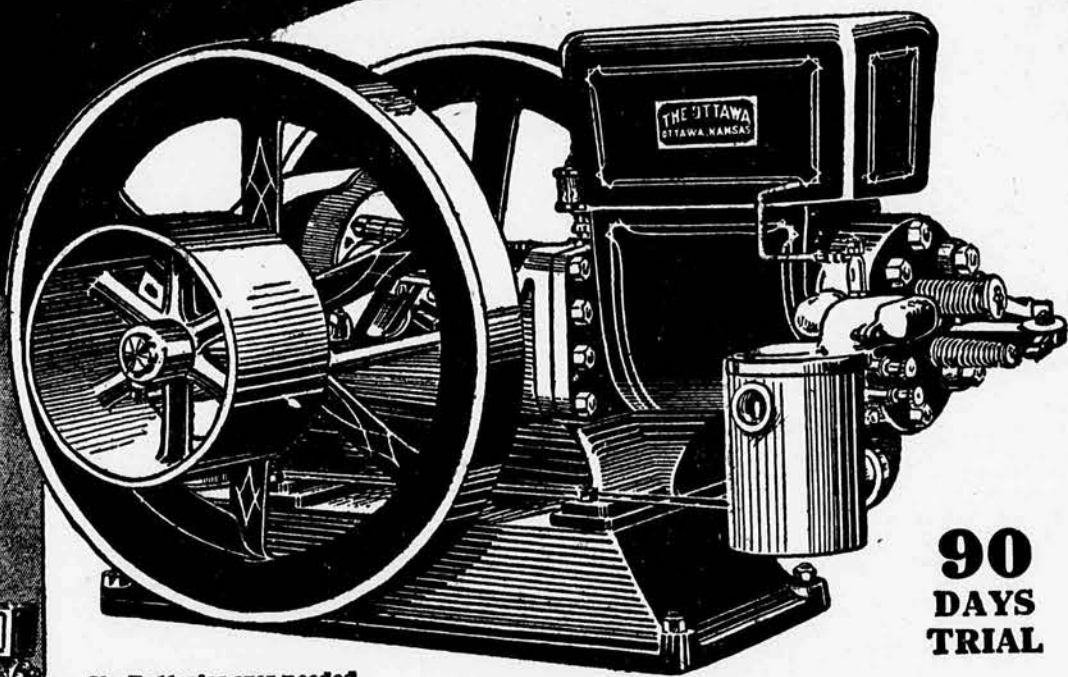
The crank case should have the proper amount of fresh, clean lubricating oil in it, after being thoroughly cleaned with kerosene. Be sure that the oil gets all over the working parts inside the motor, especially the cam shaft and cams. A good way to do this is to simply crank the motor and let it run for a short time. After the motor has cooled off, remove the spark plugs and pour into each cylinder about a pint of good gas engine oil; then replace the plugs and turn the engine over by hand a few times to make sure that the oil is thoroughly distributed over the cylinder walls. Be sure that the engine is cold when this is done as oil will not adhere well to the cylinder walls when they are hot.

The fuel system should be completely drained—tanks, carburetor, sediment traps and all. If any water is left in the sediment traps it may freeze and do considerable damage.

If the tractor is equipped with a storage battery, be sure that it is fully charged and that the top and terminals are thoroughly cleaned. Grease the terminals with vaseline or a good grade of cup grease. One terminal should be disconnected to insure against short circuits which might run the battery down. If the machine is not well housed, take the battery off.



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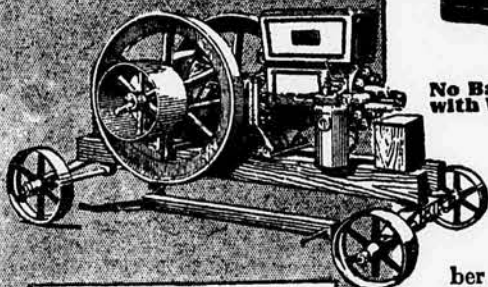
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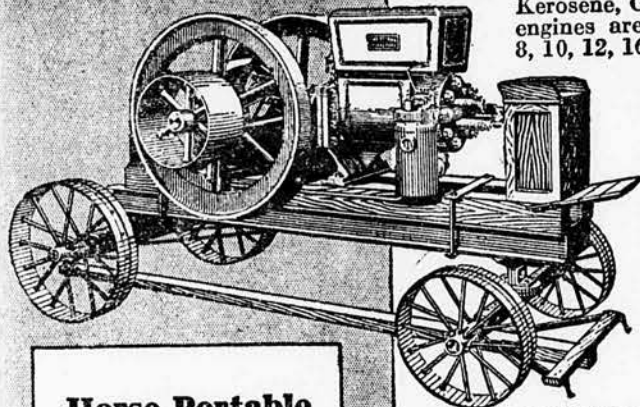
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# Letters Fresh From the Farm

*Rural Folks Discuss Livestock, Feeding Hogs, Growing Alfalfa, Handling the Corn Crop, Profiteering and Other Important Subjects*

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

## Hog Feeders are Discouraged

Hog feeding in this part of the state is at a low point. Most of our Kansas men have gone to wheat growing almost entirely, and have been going out of the hog breeding. Farmers are not growing corn as in the years when we bred hogs extensively and to ship in corn and feed it would be at a decided loss, the last three or four years. The year of 1914 I fed and sold \$6,500 worth of hogs and today I would have more money ahead had I been out of the business. The next year we had a scourge of hog cholera and I lost some. I then had them vaccinated. It cost me \$90 to save 100 head as I had these vaccinated two times. I saved about 50 pigs this spring and wish I had none as there is very little corn and to ship it in and haul 15 miles to a farm makes it very expensive. There is no profit in the business and I am going to quit.

Achilles, Kan. J. E. Foster.

## About Growing Corn

As a rule I list my first corn crop in early and in three or four weeks I list in some more, I try to drop my hills about 2 feet apart. By making two plantings I have two chances to make a crop. And in tending my corn I harrow when it is about 2 inches tall, then I take a cultivator and throw the dirt out so as not to leave any weeds in the row, then I wait for a rain and if we get a good rain I cultivate as soon as possible. I always figure when I throw the wet dirt from between the rows it gives me nearly twice the amount of moisture at the roots of my corn by doing it this way, but I don't aim to bank the dirt any higher at the roots of my corn than I do between the rows, unless it is very dry. If it is dry I keep plenty of dirt cultivated up to my corn.

Garden City, Kan. Harry Walker.

## To Stop Profiteering

There has been a number of schemes suggested for stopping profiteering but none that I think hits the mark. It is silly to talk of fining a retailer for taking 50 per cent on some small article when the manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers are often making 100 per cent on big lots. The best scheme to prevent profiteering from my viewpoint is to publish the factory cost of all articles. J. C. Mohler is getting at the cost of raising wheat in Kansas, and of course will publish to the world the results. Now, if it is fair to let the consumer know just how cheap wheat and corn can be raised or how cheap beef or pork can be made, why is it not just as fair for the farmer to know the factory cost of all his implements? If the agricultural department at Washington is really run to help the farmer why should they not ascertain the factory cost of all things the farmer has to buy and publish in the year book, instead of a lot of useless tables? The farmer is more interested in the factory cost of tractors and other farm machinery than in how many negro babies were born in Alabama. He would rather know the factory cost of pianos and motor cars than to know how much whisky was made in the United States. Of course all manufacturers, jobbers wholesalers and retailers would fight it but the farmer has just as much right to know the factory cost of everything he buys as they have to know what it cost him to raise wheat, corn or oats or to make a pound of beef or pork. A trade paper works for everything that would benefit that trade no matter what other

class of persons are hit. A real farmers' paper should advocate anything that would benefit that trade no matter what other class of persons are hit. A real farmers' paper should advocate anything that is for the benefit of the farmers.

Now, honestly, do you not think this plan would benefit the farmer? Will Senator Capper have nerve enough to advocate such a plan? Our grange has voted in favor of this plan and asked me to send this to you.

Richmond, Kan. John Harvey.

## Alfalfa A Paying Crop

If alfalfa is handled right, it is about the surest crop and the best money maker a man can have. Fall seeding I find is better than spring seeding as the spring seeding does not produce a crop the first year and must be mowed two or three times to keep the weeds and grass down. If a field is to be kept for hay it should never be pastured with horses or cattle as it thins the stand. We have 16 acres on upland. Three acres were seeded six years ago and has been used as a pasture for hogs and has produced from 4 to 7 tons of hay a year. Five acres have been seeded for five years on the poorest land on the farm, and has been mowed but once. Eight acres were seeded two years ago and never have been mowed. We had enough to cover it last winter, but a big snow fell about Christmas that prevented hauling about a month and from that time the field was too soft to get on it with a spreader. The third cutting was light on account of dry weather and fall rains came too late to make a fourth cutting.

For the season we had about 34 tons that is selling here for \$25 a ton.

Newkirk, Okla. Albert W. Hedrick.

## Farmers Lose on Livestock

The Farmers Mail and Breeze always has been one of the best farm journals that came to my father's house for 30 years or more. And now six of us stalwart farmer boys have grown up and three of us are around the 50 year mark, and the paper still gets better. I am no writer, but I can give you a clear vision of this section since 1874 down to date, and the wonderful changes that have taken place. We helped put Mr. Capper in the office as governor and also helped elect him as United States Senator and are proud of him. We understand the political situation and all we desire is to see good clean men put up for office and we will do the rest. We feel grateful for those four to six United States Senators, who are able trying to comfort us in our bereavement as to loss of money on cattle, hogs and sheep, and also wheat.

For the last two years they have urged farmers to increase production and we have responded faithfully. Of course we are having to hold the sack, while most all laboring classes are out on a strike. If any one needs to strike it is the farmer and they are beginning to feel that way in reference to curtailing the output of crops and livestock. The packers have taken a fall of possibly 85 million dollars from the livestock industry in Kansas and put it in their tills. These are most discouraging times for livestock farmers and wheat growers, and the striking class should think of our mistreatment. Every farmer now selling hogs is losing from 5 to 8 cents a pound or more. The packer and the middleman get it, and the consumer in no way profits by our loss. The same will hold true on cattle and sheep. The loss is too great and it will discourage future livestock production in the years of 1920 and 1921. We will soon see the effects of it, and then prices will advance on account of the shortage of livestock. On the 1919 wheat crop many farmers just about broke even or lost money and just a few farmers made a little money, but not enough to crow over. Our 1920 wheat acreage

will be about 60 per cent of the 1919 crop.

Some are quitting it altogether because it is too expensive and the hours are too long. The country in general is in a topsy-turvy condition. But in 1920 I hope we will begin to get back to normal conditions.

G. C. Linn.

Neodesha, Kan.

## Kanred Wheat Yields Well

I had a corn field that had a very thin stand of corn. I bought 9 bushels of Kanred wheat at Colby Experiment station and I sowed 25½ acres of this corn ground with this 9 bushels of wheat and I threshed 837 bushels of very good wheat that tested 63 and I sowed 5½ acres of Turkey Red wheat in the same ground and the same amount of seed to the acre, that is 1½ pecks to the acre, and this wheat threshed out 154 bushels and tested 61. I found that my Kanred wheat made 33 bushels and the Turkey Red made 28 bushels. In other words the Kanred wheat outyielded the Turkey Red wheat 5 bushels on same kind of ground and with same amount of seed to the acre and sowed the same time. Then I had another field which I listed and left alone about one month then I split the ridges and we worked the ground the same as I would for corn. I sowed this in with Turkey Red with 3 pecks to the acre and it made 35 bushels and tested 61. This seed wheat was all light, tested about 54, small berry, so you see why I sowed so little to the acre. This year the berry is very large and I am sowing 3 pecks on all of my early seeding and 1 bushel on the late seeding. We have not had a good soaking rain here since June 12, therefore I did not do any plowing, nor disking, but I sowed in the stubble. I also sowed 40 acres in sod which we plowed in June, while it was wet. Then I broke 30 acres just before harvest and the ground was very dry. I also sowed this sod to wheat, but this late sod is not very good as it never had any rain on it from the time I broke it until after it was sowed to wheat this fall. I planted with a lister 25 acres of corn, 32 inches apart in the row and this corn made a good yield regardless of dry weather. We have a very rich soil here and a person should be careful that he doesn't get too much seed on the ground. I sowed 17 bushels of oats on 17 acres and these oats made 45 bushels an acre.

I had very good success with orange cane for roughness which I sowed with a lister in rows like corn. I plant it very thick and this makes the best roughness for cattle and horses and will stand lots of dry weather if properly cultivated.

John S. Skolout.

Beardsley, Kan.

## To Increase Egg Production

Fresh eggs are now worth more than 40 cents a dozen in the Topeka market. They will be worth from 60 to 75 cents a dozen by Christmas. What preparations are you making towards producing fresh eggs this winter? We have observed that the greatest lack the farmers' hens have is a good warm poultry house. Hens won't lay in a cold house. No matter how well you feed them, or how good a laying strain they are, they won't lay in a house where their combs freeze. So give them a good, warm house, an elaborate one is not necessary, but let it be substantially built and lined with tarred paper and so warm that water won't freeze in it. Then with good hens, good feed and good care you will have eggs to eat, eggs to sell and eggs to give away to your friends.

If you would save feed, and therefore save money, cull out all the non-producing hens from your flock. There is more money lost in the poultry business by keeping non-producing hens on the farm than by any other way. Well, how are we to discriminate between a producing and a non-producing hen you ask. Well, there are several ways. Of

course the most accurate way is to trapnest the hens, and then you can tell with certainty which are laying and which are not laying. But it is almost out of the question for a farmer to attend to the trapnesting of a large flock of hens, so he must do the next best thing and cull them by selection and elimination. You have heard of the Hogan system? No? Well, a neighbor who had just returned from a county fair told me how a demonstrator explained it. If you can place but one of your fingers between the pelvic bones of a hen she will lay but eight eggs in a year, whereas if you can lay four of your fingers between the pelvic bones of a hen she will lay an egg nearly every day in the year. Now this demonstrator was an extremist, for any hen that will lay at all will lay more than eight eggs a year, and the hen that lays an egg every day in the year has not yet arrived, even tho you could put your four fingers and thumb between her pelvic bones. However, the idea is a sound one and the hen that is broad between the pelvic bones and low down in the keel is likely to be a good layer. You can examine your flock and be able to eliminate quite a number by this test. By marking the hens that lay which you can do by observation, you can eliminate those that do not lay.

If you would increase the laying capacities of your flock of hens from year to year, it will pay to buy a male bird from a high producing strain of hens, to head your flock next season. It has been proved many times by experts at our experiment stations that the male bird transmits the good laying qualities of his dam to his daughters, increasing the production over 100 per cent in two seasons. So it pays to buy a good rooster just to get an increase of eggs in his progeny as well as to counteract the evil effects of inbreeding in your flock.

Thomas Owen.

Topeka, Kan.

## Likes the Paper

We appreciate the Farmers Mail and Breeze because of its championing the cause and interests of the producer, because of its liberal policy, its broad views and careful criticisms. The comic about the Hoover's fits in just right, for a little nonsense now and then is essential.

This is a peculiar season because while the time to sow wheat is passing, it is too dry to sow and much of the wheat ground is unprepared. Threshing progressed very slowly this season because of the very long straw. The wheat at harvest had lodged badly. There has been also a car shortage that has embarrassed our farmers and elevator men. The weather is getting cooler, but there seems to be no sign of rain. Corn on the hard land is a failure and there is only half of a crop on some of the sandy land. The threshers charged 25 cents a bushel for threshing. So after the farmer pays for harvesting and threshing this year there is no profit left.

H. E. Stewart.

Greensburg, Kan.

## An Old Settler's Experience

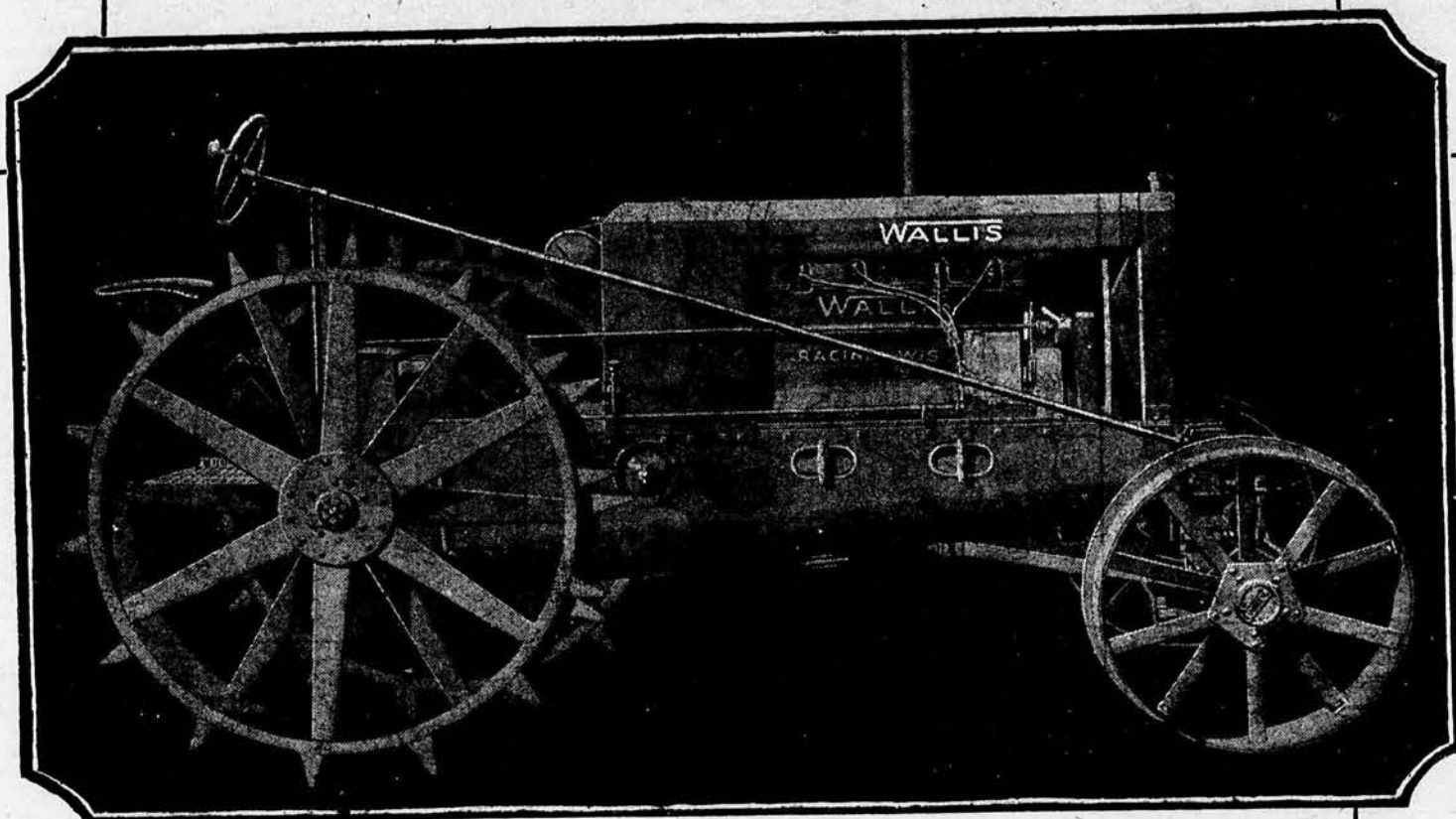
I located at Tonganoxie, Kan., 51 years ago. The country was comparatively new then, land was worth \$12 an acre then, now it is worth from \$75 to \$150 with some choice prices above that figure. My farming has been rather varied. My best success has been with hogs, corn and clover. The hog has largely given way to the dairy herd. The greatest drawback I encountered was chinch bugs and hardpan. The bugs would come and go. Hardpan like the poor we always have with us. With plenty of fertilizer I have raised good crops of small grain and meadow grass on such land, but rarely a satisfactory corn crop. I tried an infection recently on the bugs and cleared the fields, but only temporarily, because they would come in again from neighbors' fields. If all would co-operate I believe that would insure success.

J. H. Carter.



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Wallis has proven that the rough work required of the farm tractor demands the finest materials and most accurate workmanship. Long life lies in quality and design, not in bulk or heavy weight.

Wallis users—who know that after years of service the Wallis is as efficient as ever,—readily confirm this fact. And phenomenal records of low cost plowing and low upkeep per year of service attest to the economy of Wallis operation.

Naturally, the Wallis is in great demand. Men realize that it is a profitable investment because its service is constant.

If you want a Wallis for next Spring, today is not an hour too early to see the local Wallis dealer or write us.

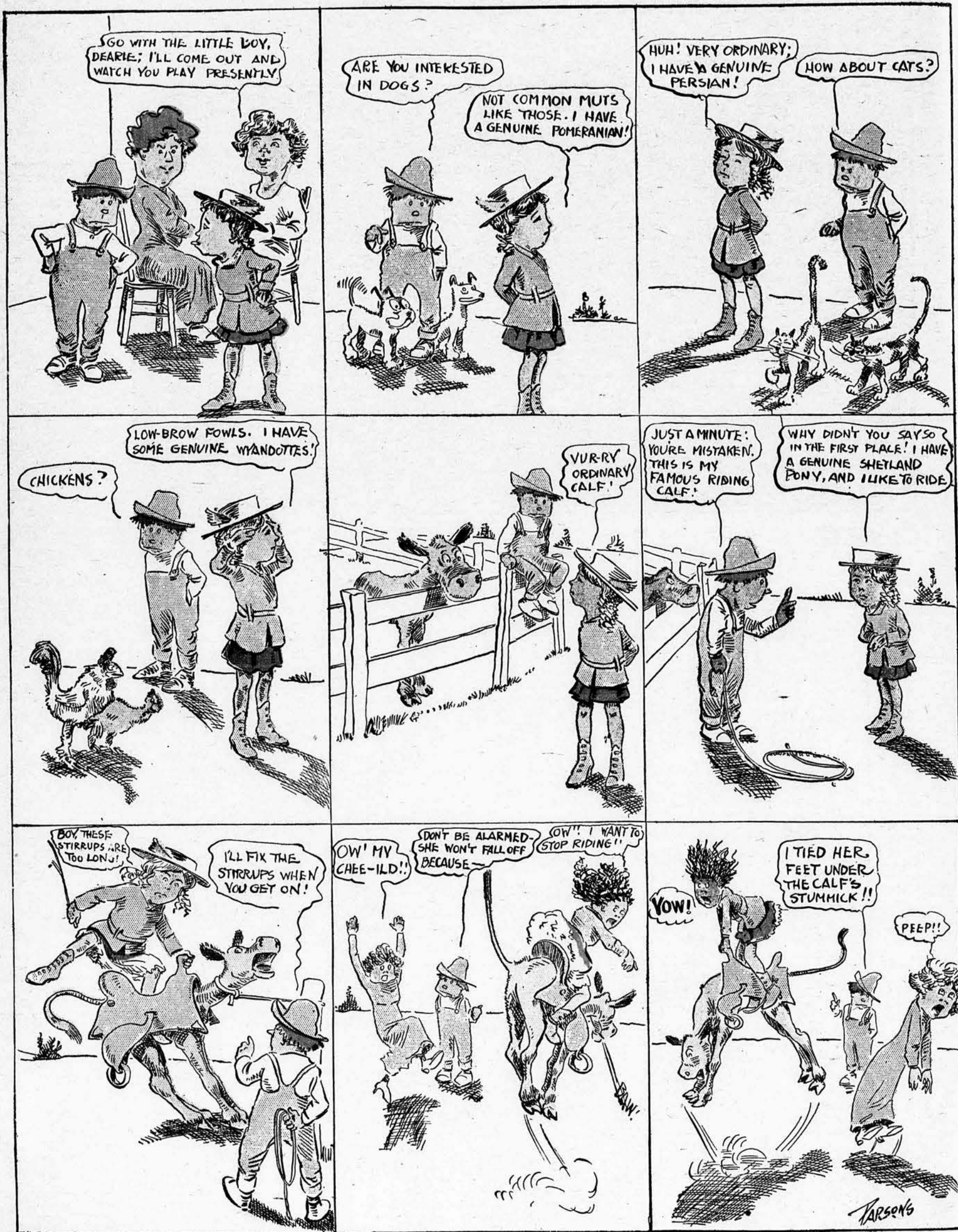
J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS COMPANY, DEPT. T9, RACINE, WISC., U. S. A.

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# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Buddy's City Girl Didn't Think Much of His Dogs, His Cats, or His Fowls  
But Buddy's Calf Gave Her the Real Thrills*





# Fair Treatment for Farmers

*Men in Every State Are Expressing Their Appreciation of Senator Capper's Speech in Congress Demanding a Square Deal for Agriculture*

By John W. Wilkinson

**B**USINESS men in all walks of life have had their champions in Congress from the first session down to the present one who have jealously guarded their interests in any national legislation that was proposed, but for many years no one seemed to worry much about getting anything done for farmers. The result was that much legislation was enacted in behalf of every industry except that of farming. For a long time it seemed as if every one had forgotten that farming is the great basic industry upon which everything else rests. When farmers are prosperous, business men also prosper and a spirit of optimism prevails everywhere, but when the farming industry is crippled all lines of business suffer, and trade is paralyzed.

The present Congress seems more favorably inclined toward agriculture than any of its predecessors. A number of Senators and Representatives this year have manifested a great deal of concern for the future of our farming industry. Senator Capper always has shown a strong interest in agriculture and always has insisted on fair treatment for farmers. The farmers and livestock men of the West recall with pleasure his good work while governor of Kansas in urging the Federal Food Administration and President Wilson not to discriminate against farmers in any price fixing regulations. In his first speech in the Senate which was printed recently in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and other papers, Senator Capper pointed out many of the unjust discriminations that are being made against farmers and he strongly insisted on a square deal for agriculture from the present Congress. That this effort was appreciated is shown by the fact that the Farmers Mail and Breeze as well as Senator Capper has received hundreds of letters from every part of the United States commending him for championing the cause of farmers in the present Congress. A few of the letters that are reproduced on this page will give our readers some idea of how farmers are feeling in regard to the treatment that has been accorded them.

## On the Right Path

I was at one time, in my boyhood days, a citizen of the great state of Kansas. From there I moved to Oklahoma 30 years ago and am arranging to move to this state and go into wheat farming and cattle raising.

Senator Capper's maiden speech in the Senate giving the producers' side of the high cost of living question hit the nail on the head. He struck the key note. He told the absolute truth which can be verified by millions of producers in the United States in plain figures if necessary. I sincerely trust he will continue using the hammer and hit them hard. He is on the right path. It takes men of his caliber to save our grand country. Get away from politics. We need business men like Senator Capper at the head of our nation. Expose the mischief-maker. Make him hunt his hole hereafter. The farmer, the cattle raiser, the working man and the business man need Senator Capper's kind of work in Washington now more than any time in the past. It is too bad we haven't Teddy up there with him now, but we all have his spirit which we cannot grip too tight in these unsettled days. My heart and soul are with Senator Capper in his grand fight. I feel sure the stand he is taking will bear fruit.

White Deer, Tex. Henry Schafer.

## Square Deal for Farmers

I have just read the speech Senator Capper made in the Senate October 22 entitled "Giving the Farmers a Square Deal," and hasten to congratulate him. I am real glad we farmers have one who can see our condition as it really is and has the courage to ex-

press himself before such a body as the United States Senate.

I attended a sale of livestock recently and all kinds of livestock sold at greatly reduced prices. Horses brought little more than half what they did even before the war and everything else in proportion even down to chickens.

Our citizens generally praise the stand Senator Capper takes. Certainly, he will have no trouble for re-election at the end of his present term, should he care for re-election.

In the last election when Senator Capper was a candidate for Senator for this term, there was a neighbor of mine who hadn't voted for over 40 years, but in the last election of his own accord, he went to the polls and voted for Senator Capper. The remainder of the ticket he did not vote.

S. C. Landis.

R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

## Farm Interests are Organizing

I noted recently in the Chicago Tribune that Senator Capper had presented the farmers' side of the case to the Senate. In the same paper and same date, hogs were lower, the top price being \$21.90; corn, \$1.22, and oats, 70 cents. The hog price has dropped more than 10 cents since July and corn about 75 cents. Wool this year sold at 54 cents; best lambs at about 12½ cents here. Prices for land average \$250 an acre. Hired help costs \$75 to \$80 a month with board and lodging. Machinery shows at least 300 per cent increase, and clothing about the same amount. Everything that we have to buy has advanced two to three times the usual price.

If the government doesn't let up on this agitation for lower prices for farm products, trouble for some one is sure to come before many years. We are organizing in this state as fast as the farmers can get together. Nearly everyone in this county and adjacent counties is a member now of the state organization. When this organization is perfected as a national institution, as is being done now, the farmer is going to say a great deal about the prices of his output, and the Congressman that can see that far ahead and is lining up on the side of the farmer is the man that is going to be kept at Washington to represent them. I wish to congratulate Senator Capper as well as thank him for the stand he is taking and I hope he succeeds in all his efforts.

R. C. Williams.

Green River, Ill.

## Desires Better Market Plan

I saw Senator Capper's speech in the St. Louis Republic in regard to the farmers. I hope he will keep up the fight for the wider market. I have nearly 100 hogs and was led to believe Europe desired fats and also the United States of America, but things have turned out so we scarcely know what to do. I have no fight on organized labor, but I do believe the farmer is the most needed class in the world because that class must feed the world. If the Senator will keep up the fight good and plenty it may be even Missourians might have a chance to vote for him some time. What the stockmen need is immediate open market to the nations of the world.

Atlanta, Mo.

J. R. Robertson.

## A Kentucky Democrat's View

I write to express my appreciation of Senator Capper's defense of the farmers of this nation. I have wondered why some Senator, Representative, or the President, had not done so sooner. I saw what the result would be when this government turned all of its forces on the high cost of living. I said in the Postoffice in the presence of a number of farmers, that it meant disaster to the farming interests of the country. It did not take

a prophet to foresee that. It has ruined thousands of farmers already and has cut down seriously the production of wheat and will reduce the production of all farm products. A number of the ablest farmers here have cut out the wheat crop entirely. They said they did not care to have to worry and beg to get it sowed and harvested.

But I did not start out to write this. Senator Capper knows better than I what the result will be. I said to a number of my friends that I was going to write him and thank him and tell him, that while I am a Democrat, if he will make the race for President and get the nomination, I will vote for him and they said they would do the same. I believe he could carry the farmer vote of this nation, especially if he pushes this work in the interest of farming.

T. B. Henderson.

Webster, Ky.

## One Real Friend

I have just read Senator Capper's splendid speech for the farmers made in the Senate. I desire to thank and congratulate him for this speech; for it is the first real speech for agriculture the Senate has heard. It should go to every farmer in America; for it will encourage the farmers to believe they have at least one real friend in the United States Senate.

While we deplore the great strike in the steel industry which will greatly lessen steel production and make farm machinery go higher and higher in price, still we hope that those human demons who toil around the fiery furnaces in a premature hell, will win out with the highest wages possible. The steel trust with lessened production will raise the price of steel which the consumers, largely farmers, will have to pay when they buy farm machinery.

If the great coal strike wins the coal trusts will raise the price of coal so they will not lose much and those who are able to buy coal will pay for the strike.

I certainly desire to thank Senator Capper for his interest in the farmers.

James D. Shepherd.

R. 8, Clay Center, Kan.

## Hog Men are Robbed

I have just finished reading Senator Capper's address before the Senate, and I am bound to say that I endorse it and I only hope to live to see his name called for President. The citizens here are enthusiastic over his statement—"In our effort to get rid of the high cost of living disease we are in great danger of dying of the remedy." I only wish I had the chance to tell the railroad strikers that they are the best paid men in the world, and the President promised them cheaper living and as Senator Capper says in his speech, farmers are selling hogs at a loss. As reason goes farmers can't stand that and farmers here in my immediate neighborhood are going to keep only the hogs they need to make their own meat. Let this continue for a year and meat could not be bought at any price. Scarcely anybody here has sowed any wheat. Farmers can live, but what are the strikers and their families going to do? Wages are so high that good farmers are going from farms to the mills and shops and leaving good farms. I haven't many hogs, but I am just disgusted and am not going to sell them at the prices offered. I will make bacon of my hogs.

I think Congress ought to pass a law to put a guarantee price on hogs of at least 16 cents a pound at the railroad. To make a guaranteed price of \$16 a hundred weight would stimulate the industry. Make the law active for two or three years, then when the supply increased sufficiently take it off. Such action will have to be taken to keep things going.

I wish you to know that I am away

over in Indiana and that I appreciate Senator Capper in his place. I only wish we had a few more such men in office and then I would think that we would be spending our money for a good cause. I trust Senator Capper will stay at his post just as he did when governor of Kansas, and when he asks for it we will put him higher. I think today he is the man to fill the place of T. R.

Marvin Gilliatt.

Marengo, Ind.

## High Cost of Living

I have read the associated press report of Senator Capper's speech recently made in the Senate on the high cost of living. I wish to congratulate him on this speech.

Last week we had a "Round-up" at the State Experiment station at Gainesville, Fla., at which meeting there were a good many representatives of Florida farmers and stockmen. A representative of the Market Bureau of Jacksonville, Fla., and a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, had just finished talking on marketing conditions, and I asked them this question: "Why is it that notwithstanding the fact that there are almost a million fewer cattle, averaging fewer pounds a head, on the principal livestock markets of the United States during the first nine months of this year, as compared with 1918, and notwithstanding the fact that hogs and hog products are selling higher than ever known in Europe and hog meat and lard have not dropped in price in the United States, yet the market for live hogs has declined about \$10 a hundred and cattle from \$3 to \$5 during the past three months?"

The representative of the State Marketing Bureau attempted to answer the question but did not get anywhere with it. The chairman of the meeting asked the representative of the Department of Agriculture his opinion but he had nothing to say.

Renick W. Dunlap.

Green Cave Springs, Fla.

## Why They Leave the Farm

I have just finished reading my newspaper and note where Senator Capper is championing the farmer's cause. There is no other bunch of persons in this country that needs some one to look after their interests as bad as do the farmers and I think in looking after the farmers he will not only be doing them a good service, but he will also be doing his country a great service also. It seems as if every class of persons is striking for higher wages and getting them and that the government is systematically reducing the farmers' wages by putting his produce down. The way things have been going the government gets after the packers and they pass the buck to the farmers and then make an extra profit on the deal.

There seems to be a certain class that knows there is a lot of fat stock and hogs in the country that have to be sold regardless of price and they are taking advantage of it. The farmer has to work seven days a week and instead of the eight-hour day that other classes have, and are clamoring for, he works about 16 hours. Suppose he got the same wages an hour as a railroad engineer receives, with time and a half for over time. It certainly takes as much knowledge and hard work to be a successful farmer as to be an engineer, besides the farmer has his all invested and the engineer has nothing invested. On this basis what would a hog or a bushel of wheat be worth? The retailer claims that he can't reduce the price of meat because he bought it while it was high, but what about the farmer who is selling his hogs at less than what it cost him to produce them? Still they wonder why they "can't keep 'em down on the farm."

E. W. Field.

Bardstown Junction, Ky.



### A City Community House

BY H. A. MOORE

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good, so Manhattan, Kan., possesses a \$40,000 community house which was built by the citizens of Manhattan during the war, for the use of the soldiers. The community house is equipped with a spacious hall, games, music, easy chairs, and good literature. Various suggestions were made as to what should be done with it after the war was over. One of these was to move the city offices into it; and the argument was advanced that the rental from these offices would defray the expense of operation. A second suggestion was to establish a farmer's market in the basement.

Finally it was offered and accepted as headquarters for the Pearce-Keller post, the local post of the American Legion. "The community house should belong to the returned soldiers," said Charles McPherson, recreation director, "in other words it would be a fitting memorial for the soldiers of Riley county." This plan is significant to farmers of Riley county because many of the returned soldiers are farmer boys. When these young men come into Manhattan for business, or for pleasure, they will find a warm, well lighted hall, in which they can play games in clean surroundings, read, lounge in the easy chairs, or chat with their friends. Then there will be two dances each month which the American Legion plans to give for the returned soldiers, and it is likely that other entertainments will follow.

The American Legion post at Manhattan is one of the largest in the state. It assists returned soldiers in getting work, makes a note of employers who take back their former employes, and aids the soldiers in any insurance difficulty. The officers of the Manhattan, or Pearce-Keller post, hope to reach the rural community thru the returned soldiers, and, thru them, inspire a higher ideal of community service and community co-operation. In fact, two young men responded to this effort when, upon returning to their homes in Cloud county, they organized community bands and baseball teams.

The Manhattan community house has been useful to country folk in other ways. Rural club women hold their meetings in it. The rural county teachers held a party and sing in the hall; rural mail carriers held a convention in it; and farmers and their wives are always welcome to go into the hall and rest while they are in Manhattan.

Also, there have been many free entertainments given in the community house which have been enjoyed by both the country and city people. Among these were a food demonstration, given by the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college; a community exposition and style show, lasting four days; a New Year's party for community folk; a special Christmas party for enlisted men; and two athletic carnivals.

Chief among the services which this community house performs is that it provides a common meeting place where the farmers and the business men of Riley county may mingle and become better acquainted with each other.

### Protect Farm Machinery

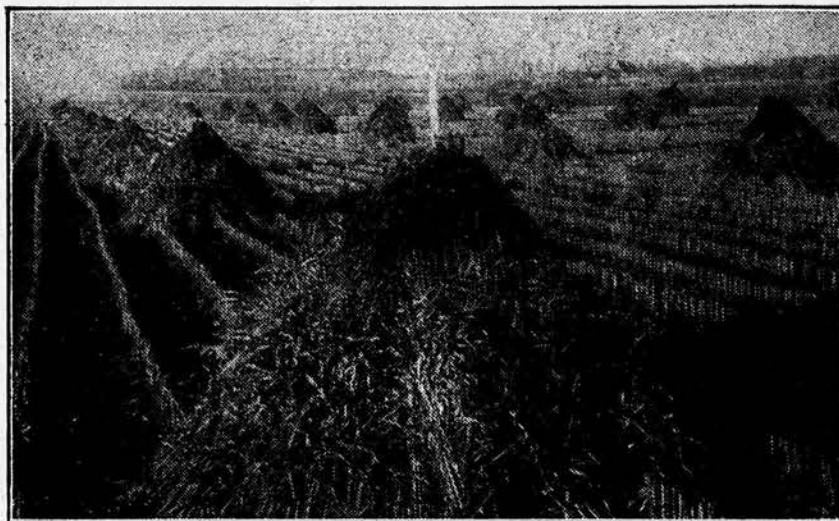
"It seems that by this time volumes must have been written on the 'Care of Farm Machinery,'" says E. B. Doran, assistant professor of agronomy, Louisiana State University. "Why do we take up this subject again? Because farmers are not heeding the advice, or else they have not read any of the many articles on this subject that have appeared in farm papers from the time improved implements first came into use. The subject is too important to neglect because the loss thru lack of care of farm equipment is one of the biggest leaks in the farming business and one that could easily be stopped.

"What do we mean by care of farm machinery? We mean (1) protecting it from the weather at all times, (2) seeing that it is properly operated, well lubricated and doing only the work for which it was built, and (3) seeing that it is at all times, in good working order for the sake of the machine itself and to avoid loss of time in the field."

## How Bundle Crops Shrink

Interesting Experiments in Curing Just Reported

BY RALPH KENNY



WITH the increase in number of silos and crops grown to fill them comes also an increase in sales of bound sorghum, kafir and corn crops from the farm without a silo to the man with a silo to fill. Such sales are made in various ways. Probably the most common is that whereby the grower cuts the crop with a corn binder and leaves it flat on the ground for the buyer to pick up. Payment is then based on the green weight when hauled.

### Silage Crops Soon Lose Weight

Silage crops begin to lose weight as soon as cut and lying scattered on the ground, an appreciable reduction in weight occurs. On an 8 ton an acre crop this may amount to a ton an acre in 24 hours. Such a reduction in weight is a large factor in lightening the labor where the crop is to be shocked and cured for dry feed. It is also a considerable factor where the crop is sold at once to be put in the purchaser's silo.

Weights were taken of full sized bundles just as they came from the corn binder at the experiment station at Manhattan in harvesting approximately 100 plots of forage in 1915. The bundles were weighed again at intervals of 24 hours in the meantime being left flat on the ground where the binder left them.

Six different varieties of sweet sorghum lost an average of 10.91 per cent in one day's curing. Six other varieties of sweet sorghum lost an average of 17.27 per cent in two days' curing. Eight other varieties of sweet sorghum lost an average of 21.86 per cent in three days' curing.

Two lots of Blackbull kafir lost an average of 16.42 per cent in four days' curing. The same kafir lost an average of 29.91 per cent in seven days' curing. Two lots of corn lost an average of 23.22 per cent in four days and

35.27 per cent in seven days. The same kafir lost 38.98 per cent in ten days and the same corn lost 39.05 per cent in ten days. The weather was clear with a fair breeze, just about normal fall weather.

Such figures, altho taken in only one year, indicate that the labor of shocking can be largely reduced in good weather by allowing one or more days of drying before shocking.

An idea of the comparison of green weight and cured weight of forage crops cut with the corn binder may be gained by a glance at the figures for 50 of the plots in 1915 weighed as cut and again after curing in the shock in 45 days. Nine plots of corn lost an average of 66.8 per cent. Six plots of blackbull kafir lost 56 per cent; twenty plots of Kansas Orange lost 47.3 per cent and 19 plots of other sorghums averaged a loss of 57 per cent.

### Fall Plowing for Corn

R. I. THROCKMORTON

One of the greatest factors in profitable grain production is the preparation of the seed bed. This is true of the corn crop as well as of the wheat crop. In Eastern Kansas where the corn is, or should be, surface planted or planted with the disk furrow opener, fall plowing should be done on practically all soils.

The advantages of fall plowing are quite numerous, but only a few of them will be discussed here. Possibly one of the most noticeable advantages is that it permits earlier and better preparation in the spring. Fall plowed land is subject to the weathering agents during the winter months more than is land which is not plowed until spring. The weathering agents give rise to a granular condition which causes the soil to cultivate much easier the fol-

lowing spring. The loose condition produced by fall plowing will also cause the surface soil to become sufficiently dry to be disked quite early in the spring, thus assuring plenty of time to prepare the soil thoroughly before planting time.

Weeds can be controlled more easily on fall plowed land than on spring plowed because they will germinate earlier and can therefore be destroyed with the disk before the corn is planted.

Fall plowing aids in storing soil moisture. A field that is fall plowed and permitted to remain in a rough condition during the winter will retain more of the moisture that falls on it, as snow or rain than will a field that is comparatively smooth. The uneven surface will hold the snow so that it cannot blow off so readily and will absorb the rain and thereby check surface run-off. It is in these two ways that much of the winter moisture, which should be stored in the soil, is lost. The moisture stored in the subsoil during the winter and spring months is a great factor in carrying the crop through the dry seasons.

The chemical and physical activities which take place in the soil are much more pronounced in fall plowed land. These activities are of great influence in liberating plant food so that it will be available to the corn in the early spring, thus causing the crop to make a better early growth and preventing that sickly yellow appearance so common in corn when the soil is poorly prepared.

When alfalfa, a green manuring crop, a sod, or considerable weed growth is to be turned under in preparation for corn or any other spring crop, the plowing should be done in the fall. This will give ample time for the soil to settle, and for the vegetative material to begin the decay process. Organic material that is turned under while green will decay much quicker than will dry material.

### Boost the Painting Campaign

The paint and varnish industry of America is setting out on a "Save the Surface" campaign. It is of course to the interest of the various companies represented to put this campaign over in good style, but it is of great interest to the man who has buildings on his farm to help them put it over.

The loss from unprotected surfaces, whether they be surfaces of iron, wood or other material is very great and can only be estimated, but it is certain that the loss is far out of proportion to what it would be if proper protection were given the surfaces.

Nothing improves the appearance of any farm building more than a good coat of paint, and nothing will add any more to the life of a building. The slogan, "Save the Surface and you Save All," has been adopted by the campaign leaders and it is a hint to all thrifty farmers to add years to the usefulness of their buildings and make them pay interest on the investment over the maximum period of time. Paint pays.

### Mohler Talks at Chicago

The annual meeting of the National Association of state commissioners and secretaries of agriculture was held in Chicago November 10 to 12, at the Auditorium hotel. At the night session, Monday, November 10 Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas board of agriculture, addressed the convention on hog cholera control, an important subject of great interest. It is reported that direct losses from hog cholera in the United States in a single year have amounted to more than 75 million dollars, and that the disease which acts swiftly has brought bankruptcy and discouragement to thousands of farmers. As Kansas has been a pioneer in hog cholera control and the work has been carried on with marked success in that state, Secretary Mohler told how it was done and with what results. He said in part: "Under a co-operative arrangement with the federal bureau of animal industry and the Kansas State Agricultural college, centered about the state's livestock sanitary commissioner, very decided headway has been made in controlling hog cholera in Kansas, even to the extent that many now believe it to be possible practically to eliminate this dreaded disease entirely. The significance of this may be the better appreciated when it is understood that hog

## To Increase the Yields

BY F. B. NICHOLS

BETTER breeding has done much to increase crop yields in Kansas. It will do more if it is given a chance; it is probable that we have made but a small start along this line. Consider Kanred wheat for example, a variety that will under ordinary conditions outyield all other varieties by from 3 to 5 bushels an acre. That is a mighty fine profit for one to get just merely by using the right kind of seed. There was, by the way, a great deal of talk at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson by the farmers about the value of this variety; almost everyone, including H. S. Thompson of Sylvia, the president, reported most satisfactory results. It is obvious that the big thing needed now in Kansas with this crop is a great extension in the acreage.

Successful examples can be reported of progress in almost all lines. Some fine work has been done by A. L. Stockwell of Larned, for example, in the breeding of Blackbull White kafir, to produce a variety of the maximum silage value. By selecting the seed in the fall, with a definite ideal in view, Mr. Stockwell has gradually changed the type in the last six years, and it has become more nearly fixed. He selects this seed and places it where it will dry out to the best advantage; it is threshed in the spring.

In almost every community there are men who have selected seed year after year, and have increased yields to a very profitable degree. The results with Kanred wheat, which are now available for almost every county, show quite plainly what real seed will do. Why not give the better individuals a chance to reproduce—to give us the big return of which they are capable? They need just a little opportunity.



cholera is about the most serious bar to profitable pork production.

"Control work in Kansas has been instrumental in reducing cholera losses from 84 per cent in 1916 to 39 per cent in 1919, of all deaths from disease, and in cutting down the money loss from 3 million dollars to considerably less than 1 million. This work began in 1914, in one county, and has been carried on and extended effectively thru county hog cholera control organizations, now numbering 50, and covering the principal hog raising districts. Sanitation, quarantine, and vaccination, under adequate laws intelligently and rigidly administered, together with widespread publicity, are the measures that are conquering a disease that has been taking its annual toll of millions of dollars, to say nothing of the food loss. Cholera can be controlled, and the movement to that end should be nation-wide, embracing all the states."

### Farmers Condemn Strikes

Illinois farmers are taking a definite strong stand against strikes, shorter hour demands and Bolshevism. The 74 farm bureaus of the state are united together in a business organization, the Illinois Agricultural association, with offices in the Edison Building, Chicago.

Because the farmers constitute 53 per cent of the population and because they produce the food that all people sit down to three times a day, they are organizing to have a voice in the affairs of the state and nation. Here is a sound clear voice that is constructive, and backed by 30,000 real farmers who have interest enough in their organization and its objects to pay \$5 each. These men are willing to do their part in a constructive program. They feel the responsibility of doing their part to settle the Industrial problems that exist today.

Capital has not reduced war time profits to peace time conditions. The strife between organized capital and organized labor, is responsible in a large measure for the high cost of living. We declare the spirit of profiteering is inconsistent with the spirit of patriotism, and if persisted in must lead to a national calamity.

Organized labor achieved great good for laboring classes, and we want wage earners to have all that is justly due them. But organized labor too often falls under the leadership of radicalism and makes not only unreasonable demands on capital, but demands prejudicial to the public welfare.

We condemn the strike methods of righting wrongs, or duress methods of securing legislation. We condemn the demands for shorter hours, which reduces production and increases the cost of living. We recommend a basic ten-hour day for all productive industries in order that farm labor may be on a parity with other forms of labor. We condemn the effort to unionize the police force of cities; and regard a strike of the police which leaves a city in the hands of plunder and lust to be high crime against civil government. We condemn Bolshevism, Sovietism, the I. W. W. and denounce as traitors to this country any persons who in any way advocate anything pointing toward revolution.

We favor a league of all industrial organizations for the purpose of determining controversies that may arise among them, and for the purpose of enforcing industrial peace. The farmers of Illinois call upon all law abiding citizens to join in meeting the changing conditions of the times and in bringing our country to an economic standard of living.

### A Doctor to Old Shoes

To reduce the high cost of walking, the United States Department of Agriculture has become a doctor to old shoes—not a general practitioner, but a consulting specialist both in diagnosis and treatment. One of its most recent prescriptions, evolved by the Bureau of Chemistry, has to do with the pair of last winter's shoes that, about this time of the year, are pulled out of the closet all full of mildew and looking hopelessly done for. The prognosis is that the disease is not fatal, but that the shoes are good for a month or two anyhow. The treatment is: Brush or rag, applied externally; castor oil, small quantity vigorously rubbed in; sunshine, one or two days.

## Washington Comment By Senator Capper

IT IS SAID that John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, for such is his new military title as provided for by the recent bill that passed Congress, is proving a disappointment to the military clique at the War Department, which has been running things with a high hand during and since the war.

As a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee I listened with the greatest interest the other day to General Pershing's testimony in which he took a position directly opposed to Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff, on a number of questions. March and Baker insist on an army of more than a half million. General Pershing told our committee that an army of half that number is quite sufficient for all peace time needs. March and Baker favored legislation providing for 231 general staff officers. Pershing held this number to be excessive. March and Baker favored a system of universal military service, practically devoid of educational features; Pershing favored a system of universal military training, but with important educational features for the enlisted man, the training period to be for about six months, and absolutely disavowed the universal service feature in time of peace. It is interesting in this connection to note that General Pershing and General Wood are together on the proposition of a smaller army than is proposed by March and Baker, and that their ideas as shown by the testimony of each harmonize to a considerable degree.

I cannot subscribe, of course, to General Pershing's proposal for universal military training, but I was much pleased with his testimony generally. It is apparent that General Pershing desires to bring business organization and efficiency into the army; he advocated, for one thing, the correlation of all the purchasing agencies. His attitude was very largely that of a business man with a big business on his hands that he wanted run in an orderly, economical and efficient way.

### Death to Militarism

The army reorganization bill which will be reported by the Senate Committee on military affairs will, I believe, largely reflect the views of General Pershing, and will mean the death of the militaristic program of the army clique. The Baker-March bill called for an army of 576,000 regulars and a reserve army of 750,000 men, as against a regular army of 82,000 which the United States had before the war. It would entail an expenditure of close to a billion dollars a year, or three times as much as Germany expended annually on her militaristic army in times of peace. It would cost as much to support this army as was required for the support of the entire government before the war, except the Post Office Department, which was self-supporting. The Pershing-Wood recommendations cut this vast army to more than half the size proposed by Baker and March, with a relative reduction in the cost of maintenance. The bill as reported also will provide probably for universal military training—not universal service—altho there will be a strong fight in both houses of Congress to eliminate this feature from the bill. So far as I am concerned, I shall oppose earnestly any form of compulsory military training.

I have been receiving many protests against compulsory military training and also against sending any more troops to foreign lands. I am presenting these protests to the Senate Committee on military affairs. There will have to be a great many more such protests if the voters are to defeat this effort to foist a system of universal, compulsory military training on the country. I shall be glad to receive a lot more protests against this proposed legislation and shall see that all that are sent to me receive the attention of the senate.

General Pershing's reappearance in Washington to testify before the military affairs committee naturally has renewed discussion of his possible can-

didacy for the Presidency. Nothing that General Pershing has said or done indicates, however, that he is encouraging or even is sympathetic with this suggestion. He gives the impression of a man who is wholly devoted to his profession and who is giving his whole attention to winding up his affairs as Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. and to helping in the proposed reorganization of the army. The opinion often is expressed here that this country will not elect a professional military man to the Presidency.

### Wilson's Policy Hurts Farmers

Administration efforts to reduce the cost of living have brought no appreciable effects, except those already noted of breaking the price of farm products and causing the farmers of the country enormous losses. The consumer has benefited but a trifle, if at all. Retail prices of food in Washington and 18 other cities, used as a basis of study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, took a drop of 2 per cent in September. Compare this very slight saving by the consumer, which is more imaginary than real as it did not reach to those who live at boarding houses, hotels and restaurants, with the enormous losses suffered by the food producers of the country. Nothing could show more conclusively the error of the Administration in deliberately forcing down the price of the farmer's product. It was a wicked play into the hands of the middleman, the packer, the produce dealer, wholesale and retail, and all the long line of profit-takers between the producer and the consumer.

### Congress Prevents Sugar Profiteering

Congress has tackled the food cost problem in one important particular. The Senate committee on agriculture, of which I am a member, has reported favorably the McNary bill to continue for one more year the United States Sugar Equalization board, which functioned thruout the war, but which will go out of existence at the end of this year, unless continued by additional legislation, such as the McNary bill. The purpose of this bill is to prevent profiteering in sugar as a result of the present shortage. The equalization board has authority to buy the entire sugar crop of the United States, control its distribution and fix a reasonable price for the sugar. The United States produces annually about 840,000 tons of beet sugar and about 138,000 tons of cane sugar. The annual consumption of sugar in this country is about 4½ million tons, so that we are dependent on Cuba, Hawaii and other sugar producing countries for about 3½ million tons annually. The present consumption of sugar is about 90 pounds a person annually; that is, if the sugar is available, that is the amount the people of the United States would like to consume. The cost was about 6 cents a pound before the war, but during the war the price has been governed by the equalization board. I hope to see the bill continuing this board for another year passed by Congress. This will have the effect of eliminating profiteering in at least one big food item. Unless we have legislation of this kind, the sugar dealers will continue to take advantage of the sugar shortage and the people will be gouged for a year at least. If the legislation is defeated it will be due to the bitter opposition of Louisiana and other sugar producing states. The Senators from Louisiana, our greatest cane sugar producing state, are bitterly opposed to continuing the operation of the equalization board.

### Let People Vote on War

One of the dramatic incidents in the Senate consideration of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, embodying the League of Nations covenant, was the speech of Senator Gore of Oklahoma on his amendment to the league covenant, providing that no nation, when not attacked, could go to war until the question of going to war had been submitted to the people and an advisory vote had been taken. Senator Gore's speech on his amendment was one of the great speeches of the debate. Blind,

as he is, and so speaking without notes, of course, in a speech some two hours or more in length he made one of the most effective pleas for universal peace ever made on the floor of the Senate. The Oklahoma Senator is a real orator with the fine gift of eloquence that requires no elaborate gestures to make its appeal felt, and his great speech on the league won enthusiastic congratulations for him from his fellow Senators.

The amendment did not receive the vote its substance merited. Sixteen Senators voted for it, but we who supported it have no doubt that it is right in principle and is the principle that the League of Nations, when formed will eventually have to adopt, if we are to have in fact, universal peace or any considerable reduction in the number of wars in the future. The proposition that the people themselves, who bear the burdens and suffering of war, are not capable of deciding and shall not have the right to decide when their country—in the absence of attack from the outside—shall engage in war, is not, in my judgment, defensible. I have unbounded faith in the capacity of the people for self-government. Many Senators did not vote for Senator Gore's amendment because they were opposed to all amendments, on the theory that to amend the treaty might result in losing the League of Nations entirely, and so they opposed all amendments without regard to their individual merits. I do not hold to this view and I took advantage of the opportunity to vote for this proposition, which puts up to the people themselves, when the country is not the victim of an attack, whether they shall go to war or not. I can understand why there would be objection to the referendum idea if we are to go it alone in future, but it seems to me there is no argument against it if we are to have a League of Nations and all countries are obliged to use the referendum. I fully expect to see the referendum principle adopted when the League of Nations becomes completely operative.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

### Guarding Against Fires

These are the days when the fire hazard is considerably increased over what it was in the summer months. With the coming of cool weather, quick fires are started in the stove or furnace and often a flue is discovered that needs repair. Accumulations of inflammable rubbish in which a bad blaze may be started should be got rid of. Matches are used in increased numbers in winter, and that means additional chances of accidental fires. Kerosene is employed in greater quantities, being used for starting fires and for the lamps, and, therefore, this hazard is increased. An even graver menace lies in the improper handling of gasoline. It is highly important that every precaution be taken to store the gasoline supply in properly located and constructed reservoirs.

This is the season also for the farmer to look to his fire-fighting equipment. A pail of water is the oldest, simplest, and cheapest of fire extinguishers. There is no reason why pails of water, to be used only in case of fire, should not be installed in every farm building. If possible they should be painted a special color, preferably red, or labeled so as to be conspicuous and less subject to unauthorized use.

The chemical extinguisher has come into quite general use on automobiles and elsewhere about the farm, and has many advantages over the water bucket. It can be employed, for example, in subduing fires among oils, where water is of no value. In the absence of a chemical extinguisher, sand is serviceable in extinguishing burning oil in case of a small fire on the floor or in a shallow container. Sawdust is also effective in putting out oil fires, if it is scattered over the entire surface of the burning liquid so as to smother the flames. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a Farmers' Bulletin 904, "Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting on the Farm," which discusses the various types of fire extinguishers and their merits. It may be had free by addressing the Department.





### Cow HEALTH is as important as Good Feeding

When a cow's milk yield falls off, it is more likely to be a question of health than of food. Over-feeding will only make matters worse. Milk cows are subject to impairment of digestive and genital organs and the milk production is immediately reduced.

These vital organs can be toned up and strengthened by feeding KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine. This remedy is also used in treating such ailments as Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever. The best dairymen keep it constantly on hand. Sold by feed dealers and druggists; 60c and \$1.20.

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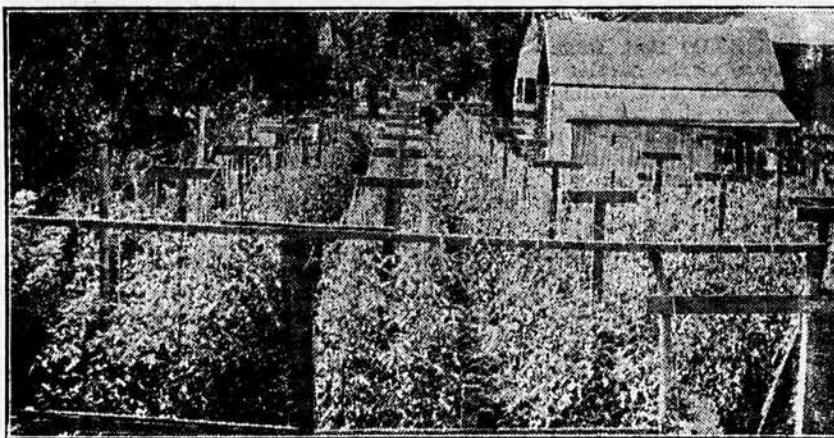
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## Tomatoes are Easily Grown

• Next Year's Gardens Should be Planned Now

BY O. F. WHITNEY



Every Farmer Should Plan to Have a Good Garden Next Year and a Large Part of It Should be Set Aside for Growing Tomatoes

**N**EXT year's garden should be planned now, and it will not be complete unless it includes the tomato in the list of vegetables to be grown. The natural producing season of the tomato has just closed in our state. The tomato is worthy of those tributes which poets are wont to pay to their deities. It is one of the common fruits, so common that the average person partakes of it in many different ways in which it appears in our bills of fare without stopping to consider the many blessings which this humble fruit bestows on mankind.

#### Origin is Recent

This very useful fruit has been developed to present perfection and great usefulness within the memory of many of our present day horticulturists. In our parents' time it was a novelty and was looked upon with suspicion and was even accused of being poisonous. Then it was rough in shape, consisting mainly of skin, seeds and useless core. Now it is smooth as some attractive cheeks that we gaze upon, as full of delicious food as the egg is of meat, with early and late varieties, three standard colors and many variations of the different shades of those colors. Red is the predominating color with pink and yellow for those who insist on something different.

The price which the ultimate consumer pays does not affect the demand, for yearly the amount grown is increased and here of late the price has also increased. The price of this

fruit fluctuates more than the price of many other fruits. A comparison of the highest price received for the greenhouse product with the lowest price received for that which is grown out-of-doors is startling when compared with the prices received for other fruits during the season of marketing. In February, home grown greenhouse extra fancy tomatoes wholesaled at 50 cents a pound in New York, and in Topeka at the height of the season, they sold as low as 2 cents a pound. No fruit other than the tomato, has such a fluctuation of prices. This fruit in its natural season of production is within the reach of all, but when produced out of season it becomes a luxury, the price of which is almost prohibitive, except to those who desire the unusual.

#### A Desirable Food

There are many reasons for the popular demand for this fruit, its usefulness as a condiment, for it acts as a relish to nearly all other foods; its flavor peculiar alone to this fruit, and its much relished acid taste all alike combine to satisfy the general public.

The chemical composition of tomatoes is shown in the following analysis: Water, 93.59 per cent; fat, .23 per cent; fiber, .60 per cent; starch and sugar, 3.47 per cent; protein, .66 per cent; salt, .14 per cent.

From this analysis it is seen that the tomato is not particularly valuable on account of its nutrient properties. It consists chiefly of water, and its value as a food product is principally condimental. This property is possessed by all edible, succulent vegetables and fruits, and it is thus a means of keeping the digestive processes in good form, preventing constipation and promoting the general metabolic activity. In this sense it is seen that it is more than condimental. It also, of course, has a distinct food value, due chiefly to the carbohydrates it contains.

Try to realize the amount of tomato catchup used in this country each year, and then realize the importance of the tomato to the producers of food products. We justly acclaim the apple to be the King of fruits, yet it is a conservative assertion that the commercial value of the tomato almost equals that of the apple.

In support of this I will say that nearly every farm has a patch of tomatoes. Then the 7 million farms of this nation produce such a large amount of this fruit that we scarcely can measure its magnitude. The crop is produced from early spring in the South until heavy frost occurs. It grows well of course in other parts of the country and after the frost has come there is a large amount of green tomatoes artificially ripened. The tomato grows as far south as it is possible for our truckers to farm and the short season on our northern boundary produces a very acceptable crop. The tomato is one of the three staple food products which is harvested during nine months of the year.

The demand for the tomato is very general, second only to the potato and with the potato it forms a part of the daily ration of the nation. This universal fruit is easily produced under so many different conditions that any

one who has access to the soil should produce a sufficient amount for one's needs, and now at the close of the natural tomato season in Kansas it will be in order to prepare for the coming year's crop. Some reasonable suggestions are offered that we may be prepared to continue and even increase our production of this staple article of food for the year of 1920.

These suggestions are more especially for those who have not had previous experience. Please affix this fact to your garden calendar. The tomato is a warm weather plant and must have heat either natural or artificially supplied. The seed may be planted from six to eight weeks previous to the last spring frost. A shallow box about 4 inches deep and of size to fit the kitchen window will do. Keep the soil covered with a wet cloth until the plants begin to show, after which a light covering of sand will prevent the forming of a crust. The plants should not be close enough together to crowd each other. As soon as possible transplant to other boxes to develop the root system. Then give plenty of fresh air that the plants may be prepared for outdoor weather. Without protection, it is not safe to transplant into the open until all danger of spring frosts is passed. With proper protection the plants may be transplanted much earlier but there is no great growth until warm weather has come. This plant readily adapts itself to transplanting. It may be transplanted as a tender seedling, or a plant in bloom or even when there is fruit set and yet keep right on growing and produces fruit until it is checked by cold weather.

Care must be exercised that the root system is not seriously disturbed. Sometime previous to removing the plants, the bed should be watered so that the soil will cling together. Cultivate immediately and as often as will keep a crust from forming.

Stake and prune or permit them to vine as they please, and the result will be a generous supply of this much valued fruit. Choose varieties that locally give good returns. The dwarf or tree tomato can use richer soil than the standard. Use fertilizer which has plenty of potash. Fertilizers strong with nitrogen are likely to produce too much vine. If you have access to the soil, be it ever so small, plant tomatoes and you will receive a palatable, healthful and satisfying food.

The amount of this crop produced in 1918 as reported by 1,500 canners from 18 states reporting to the Bureau of Crop Estimates is 1,145,529 tons with an average of 20,900 in Florida and 5,900 in Texas not included in this estimate. This acreage combined with the acreage in the home gardens of our 6,717,000 farms to which may be added the suburban and city gardens produced 90 million bushels with a food value almost beyond comprehension and with a commercial value of 100 million dollars.

#### Next Year's Garden

A certain amount of preparation made now will materially add to the productivity of the home garden next year.

The red berries or the asparagus plants show that the latter are mature and that they have served their purpose of storing up in the crown of the plants an abundance of food for next year's crop. They may be cut and burned at any time, now.

A mulch of manure spread over the asparagus bed will help to prevent heaving of the plants during the winter and serve as a valuable source of plant food next spring.

All the rubbish around the garden should be collected and burned or placed in a pile to rot. In about two years this rotted material will be fine for using in hotbeds or cold frames, or for spreading over the garden.

A good application of manure should be spread over the garden and plowed under before the ground freezes. This will make it possible to put the ground in good working condition very early in the spring and enable the early vegetables to be started promptly and easily.

The man who looks over his cattle every day to see how they're coming on, but doesn't go to the school once in a while to learn what his children are doing, has a wrong idea of values.

## Sleepless Nights

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# Let's Save All the Cream

## Separators Prevent Much Waste on Dairy Farms

BY K. L. HATCH

THERE ARE three methods of cream separation in common use: Gravity, dilution and centrifugal. Of these three, gravity is the oldest and until very recent years the most widely used method. It consists simply in setting the milk in cans or pans and permitting the fat to rise to the top, it being forced up by gravity because it is so much lighter than the milk serum. In the dilution process cold or warm water is poured directly into the milk on the theory that it will make the milk thinner and allow the fat globules to rise to the top more easily. In the centrifugal process the fat is separated from the milk by centrifugal force, that force which causes the mud to fly from a rapidly revolving wagon wheel or the water from a grindstone. In this process the milk is run into a rapidly revolving bowl and the heavier part of the milk which is the skim milk is crowded to the outside and the lighter portion which is the cream is forced toward the center. Each portion is crowded out thru little holes into spouts provided for the purpose of carrying them into their respective vessels. Of these three methods centrifugal separation is by far the most efficient.

### First Machines for Factories

When separators were first introduced they were built for factory purposes. They were large machines capable of separating the cream from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of milk an hour. The cost and the inconvenience of gathering the milk at the "whole milk" creameries was in very many cases so great that most of them have been forced to abandon their power separators. At the present time we find very few creameries still receiving whole milk. Instead small hand separators have such decided advantages that in sections of the country where dairying is carried on extensively, they are found on practically every farm, even if the farmer may have only a very few cows. Hence a word about the principles upon which their operation is based and some general directions for their care and use may not be out of place.

Their operation depends on centrifugal force. The old-fashioned "sling-shot" serves to illustrate this principle. In this plaything a stone is placed in a little hole cut in a piece of leather to which are attached two strings. The "shot" is then whirled rapidly around the head and one of the strings suddenly loosened, when the stone flies off in a straight line. The boy who is able to whirl his sling-shot with the greatest speed succeeds in throwing his stone the farthest, that is, he gives to it the greatest force. Now, in the cream separator the builders have figured out just how rapidly the bowls must rotate in order to throw all the skimmilk to the outside and force the fat globules to the center. The separator must, therefore, be kept up to this calculated speed if the separation is to be complete. This speed is usually plainly marked on the machine and the operator should see that the indicated speed is maintained.

Another condition which affects the completeness of the separation is temperature. The best machines will not do close work on cold milk. The most favorable temperature for the farmer

to use is from 90 degrees F. to 100 degrees F., or the temperature of milk when it is first drawn from the cow. In no case should the milk be permitted to cool or the cream to rise before separation. If the milk is cold the fat losses are large and the machine is easily clogged. If the cream has risen it may be churned in the machine and the small granules of butter will be lost. It is a good practice to run a quart of warm water thru the machine to warm it up before the milk is put into it.

A third point that should be observed if satisfactory results are to be obtained is the uniformity with which the milk is introduced into the bowl. An even feed will do much to ensure an even cream test all other conditions remaining the same.

To get the best results and the cleanest and most nearly perfect cream it is best to wash the separator each time after it is used. The slime should be removed, and the parts thoroughly scalded to destroy the germs which are certain to be present. These germs are found in large quantities in the bowl and if not destroyed by heat may cause serious damage to the cream. The separator should be washed twice daily and it should be thoroughly scalded and dried in the sun. Heat and sunlight are death to germ life.

All bearings should be kept thoroughly oiled with the best separator oil. It is poor economy indeed to spoil a good machine by using poor oil. Some separators that are still doing good work have been known to be in constant use for 15 years. This is because the machines have been well cared for. A good separator when handled in the right way will prove a good investment on any farm.

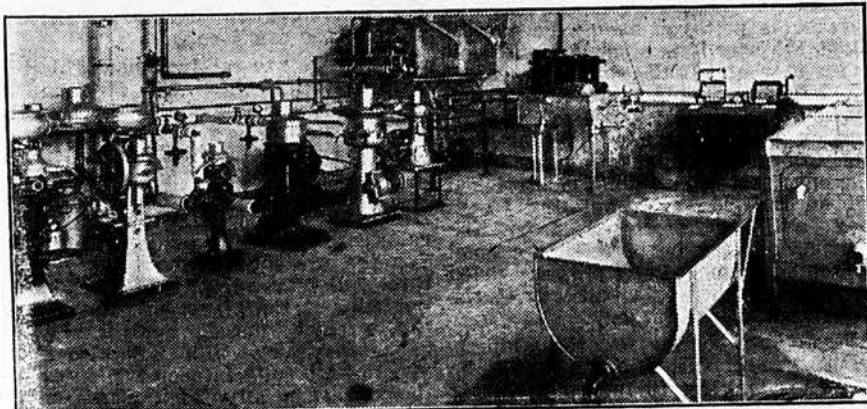
### Holstein Farm Changes Hands

The Holstein farm of Lee Brothers & Cook will in the future run under the firm name of Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan. Dr. Cook, on account of his health, has been forced to retire from the firm and has sold his interest to his former partners, Elmer and J. H. Lee. In the last five years this firm has distributed, according to their books, about 5,000 Holsteins to various parts of the United States, in addition to their business in horses, beef cattle, sheep and hogs. The new firm is keeping the ranch of 2,200 acres and all breed stock intact and will continue business along the same line as in former years.

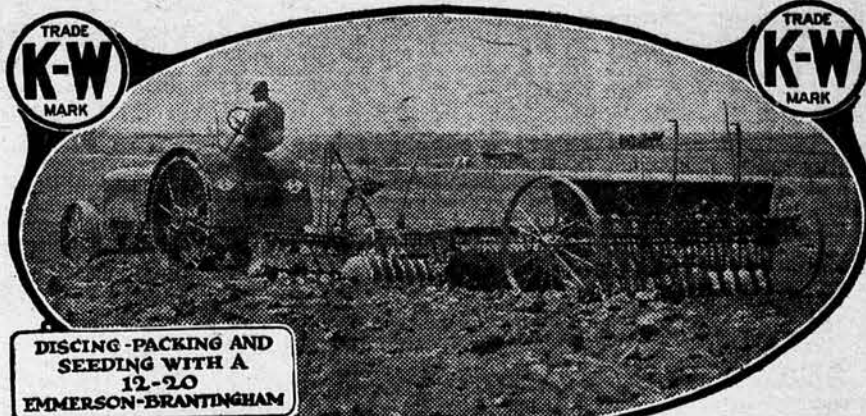
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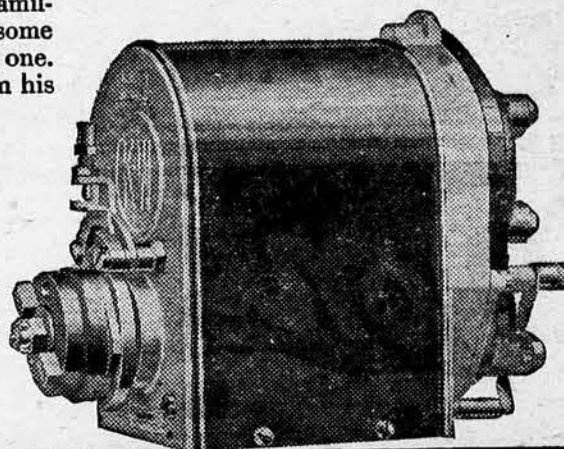
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## Timely Tips for Trappers

### Proper Sets in Good Locations Insure Success

BY F. E. BRIMMER

ONE of the things that every trapper should do is to look for the best places to set his traps early in the fall. This should be done before the trapping season opens. Go over the trapping ground carefully and look for likely places to put your traps. This saves time when you actually put out the traps.

One of the best places for any furbearer is along an old fence. If this extends from one cluster of woods to another it is pretty sure to be used as a protection when the animals travel. No wild animal likes to get too far away from a hiding place, and the shelter of a stone wall, a rail fence, an old stump fence, pole fence, or any other fence that gives a slight shelter makes a good place to put a set. Often signs of digging, claw marks, or other signs will give evidence that furbearing animals are traveling along a fence. The fence gives protection to your trap and shields it from snow often.

In any woods that you are trapping you will find hollow stubs, stumps, or logs. Such a place is always visited by mink, raccoon, and other furbearers and makes a good place to put a trap. A little bait hung in a hollow tree or placed in the middle of a hollow log with a good scent bait in a tree nearby to attract the animal to the vicinity will be sure to make a profitable set.

### Look for Trails

If you are trapping along a stream, marsh, swamp, river, lake, or any water course, there are sure to be many paths along the bank that give evidence of muskrats, minks, raccoons, otters, and the other water loving animals in your territory. Where these paths enter the water there is a fine place to make a set. Perhaps you can discover the log on which the mink eats his fish or the muskrat devours his wild onions, and the trap placed here when the season opens will be a winner. Traps ought never to be set in or very near muskrat houses or too close to the den of wary animals because they frighten the occupants and a new home is found. Molesting muskrat houses is against the law in many states. Fox, coyote, and wildcats seem to prefer cow and sheep paths to any beaten trails of their own and pasture sets for these valuable furs are the best possible.

At the entrance to the holes, burrows, and dens of many animals is the only sure place to get them. Probably more skunks are caught in the entrance to their burrows than at any other place. Where old logs cross creeks a trap will be sure to get almost any kind of fur that lives in your section. A narrow path over a mountain chain will be followed by all furbearers. Any tile drains that you have about the farm will be explored by mink, raccoon, and other furbearers every time they come near them.

### Marketing the Pelts

After you have caught and skinned a valuable pelt you should be careful about the way it is stretched and sent to the market. If the skin is taken off cased then it should be stretched on a board that is whittled out to shape or else on a steel frame stretcher that you can get at the hardware store. The open pelt skins should be stretched out on the side of a building where they will be protected from the weather or may be placed on a steel stretching frame. Pelts properly dried are often shipped in a bad way to the buyer and so lose value.

Stretching boards for the animals of the size of the muskrat should be 20 inches long by 10 inches wide. It is a good plan to split the board down the center and drive in a wedge when the skin is placed on it, however, this



should not pull out the pelt so that it will be drawn too thin in places. You do not need to stretch a skin too tightly, simply pull it out so that there are no folds and so that it is held everywhere under a slight tension. For mink, marten, and animals of

this size the proper stretching boards are 28 inches long by 8 inches wide. If boards are used for stretchers they should be whittled out carefully to shape—using a good steel stretcher as a pattern is the best way to get the shape, and the edges should be beveled off round so that there are no sharp corners to tear the skin anywhere. For animals the size of skunks the stretchers should be 30 inches long by 11 inches wide.

Stretchers for foxes should be 33 inches long by 14 inches wide, those for coyotes and wolves 46 inches long by 16 inches wide, and the stretchers for all fur bearing animals where the skin is taken off by the open pelt method will depend upon the size of the pelt. Pelts should be stretched as soon as taken from the animal.

### How to Ship

In shipping pelts many trappers show themselves to be amateurs and the shipper cannot give them the best prices. For instance the pelt of the muskrat should be shipped with the fur side in, while most trappers ship it with the fur side out. This is a mistake and no muskrat pelt should be turned, unless it is those black pelts that grow along the Atlantic coast in some marsh sections. These animals should be packed and made ready for the buyer with the skin side out: Muskrat, skunk, opossum, mink, ermine, and otter. Those that may have the pelt turned fur side out to ship are: Fisher, wolf, fox, coyote, wildcat, civet cat, and marten.

In making up the bundle for shipping, the skins should be placed on the floor with the large ones at the bottom and top of the pile, while the smaller ones come in the center. Tie them with a strong cord and be sure to fasten a tag to this cord on the inside of the bundle so that there will be no mistake when the outer wrapper is taken off. Put the bundle of furs into a burlap sack and tie again. Never wrap paper about pelts for this stops all circulation of air and is bad for the skins.

### Is Regulation Necessary?

Do you believe that some form of regulation is necessary for the packers? What system of marketing can be adopted that will allow better returns for the livestock producers of Kansas and the Middle West generally? How are the Senators and Representatives lining up on the Kenyon bill, and for government regulation? Up-to-the-minute information on these present-day questions and on marketing generally will be found in the coming issues of The Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you are interested in livestock you will wish to see every copy.

While we are talking about this live wire material which will be found in every issue, we might also say that the paper situation is very abnormal, with great increases in costs certain in the next few weeks. It is probable that the subscription price of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will have to be advanced to cover at least a part of this. For the present, however, the rate of three full years for \$2 is in force. Why not fill out the blank on page 31 and thus protect yourself against any advance in price? This will also allow you to keep fully informed in regard to the marketing situation. There is certain to be definite action on government regulation of packers in the near future.



## An Ideal of Real Service

BY F. B. NICHOLS

FARMERS, as a class, are making a mighty fine showing these days in the sane and sensible attitude they are taking on the public questions of the day. In these times of trial and stress, inevitable in the readjustment of the country, when many capitalists and leaders of labor in the cities are giving a demonstration of silly and selfish action peculiar to themselves, farmers are going ahead calmly, working efficiently, spending carefully, and thinking wisely. It would be a most happy thing if some of the wild-eyed people of the cities would do likewise.

We have always said that the backbone of the nation was the farmers. They demonstrate this in every crisis, and especially in times of war and industrial turmoil. This class of producers in our society, as the Grange has reaffirmed over and over again, believes in a 100 per cent Americanism, and in the fundamental principles of democracy as they have been worked out in America. And some of the parlor Bolshevik agitators of the cities had better find out what the average member of the Grange or the Farmers' Union and other sensible farmers' organizations think about some of the economic and social questions of the day before starting any disturbance which they may not be able to finish properly.

The average men and women engaged in agriculture have the ideal of true service to the nation: Farmers desire to see the country get back on a normal basis as soon as possible, and they insist that men in other lines, who in many cases have done all they could to create abnormal conditions, help in this. In the resolutions adopted by the International Farm Congress at Kansas City this fall we find these words: "At this time, with Europe aflame, and the danger of widespread trouble in America threatening, we call upon all loyal working men to join with loyal farmers in exerting a steady influence, both nationally and internationally. We protest against the policy of organized labor in demanding of the farmers more production, while demanding of its members less production. We deplore the calling of strikes in times like these for any other reason than a grave emergency."

In other words, farmers believe in America, in our home land for which so many young men died last year. And don't you believe that these best of all of our young men, those who are sleeping today in the Valley of the Meuse and at Romagne and Thiaucourt in far away France, would ask us to live with at least as high an ideal of service as they had in the conflict in which they gave their lives? Farmers believe this. That is why they are making this fine demonstration of loyalty today—and this is one of the brighter things which historians of the future will record with great satisfaction.

### Trapping the Mink

BY F. E. BRIMMER

Scarcely any animal has a more sensitive nose than the mink and for this reason he travels in the night most because he goes by his nose more than by his eyes. He will start out at dusk and wander about for miles and miles before sunrise when he burrows up for the day. On his travels he will explore every hole, hollow log, crevice, and den that he can find. He likes nothing better than capturing a rabbit in his hole and sucking his blood. Frogs and fish are also his favorite food.

Since the mink will follow the course of some stream of water, sets for him should be along some creek or brook. Select a place where the bank is steep and while you are standing in the water, hollow out a hole in the bank with a stick that is 2 feet back into the bank and the same in diameter, the floor of the hole being level with the surface of the water. In this hole place pieces of fish or bloody meat and set your trap in front and under the water an inch or more. Where rabbit burrows are near water the mink will be sure to enter and a trap placed here will prove profitable.

One of the best places on the farm for a mink set is at the end of a tile or sluice, setting the trap under water at the end. No bait is necessary in this case as the mink will be sure to pass thru the tile in case he comes that way. A trap set thus and kept in good working order will pick up mink where the bait sets will only frighten the animal in many cases because of his sensitive nose. As in fox and raccoon trapping you should wade in the water when making sets for the mink.

When following a stream of water the mink will always turn aside and follow for several rods up all streams flowing into the main stream. Then he will come back and go on with his exploration. A trap set in the entrance to the tributary creek will be sure to get his attention. In many places the path of the mink can be seen along the bank and when this runs between two obstacles like a tree and a rock there is a fine place to put a well concealed trap. The presence of the mink may be determined by his tracks in the mud for he is all the time wading and swimming about while wandering along the water courses. Minks will always visit the inlet and often the outlet of every lake they come near.

The skin should be taken from the body of the mink by the cased method

and should be stretched out as long as possible without harming the pelt. Since the value of the mink pelt is so great it is best to use only the steel stretchers for caring for his fur and the fur should be turned inside while the pelt is drying. It should be shipped without turning as it stands packing in this way best and the fur reaches the dealer in the best possible condition.

### Pruning Fruit Trees

BY O. B. WHIPPLE

Many and varied are the excuses offered by the man who owns an unpruned orchard; he is ashamed of the neglected trees and tries to justify himself by advancing what he considers, or more likely what he tries to persuade himself, is a good reason. One holds that pruning is little short of sacrilege, contrary to the laws of nature; another tells of his fond recollections of childhood and what excellent fruits he picked from the old apple tree, pruned alone by nature; another says it does not pay, and in his particular case it does not, for the chances are that the orchard is neglected otherwise.

The only excuse that has any semblance of justification is that of ignorance, and that does not excuse the man who makes no attempt. Nature's object is the production of seed with provision for its distribution, and she is satisfied when a cherry is produced with enough flesh to attract some fruit-loving bird that may, perchance, drop the seed far from the parent tree. Man grows the fruit for its fleshy parts, and tries to improve these parts as much by placing the plant in a more favorable environment as by plant breeding and selection. The man who has the fond recollections of childhood would no doubt find them only childish fancies, as did the man who returned to his childhood home and tried coasting—he was disappointed. The man who cannot afford to prune cannot afford to grow fruit, and the man who does not know how to prune must learn; the principles are not complicated.

On account of the scarcity of coal there will probably be a large amount of wood used as fuel this winter. Use all the waste timber, dead and dying trees for this purpose and be sure to conserve the ashes for garden fertilizer. They are rich in plant food, particularly potash.



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## Rural Engineering Hints

The Kind of Plumbing That Will Not Freeze

BY C. E. JABLOW

WHEN IT IS remembered that a cubic foot of ice under ordinary conditions does not weigh as much as the same volume of water, it will be easier to understand the reasons for the great annoyance of burst pipes in the extreme cold weather. It is a familiar fact that water expands when being converted into ice, the expansion may be between 8 and 10 per cent of the original volume. All have seen this demonstrated when water in a pail is frozen and the expansion has raised the level in the center. The bottom may be also dished out by the force of this expansion. If there was no obstruction to this expansion, no harm would result, but let us enclose the water in a tight metal cylinder that has been filled completely and when the low temperatures are reached an enormous force is created that is sufficient to burst the cylinder.

As the water pipes are designed to stand a certain pressure, it is possible to freeze the water in the pipes and not exceed this pressure. In order that freezing occur in this way, the first water to freeze must be at the faucet and gradually freeze along the length of the pipe until it enters below the frost line. The thawing of such a frozen pipe would give no serious results. Should freezing occur at a point not at the end of the line as previously discussed, the freezing ice as it expanded would attempt to compress the water trapped in the pipe and a rupture is almost certain to result if proper temperatures are prevailing.

### Troubles With Frozen Pipes

If it were nothing more than the inconvenience of being without a water supply the effort to prevent freezing would be justified. But those of you, who have had to pay tribute to the plumber, know that if it can easily be avoided, savings of a no mean nature would be effected. Besides it may be a long delay in being able to procure the services of this individual when his rush season is on, due to other people's negligence or lack of forethought.

If a hot water system is installed as a part of the plumbing, a serious situation is introduced if a range fire is started and some of the piping in the hot water box or even in any other part of the system leading to the tank, is frozen. In my home town, a serious explosion resulted from this cause in a home. One person was hurt, pieces of the range were blown about the kitchen and fire was scattered causing a serious menace.

Trouble with frozen pipes is not limited to the pipes themselves and I have seen more than once, wash basins torn from the wall by the force of expansion in the pipes due to freezing.

It is an old axiom that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This is especially true in the installation and care of plumbing.

If you are fortunate enough to be able to oversee the installation of your system from the very beginning and have an intelligent man hired for the work much future worries will be removed, especially if you understand the fundamentals of a frost proof installation.

The idea of a frost proof system is

rather a far fetched one as it is true that no matter how much thought and care was expended during installation, the water in the pipes will freeze, if conditions are correct for this to happen. The idea is however, to reduce this chance to a minimum, without the necessity of wasting the water by permitting it to run to the sewer or by cutting off the water and losing the convenience of the system.

That such a system is possible has been demonstrated in my own home. This system has not been cut off to prevent freezing for the past five winters and not once has the service been cut off on account of frozen pipes. That freezing weather prevailed during that time was evidenced by the hurried calls to the plumbers by many of my neighbors, when the weather warmed up and bad leaks developed.

Probably the best precaution during installation is to plan so that no plumbing and no fixtures are in or on an outside or seriously exposed wall.

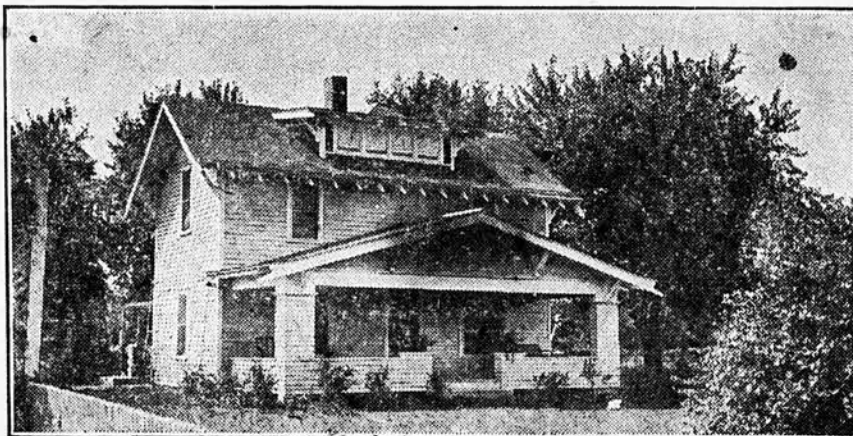
All plumbing should be installed so that it can be completely drained when the cut-off cock is turned and the faucets are opened. Should the piping be installed so that it does not always drain to the cut-off, a trap will be formed and when it is found necessary to cut off the water in extreme weather, water will remain that can freeze.

I believe that if a short length of pipe is extended above the faucet and securely capped a benefit will result. This air cushion formed may prevent trouble should the pipes accidentally freeze and even in warm weather it will reduce or entirely eliminate water hammer. It is not only the supply lines that freeze and give trouble but the wastes freezing may prove just as annoying. The traps or water seals under the sink, the bath tub and in the stool may freeze should the temperature go low enough in the house. The natural remedy would be to empty these traps in extreme weather. If there is an additional trap in the sewer line before the house wastes enter the main sewer, this may be a good procedure to follow, otherwise it may be necessary to substitute an oil instead of the water as a seal. Sewer gas may enter the house if this precaution is not taken.

### When Will Freezing Result?

Should the water reach a temperature in the pipe slightly under 32 degrees Fahrenheit freezing will result. The pressure in the system has a slight effect of reducing the freezing temperature. Naturally then, the aim is to maintain a temperature above this. A satisfactory method that can be employed is to cover the pipes with a liberal supply of non-conducting material, where the positions are exposed. A wool felt or magnesia-asbestos covering would be especially desirable, altho much cheaper coverings may answer.

If it is planned to be away from home for any period during cold weather, it will be well to anticipate a cold snap and completely drain the entire system and fill all the traps with oil. Kerosene may answer if the period is not too long.



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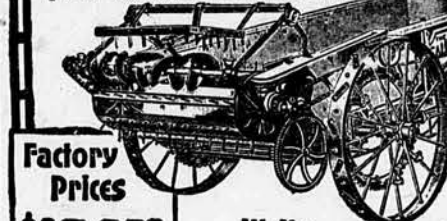
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## Week's Financial News

### Federal Reserve Banks Advance Discount Rates

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**D**ISCOUNT rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and of the other 11 Federal Reserve Banks have been advanced. The probability of increases in the rates of these banks was indicated in recent issues of the Farmers Mail and Breeze as a measure to check excessive expansion in their loans. This is the purpose of the advances, which not only affect bankers who are members of the Federal Reserve system, but all financiers and all stockmen and farmers.

"How do the advances in the discount rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City affect me?" The wheat growers of Western Kansas or the grazier or feeder of cattle in any part of the state would do well to stop to consider this question. There are many retail and other merchants in towns and cities who have failed to consider the meaning of the advances in the rates. In fact, a majority of them probably do not know that increases have been put into effect. In consequence, they are pursuing their business activities rather blindly.

Before the advances in the discount rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City were put into effect, a member bank of that institution could go to it, or to one of its branches, and tender a 15-day note secured by Liberty or Victory bonds or United States treasury certificates for discount of 4 to 4 1/4 per cent. Now the rates on such discounting are 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Commercial paper running for 15 days or less had been discounted at 4 1/2 per cent, but now the rate is 5 per cent. Agricultural or livestock paper running for 15 days or less had been discounted with the indorsement of the member bank at 4 1/2 per cent, but now the rate is 5 per cent. The rates of discount on commercial and agricultural and livestock paper running 16 to 90 days continue unchanged at 5 per cent. Livestock and agricultural paper running for 91 days to six months also can still be discounted at 5 1/2 per cent by the member banks which indorse these loans.

#### Must Halt Borrowing

"We want to call a halt to borrowing of us, for our Kansas City Federal Reserve bank and its branches have virtually reached their limit in lending." These are not the words of any officer of the Kansas City Federal bank, but the message is what the advances in the discount rates intend to convey. The advances are almost entirely on 15-day loans and against notes secured by government war obligations. These obligations include Liberty and Victory bonds and United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness. By limiting the advances in this manner, it is apparently the hope of the heads of the Federal Reserve system to disturb general business as slightly as possible. By charging 4 1/2 per cent to discount a note secured by Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness which bear only 4 1/2 per cent, it follows that the Federal banks will put a stop to such discounting. There was a profit to member banks in discounting in this manner when the rate was 4 per cent, as they had a margin of one-half of 1 per cent. While Liberty and Victory bonds are now quoted in markets at prices which return around 4.80 per cent to investors, the advance from 4 1/4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent on the rate of discount on paper secured by these bonds will tend to discourage borrowing on them. Thus, it is hoped that the many millions of government war obligations which are being used as the basis of loans by banks and their customers will be employed less extensively for that purpose. If this object is attained, then the merchant who borrows against his goods and the farmer and stockman who borrows on livestock will be able to finance the business to better advantage.

In the event that there is disappointment over the volume of loans of the

Federal Reserve banks which are liquidated as a result of the higher discount rates, then there is a possibility of more drastic steps. Also, if there is not a sharp reduction in the loans made on war obligations by the Federal banks, then the ability of these institutions and of their member banks to make loans for the purpose of buying stock cattle, stock sheep, wheat, corn, dry goods and other commodities will be affected. The Western Kansas farmer who wants to borrow money to buy stock cattle to run on his wheat field may then meet a snag, as some have already found. The merchant in Kansas City and in New York as well will be affected, too, on the whole.

Of the total loans of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City of 107 million dollars, about 56 million dollars are secured by Liberty and Victory Bonds and United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, while about 51 million dollars of all other classes of loans, largely on cattle, are held. It will be interesting to watch the course of these loans under the higher schedule of discounts.

#### Only Associated Banks Borrow

Only member banks can borrow of the Federal Reserve banks. But the patrons of the member banks, including farmers and stockmen, enjoy a supply of credit which depends to a considerable degree on the position of the Federal banks. There is a relationship between the discount rates of the Federal banks and the rates charged by the member banks. The latter must indorse the loans which they discount and must earn a profit on that operation, so there is a natural difference between the Federal bank and the member bank loan rates. It is believed that the difference is such that the rates to borrowers should be affected very little or not at all. However with smaller margins on the short loans, it is believed there will be less incentive for many banks to extend credits.

Summarizing, it may be said that there has been so much speculation in securities, in land, in homes and in other fields that the demand for money for this purpose and for the legitimate business enterprises has reached a point which calls for brakes on borrowing. The higher discount rates are the first brakes. They constitute a signal from financial markets to the effect that booms cannot go on and on and that banks cannot continue lending and lending. Those who fail to heed the signal are in the dark so far as their business activities are concerned.

#### Europe Needs Much Cash

Next to the advance in the Federal Reserve Bank discount rates, the most interesting phase of financial markets is the continued foreign financing. Following the 250 million dollar loan placed by Great Britain and the 5 1/2 million loan to China, announcement has been made of a 15-year loan to the cities of Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux, the three largest trade centers of France, excepting Paris. The loan to the three cities consists of 45 million dollars of 15-year 6 per cent gold bonds, each city getting 15 million dollars. The bonds are being put out by a syndicate of investment bankers which includes several Kansas City financial houses as participants. Investors are offered the issue at \$92.50 for a bond of \$100, or \$925 for a \$1,000 bond, or at a price which means a yield of 6.80 per cent annually. The principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin, and the French government, it is stated, has agreed to supply gold to the cities if necessary in return for their bank notes or currency to make payment. The three cities will use 36 million of the proceeds to pay off loans of that amount which matured in this country at the opening of November, and the remainder for other purposes.

Millions more are needed by Europe

(Continued on Page 49.)

## Last Big Block of the Canadian Pacific Reserved Farm Lands

**T**HIS announces the offering of the last big block of the Canadian Pacific Reserved Farm Lands. Until this block is disposed of you can secure at low cost a farm home in Western Canada that will make you rich and independent. The country is ideal for mixed farming as well as grain growing. Later, the same lands can be bought only from private owners—and naturally, prices will be higher. Never again on the North American Continent will farm lands be offered at prices so low.

### Your Last Big Opportunity

This block contains both fertile open prairie and rich park lands in the Lloydminster and Battleford Districts of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan. You can buy farm lands on the rich prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for \$11 to \$30 an acre. Or land in Southern Alberta under an irrigation system of unfailing water from \$50 an acre and up.

### Twenty Years to Earn and to Pay

The Canadian Pacific offers you this land under a plan of long term, easy payments that is remarkable in the history of farm investments. You pay down 10%. Then you have no payment on the principal until the end of the fourth year, then fifteen annual payments. Interest is 6%. In central Saskatchewan, Seagar Wheeler grew the world's prize wheat. World's prize oats were grown at Lloydminster.

### Lands Under Irrigation

In Southern Alberta, the Canadian Pacific Railway has developed the largest individual irrigation undertaking on the American Continent. This district contains some of the best lands in Canada. An unfailing supply of water is administered under the Canadian Government. Prices range from \$50 an acre up on the same easy payment terms.

**M. E. THORNTON**  
Supt. of Colonization  
**Canadian Pacific Railway**  
950 First Street, E., Calgary, Alberta

For all information about Canada, ask the C.P.R.

### No Taxes on Improvements

There is a small tax on the land—seldom more than 20c an acre for all purposes—but there are no taxes on your livestock, buildings, improvements, implements or personal effects. Good markets, modern schools, roads, churches, amusements, make farm life desirable and attractive. Here you can achieve independence.

### No Sale Without Investigation

The Canadian Pacific will not sell you a farm until you have inspected it. You must be satisfied—and every question answered before taking up your home. Investigation is invited and made easy. Don't delay your investigation. This announcement calls attention to the last great block of Canadian Pacific Reserved Farm Lands.

### Special Rates for Homeseekers and Full Information

Special railway rates for homeseekers make inspection easy. Send now for free illustrated pamphlets answering all questions and setting forth figures about land values, acreage yields, climate, opportunities, etc. Do not delay. Send coupon below for information.

**M. E. THORNTON, Supt. of Colonization**  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**  
950 First St., E., Calgary, Alberta  
I would be interested in learning more about:  
☐ Irrigation farming in Sunny Alberta.  
☐ Farm opportunities in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.  
☐ Special railway rates for homeseekers  
☐ Business and industrial opportunities in Western Canada.  
☐ Town lots in growing Western towns.  
My name .....  
Address .....  
Town ..... State .....

## Tax-Exempt Kansas Municipal Bonds

### High Grade Corporation Bonds

### All Issues of Liberty Bonds Bought and Sold

We specialize in catering to the requirements of Kansas Investors. Write for our List.

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## New Map of Texas

### Oil and Geological

Showing Oil and Gas Fields—Pipe Lines—Refineries, Geological Formations, Etc. Compiled from data furnished by State of Texas and U. S. Geological Survey.

A Valuable Guide to Investors. Sent Free on Request.

**CURRIER & COMPANY,**  
607 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Down Go ENGINE PRICES

In the face of rising costs, I have reduced engine prices. By increasing production, making my factory the largest, selling direct to user, I build engines for less and give you the benefit.

**90 Days Trial** 10-YEAR GUARANTEE  
You have 90 days to try the OTTAWA and you are protected by my liberal ten year guarantee. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. Cash or Easy Terms—make engine pay for itself while you use it.

**OTTAWA** Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas.

Use cheapest fuel. Send for special money saving offer and New Free Book.

**OTTAWA MFG. CO.** 550 King Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

## Don't send a Cent

**5.98** Ladies Sizes 2 1/2 to 8  
**3.98** A 502 Chrome Gun Metal  
**3.98** Misses Sizes 12 1/4 to 2 **\$3.59**

Dull Vici Kid choice of heel 504 Black  
Simply give us your size—state by number the shoe desired. On delivery pay only the low price noted. We pay postage. If your careful examination does not prove that these shoes are superior in style, leather, finish and workmanship to any shoes costing you \$1 to \$2 more per pair, send them back and we will return your money. You risk nothing. Write today for our Big Catalog of shoe bargains, at factory prices—for all the family. Best Shoes at biggest savings.

**UNITED STORES CO., Box 104 LANCASTER, PA.**



## DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"  
Dickey Silos are Guaranteed. Send for Catalog No. 5.  
**W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Macomb, Ill. Chattanooga, Tenn.

**RELIABLE**—That's what advertisements are in The Farmers Mail and Breeze.



## Finck's "Detroit Special" Combination Suits



### Look for This Label

It's the mark of the strongest, longest-wearing, most comfortable and most satisfactory work-garment made.

Double-reinforced wherever strain comes; big pockets and plenty of them; roomy enough so that you can wear as many clothes under it as you like.

### FINCK'S "Detroit-Special" One-piece Combination Suit

You can't make a mistake by doing as 2,000,000 other satisfied wearers have done—insisting on the famous brand that "wears like a pig's nose."

Sold by good dealers everywhere. If yours hasn't them send his name, with your chest and leg measurement, and we'll send a suit for your approval.



**W. M. FINCK & COMPANY**  
Detroit, Michigan  
Branches: St. Louis, Dallas, San Francisco, Seattle, Livingston Mont.

*They Have It!*



*They Need It!*

## YOU NEED IT TOO

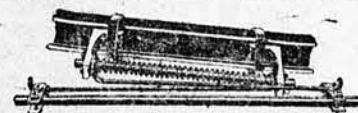
Here's the device Ford drivers have long been looking for—a steering stabilizer.

It takes the vibration from the steering wheel and front wheels; prevents the front wheels from turning under; holds the front wheels in line with the rear wheels; makes it impossible for the front wheels to lock on turns and cause accident; adds to the life of your car and pleasure in driving; protects the lives and limbs of yourself and family.

**Saves—**Wear and tear on tires.  
**Saves—**Arm, nerve, eye and body strain.  
**Saves—**Its cost on first set of front tires and steering [knuckles].  
**Saves—**Worry.

### No "Ifs," "Ands" or "Buts"

Every purchaser receives a written guarantee stating what the device will do and that it is guaranteed for the life of your car. We refer you to the Secretary of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce or to any Topeka bank or business man. If the device does not do just what we claim for it in the written guarantee, the full purchase price will be refunded—without any "ifs," "ands" or "buts." Send check, money order or bank draft. Price is only \$5.00.



**The Ford Steering Stabilizer Co.** 113 East 8th St., Topeka, Kan.  
*Fine for Ford Trucks, too.*

## Capper Poultry Club

### Big Demand for Chickens Raised by These Girls

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT  
Club Secretary

A CITY GIRL with a good deal of wit put this question to me a few days ago: "Why are chickens the most economical livestock a farmer can keep?"

There were lots and lots of reasons I could have given her why I thought chickens the most economical and the best livestock for a farm girl to raise, but I suspected her of having a hidden meaning behind her question and so I said, "Let's have the answer, too, please."

And then came this: "Because for every grain they give a peck."

It's not far from true when taken literally either, when one knows how

much of an artist. I enjoyed reading Mr. Case's letter and am going to follow his instructions. I wish you could see my Buff Plymouth Rocks, for I am sure you would want to buy one if you saw them. I have a March-hatched pullet which now weighs 8 pounds."

Letha Emery, Crawford county leader, writes: "I think giving those points on various activities in club work is just fine. Don't you think it would be a good thing also to give some points on the programs we have had at our monthly meetings?" Mrs. C. M. Madden, a member of the mothers' division in Atchison county,

### Poultry Club Work Reduces H. C. of L.

Girls' poultry clubs are making fine progress in many of the states of the Middle West, as well as in the South and East, where they have been in operation longer. For several years the poultry club members have been exhibiting their birds at the fairs and winter poultry shows, thus attracting considerable attention and favorable comment.

People thruout the country are coming to appreciate poultry more than ever before since the high cost of living affects every one, and in this work the girls have a chance to do a good service, as well as learn a business that will never come amiss, regardless of the course they may pursue in after years.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

Little some of the chickens which have been feeding at range this summer have cost the club members and what big returns they soon will be bringing them. The fall catalog, which is a beauty this year, is being advertised in all of the Capper Farm Papers and persons wishing good stock will be eager to obtain some of the fine chickens which club girls have listed for sale. Everyone is interested in the stock of the girls, not only because they admire the girls themselves for their progressiveness and enterprise, but because they know that their stock excels and is dependable.

Here's an example of the demand for Capper Poultry club stock: "I am telling you that I have sold \$58 worth of chickens as a result of your write-up," said Helen Andrew, of Olathe, Kan. "I am shipping six cockerels today for \$25 and one for \$3. One shipment goes to Wakefield, Neb., and one to Moselle, Mo. It does me good to get orders from other states as well as from my own Kansas. I was offered \$7 for 'Blue Ribbon', but I already had promised to send him as one of the six for \$25."

### Time to Enroll Now

Everywhere interest in increasing the membership for 1920 is keener than ever. My, what enthusiasm the girls are showing! Every girl who has stayed by the work, and an exceedingly large number have this year, recognizes the value of it and generously wishes to share its advantages. Active membership is open to the first 10 girls in a county whose recommendations are accepted. If you wish to get in line to become a member of one of the livest organizations of farm girls in the United States, fill out the application blank at once. As soon as it reaches our office you will be mailed a copy of the rules, a recommendation blank and a form letter explaining it.

Our airplane race as a means of counting points is meeting with favor everywhere. It will be a good plan for county leaders to begin figuring up their standing at once. Points should be counted from the beginning of the contest, February 1, 1919. Blanks to be filled have been mailed each county leader.

Here is a part of a good letter from Lenore Rosiska, leader of the Clay county club: "I've just finished reading the outline of the airplane race. I think that's a wonderful plan, and here's where Clay county is going to work harder than ever before. I am indeed greatly excited about it. When do the cartoons have to be in? I am going to draw one altho I am not

writes: "I was away from home Saturday when the Farmers Mail and Breeze came and so did not see it until this morning. Of course, I turned to the poultry club page the first thing and read about the airplane race, so here comes my report. Atchison county is not going to lose a point if I can help it."

There's going to be another club picture-page in the Farmers Mail and Breeze soon. Everyone enjoys these picture pages. If you want to be represented in them, and I am sure every live club member does, you should send pictures for them. Try to get the best pictures possible of you and your standard bred chickens. Perhaps little brother or little sister who expects to be a club member in the future would like to be represented on one of these pages, too. And you haven't forgotten about the letter page which is to be a monthly feature. It will be made up of letters that tell things that are worth while about the club work.

Several recently published bulletins from the United States Department of Agriculture have just reached my desk. Club girls should send to Washington for these bulletins. They are: Brood Coops and Appliances, Circular No. 13; Preserving Eggs, No. 15; Lice, Mites and Cleanliness, No. 16; Management of Growing Chicks, No. 17; Culling for Eggs and Market, No. 18; Common Poultry Diseases, No. 20. All of these belong to the series, Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club Work. Another recent bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture is entitled "Feeding Hens for Egg Production," Farmers Bulletin 1067. In an early issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in the Young Folks' department will be an article by Mrs. C. M. Madden of Atchison county on ways of preparing chicken which every club girl will read with interest.

I'm introducing you to Edna Wilkerson of Russell county today. The picture shows her with some of her Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.



Edna Wilkerson of Russell County.

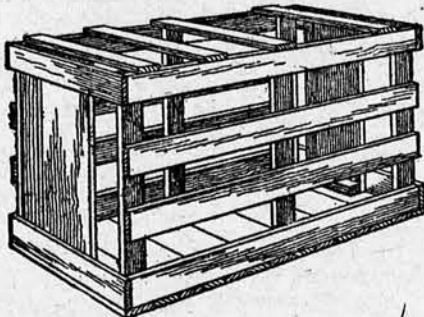


## Capper Pig Club News

### Mutual Insurance Protects Contest Entries

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

INSURANCE is an important matter nowadays. Few men fail to realize that they owe to their families the protection which reliable insurance policies afford. After two years in which boys lost contest sows and had nothing to show for their work and investment—the management of the Capper Pig club felt that insurance for club members was necessary. So in 1918 the Capper Pig club mutual insurance plan was put into effect, and has proved so successful that at the last business session at Topeka club members voted unanimously to continue it.



Build a Good Hog Crate

Wouldn't your dad like to get some insurance on his stock that would cost him only about 1 per cent on the valuation of that stock? Well, that's just what Capper club members get. There is an additional advantage, too, in the mutual insurance rules for next year's club. This year sows were insured only at farrowing time, but after talking over the matter last September club members decided it would be much fairer and more satisfactory to insure sows from the time they are entered in the club to six weeks after farrowing. "Then," said Vance Lindahl of Republic county, "if a boy loses his sow before she farrows, or just after, when it would be pretty difficult to save the pigs, he has his insurance to fall back on. If he loses his sow after the pigs are six weeks old, the pigs are well started and the boy has a chance to make some money anyway." And Vance is right, isn't he?

The mutual insurance protection for club members is only one of the many good things about Capper Pig club work. I'll tell you more every week, but don't wait for that. Fill out and send in the coupon on this page immediately so that you'll be sure of a place in next year's club. Then you can begin at once to look about for a sow. It doesn't pay to say, "Oh, I guess there's plenty of time to line up for club work." Don't wait until the last minute, then have to take an inferior sow for a contest entry, because you haven't time to look around for a better one, or drop out and disappoint your teammates.

Did club members have a good time Hallowe'en? Sure they did, but it didn't consist of taking somebody's cultivator halfway to town, or tying the calf on the front porch. "Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Mann entertained the members of the Capper pig and poultry clubs at a Hallowe'en party Thursday evening," writes Ted Tilson of Cloud county. "About twenty couples were present, and everybody enjoyed the games and music, and the delightful lunch served

by Mrs. Mann. We sure had a royal time." And Ted adds, "Those certainly are fine club stories in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Any member who doesn't read them sure misses something." "When the Farmers Mail and Breeze arrives, the first thing I do is to read the Capper Pig Club News," writes Floyd Blauer of Rooks county. "I'm sure glad it's printed every week now, instead of every other week." Thanks, Ted and Floyd. Wonder what other boys think about it.

Johnson county boys and girls met at the Bryan home for a Hallowe'en party. "We all masked and had a good time," says William Bryan. "We sent Miss Schmidt and you just a part of mother's refreshments. I suppose you got it o. k." We sure did, and everybody in the office had a taste of the Johnson county cake.

How many club members know just how to build a strong, comfortable crate in which to ship hogs? The other day the managing editor of the Capper Farm Papers came over to my desk and said, "Here's a short article giving plans for a good hog crate. Don't you suppose your boys would like to know about it?" "Sure they would," I told him. "I'll tell them about it in the next club story."

"Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture recommend a crate in which the side slats are nailed on the outside, where they are just as secure and safe, and by which the same amount of lumber will give 2 inches more space than if the slats were placed on the inside, as is commonly practiced," says this article.

"For a properly constructed crate the sides should be made first, and the floor, top, and ends built around them. The floor should be laid crosswise, which will make the crate stronger. Only good, strong boards should be used. One 12-inch board or two 8-inch boards are sufficient for the ends. A block should be nailed to the floor 1 inch from each end to keep the end boards from slipping inward. The crate should be built to fit the hog to be shipped and should be large enough for comfort. A well built crate may prevent serious injury to the hog in transit. A crate of suitable size for a hog weighing from 250 to 300 pounds is 2 feet wide, 4 feet 8 inches long, and 2 feet 8 inches high.

"In building the sides of the crate it is essential to use nails sufficiently long to allow 1/4 inch clinch, the nails being bent crosswise of the grain of the wood. The nails in the end boards are not clinched and the nail heads are left to protrude enough so that the nails can be removed easily with a claw hammer."

## 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.



## Learn Auto and Tractor Business

Every farm community needs Farm Mechanics. Every ten autos, trucks or tractors require the services of one competent motor mechanic. And where 10 motor mechanics are needed less than one is available. Right in your own neighborhood, you need only to let it be known that you are a **Rahe Trained Motor Mechanic** and you will get into a good paying business at once.

**Runs Farm  
Yard Garage**  
Averaged \$7.85 a Day  
for 32 Months

Mr. Floyd Britt, Pontotoc, Okla., writes: "Since returning home from the Rahe School 32 months ago, I have hardly worked a day in my farm fields. As soon as I got back here people began to bring me automobiles for repairs, and have had more than I could do. Have worked as much as 16 weeks, everyday, trying to catch up, with one to four fellows helping me. And I do all this work right here in my yard. Have nine cars here tonight. I live two and one-half miles from town.

"I have kept account of the money I have taken in, and counting every day, including Sundays, for full 32 months, I have averaged \$7.85 a day for myself without boasting. I can say I am doing well. I am making more money than I did farming my rented farm. The Rahe School trained me to be successful right from the start."

Complete equipment. Begin right on the first day you come — and work through the complete training course, under the direct guidance of numerous Master Mechanic Instructors who help you make rapid progress.

## Rahe Auto and Tractor School

OLDEST AND GREATEST IN THE WORLD

Complete equipment — the greatest in America — up-to-date Autos, Trucks, Tractors, Block-mounted Motors, Electric Apparatus and every other equipment necessary to train all branches of the business. Acres of floor space in modern, fire-proof construction. Comfortable and pleasant living accommodations in reputable private homes close to the school — all under daily supervision of our own Welfare Department.

### Special Tuition Rate Now!

To assist in the readjustment and rehabilitation now under way, especially to former soldiers, we are making a special offer to those who come within the next few weeks. This special rate applies for Life Scholarship in our complete course. (No colored applications.)

### RAHE AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL

Two Blocks East of Union Depot Dept. 2619 Kansas City, Mo.



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MAIL THIS COUPON  
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## BOYS GIRLS HURRY!

WE'VE GIVEN AWAY MANY PONIES

We're Giving Away Four More  
Now. Be Quick. Get Yours

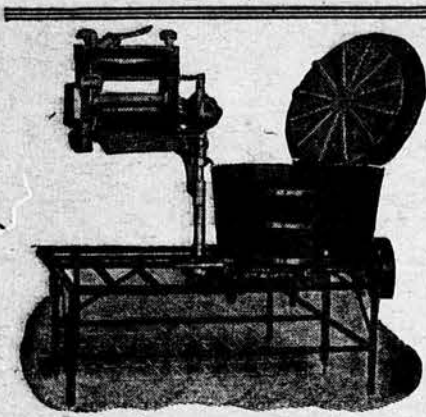
FREE



Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle Given FREE. I have one for YOU — It won't cost you one cent either — I'll even pay the Freight on it to your home. I know YOU want a pretty pony, and buggy — This is your chance, but you must HURRY. Send me your name and address TODAY — QUICK. A post card will do. Just say "I want a pony" — HURRY.

E. McKENZIE, Manager  
205 Capital Building, Topeka, Kansas





## STERLING

Let the Sterling Washing Machine do your work. Every woman will be interested in this labor saving device, operated either with gasoline engine or electric motor. Write today for Free Illustrated Catalog telling all about the Sterling.

SUPERIOR MACHINE CO.

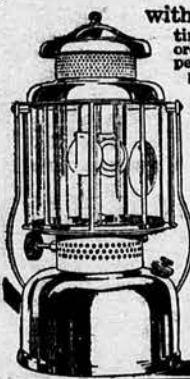
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Stirling, Ill.

## 300 Candle Power

GREATEST light for farm and general outdoor use. Don't confuse with ordinary gasoline lanterns. Lights at once with a match. Extinguishes by closing a valve. The

## Coleman Quick-Lite



with reflector, is twenty times brighter than the ordinary oil lantern. Burns perfectly in any wind and proves its worth in the worst storm. Rain proof; Bug proof. Can't turn up too high. No wick, no smoke, dirt, grease or odor. No danger even if tipped over. Thousands in use everywhere. Gives perfect satisfaction. 15,000 dealers sell Coleman Quick-Lite Lanterns and Lamps. If you can't supply address our nearest house.

The Coleman Lamp Co.  
Wholesale, St. Paul,  
Chicago, Dallas,  
Los Angeles,  
Chicago.

## ACUTE COLDS

Coughs, bronchitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis or an undue loss of weight, indicate a weakening of resistance.

## Scott's Emulsion

taken regularly after meals fortifies the system, builds up resistance and helps drive out weakness. If you feel a bit run-down, take Scott's, it tones and strengthens.



Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-38

## HERE'S RELIEF FOR SORE HANDS



Immediate relief for sore, chapped or cracked hands. Corn husker's delight. Thousands using it. A scientific remedy superior to old methods. Will stand the test and cure your hands. We allow you to prove it. Send the coupon and get a free sample bottle. CENTRAL MFG. COMPANY 580 Huskum Ave. IOWA CITY, IOWA

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Name \_\_\_\_\_  
R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_  
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and State \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of your Druggist or Dealer \_\_\_\_\_

## For Our Young Readers

### Catherine Learns How to Retain Youth and Good Looks

BY LUCILE ALBERTA ELLIS

WHERE's that sunshiny smile this morning?" asked Catherine's grandmother, a little, young looking woman of 60. It was Saturday and they were doing the week's mending, getting the clothes ready for the wash and Catherine didn't seem nearly so bright and cheerful as usual. She said she had been out until quite late the night before with a party of young folks and didn't get much sleep. Her grandmother immediately looked concerned and said "Early to bed, early to rise, makes one healthy, wealthy and wise." An old saying, I know, but how true, especially the health part of it. And if one is healthy, he is wiser, and if wise, wealth comes easier. Altho I think 'happy' would be a good word to substitute for wealthy, for happiness is what really counts, isn't it?"

"Yes, grandmother," Catherine returned, pausing for a moment and unconsciously yawning wearily, "but a person must have some fun."

"I always advocate lots of enjoyable exercise and plenty of sleep," continued grandmother. "It is during sleep, you know, that the repairing of the body takes place. All that is torn down during the day is rebuilt. If sufficient sleep is not obtained we are not in a condition to start another day. The brain also needs this chance to recuperate. Young people require more sleep than older persons."

"I know that," Catherine responded more brightly, warming up to the conversation. "It's always hard enough to get up in the morning. Eating and sleeping are my strong points."

"Now, you've said something," responded grandmother. "Good, wholesome food, some invigorating exercise, enough sleep and you will have an unclouded brain, which means clear thinking and a good memory. It's a good plan to bathe in warm water, before retiring. Cold baths are very healthful, but one must be able to react to them, and they should not be taken if the heart is not strong. After bathing take some light exercises before an open window. It is better to go thru light exercises regularly than to exercise violently at irregular periods. After doing this you are ready really to sleep. And do not think of the cares and worries of the day. Nothing is gained by thinking of them, and if you get a good night's sleep you will be better able to meet whatever difficulties arise the next day. Do this and I am sure your sleep will be sound and untroubled. Now run along, dearie, take a nap this afternoon to make up last night's loss of sleep. And in the future, remember grandmother's instructions."

"Dear, sweet grandmother," said the girl, arising to obey the older woman's command, "you're so wise and always tell things in the best way. After this, I'll take some of those brisk exercises in the morning also and follow them with a cold bath. That's the instruction our athletics teacher gave us at high school. She says this strengthens the heart and increases the circulation of the blood."

"And don't ever forget to drink a glass of water before breakfast, Catherine," rejoined grandmother. "This is the internal bath and prepares the stomach for its day's work. It is every bit as essential to health as the external bath. A simple breakfast composed chiefly of cereals and fruit is best and prepares you for whatever the day has in store for you."

"Following such a wise course, I should be as good looking as my grandmother when I am 60," said Catherine with a twinkle in her brown eyes and she gave grandmother an affectionate kiss and lung before she left the room.

### The Typewriter on the Farm

We are having more time and labor saving devices for the farm house all the time. I think one of the most useful of these is the typewriter. The typewriter is probably used most in writing business letters. Quite often

a farmer wishes to write a letter to a prospective buyer of some of his hogs or cattle, or make out a pedigree blank, and then the typewriter comes into use.

A typewriter is very useful in writing personal letters, too. One can write about twice as long a letter with the typewriter as with a pen or pencil on the same amount of paper. Besides this one is not as likely to misspell words, or make as many mistakes in punctuation when writing on the typewriter, as when using pen or pencil. The hands do not get so tired in using the typewriter.

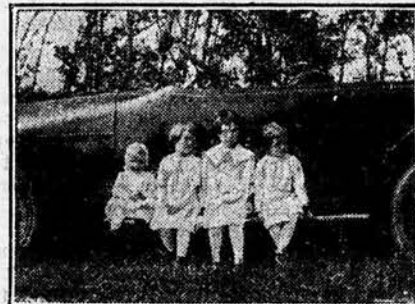
Everybody knows that a letter nicely typewritten on one's own stationery looks much better than a letter scribbled off on just any kind of paper. No matter how poor a hand you may write you can write a nice looking letter on the typewriter.

The children all like to use the typewriter, and it really helps them to write nicer letters when they use it quite often. I remember when we first got our typewriter we thought it so much fun to use it, that we had to take turns and each one write just a certain length of time.

Once you have learned to write on the typewriter, you can write much faster than with a pen or pencil. I don't know how we would do without at least one typewriter in the house. Two of my sisters have taken a course in typewriting at school, so they can really write. The rest of us can do some writing, but we can't write as fast as they can. Myrtle Dirks. Latham, Kan.

### A "Don't Worry" Plan

Here is a picture of our four little girls. The oldest one's name is Helen, second Velda, third Vera and fourth Theresa. One day at the dinner table their papa was talking of the dry



weather and said that pasture was getting low and the horses were losing their flesh. He said he hated to see it. Little Theresa, 22 months old, said to him, "Well, then, shut your eyes."

Mrs. Q. E. Ferguson.

Argonia, Kan.

### Mr. Owl is Disturbed

BY JOHN B. BEHREND

Other birds do not seem to like the screech owl and they always make all the trouble they can for him whenever they chance to spy him dozing in a tree or elsewhere during the day time. Probably he disturbs them quite as much at night when they wish to sleep. One windy day Mr. Owl was sitting on the window ledge on the sheltered side of a house trying to take a little nap before his breakfast, which he eats shortly after the other little birds have tucked their heads under their wings to sleep until the morning sunshine awakens them.

But just as Mr. Owl got himself seated comfortably an English sparrow flew around the corner of the house and into the apple tree, and this little busy body caught sight of the brown bundle of feathers almost as soon as he touched the tree. He gave the alarm and three of his kind came in haste from the barn close by. Chirping harshly they flew back and forth among the twigs of the tree closest to the owl. Downy woodpecker, who slept in a little hole, which he himself had hewed out in a dead limb of the cherry tree

in the corner of the yard, was pecking out a grub when he heard the sparrows making all the noise and so he had to go to see what it was about. How angry he was when he saw the owl! Back and forth along the larger limbs of the tree he kept hopping, uttering his sharp "Spik, spik, spik," with his head bobbing nervously up and down. From out of a peach tree across the alley came a chickadee. Flying about near the sparrows he added what noise he could to the chorus.

Except for blinking his eyes occasionally the owl sat very quiet, and pretended not to care how much noise the birds about him made. They had quieted down somewhat when Mr. Owl shifted his position a little and then they broke out anew at scolding him. After a time he turned half way around and sat facing the window pane. He looked thru into the room of the house, and as he thought it would be nice and warm in there he flew up against the pane of glass. Several times he flew against it and could not understand what held him back as there seemed to be nothing in front of him at all. He was completely baffled. When his tormentors saw him acting thus they thought he was up to some mischief and made all the noise they could to scare him away. Then slowly turning round he faced the angry birds, blinked sleepily a time or two, and silently flew away.

### A New Club for Boys and Girls

BY GEORGE E. BRAY  
Industrial Engineer

Many of the boys and girls thruout the state are preparing to enter one or more of the various state clubs which have been and are being organized. Otis E. Hall, state leader of boys' and girls' clubs, has this year suggested, among others, The Farm and Home Handicraft club. This will be of much interest to boys and girls, not only on account of the work itself, but because it will aid to a marked degree other lines of club work. It is true that handicraft work is especially well adapted to the winter months when it is not possible to be actively engaged in corn, tomato and canning club work; nevertheless, some phases of it can profitably be carried on at the same time as, or in connection with other club projects. One special advantage of the handicraft club is that it can continue thruout the entire year; at regular periods during the fall, winter and spring and at odd times during the summer on rainy days, or at times when the corn, cans or pigs do not require attention.

There is scarcely a club suggested which would not be helped by handicraft work, and for some lines of club work it is very necessary that constructive work be included. In poultry clubs this is especially true, as different appliances are constantly being required for successfully carrying forward this project. Some of the articles needed are brooders, coops, feed hoppers, trap nests, egg testers, exhibit cages, shipping crates, and in some cases rat, cat and skunk traps. In other club work also appliances are needed. The following are suggested: Corn clubs—Germinating trays, seed racks, measuring crates and exhibit boards; pig clubs—small pens, portable houses, feeding troughs and shipping crates; tomato clubs—hotbeds, vine racks, shipping crates and exhibit boxes; potato clubs—measuring crates, sorting tables and exhibit boxes; gardening and canning clubs—forcing boxes, cold frames, vine screens and canning racks; apple clubs—picking ladders, sorting tables, rabbit traps and exhibit boxes; cooking clubs—kitchen stools, kitchen shelves, cutting boards, molding boards and fireless cookers.

These articles can be constructed by the members of the clubs, and not only will they have the pleasure of making them but they will acquire an excellent training in so doing, and also realize more from their other club projects as they will not have to pay out their profits in having these necessary articles made by some one else.

Any boy or girl in the state of Kansas from 10 to 18 years old may enter this club. The work may be begun at any time during the year, and it is necessary to complete only 10 of the list of 40 industrial projects suggested by the state club leader in



order to be entitled to compete for the prizes and certificate of attainment.

Why not provide the boys, and also the girls, with the necessary tools? Provide for them a little working space in the machine shed, storage shed or granary, help them to sharpen their tools and permit them to enroll in the Farm and Home Handicraft club in connection with one or more of their other clubs, and you will be surprised at what they can accomplish for themselves, for their homes, and for their work, before the season has passed. Some tools are to be found in most homes and on most farms. They are, however, likely to be dull and scattered, and must first be put into shape for use. If new tools are purchased, the following are desirable tho they need not all be obtained at one time. Cross-cut saw, \$1.25; rip saw, \$1.25; back saw, 90 cents; jack plane, \$1.80; marking gauge, 25 cents; try-square, 25 cents; screw driver, 25 cents; hammer, 50 cents; nail set 10 cents; brace, \$1; bits, one each  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, \$1.20; gimlet bits, six, assorted, 60 cents; chisels, one each  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, 60 cents; spokeshave, 15 cents; ruler, 10 cents; oil can, 10 cents; oil stone, 75 cents; total \$11.05.

Some kind of a work bench is necessary, but this the boys can construct for themselves. Probably the bench best adapted for general-purpose work is the one used ordinarily by carpenters. A length of 6 feet is suggested, the this, of course, can be changed, depending on conditions and requirements. This is a strong, rigid bench and easy to make, as no mortise-and-tenon joints are used other than in connection with the vise, and these are not difficult. The amount of lumber required for this bench, 6 feet in length, is 57 lumber feet, and if yellow pine is used would cost about \$1.75. Besides this a vise screw is required, which costs 45 or 50 cents.

With the tools collected and in shape, a place for work provided, and a work bench completed, the Farm and Home Handicraft club members will be ready to make the articles suggested for use in connection with their other club projects. In the near future it is planned to publish a bulletin giving careful directions for this work. In the meantime information in regard to the construction of these practical articles can be secured by writing the Extension Division of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

### Here's a Cake Puzzle

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



Solution November 1 puzzle—Kinds of cans: 1, pelican; 2, canoe; 3, candy; 4, cannibal. The prize winners: Norman Benteman, Edith Stewart, Frank Meek, Arthur Gabriel, Anna Cooper, Ilene Dillman.

### For Profit and Pleasure

There is both profit and pleasure in trapping. I have been trapping for three years and am now 13 years old. I make a larger profit every year.

When I trap for skunks and opossums I follow their trails along a creek. I set a No. 1 or No. 1½ trap in the path, cover the trap lightly with leaves or dead grass, put a rabbit or some other kind of meat near the trap and when Mr. Skunk comes along that way, he's mine.

Another good way to catch skunks or opossums is to set the trap in a brush pile or hollow log, put a rabbit or some other kind of meat in front of the trap so the animal will get into the snare while trying to get the bait.

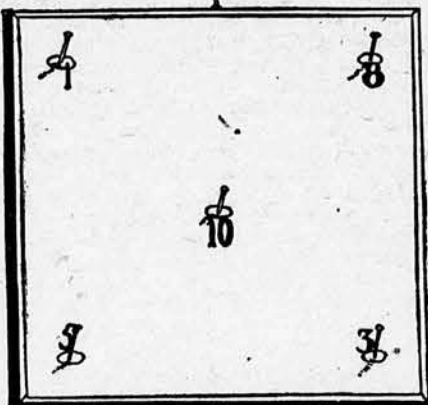
When a person starts trapping the first of the season there is little use to bait the trap where the animals are plentiful, but after it begins to get colder, they "den up" and do not come out often. Then bait should be used. Floyd Shepherd.

Whitewater, Kan.

### You Can Make This

BY JENNIE E. STEWART

A game of sling-a-ring may be made by any small boy or girl who can drive a nail into a board. It may be played in the house on stormy days, out under the trees or in the sunshine at any time. Find five medium sized nails and a board that has once served as the end of a grocer's box. It should be at least 6 inches square but may be any size up to 16 inches long. Drive a nail in the center of the board just far



### Sling-a-Ring Board

enough so it will stand firmly, about halfway thru the board. Drive the other four nails into the four corners of the board. With a pencil write plainly the numbers 1, 3, 5, 8 and 10 beside the nails numbering the center one 10. Now get mother to let you have five can rubbers.

Any number, from two up, may play. The board may be placed on the porch floor, or hung on a wall.

If on the floor or a table the players take their stand about 5 feet away, if on the wall 4 feet away is far enough for small boys and girls.

The players take their places in line. The first player takes all the rings and stands with his feet behind a certain line agreed upon. Then he tries to toss the rings over the nails. When all are thrown, if any are on the nails he puts down on a paper opposite his name the numbers of the nails. Then the next player throws. The game goes on, each player throwing in turn over and over till some one wins a hundred points and wins the game. If there are many players the one first winning 50 points may be declared winner.

### My Vast Estate

You may not think it fine or great,  
This plot I call my vast estate.  
'Tis scarce three acres measured flat,  
But then I never stop at that.  
In height 'tis mine up to the skies,  
Ah! how that does extend its size,  
And I can claim it if I please  
Clear thru the earth to the Chinese.  
In spite of the surveyor's rule  
I measure thus; am I a fool?  
'Tis glorious at any rate  
To work and dream on my estate.  
—Farm Life.

### The Businesslike Farmer

A typewriter is a great convenience for folks on the farm. Letters can be written more quickly. A typewritten letter is more businesslike than one written with pen and ink. When a farmer uses a typewriter it places him on an equal with the business man. It shows he is up-to-date and awake. A business letter written on a typewriter attracts attention and gets a ready reply. Harold M. Comb.

Ft. Scott, Kan.

# "We've Motorized the Laundry Too"

The farm has indeed been admitted to the magic power of motorization—everywhere the mighty engines surge forward, plowing, reaping, accomplishing in a day the work that formerly required weeks of human effort.

And now every Monday morning more than a hundred thousand Maytag Multi-Motor Washing Machines murmur their message of cleanliness to as many rural households—the farm laundry has been motorized, too.

The Multi-Motor Power Plant is a highly efficient gasoline engine installed under the tub and in addition to operating both washer and wringer the pulley equipment affords an auxiliary power plant adapted to many purposes.

The Maytag Electric Washer, favored in electrically appointed city homes for both convenience and efficiency, is also adapted to operation in connection with any standard farm electric lighting system.

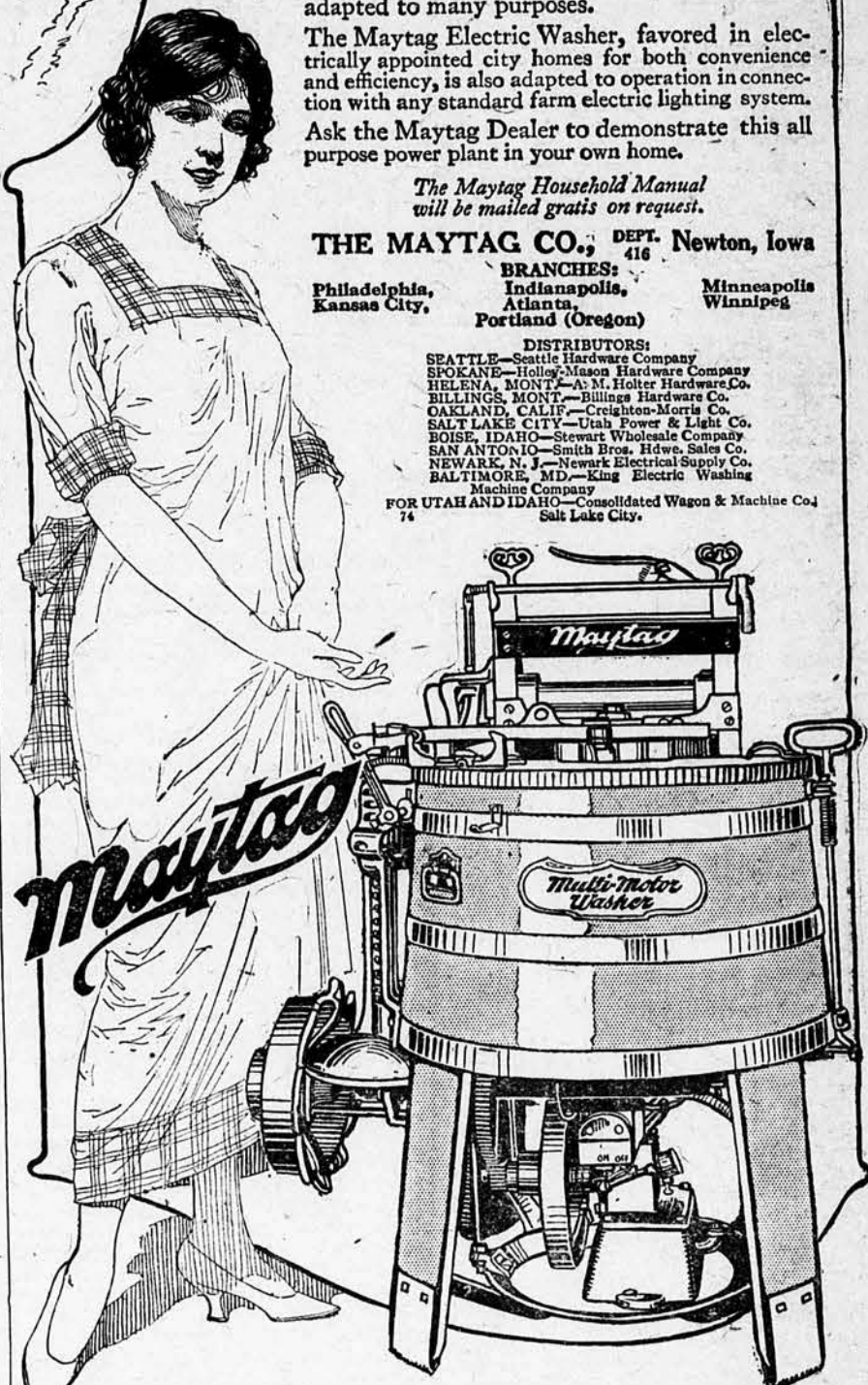
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The Maytag Household Manual will be mailed gratis on request.

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# With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

One of the Conveniences That Electricity Makes Possible in the Farm Home is the Vacuum Cleaner

**E**LECTRICITY has come to the aid of the homemaker on the farm in that since it is possible for independent electric light plants to be installed on the farms, it is possible for the housewife to safeguard the health of her family by removing the dirt without spending a long hard day carefully sweeping every rug or carpet in the house. There is no greater back-breaking task than to have to sweep rooms with a broom and then having to bend over removing the dust that settled on the furniture and drapes.

The vacuum cleaner enables the homemaker to keep her home clean and sanitary with a minimum amount of labor and time. These mechanically operated sweepers have eliminated the drudgery of the twice a year house-cleaning during which time the otherwise peaceful disposition of the family was threatened with ruination because every room in the house was often turned topsy-turvy.

A well constructed vacuum cleaner will remove all dirt and grit from the carpets and rugs without injury to the covering no matter how delicate the fabric, and there will be no dust to settle on the furniture and into the drapes. If one wishes to clean her rugs with suction only, she may do so, but a brush with a very high grade of bristle which is soft will in no way injure the floor covering and will insure the removal of threads, hair and lint which find their way to the floor. The motor driven brush also will raise the nap of the rug which has been crushed with constant use. The nap will not be injured if the brush is not allowed to revolve too fast, and this fact is usually provided for in the construction of all reliable vacuum cleaners. Naturally as the brush revolves it stirs up the dust and dirt in the floor covering but this has no chance to escape into the air for it is instantly drawn thru the nozzle into the bag.

It requires but a few minutes to run a vacuum cleaner over the rugs and since it rides on small wheels it is not heavy to push about the rooms. The cleaning of the floor coverings is but a small part of the furnishings of the rooms that have to be cleaned and it is in this connection that the vacuum cleaner does its work in eliminating the necessity of having to tear up the house for the spring and fall house-cleanings. It is the curtains, draperies, walls, ceilings, upholstered furniture, mattresses and so on that require the special attention at housecleaning time.

A vacuum cleaner has a set of attachments which will make it possible for the housekeeper to easily remove the dust from these otherwise difficult to reach furnishings every time she uses the cleaner, if she feels it necessary. With an extension hose and a blower tool one can clean tufting, mattresses, pillows and so on by suction. The drapery tool makes it possible to clean curtains and draperies while they are hanging; walls and ceilings, plate rails, picture moldings and so on can also be cleaned by the use of this tool. The extension tube allows one to clean under beds, bookcases, pianos, bath tubs, refrigerators, behind radiators and numbers of places that ordinarily could not be reached without moving the furniture.

And so the farm home that has put in its electric light system will find that with a very reasonable initial cost and small operating expense the vacuum cleaner will be a most welcome home convenience. Ida Migliario.

## When Baby Has the Colic

"Dear little Sis," Elinor wrote to Beth, who for the first time was experiencing all the worries and delights of a little baby, "Ralph and I laughed heartily over your account of Sonny's attack of colic and the midnight call you sent for good old Doctor Dean.

Of course, being alone, you were frightened, but if only you had known a few important things you could quickly have relieved the little fellow and avoided not only your own worry but the doctor's needless visit.

"Probably he told you what to do to relieve Sonny at once, but I wonder if he went further and told you the things to do to avoid these colicky attacks. I'm going to write them down for you, anyway.

"First, Beth, see that Sonny is kept warm. If you find his feet cold, place them on a hot water bottle. Never let him be exposed to a draft. Even in hot weather cool drafts striking his

food in the natural way, it will be taken neither too fast nor too slow if the mother exercises a little care. Don't let Sonny go to sleep over a feeding. Keep him awake until his hunger is satisfied, or put him back and make him wait next meal time, when he's sure to be wide enough awake. Never let him nurse for more than 20 minutes. A too-full stomach surely will cause pain.

"It is a good plan several times during the nursing period to place the baby in an upright position and gently rub the little back. That often will bring up any gas that is forming and prevent further trouble. The same procedure should be followed at the end of the period, before putting Sonny back in his crib.

"If, however, in spite of all your care, distressing gas does form in the stomach, don't resort at once to the old-fashioned teas, dosing and dosing a poor little stomach perhaps already overloaded. Instead apply heat. A way always effective with my youngsters was to place them face downward on my lap with a hot water bottle under their stomach and their little feet toward the heat from the oven. By a gentle rubbing of the back while the heat is starting the gas, the latter is usually expelled, and the baby, wrapped warmly and still lying on the hot bottle, can be placed in his crib where he will doubtless go to sleep without further trouble. Just as a precautionary measure, look at him every few minutes to see that he is keeping his little head turned to the side so as to get plenty of fresh air and be in no danger of smothering.

"If the heat and rubbing alone do not start the gas, give a few teaspoons of water as hot as can be borne on the back of your wrist. To it may be added a few drops of peppermint water.

"These methods seldom will fail if the trouble is not very deep-seated. If, however, the whole abdomen is swollen and as tight as a drum, it may be necessary to open the rectum by inserting a rubber catheter, or even to inject a few tablespoons of warm water with an infant's syringe, which you ought always to have on hand. Don't be afraid of giving a little baby an enema, Beth. I have known mothers to fill their children full of hot teas and thump their backs until the poor little things could hardly breathe, in an endeavor to raise wind which was

not in the stomach at all, but in the bowels, where no amount of patting could reach it, rather than give an enema which would have brought relief at once.

"So remember, Beth, first try to keep Sonny from having colicky pains at all; then, if you fail, ascertain where the trouble lies and treat as I have suggested. But don't dose or give soothing syrups, or jounce the little fellow around until his stomach is upset and his nerves on edge. He's a tender little bundle of sensitiveness, and made to be handled gently—even when he has the colic."

Margaret A. Bartlett.

## Layering Choice Plants

Did you ever want to propagate a few plants from some choice rose or shrub? I have, and I have not found it difficult to do in most cases. Layering is the most simple method and one that anyone can practice.

Select good well ripened canes and bend them so they will lie in a trench dug a few inches deep. Cut the cane on the under side to make a scar to callous and to check the sap somewhat. I have cut half thru with a slanting cut, and again I have cut a notch. I do not think it matters which method is used. Cover the cane with soil and press firmly. Press a forked stake down over the cane to prevent its being disturbed and leave it to root at its leisure. I always layer during the fall or winter and leave to grow there all the following summer.

Layering works equally well with grapes, and by burying a long cane often several plants can be obtained from it. To layer currants and gooseberries all that is necessary is to gash the cane near the ground and then hill up above the cut when roots will form there. Whole clumps can be thus rooted and divided up into separate plants. Rachel Rae.

## To Keep Shawnee Children Well

The Shawnee county Red Cross chapter is planning a better-health-for-school-children campaign. Trained nurses are to inspect the school buildings and where conditions are such as to endanger the health of the children, recommendations for changes will be made. All the drinking water will be tested, and the lighting systems carefully scrutinized.

Every child will be examined for his health, especially for adenoids and infected tonsils, and parents will receive statements concerning the health of their children. Talks will be made to parents in school house meetings, churches and before clubs. The simple rules of health will be outlined and suggestions made as to the best methods of carrying them out. Every school board in the county will be asked to co-operate and several nurses will be employed to carry on this important work.

## We Must Save the Coal

Most householders are interested at this time of year in the economical use of fuel. The following suggestions taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 8 published recently by the engineering experiment station at Manhattan may be of help:

Loose fitting windows and doors should be repaired.

The furnace or stove should be fired at regular and frequent intervals, care being taken not to allow the fuel to burn too rapidly.

The fire of a furnace should burn evenly over the whole grate and should be kept free from bright spots.

Excessive shaking of grates should be avoided, in order to prevent loss of fuel to the ash pit.

Ashes should not be allowed to accumulate in the ash pit.

The fire pot should be kept well



Vacuum Cleaners Save Backs.

warm body are likely to cause colic. Then change his diapers as soon as they are wet when he is awake and kicking around, for once wet they quickly cool and chill the sensitive body.

"You are nursing him, so there should not be the trouble there so often is with a bottle baby. A baby feeding from a bottle very often takes his food too fast, swallowing it in gulps, which include a certain amount of air. He often is left alone with his dinner, and the bottle slips so that the baby sucks only air instead of food. It is little wonder a scream of pain follows such a feeding.

"But when a baby is taking natural

## What of Future Homes?

**T**HE HOME economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural college is a mighty leader for better living thru the training it gives girls in the art of homemaking. The future security of the nation depends upon American homes and any institution that teaches young women how to make better homes is paying big dividends on the investment made.

There has been an average of 750 girls enrolled every year for the last 10 years in this department of the Kansas college. Most of these girls are from Kansas; however, there are girls from Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Louisiana and several other states taking the training which will equip them for their life work. These girls left their native states and came to the Kansas college because they have the privilege in the home economics department of choosing some particular line of work which will teach the practical as well as the theoretical and thus enable them to take their place efficiently as homemakers or in the commercial or professional world.

The home economics department not only is training homemakers but is fitting young women to teach the girlhood of the land of the vital questions concerning the principles upon which the ideal American home must be conducted. Young women also learn there to be cafeteria directors, tea room managers and dietitians.

Well developed courses of study in any of these departments require teachers who have spent years in preparation for their work. They also require good equipment, for there is no need in studying out a problem in home economics if you are unable to use your hands as well as your head.

If Kansas girls are to continue to have the best opportunities in the future at this school, a greater investment must be made. The home economics department will require more liberal support, and there is no investment the people of Kansas can make which will give larger returns than providing training in homemaking for all who wish it.







# Where the Weary May Rest

## Farm Folks Have a Community Room at Garnett

By Ida Migliario



Several Clubs of Workers Meet at a Farm Home and Enjoy a Good Time and Fine Eats Together.

WHEN THE farm folk of Anderson county, Kansas go to Garnett, the county seat, to spend the day shopping it is just like going to some one's home to spend the day for there is a rest room for them to go to and make themselves comfortable. A room in the basement of the courthouse has been set aside as a place in which anyone is at liberty to rest and to visit with friends. The farm folk thoroughly enjoy the room for after a long ride into town they are tired and dusty and at this time of the year they are cold. There they can get warm, refresh themselves and rest before starting out for the day's shopping.

Upon entering the room one is impressed with the restful appearance produced by the color harmony in the furnishings. The gray floor, cream walls and lighter ceiling suggest the color scheme of cream and gray, which is effectively carried out. On the floor are fiber rugs of these colors with neat conventional borders of two tones of bluish gray. The window drapes, library and writing desk scarfs, lounge and window seat pillows have in them enough of the old rose to furnish the warm cheerfulness needed to brighten the room.

Two wicker writing desks supplied with plenty of pencils, pens, and ink give one the privilege of writing postcards and letters while she is resting. The writing desks are very attractive and practical for the gray color of the finish always looks fresh and is easily kept clean. The desks have scarfs of heavy bagdad which is the material used in all the drapes, and the scarfs are covered with thick window glass which is cut to fit the top of the desk. This is a very practical provision for the glass besides being easily cleaned, saves much wear on the scarf and table. Certainly the dainty design of beautiful color woven into the material of the scarf is much more attractive than the ink stained

blotter so often seen on public writing desks.

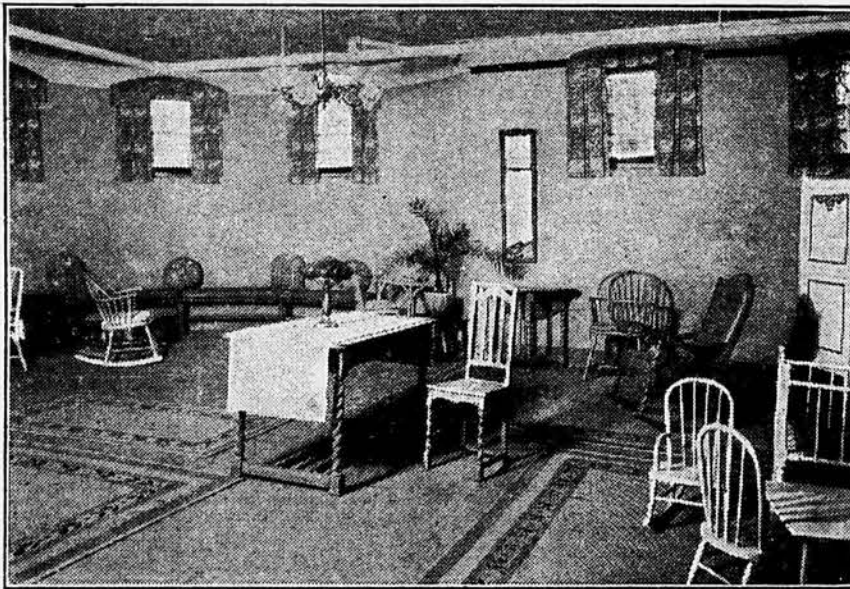
Various styles and types of chairs were chosen for many persons use the room and as a usual thing each individual has a certain style of chair which she enjoys most. All of the chairs are finished in gray and are either upholstered in gray leather or they have cushions made of bagdad in

of the room back of a most attractively designed screen is a lavatory and large mirror. There the women can re-arrange their hair and go out into the shops feeling they are none the less attractive because of their long ride into town.

The papers and magazines on the library table make it possible for one to read current events while resting. One woman was heard to say that it certainly was a joy not to have to stand on the street corner and wait for her husband to finish his shopping when she was already so tired she could scarcely stand, and no doubt many a husband finds it a great relief to know just where to find his family when he is ready to go home.

A matron is in charge of the rest room and the farm mother can leave her baby in her care while she does her shopping. There is also a small bed in which the baby may take its nap. The small tables and rocking chairs with a supply of toys such as children enjoy, provide entertainment while mothers are busy elsewhere.

A lunch room where those from the

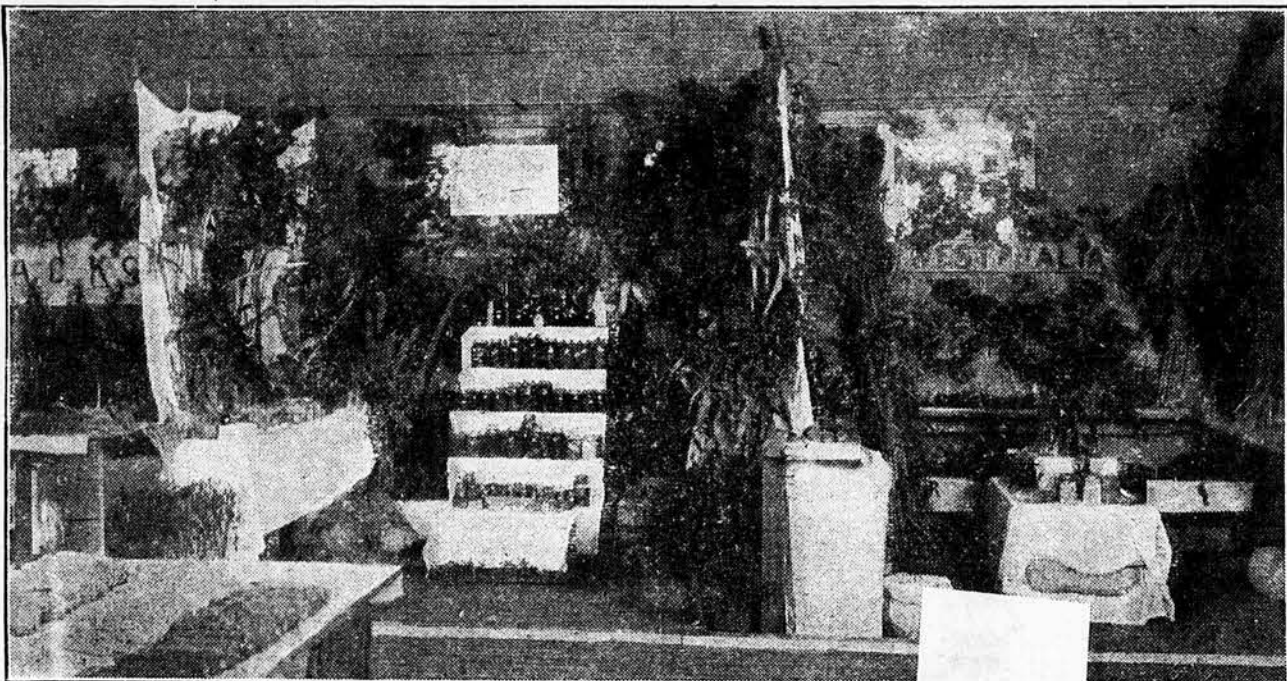


Comfortable Chairs, Writing Desks, and Books and Magazines Make the Rest Room at Garnett Popular.

the same color and design as that of the window drapes. The large window seat is covered with cushions of gray leather and several styles of pillows are placed here and there.

A large leather couch with pillows offers an opportunity for one to lie down if she so desires. A number of gray mission benches are placed about the room and provide a place for one to leave her packages. In one corner

rural districts may eat the lunch which they brought with them is another thoughtful consideration in planning the room. A chrysanthemum show is to be held in Garnett about the middle of November, the receipts of which are to be used in furnishing the lunch room with the same color scheme and furniture as the rest room. With pretty fiber rugs, plain cream colored tables and chairs, floor lamps and electric



Prizes were Offered to the Township Exhibiting the Best Booth at the Community Fair. This Brought Folks Together by Uniting Their Interests in Both Work

the new lunch room will be a great success.

The rest room was made possible by the efforts of the 14 townships in Anderson county. By assessing each township an amount; by having so many in the townships, the room were used for the resting a tag day in the county, along with donated furniture, and labor, established which is a center in Anderson county. A resident in the county has a chance to take part in making the room possible. The running expenses of the room are paid by the city of Garnett and the county commissioners.

### The Community Fair

The community fair which was held at Garnett October 24 and 25 emphasized still further the co-operation of all the farm folk in Anderson county. The constant stream of visitors who came to the fair not only to exhibit their products and study the exhibits of others, but to enjoy visiting with their friends across the county and to attend the programs given by the farmer's institute, proved conclusively that everyone in the county is ready to join hands with the neighbors far and near and pull for better co-operation and improved social life on the farm.

The exhibits at the fair were unusually good and the number of entries was unusually large, but the success of the fair came thru a somewhat new channel and one that is going to mean much to Anderson county. That new channel is the one of co-operation of townships, the fact that the townships worked together for this fair as one large unit stimulated interest. Prizes were offered for the township exhibiting the best booth, and naturally all the farm and home products raised in every locality were placed on display in well planned and artistically arranged booths. This friendly contest stimulated a new interest in the social life of the county for it brought folks together by uniting their interests.

The streets of the little city of Garnett were literally packed with automobiles on Saturday afternoon and the sidewalks were almost impassable with town and farm folk waiting to view the livestock parade which was given by those in the county who had exhibited their stock at the fair. On Saturday night Anderson county gave as a part of the fair a community social for all of the ex-service men. No one was excluded for it was as the gathering together of one large family, and every one was there to help welcome and make feel at home the boys who had sacrificed much in order to do their part in winning the great world war. There was good music and entertainment for both old and young to enjoy.

### Township Leaders Help

This work of co-operation of townships requires leadership and much of the success of the fair was due to the excellent leadership of D. Turner as county agent, and Elsie Baird as home demonstration agent. However, every township in the county has its leader, and every leader has helpers.

That the spirit of working together as one large family is proving a success in the county is shown by the summer picnics. Several clubs of workers who are particularly interested in various lines of work meet at some designated farm home and enjoy a good time and fine eats, as well as an exchange of programs concerning the subjects in which the clubs are interested. If all the men cannot get there for all the picnic supper, and every one goes away with suggestions of how to go about making the farm community a social center. The farm community that has developed into a social center has solved the big problem of farm life, for happiness and contentment depend upon good, wholesome sociability.

### Our Three Best Offers

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



### The Right Kind of a Lunch

School luncheons should be neat, attractive and wholesome. The box should be lined with plain white paper napkins which may be bought for 10 cents a hundred. Wrap sandwiches and other articles of food in waxed paper which may be saved from cracker boxes or bought at the rate of 30 sheets for a nickel. There should be a small screw top jar with a lid for carrying fruits or soft puddings. A vacuum bottle that will keep milk cold or cocoa or soup hot for several hours is a great convenience and does not cost much. Luncheon boxes made on the same principle may be bought for from \$2 to \$2.50.

Fried food such as doughnuts, fritters, sausage, fried ham and fried eggs never should be put into a child's luncheon as the fat is too difficult to digest. Other objectionable foods are unripe bananas, rich cake, pies, pickles and meats in large quantities.

The following whole meal school luncheons are recommended by Bab Bell of the Missouri Agricultural college. The quantity is sufficient for one child.

1. One chicken sandwich, jam sandwich, apple, glass of milk, small sponge cake.

2. Minced ham sandwich, bread and butter sandwich, apple sauce, glass of lemonade.

3. Brown bread and butter sandwich, cottage cheese sandwich, celery, one orange, nut and raisin cookies.

4. Chopped egg sandwich, bread and butter sandwiches, stewed prunes stuffed with nuts, milk.

Other sandwich fillings suggested by Miss Bell are stoned dates and chopped nuts mixed with sweet cream or lemon juice, cottage cheese and chopped pimento, and boiled eggs chopped and mixed with salad dressing.

### Food Choppers and Mixers, Too

A bread mixer is a joy forever. It saves time and strength. I can mix bread for six big loaves in 5 minutes and it formerly took me at least 1/2 hour. I have good bread, too.

A food chopper has untold possibilities, also. I grind everything imaginable with mine and have used it 12 years. I grind dry bread for cake and pudding, crackers, meat for hamburger or hash, cabbage for slaw or pickles, tomatoes, and onions for chili sauce, vegetables for soup, nuts for cake and candy, peanuts for butter and even corn for baby chickens.

Above my work table hangs a handy dozen labor savers including a can opener, cork screw, measuring cup, slotted mixing spoon, large, plain spoon with catch on the handle to keep it from falling down in the bowl, small strainer, lemon squeezer, long, flat pancake turners, small hammer, a pair of scissors, knife sharpener, scouring brush, small skillet for melting chocolate or making salad dressing. I keep sharp paring knives, bread knife and butcher knife in a table drawer.

To read over the list of handy tools seems little but how many women open a can with a hatchet or butcher knife, measure with a teacup, strain with a fork over a cup, squeeze a lemon with a potato masher, turn their cakes with a case knife, drive a nail with the stove lifter, sharpen a knife on the stove pipe, wash vegetables with the bare hands, melt chocolate or make salad in a large pan? Don't do it any more. Make out the list and lay in a supply of little helpers at the 10-cent store.

M. L. Carbiener.

### Not Here

The Tatler tells the story of an old Scotchman whose wit was edged with pessimism. One morning he met at her gate a neighbor whose husband was seriously ill.

"And hoo's yer husband this morning, Mrs. Tamson?" he asked solicitously.

"Oh, he's awful bad! The doctor said his temperature has gone to 150."

"Nae, nae, you've made a mistake. Sandy's temperature could never be as much as 150—at least, not in this world," he added as an after-thought.

### Tooth Paste to the Front

Tooth paste has come into its own. A returning Red Cross field worker says: "In my experience of war service, the demand for tooth paste among the soldiers far outnumbered the requests for any other home comfort."



## The Watch of Successful Men

Successful men in any line—Farming, Business, the Sciences, the Arts—quite naturally show a kindred preference for the Hamilton Watch because they appreciate accuracy.

The Hamilton first came out in response to railroad men's demand for a watch of a higher degree of accuracy than the watch-making profession of America had so far produced.

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### FACE POWDER

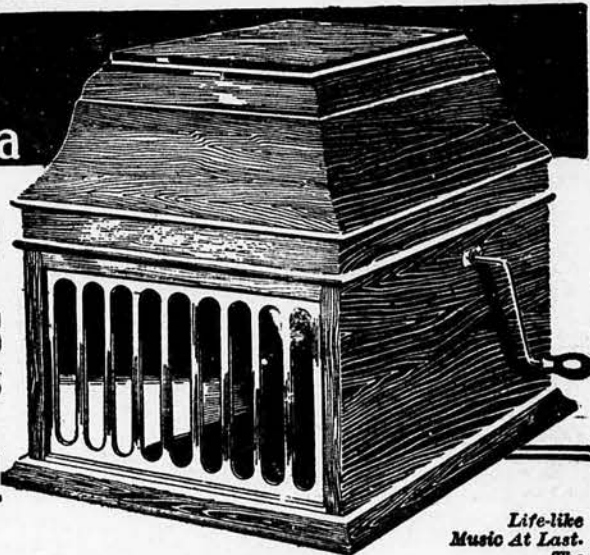
A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes.

The Household, Dept. F.P.A. Topeka, Kan.



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## Why not Have Good Music?

Phonographs and Player Pianos will Supply It Cheaply

BY STELLA G. NASH

THE phonograph and player piano are taking a big part in making the farm home and the rural community better places in which to live. With these one can sit at home in a comfortable chair by the fireplace and listen to music played or sung by the very best of musicians from all over the world. It is no longer necessary to go to the city and pay two or three dollars for an opportunity to satisfy one's longings for really good music.

There are several advantages in giving music a high place in the home life. It provides a means for wholesome relaxation from exertion and strain.



There is no balm for a bruised, discouraged soul, no tonic for jaded nerves, no finer companion in play, no source of inspiration greater and more easily available than that offered us by music. A child's education is not complete if it is not taught to like the best there is in music and to dislike the cheap, raggy kind scarcely worthy the name.

By adding new records for the phonograph and new pieces for the player piano occasionally, it is possible to keep the children interested in music. They never will tire, however, of the really good selections, no matter how often they hear them. The operation of these musical instruments requires no skill so even the very young folks can have the pleasure of entertaining the family by "making" the music.

Many rural schools are buying phonographs and player pianos and besides being a pleasure to the students, they are enjoyed by every one in the neighborhood when there is a community gathering or entertainment. They also are used to furnish the music for dancing.

The following letters from women who live on the farm voice the opinion of thousands who are enjoying good music every day altho many miles distant from the world's great musicians:

### Means Much to the Child

I believe that every child should have a chance to hear good music. The home life in all its phases is of vital importance to the child on the farm, and the books and music brought into the home have a big influence over him.

The phonograph is a good instrument for the farm family, especially if there are no musicians among the members, as it turns out its music without taking anyone's time and it is the means of bringing good music into many homes.

The modern player piano also is liked by many persons. It, like the phonograph, furnishes the automatic music and can also be played as any other piano. Thus the best music can be produced by any member of the family. We enjoy the player piano in our home.

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

### Expensive Training not Necessary

The value of a musical instrument in the home depends upon the pleasure and instruction that may be derived from it. Since the phonographs have banished the tone of the tin pan, we find a range of music to suit all wants. Any member of the family from 5 years up can operate a phonograph without any trouble or expensive training and this is a great advantage when one is tired and wishes a little music while resting. Quiet, sweet music is

as truly restful as martial music is stirring. We can secure the very best music of the world for the phonograph and listen to it over and over until we really appreciate it—music that most of us never would hear otherwise, and the cost is very moderate.

Schools all over the country are installing phonographs, for besides furnishing music for their entertainments and marching, they train the ear and are really an important part of an education.

Helen E. Lill.  
Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

### Just Like the Real Voices

Every musical instrument available and every grade of music is produced upon the records of a phonograph. We that live in remote sections of the United States are able to enjoy the grand operas, and noted singers, and can hear their voices as plainly as do those sitting in the audience before whom they are singing. We would be forever barred from this pleasure were it not for the phonograph, as many are financially unable to take advantage of such things.

Reproductions of pieces are being brought to us daily from Scotland, Ireland, Hawaii and other countries. In the grand opera William Tell one is able to hear the storm, thunder and running water as naturally as tho it were really outside the door. We owe much to Thomas A. Edison and other noted men who provided such luxuries.

Helen Ella Hughes.  
Mitchell Co., Kansas.

### FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

An inquiry that seemed like a move in the right direction came from a town woman a few days ago. She wanted a list of Christmas gifts that might be acceptable to a country friend. "She has the best of everything in the food line," she wrote, "and money enough to buy what she wants in other lines. What can a poor town woman send her that she would really like?" It didn't require much time or thought either to write a list of things the average farm woman would enjoy receiving. At Christmas time, the country woman who lives a distance from a main traveled road is more or less bound to her home. She finds it difficult, sometimes, to get the Christmas decorations she would like or the special delicacies that all associate with the holiday season. She often wishes a new collar or belt or similar article of wearing apparel and notes the need of it when she has neither the material nor pattern nor time in which to make it. This is a copy of the list we sent the writer telling her that her relations with her friend would furnish the best basis for judging what gift would be most appropriate. Cut flowers, holly and mistletoe, potted plant, bulbs, a new book, a new record or a new piece of music; a box of candy or nuts or fruits, a wash satin collar or pretty cotton collar and cuff set, pretty underwear, cap, apron, house dress and pillow cover, lunch basket that will fit in the car seat, luncheon set, flash light or other car accessories.

If we were making a list of gifts the farm woman could mail to her town sister it would include the following: A collection of vegetables, fresh or canned fruit, fresh meat, chicken, beef, pork or other farm killed and dressed animal; jellies, jams or butters; dairy butter, cream and eggs, cottage cheese and mince meat or fruit cake and cookies; crystallized fruits and glazed nuts; flour sacks and sugar sacks hemmed for dish towels; woven or braided rugs. If this list were on a bulletin board, there are other farm women who would make some valuable additions to it.

The country school boy would like a new trap and a book on the subject,

a coverall suit and a good knife for trapping work, a good game, a good book or magazine subscription, camera, sled, wagon, skates, tools, ball and bat, foot ball, pennant or picture for his room, fancy pillow, chest or box in which he may lock up his treasures.

Country girls like many of the boys' sports and enjoyments. They like dolls if young, and fancy work, if older. Beads and bead designs for purses or bags, pretty stockings, kodak books, fancy blouses, middies, pretty caps and sweaters, pets and anything that any one else likes, the girl likes, too.

The women from our neighborhood who took a chicken dinner to Lawrence, November 1, in order to reach the foot ball crowd had some new experiences. They found the making and serving of chicken dumplings, for instance, for a crowd of 275 people required some lively stepping about. They discovered that when any one woman forsook her job to help at another, disorder and confusion resulted. The one experience has taught us what tasks require a number of workers and what jobs may be handled by one. As a rule, the average church dinner is not a hurried meal. The prospective fans and rooters for a ball game are not disposed to linger and talk while eating the necessary dinner. Should others undertake a similar performance, let me advise them to plan the division of labor well in advance and once the machinery starts, let each woman stay by her job. Our next dinner list calls for 60 chickens, 75 pies, 3 bushels of potatoes, 12 gallons of baked beans, pickles, biscuits and butter in proportion. For this meal, only the pies and beans will be baked at home. It may be true that if these foods were sold at a food sale for their actual value they might bring as much money for our building fund. There is some value, tho, in more than a social way, in working together and in supplying a need.

The two rooms that we want to get plastered are causing more trouble than we should experience if we had a whole house needing two or three coats. It is not an easy matter to get a mason from town to go into the country for a small job and the country people who are proficient in the plastering line, have enough other work to keep them busy. We are told, too, that rooms that were lathed 20 years ago are not the easiest to plaster with the prepared plaster material. It seems that the lath are spaced too wide apart. It is our aim to have the plaster tinted and left with a sand finish.

### How I Start "Starter"

Boil 4 medium-sized potatoes, mash fine, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  quart of potato water, and 4 tablespoons of sugar. Set in a warm place until it ferments. When ready to bake, boil and mash fine 4 potatoes, add 4 tablespoons of sugar, the first mixture, and a cake of good fresh yeast dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  quart of warm water. Stir in 2 quarts of flour. When very light, take out 1 pint of the sponge, add 2 tablespoons of sugar and set in a cool place. This is the "starter."

I use the remainder of the sponge for my first baking. Then the next time I add 1 quart of warm water and 2 quarts of flour, and when light I take out the "starter" as before. I never salt it, am careful not to forget the sugar and always use twice as much flour as water. I have used this "starter" for months without any other yeast.

Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith.  
Rice Co., Kansas.

### Ironing the Easy Way

There never has come into my home such a helper as my electric iron. We had our farm house wired for electricity eight years ago and besides the lights, we installed a half horse power electric motor. While the power turns the separator, washing machine and churn, I believe the iron is the greatest help. It does away with cramming the stove, can be heated in a few minutes and saves many steps. I can sit down and iron for hours if need be, without once leaving the board. This iron always is clean and it is no trouble to do fine work with it.

Colorado. S. E. H.



## WOMEN'S SERVICE CORNER

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

### To Brighten a Room

Our living room in our home is so finished that it has rather a dreary atmosphere in the winter time, will you suggest some means by which I can brighten the room, without going to very much expense?—Dora Smith, Cherokee Co., Kansas.

If you had told me the color of the woodwork and the wall paper I could suggest some specific color which could be added to the room. But if you will study the colors in the room, which I imagine from your description are principally gray, and blend with them some shade of a brighter color in a simple window drape, I believe you will find a warm cheeriness added to your room. If you choose a marquisette or cretonne, your drapes will not cost you so very much, and anyway it will be money well spent for it will brighten the home life.

### Use Paper Napkins

My table napkins are almost worn out and linens are so very expensive just now that I do not feel that I can afford to buy new ones. Will you tell me some material that will make up into practicable napkins and something that will save me a little work in washing and ironing?—Mrs. W. W. N., Leavenworth Co., Kansas.

I really believe that you will find a supply of plain white, crepe paper napkins just the thing to meet your need. They are attractive on the table, inexpensive, and there is no time and energy required for laundry.

### To Put Out a Fire

Will you tell me how to extinguish burning clothing?—O. M., Rice Co., Kansas.

If your own clothing catches fire when you are alone, do not run for help as this will fan the flames and make them burn more fiercely. Lie down on the floor and roll up as tightly as possible in a rug, shawl, overcoat, blanket, or other woolen cloth, leaving the head out. If nothing can be obtained in which to wrap up, lie down and roll over slowly; at the same time beat out the fire with the hands. If another person's clothing catches fire, throw him to the ground and smother the fire with a coat, blanket, rug or the like.

### Sunlight Shrinks Woolens

What effect does sunlight have on woolen and silk materials?—Mrs. S. G. B., Atchison Co., Kansas.

Sunlight hardens and shrinks woolens. It yellows white silks and white woolens.

### What Shall We Read?

We are a family of five and we all have a desire to become familiar with good literature. Is there any course of study that we may take which will teach us something of the masterpieces of literature?—O. T. S., Saline Co., Kansas.

The United States Bureau of Education is issuing a series of graded outline reading courses dealing with the masterpieces of literature. They are especially designed for parents and for boys and girls who have left school. Apply to the United States Bureau of Education and these courses will be furnished you.

### Removing Superfluous Hair

Can you tell me of any method that will really remove superfluous hair permanently?—Mrs. J. J., Cowley Co., Kansas.

The only satisfactory method of removing superfluous hair is by electrolysis. This method can be used by a beauty specialist or home equipment for the purpose may be purchased. From 20 to 30 seconds is required to destroy each hair and there is no possibility of its returning. The system has been so perfected that there is no danger of bad results.

### Where to Put the Medicine Chest

What do you consider the best place for the location of the home medicine chest?—Mrs. L. M. Anderson Co., Kansas.

That is a problem that every homemaker almost has to decide for herself. However, there are three rooms which are usually considered the best. Some persons favor the bedroom because if there is need of emergency

supplies at night there is no time wasted in reaching the chest. Others favor the bath room, not only because the medicine chest is an attractive bathroom fixture, but because the room is usually centrally located and it is convenient to reach the supplies. The farm homemaker who does not have a bathroom, finds the medicine chest placed in the kitchen the best plan for her. The housewife spends the most of her time in the kitchen and it is there that most of the accidents happen. In any case the chest must be placed high enough on the wall to be out of reach of small children, and everything in the chest labeled so there will be no fatal mistakes made when giving aid to the injured.

### Favorite Cooky Recipes

**Drop Cookies**—Stir together 2 cups of brown sugar, 2 cups of raisins, 1 cup of lard, 1 cup of cold coffee, 2 eggs, 3 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1 teaspoon of nutmeg. Drop from a teaspoon on greased pans and bake in a moderate oven.

**Raisin Cookies**—Mix in the usual way, 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of shortening, 1 egg, ½ cup of milk, 3½ cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Roll very thin, and put the following filling between two cookies: Two cups of chopped raisins, ¼ cup of sugar, ½ cup of water and 1 tablespoon of flour. Flavor with lemon and boil until thick. Bake in a quick oven. Apples or dates may be used for the filling. Mrs. J. T. Croissant, Colorado.

### She Makes and Cans Hominy

I expect to make and can hominy in the next few days. I wish to can more than I did last year because there was not so much sweet corn as last year. Hominy put up in this way keeps well. I believe it is of more help to me in preparing quick meals than any other one thing I can. It can be served in so many ways and is a very wholesome dish. I saved some for harvest last year and it was a great help for breakfasts and suppers. For breakfast I fried it, scrambled eggs with it or served it with cream dressing. I have used it instead of green corn in mixed pickle. Used in this way it is not canned, but used as soon as made. If the hominy is made now the hulls come off easily as the corn is not so hard as later. I can hominy like green corn. Mrs. W. H. Penix, Saline Co., Kansas.

### Good Bread Doesn't Just Happen

I am sending my recipe for making light bread. It is a simple method and the best I have tried. Save out some of the potato water when boiling potatoes for dinner. Mix some clear lukewarm water in this as too much potato water makes the bread dark. Mash a saucer of potatoes, add this to the water, add a cake of yeast foam which has been well soaked in lukewarm water, then put 1 tablespoon or more of sugar in this mixture and stir together. Let this set until morning and in the morning if foamy stir in enough flour to make not too stiff a batter. Let set a very short time and it will be light enough to mix into bread. No water need be used to mix up the bread. Bread made in this way can be baked before dinner, but must be kept warm as cooler weather approaches. Always set the yeast at noon and bake the next day.

Before making the bread into loaves I pinch off some of the dough for buns. I have some lard in my hands and rub it around the edge of the buns, but do not work it in.

Often when the bread dough is ready to put into pans I make a fruit roll. I roll very thin enough dough to make a good sized loaf, flouring the board before rolling. When done have it as long as possible and no wider than the pan in which it is to be baked, butter it well, sprinkle with plenty of sugar, scatter on it half a box of seeded raisins, then sprinkle with cinnamon and roll tightly. Pinch the ends so the sugar won't seep out. Put in a pan and bake the same as bread. Atchison Co., Kansas. E. A. G.



Never in the world were there doughnuts like Calumet doughnuts. In no others will you find that toothsome, tender goodness. It's the same with all bakings.

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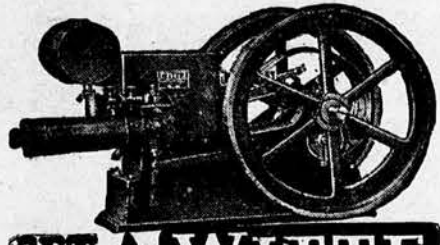
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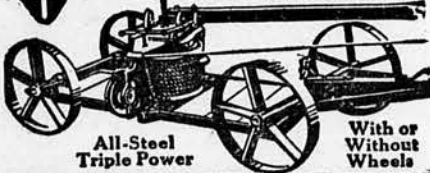
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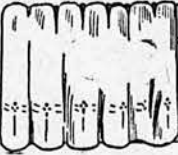
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## Health in the Family

Always Exercise Proper Care in Selecting Foods

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



IN EVERY issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze our readers are invited to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Lerrigo thru the columns of his department. No charge is made for this, but when a personal answer is desired postage should be enclosed for reply to each inquiry.

### What to Eat

I am having so many letters on the rather vital subject of "What to Eat" that I am prompted to give it special attention. It is something that we all are interested in to a greater or less degree. Some of us are like the boys in the army who admitted that it was the one thing they did best; others are rather inclined to the opinion that it is the thing at which they are poorest and that gives the greatest amount of trouble. It was only today that I heard a very estimable lady sigh as she exclaimed, "If only we didn't have to eat."

Well, we do have to eat. Most of us enjoy it and all of us should. We eat mainly for two reasons. One is to supply energy, with which is included fuel; the other is for growth and repair of waste. We may legitimately add several other reasons if we wish. We may eat for social purposes; we may eat for display, and we may eat for pure enjoyment. But eat we must, if we live. I intend to take several of the questions as to diet that have been put to me lately, and answer them one by one.

### Good Brain Foods

Just ordinary food. There is no special kind of food that feeds your gray matter to the exclusion of other parts of the body. The idea that certain foods, being rich in phosphorus will therefore make you a great thinker, is a delusion. The cells of the body have selective powers which enable them to appropriate from the blood just the things needed for their repair and growth. The excess simply passes along. The ordinary food of this country has all of the elements that are needed for tissue building, and you will not make yourself one jot the wiser by choosing a diet rich in phosphorus.

### Foods for Weak Stomachs

This complex question is hurled at me several times a day. "Stomach trouble" is a very indefinite thing, but, granted that you will exclude cancer and gastric ulcer, I venture to say that persons with stomach trouble may eat any kind of food that has not been found persistently to disagree with their own particular and personal digestion.

Please note that I use the word "persistently." It is a great mistake to condemn an article of food because of an occasional disagreement. In this I touch one of the most prolific sources of trouble about diet, a thing that in itself is the foundation of a tremendous amount of indigestion. You partake of a food that seems to disagree with you. Perhaps, it gives you a diarrhea or makes you vomit, or perhaps it merely seems to "lie heavily on the stomach." The next time that dish is served you either refuse it outright or you take it with the mental reservation that you may expect trouble.

What is the result? Just what you expected, of course. Very well, you say. Is not that proof enough? No. You are forgetting the fact that the digestive juices and ferments are largely influenced by mental control. The moment that you decide that a thing

will be indigestible that moment you endow it with a certain degree of indigestibility so far as you are concerned. If you abstain from it altogether and assume the attitude that it is for you a dangerous food you are acquiring for yourself a "gastric idiosyncrasy," which is the term applied when a certain food, usually harmless, causes violent disturbance in some one person.

"I have had to cut one thing after another out of my diet until there are very few things that I can eat. What shall I do?" Educate yourself to add one thing after another to your diet, once more. You take things out of your diet very easily, but often it is a work of some persistence to get them in again. It is very necessary for health and strength, however. The patient who has become weak from poor nourishment will have some trouble overcoming these prejudices. He has started one of those vicious circles. But by using good judgment and a certain degree of persistence it can be managed. In the days when I practiced medicine I have had patients whom I have had to wheedle along like children.

### About Taking Medicine

"Take this medicine," I have had to say, "and you will be able to eat tomatoes." Sure enough, in a week or so the patient would be eating tomatoes. Perhaps, another medicine would admit her once more to the pleasures of pumpkin pie.

Once I told one such patient what I had done.

"I suppose you thought you were fooling me, doctor," she said. "But you didn't fool me one bit. I suspected it all the time. But I went thru with it because it did help me to fool my stomach; to say to it, 'Oh, yes, you can digest that. Didn't the doctor give you those tablets for that very purpose?'"

However, I gained my purpose and the patient gained her digestion whether anyone was fooled or not. Many ask "What foods are digested in the stomach?" Very few. The work of the stomach is more largely mechanical than chemical. The real process of digestion is carried on in the small intestine. Persons who have had the misfortune to lose the stomach by surgical operations get along very well without a stomach. Robbed of the mental slant that says "I can't eat this" and "I can't eat that," there are very few decent foods that a stomach not attacked by ulcer or cancer cannot digest.

Sometimes the stomach really does get weak, an "atonic condition," the doctors say. This is a real muscular weakness. The stomach is just a sort of an alcove waiting room in the long "tube" railway down which our food travels from start to finish, and the whole structure is muscular, the muscles are more marked and more necessary in the stomach than elsewhere on the trip. This weakness sometimes follows a spell of sickness, and sometimes results as the reward for many years of systematic overloading. The weakness results in flabby muscles that do not contract with sufficient energy and therefore do not push the food on into the intestine. Sometimes the weak muscles even allow the stomach to drop or "prolapse" below its proper position, thus making it still slower in unloading. This leads to a lot of fermentation, "gas on the stomach," heaviness and distress.

Right here the diet is slandered again. "It was those potatoes" or "It

was that oatmeal" declares the patient when the trouble is really diagnosed in "overloaded."

The remedy in such cases is not to stop eating, but to give the body a great deal of rest and freedom from care, combined with judicious out-door exercise, and meantime eating small, nourishing meals at more frequent intervals, say five times daily instead of three.

Perhaps, you will feel inclined to dispute some of this stomach counsel. But try it first. Try it a long time, for it will not be adjusted at a single effort. And let me tell you that it has helped a great many sufferers before you, who were just as skeptical at first.

### Answers to Questions

Your questions will be answered in this department without charge. This service is maintained for your benefit, and Dr. Lerrigo will be glad to give you advice upon any matter that you may desire to consult him about.

### A Peculiar Case

I know it is useless to write you, but I am a peculiar case. I suffer with a dull ache all the time across the bowels more especially in the right side. At one time a doctor said I had a cystic ovary and sent me to the hospital and the surgeon refused to operate and said I did not have that trouble and to go home and forget it. Two other doctors say it is not that trouble and not appendicitis, and yet I ache and ache. I also have gained in weight and look well, till any one would not believe how I suffer. I ache terribly several days before the menses appear never sharp pains, always a dull ache. Does X-Ray show cancers, cystic tumors and adhesions? MRS. R. J.

No, the X-Ray will not show any of the things you mention. However you can dismiss cancer on account of your general health and weight. You need not trouble about cystic ovary for if you had one large enough to make trouble your surgeon would have found it. You must not bother about adhesions, for if nature will not cure them nothing will, and after all they are usually harmless. One thing I have to suggest. Make sure that you have no varicose veins and no broken arches. Try a good abdominal supporter that really lifts up the lower abdomen. Get your doctor to measure you for it so that it is well done.

### Ulcer in the Mouth

What shall I do about a pimple in the back of roof of mouth—this is sore only in damp weather or when I have a slight cold, sometimes two or three days at a time, then is not noticeable for some days again. This has bothered me for three years but I have never tried to bring it to a head for fear of making a cancer. MRS. R. A.

Go at once to a good doctor who can examine your mouth and keep that ulcer under treatment until it is well. A persistent sore in the mouth never must be neglected, on account of the bare possibility of its leading to cancer. Just as a hint; have the doctor or dentist look carefully at your teeth. Sometimes carious teeth cause such a condition, and sometimes it comes from unsuitable fillings.

### Treatment for Rupture

I am a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I like the paper ever so much and I like the health page and have read it ever since it started. I am 24 years old and have been married for five years. Six years ago I had an operation for appendicitis. It was a pus appendix. I was in the hospital seven weeks and had a tube in my side five weeks. Six months later I got married. Two years later I gave birth to a 10-pound baby boy. All this time I felt well; didn't seem to have any trouble with my side. One year and four months after the baby was born I discovered I had a rupture right by the incision. When I first found it a lump would form in this place the size of a small hen's egg. I would faint and be in terrible distress till I could work it back with my hand. This would come on in the morning after I was up for a while. I got a rupture belt and compound. I wear it with comfort, only it did not cure my rupture. The compound was a liquid to rub on night and morning. Would you advise me to get more of this compound and give it another trial to see if I can cure it? If I get pregnant again will this rupture give me any serious trouble? I cannot wear a corset all the time. Please tell me what will be best to do with my rupture and what you think has caused it. MRS. A. C. W.

When an operation is complicated by pus infection the tissues do not heal so firmly and ruptures often follow. There is no medicine that you can rub on a rupture that will do any good. The truss is a good thing but I am doubtful if it would hold the rupture in case of another pregnancy. My advice is that you see the surgeon who operated on you and arrange for proper repair. A young person who must go around with a rupture for a lifetime is doomed to a lot of trouble.



## 300 Eggs a Day

"Since using 'TWO for ONE' I get 250 to 300 eggs a day instead of 25 or 30," writes J. C. Hoff of Indiana.

This wonderful egg producer has made thousands of dollars profit for poultry owners all over the United States. Now is the time to increase your egg supply for the fall and winter when eggs will be selling at \$1.00 a dozen. Give your hens "TWO for ONE," the tonic that makes layers and real money-makers out of every single solitary hen you own. Send \$1.00 to Kinsella Co., 3418 Le Moyne Bldg., Chicago, for small size or send \$2.00 for large box which contains three times the quantity of small box and which is a full season's supply. We guarantee to return your money if not satisfied. Enter our free \$5,000.00 egg-laying contest; full particulars are given with each box of "TWO for ONE."

## Get More Eggs; Save Feed

Egg prices are high and going sky-high—higher than ever before. Those who know how and what to feed to get the most eggs all winter and spring will reap big profits. Improper feeding methods will result in fewer eggs, wasted feed—loss and disappointment. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Director-in-Chief of the great American Egg Laying Contest, and officially recognized as one of the world's greatest poultry authorities, has just completed a 16-page bulletin on "How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed." He will mail this bulletin to readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze who will write him without delay. Send no money. Over a thousand hens under Quisenberry's direction laid from 200 to 304 eggs each per year. He just finished making a profit of \$6.15 per hen in nine months on commercial eggs from one large flock. Write him today for his free bulletin, addressing care of American Poultry School, Dept. 331, Kansas City, Mo.

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# Handy Outfit Reduces Work

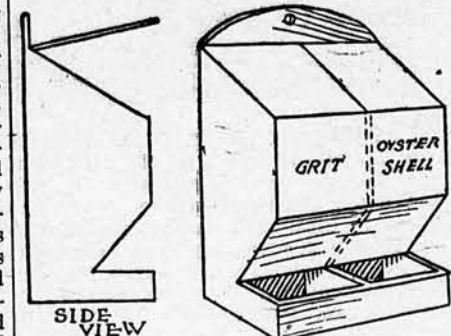
Healthier Chickens and More Eggs are the Results

BY CURTIS ANDERSON

A DEQUATE equipment in the poultry yard cuts down the work of caring for the farm flock in winter, and results in healthier chickens and an increased production of eggs.

A food chopper, that is, a vegetable cutter, is a necessary part of the poultryman's equipment. It prepares vegetables and roots for feeding to poultry by reducing them to ribbon-like shavings which are eagerly devoured by fowls. It is essential that vegetable matter be prepared in this manner, so it can be mixed with other soft feed, forming the desired balanced ration. The root and vegetable cutter sells for about \$6.

Poultrymen who feed for egg production place much reliance upon green



The Grit Box Prevents Waste.

bone. The cheapest method of obtaining a supply of this necessary feed is to keep a green bone cutter on the place, and grind green bones fresh for the chickens. Anyone who owns as many as 25 chickens can use a green bone cutter to advantage. The machines sell for from \$9 to \$20, depending on the size.

### Keep Birds' Bodies Clean

A lice killing machine is a valuable part of the poultryman's equipment. Disinfecting the hen house does not kill the lice which live on the birds' bodies; but the use of a lice killing machine will remove all vermin from the fowls' feathers. The lice killing machine is especially desirable during cold weather, when the use of dips is not advisable on account of the danger of starting roup. A good lice killing machine costs about \$4.50. It is operated by filling the small reservoir in the back with insect powder then after the fowl is placed in position, operating the lever which drives insect powder thru the bird's feathers.

During the winter months when a great deal of indoor feeding is practiced, it is necessary to provide sanitary feed troughs. These come in a variety of styles, selling for from 60 cents to \$2.50. A trough equipped with three compartments is desirable for feeding a balanced ration. Poultry feed troughs do much to eliminate the possibility of disease, and also conserve the ration by preventing waste. The automatic feeder and exerciser is of particular value, as it induces closely confined fowls to take regular exercise. It gives chickens as much exercise in winter as in summer. This device can be purchased for \$1.50.

### Pure Drinking Water Essential

Pure drinking water is as great a necessity in winter as in summer. Several small, automatic drinking fountains placed about the poultry quarters will give each bird a chance to drink its fill of pure, fresh water. Drinking fountains are greatly superior to the old-fashioned "water trough." They can be obtained in various styles, prices ranging from 60 cents to \$5.50. The more expensive fountain is particularly desirable, as it is equipped with a lamp for keeping the water heated to a moderate temperature. Those who have had experience caring for poultry during zero weather will appreciate a device which keeps the drinking water from freezing as soon as it is deposited in a vessel.

A good oats sprouter can be bought for \$4.25, and will be a valuable part of the equipment. More eggs are produced when hens receive green feed;

an economical and convenient method of having a regular supply of green feed is to sprout oats. The oats sprouter will grow tender sprouts quickly. It consists of several galvanized pans for holding the oats, and one filling will produce sufficient green feed to care for 150 hens.

Grit mortars and grit boxes form a combination which a poultryman cannot afford to dispense with. The grit mortar is used for pounding rock into grit; it breaks rock into pieces of the right size for poultry. The grit box prevents waste by keeping the grit from mixing with dust or trash, and offers a convenient method so all fowls can obtain a supply of grit at regular intervals.

A mill for crushing grain is needed on the place where chickens are kept. Where a large feed grinder is not available for use, good results can be obtained from hand grist mills. A small mill of this type costs about \$1.50; it cracks grain into small pieces, without reducing it to meal. Where poultry raising is not carried on so extensively as to warrant the use of power grinders, hand grinders are a necessity.

Sanitary hens' nests are desirable. They are particularly necessary during the winter, as they are more substantial than flimsy boxes and are easily kept clean and free of vermin. Use nests ranging from 13 to 14 inches in diameter, and 7 or 8 inches deep. Secure nests firmly to the wall, so a "tip-over" will not result, and cause a loss of eggs.

### Leghorns Excel in Contest

The White Leghorns demonstrated their ability to lay during the hot weather by outlaying all other breeds during August in the Missouri farm flock laying contest, conducted by T. S. Townsley of the extension service of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The 1,436 White Leghorn hens in 8 different flocks laid a total of 17,781 eggs for the month or an average of 11.7 eggs for each bird. Their nearest competitors were the White Plymouth Rocks, with an average of 10.8 eggs from each of the 440 hens in five flocks reporting. The Brown Leghorns ranked third as a breed with an average of 10.5 eggs from each of the 856 hens belonging to this breed.

### Feeding Methods

Wheat is the best grain for poultry. Whole wheat should be fed in a clean straw litter, 6 or 8 inches deep. In this way the hens get lots of exercise in scratching the wheat out of the straw. Oats and barley may be fed occasionally as a variety. The better way to feed oats and barley is to have it ground, and feed it in hoppers.

Bran also is an important food that should be kept before the hens constantly. Feeding for egg production becomes greatly simplified when bran, ground oats and barley, as well as oyster shell and grit are fed in hoppers and always kept before the hens. Wet mash may be fed occasionally for variety, and an occasional feed of boiled whole wheat is relished by the hens.

### A Productive Flock

We started out with 17 hens and two roosters last February. From them we raised 65 pullets and have sold 16 young roosters and killed 12. From the 17 hens we have never gathered fewer than six eggs a day and as many as 14 a day with an average of 17 dozen eggs every month since last February. I have bought no food except 100 pounds of corn chop. The rest of the feed they pick up except some from the threshing machine, which we fed them.

We fought mites and lice with stock dip by spraying the hen house once or twice a month and endeavored to keep the hens healthy by giving them plenty of fresh water to drink and keeping the house clean. Mrs. Robert Owen, R. 4, White City, Kan.

# 1200 Eggs from 29 Hens



Edward Mekker, of Pontiac, Mich., writes me: "The 'More Eggs' Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1,200 eggs. I never saw the equal." Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling his 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.

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A million dollar bank guarantees if you're not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this guaranteed profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 8668 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for \$1.00 package of "More Eggs" Tonic.

## Poultry Raisers Everywhere Tell Wonderful Results of "More Eggs"

"More Eggs" a Godsend  
I received your "More Eggs" Tonic and found it was a great Godsend. I was only getting 12 eggs a day, and now I am getting 50 per day.  
MYRTLE ICE, Boston, Ky.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor  
I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Send Coupon

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

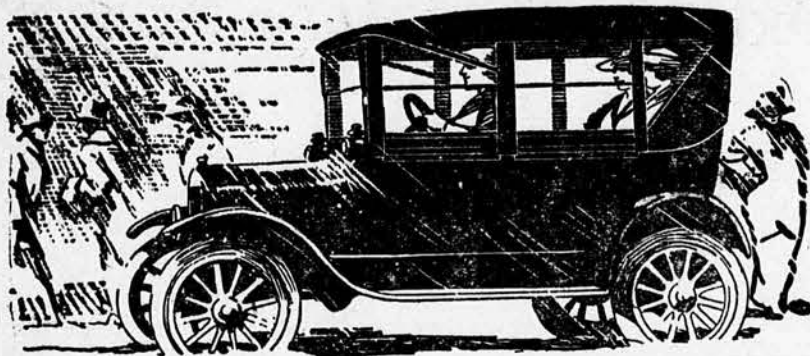
### E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert

8668 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Send me one full-size package of "More Eggs." Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way. I enclose \$1.00. (Either P. O. money order, your private check or \$1 bill.)

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**USTUS**  
*Limousette*  
FOR FORDS

converts either a Ford Touring Car or Roadster into a machine that shuts out biting winter winds, and enables you to ride in comfort.

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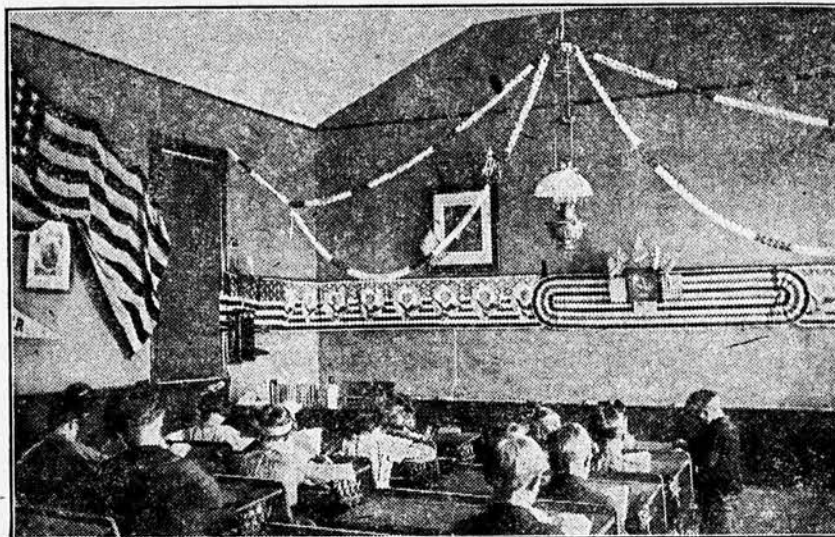
You don't try to shoot ducks at night, so why "shoot in the dark" when you have something to buy or sell. The 110,000 readers of The Farmers Mail and Breeze fall naturally into the classes of buyers and sellers for myriads of articles. A classified ad shoots straight to the mark; it isn't a matter of luck.

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## Schools Must be Reformed

Educators Say We are Not Training for Citizenship

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT



**T**HE DAY THAT small Jean started to school in the village of Saint Cyr, France, a book with his name stamped on the cover was given to him. In that book he wrote his lessons for the day. He was urged to make each lesson surpass the one that preceded it. Thus he was put in competition with himself instead of with the rest of the class.

That is the system of teaching in the French schools, said Dr. J. R. Jewell, dean of the college of education of the University of Arkansas, in addressing rural teachers attending the state teachers' convention at Topeka. In putting the child in competition with himself instead of with his fellow students, principles of citizenship are instilled.

### Present Teaching is Wrong

Dr. Jewell insisted that our system of teaching is wrong, and that the crisis which has come to us today is the result of our insistence upon the gaining of knowledge rather than teaching our boys and our girls to be good citizens. "The object of our schools should be to teach our boys and our girls to love those things that they ought to love and to hate those things that they ought to hate. Teachers should foster some instincts, and should repress others. Teach your boys and your girls to be proud of Kansas," Dr. Jewell urged. Here he struck a popular chord with the rural teachers. Being a former Kansan and having for many years been connected with the state normal school at Emporia, Dr. Jewell talked as a Kansan to Kansans. "And just as you instill in the children the love of their state can you not instill in them a pride in rural schools?" he asked. "I do not mean that you should not teach knowledge, but before knowledge should come the love of the things that we ought to love and hate of the things that we ought to hate. If Kansas is to be the state that it ought to be, this must be the plan of your teaching. The fact that a boy has made the highest grade in the school does not signify that he will be a good citizen."

Dr. Jewell illustrated this last point in telling about a young man who made a wonderful record in ethics, but who committed acts so vile that the discipline committee unanimously voted to expel him from the University. A student might excel in mathematics or in penmanship, he said, but these facts alone would not insure good citizenship. The forger is an expert penman and the bank accountant who makes figures lie is an expert in mathematics, but the schools have failed to instill in them the ideals of citizenship.

### Must Achieve National Unity

It is a significant fact that a large number of the speakers at the state convention emphasized the need of a radical change in the system of teaching in American schools if the great crises of our nation are to be met adequately. We must inculcate in the minds of the youth high ideals as well as to give working facts, these educators urged.

"There is something worse threatening us than the war lord of Germany,"

said Dr. Charles Ellwood, professor of sociology in the University of Missouri. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. We are not thinking together; we are not pulling together. What is wrong with this old world of ours? There is so much of hate. We have been educating our youth to look out for themselves instead of to look out for their country. But we see now that we must achieve national unity and some degree of international unity if we are to carry our burden successfully. Political, industrial and social solidarity must replace individualism and class war. These cannot be achieved without social education. Education is the only means by which we can control the formation of habit and character. We must have a more socialized education, one which will produce not the slacker, the profiteer and the exploiter, whether in war or in peace, but the citizen who identifies his welfare with that of the community and the nation. It seems to me that the government would do well to appropriate some money for social education."

Dr. Ellwood defined socialized education as moral education. He explained that social studies include history, community civics, domestic science, public hygiene, economics, politics, sociology, ethics and the science of man and mankind. "At least one-third of the time from the elementary grades to the end of the A. B. course," he said, "should be devoted to social studies. The child has to live in a social world and these subjects represent the most important part of his training for citizenship. Even in the grades simplified social studies of our home life, community life, our industry, our city, state and national government, our history and national ideals, should be given large space, if we wish to make good citizens."

### Work Churches Can't Do

"The churches cannot do this work because they do not reach everybody. The burden surely rests upon our public schools. No democracy can be a success unless the people can solve their own problems. Our education has been too much Germany-wise and is not building good citizens. Truth is the thing which will free us from error. Only by knowing the social truth and the social facts and knowing how to judge them can we meet the social unrest, the anarchy, the free-love, the I. W. W. 'ism and Bolshevism. Social relationships are the most important thing of the lives of our boys and our girls, and of the whole world."

"The trouble with most of the moral instruction in our schools in the past is that it has been divorced from the facts of our social life. It should be based on scientific knowledge."

Dr. Ellwood is the author of several books on the subject of sociology which are being widely read. In a new edition of his "Sociology and Modern Social Problems" he discusses economic changes which the Great War has brought about and which have given an impetus to social movements which are of vital importance to our own country.



# Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Favorable Season for Wheat.  
Conditions Now as in 1917.  
Kansas is Short of Coal.  
Cleaning Out the Pond.  
Farmers Have Made Good Showing.  
Labor is Becoming More Efficient.**

WHEN the North has snow and cold weather and the South has rain, Kansas has fog and misty days. This condition prevailed during the past week and as a result we were given weather of a kind which made the wheat grow but which provided moisture enough to make outdoor work unpleasant. Wheat is doing well; there is no surplus of moisture in the ground here in Coffey county but there is enough to last a long time when there is virtually no evaporation. It is in seasons when moisture-conditions are just as they are at present that wheat prospers most.

Wheat on this soil does not need a great quantity of moisture. In fact, wheat always yields best here in seasons when it seems that it is a little too dry all the time. Such a season

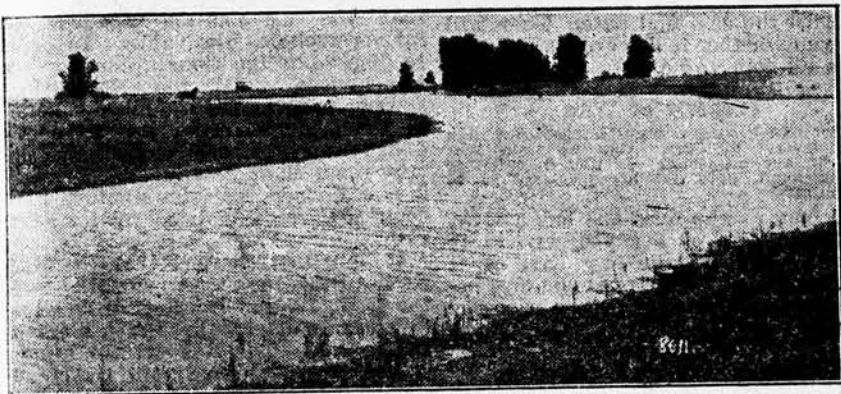
If the coal strikers are permitted to run wild, as they have been at times in the past, all business will be crippled and much suffering will ensue, especially in the towns. In this part of the state there is fuel in plenty in reach of the farmers but the getting it means the swinging of an ax or the use of plow, scraper and drill in uncovering the veins of coal which are to be found in plenty in this end of the county. Of wood, the creeks and hedges will provide plenty and of the best sort. Many of the timber belts along the creeks would be better for a judicious thinning while many hedges stand thick and tall along the highway in violation of the law.

When we first came to Kansas, almost 24 years ago, we could hitch up to the wagon and drive to any coal bank around here and fill up at \$2.25 a ton, long measure. In those days many farmers in the neighborhood preferred to strip off the covering of dirt and rock over the known coal

store no more water. Up to yesterday we had found no dirt that could not be easily plowed with two horses but yesterday morning we ran into a layer of gravel and then we were obliged to put four horses on the plow and ride on the beam in addition. Our main help in building this reservoir and, in fact, the chief man on the job is a man who has been engaged in reservoir work in Colorado for the last 15 years. With him to handle the work we are able to get much more done and to do it easier than we could with our own unskilled exertions.

The building of this reservoir is something we have had in mind for several years as we wished to be assured not only of plenty of stock water no matter how dry the season, but of water enough to irrigate a garden patch in addition. We often have a fine start of a garden only to see it dry up later in the season. If we can, at such dry times, have access to enough water to wet a garden down well, it would mean a great deal to us in the way of fresh vegetables. If every farmer who ever lacks stock water would this fall put in two weeks' work with plow and scraper in making a deep pond, it would be the best thing that ever happened in the county. I presume the reason deeper ponds are not made is because of the hard work connected with using a slip scraper, but one good machine with four horses attached will move as much dirt as three slip scrapers with three teams attached in the ordinary way.

The farmers of the country have reason to be proud of the showing they have made ever since the European war started. Not to brag but to state the plain truth, one farmer has been worth two other men in any other productive line during the last four years. Labor, so-called, has decreased in efficiency by 20 per cent in the last two years; in other words, it requires five men in all labor lines outside of farming to do the work which four men did previously. On the other hand, farm production has increased to 120 per cent of normal during the last two years which means that, had the number of farm workers remained the same, five men were doing as much as six formerly did. But the number of farm workers did not remain the same; there was a reduction in their number of 20 per cent, so that where there were formerly five men working at farm production there are now but four. Taken as a whole, this means that four farm workers have been, for the last two years, producing as much as six men did before the war. They might keep right on doing this if financial rewards were sufficient but if they are called upon to do six men's work with four men and the four men are to be paid only what four men drew in pre-war days, I think there will soon be a falling off in production. Every farmer likes to produce as much as possible, I know, not only for the money there is in it but because he likes to see things grow well, but if farm wages hold at \$5 a day the average farmer will, of necessity, grow only what he can grow with his own labor. Without thought of curtailing production as a matter of revenge for lowered prices he will be obliged to curtail production because he cannot pay the high wages asked and keep his head above financial waters.



A Good Pond or Reservoir Should be Made on Every Farm. It Will Supply Plenty of Water for Stock and for Irrigating the Garden.

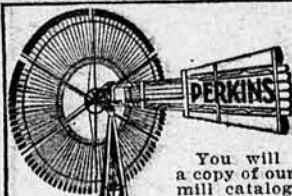
was given us in 1917-18 and a crop of wheat of maximum yield and the best quality ever seen here was grown. While the wheat grown here last summer was not of the best it is about the best grown in the country in 1919. The average weight runs around 57 pounds and it grades as hard wheat, there being little or no yellow berry. Few states raise real hard wheat but of those few, Kansas usually raises the best.

These notes are being written on the morning of November 1, the day on which the coal strike is to start. It finds this part of Kansas short of coal; in none of the towns in this section is any coal to be found. The last left in the yards was the high priced, and high quality, McAlester coal. This was taken out at \$11.25 a ton. When we laid in our supply of this coal in September we paid \$9.25, which indicates quite an advance somewhere along the line. But whether the mine owners or coal dealers got it matters not; the consumer had the bill to pay and even at that elevated price was glad to get the fuel with the threatened strike in view.

veins nearby rather than pay even that small price. Coal at \$2.25 a ton may look exceedingly cheap today but at that time \$2.25 appeared even larger than \$25 does today. The coal veins are still there and tho the farmers are almost weaned from the use of the pick and shovel and the slip scraper they could learn to use them again if the fuel question pressed too urgently for a solution. It is one of the compensations of a farmer's life that in any great extremity he can always get, by his own personal exertions, plenty to eat and all the fuel he needs to burn.

The main work on this farm during the past week has been on the reservoir. By the use of our 4-horse scraping machine we are getting out a great deal of dirt below the ground line; this is what we like, for we consider that one cubic yard of water stored below that line is worth two yards stored by a dam above it. This is true in summer at least, when the loss by evaporation is greater than the average rainfall even in a normal summer. We already have the dam well above the ground line where the water enters and any rise in the dam would now

## Every Farmer Needs A Perkins Windmill

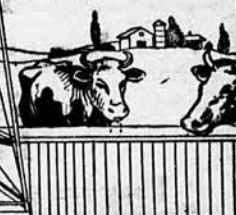


You will receive free a copy of our new windmill catalog if you will tell us where to send it. It tells how to judge windmills—how to get windmill satisfaction.

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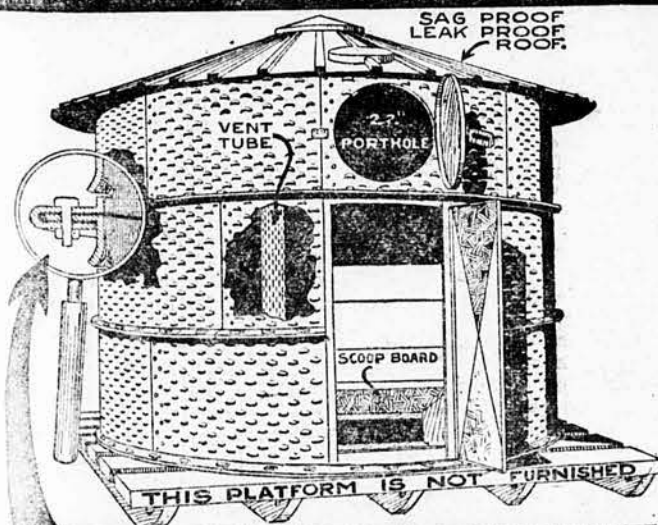
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right from the factory. We manufacture all sizes; and sell direct to users at factory prices. Two V T Rings to a piston stop all leaking in cylinders, and produce maximum compression.

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Safeguard your crop against all losses. The corn that you permit to be wasted every season by rats alone will more than pay for this All Metal Corn Crib. This COLUMBIAN PERFORATED CORN CRIB is rat, bird, fire, water and lightning proof. It is the crib you should buy this season, because it is an all purpose Crib. The Columbian All Metal Corn Crib may be utilized for the storage of corn either on ear or shelled. It is also an excellent crib for the storing of wheat, oats, kaffir, flax, barley, rye, etc. It is sectional in construction and is shipped knocked down taking the lowest possible freight rate. Anyone can set it up.

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Just fill out this coupon telling us what size Crib you want, and we will make immediate shipment without a cent in advance, sending invoice and prepaid Bill of Lading to your bank. Do not delay. Send us your order TODAY. Do not forget we pay freight to your station.

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Please .....500 Bushel Crib Bin \$..... Freight  
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Built for Country Roads  
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They are reliable enough so that all you need think about is gasoline and oil.

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(19)

## How to Spread Straw and Manure Easily, Quickly and Cheaply

Any Mail and Breeze Reader Can Get a Machine for Much Less Than  
\$100 That Spreads Both Manure and Straw 20 to 25 Feet Wide

By W. W. Burgess

The value of spreading straw and manure is too well recognized by successful farmers everywhere to need any debating. But many Mail and Breeze readers will no doubt be surprised to find that they can get a spreader that is a proven success for less than \$100.

The Simplex Spreader is certainly a wonder—under my own observation is spread both light, dry, wet, rotten and chunky straw and manure—not a dribbling little spread—but a great big swath twenty to twenty-five feet wide. I could see that the Simplex has justly earned the title of being the widest spreading spreader made.

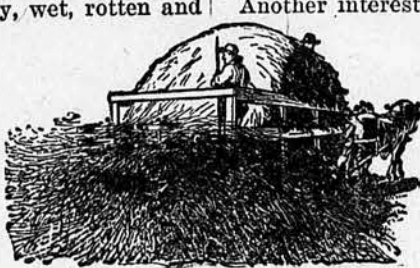
Another thing I like about the Simplex is that it makes such a light draft—the horses were not worked hard at any time. The strength, simplicity and durability of the Simplex also appealed to me as it should to any farmer—the Simplex should easily last a lifetime.

When you can get a simple, scientific machine like the Simplex for so little money and have a year to pay if you wish, I certainly advise getting one right away.

I know that you can spread from ten to twenty acres a day (light or thick as you wish) with a Simplex, so it will only be a few hours or days work to protect your wheat with straw or enrich your fields with manure. A Simplex will easily pay for itself ten or fifteen times in a year thru increased yields and land values.

Another interesting thing is that you can spread straw and manure for your friends and neighbors in spare time this winter and make from \$25 to \$40 a day as many other owners are doing.

I was talking to Mr. L. D. Rice, President of The Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 2003 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago and he said he would be glad to send a book telling all about the Simplex Straw and Manure Spreader free to any Mail and Breeze reader, and explain his free thirty day trial and year to pay plan. My advice is to write Mr. Rice immediately and get busy increasing your crops with a Simplex as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose—your name on a card will do.



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

### Marriage License

From what county office is a marriage license procured? Is a witness required in getting a license? **READER.**

Marriage licenses are issued by the probate judge. No witness is required.

### Civil War Veteran's Pension

Is the wife of a Civil war veteran entitled to a part of his pension? **M. H. W.**

So far as I know there is no law which would compel him to turn over to his wife a part of his pension.

### Rights of War Widow

Is a Civil war widow who has married the second or third time and is now a widow entitled to a pension on account of her first husband? **M. L. G.**

If she has married twice since losing her first husband she is not entitled to pension. If she has only remarried once she is entitled to it.

### Old Coin

I have an old United States half dime dated 1857. Is this coin valuable? If so how much is it worth? **DARRELL BARTEE.**

Write American Numismatic Society Audubon Park, Broadway and 156th Street, New York City. Carefully describe the coin and date. They will tell you whether it has any value aside from its coin value.

### Property of Wife

A woman having one child marries a man with several children. Can he take over half of her property? If she dies before her husband, does not her property go to her child? **W. C. J.**

So long as she lives she has a right to full control of her property. Her husband cannot take any part of it without her consent, but if she dies before he does one half of her property goes to him.

### What Goes With the Land?

A sells his farm to B. Can B compel A to leave such things as the hay slings and rope in the barn, or the stock watering tanks? The tanks are held in place only by the water pipe which enters at the bottom of the tank. **A READER.**

There is no question about A's right to remove the rope and slings. There may be some question about the water tanks but I do not believe they are a part of the realty, and if not of course A has a right to remove them.

### Sheep Killing Dogs

Will you please state the law in regard to dogs trespassing on neighbors' farms? Is there any law in regard to the "sheep killing dog"? **M. E. S.**

If the dog is not listed for taxation and no value placed upon it as personal property, no damage could be recovered for killing the same. It is lawful for any person to kill a dog found killing or worrying sheep. In addition to this the owner of the dog is likely for all the damage caused by a sheep killing dog.

### Soldier's Wife's Compensation

A soldier married while in the service of the regular U. S. A. He receives \$39 a month. How much of this is his wife entitled to? **H. H.**

She is entitled to an allotment from her husband's pay of \$15 a month. In addition, the government allows her \$15 a month and when a child is born \$10 a month additional will be allowed by the government for the support of such child. Take the matter up with the War Department thru your member of Congress, Hon. James Strong.

### Unfaithful Wife

I would like to know if a woman can change her name before she gets a divorce and what is the penalty? What is the penalty if a young man comes and breaks up a man's home by running round with his wife, inducing her to leave home and the two go sporting round like two young lovers? **B. B. L.**

There is no penalty for a wife calling herself by some other name, but she could not change her legal status by so doing. The aggrieved husband has a cause of action against the young man for alienating the affections of his wife. If the relations of the two have been improper both are subject to criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

### Division of Estate

1. A and B are husband and wife. They own 80 acres of land with a mortgage on the farm. It is in A's name. If A dies without leaving a will can the children, who are all of age, force a sale and take their half if the land will not provide B more

than a scant living, she being old and in poor health?

2. Is a farmer in this state permitted to butcher his own stock or may he buy and sell the meat without having the animal inspected by a government inspector?

3. Is there a law which specifies in what kind of a building the animal shall be butchered? **R. F.**

1. The children can force a division of the property and get their half. The husband can however will all of the land to his wife, and certainly should do so under the conditions you mention.

2. The farmer may slaughter and sell the meat of his own stock without inspection.

### Nonpartisan League

Will you please tell me what is the purpose of the Nonpartisan League? Where and how did it originate? Does it have any connection with the I. W. W. and Bolshevism? What per cent of the farmers belong to it? **SARA WHITMER.**

The Nonpartisan League originated in North Dakota. Its avowed purpose is to form a co-operative union of the farmers to obtain better transportation, better markets for their products and cheaper and better service. In order to accomplish these objects it proposes to build co-operative elevators, co-operative mills, co-operative banks and co-operative packing plants. The claim of the originators is that the farmers have been discriminated against and robbed by the grain trust and millers' combines and packers and that the combination against the farmer included the banks. In order to dispose of the flour ground by the Nonpartisan mills the Nonpartisan League proposes to establish bakeries in the principal cities and bake and distribute thru their own agencies their own flour and bread. In short it is a farmers' combine against other combines, as is claimed by its advocates.

It has been charged that the Nonpartisan League is in sympathy with the I. W. W. and Bolshevism, but this is strongly denied by the leaders of the League. The Nonpartisan League is strong enough in North Dakota to control both branches of the legislature and elect the state officers, but I cannot say what per cent of the farmers in that state belong to it. It also has a strong following in Nebraska, and Minnesota, but has as yet no great following in any other state.

### Contract With Minor

A minor buys a \$600 automobile, pays \$100 down and receives a bill of sale from the seller, B. He then gives B a mortgage on the car to secure the \$500, which is to be paid in 30 days. The minor cannot pay off the mortgage. A lawyer tells him he can hold the car without further payment because money lent to a minor cannot be collected. Is the lawyer right? If not what is to be done? **SUBSCRIBER.**

The lawyer is right concerning the validity of a contract with a minor unless the minor has no parents or guardians and is doing business for himself. For the same reason however, that a debt could not be collected from the minor the entire contract of sale would be void. I am of the opinion that the seller of the automobile could replevin the machine and pay back the \$100 paid on it. I do not believe that the law ever intended to permit a minor to take advantage of his minority to get something for nothing.

### Raffles

Please give me the law of the state of Kansas regarding the raffling off of an article. **L. M. G.**

The Kansas law does not specifically forbid conducting a raffle, but Sec. 3632 Chap. 28 general statutes, is probably broad enough to cover the case. It reads as follows: "Every person who under circumstances not provided for in the previous section, shall bet any money or property at or upon any gaming table, bank, or gambling device, or upon the result of the movement of any wheel or other device, or the throwing of dice or upon the result of any game of skill or chance, whether with dice or cards or other thing, or hazard money or property upon chance to be determined by means of any kind of a device or bet on any game played by any kind of a device, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days or by both such fine and imprisonment." If the raffle involves the betting of money or property it is a gambling device and forbidden under the law.



## FARM QUESTIONS

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

## Plowing Dry Ground

There is quite a controversy around here regarding the plowing of land when it is so dry that it turns up in big chunks. Some say that it ruins the land, some say it does not hurt it. What is the experience of the college?

Please tell us the best way to work the ground down that has been plowed, and information you can give us on the subject. Caldwell, Kan. T. W. R.

We should consider this question from two points of view—first, is it injurious to the soil to plow it dry? Second, is it advisable to plow when soil is in this condition? From the standpoint of effect upon the soil, there is very little likelihood of injuring ground when it turns up in large chunks. One of the objects of plowing, however, is to flocculate the soil and thereby leave it in better tilth than it was before plowing. Flocculation can take place only when the ground is moist. Plowing when dry would, therefore, not benefit the soil.

Ground may become so dry that it becomes soft and mealy and when plowed, turns over in a form of dust. Ground plowed in this condition may be injured to some extent by plowing because it has a tendency to run together when it receives the first hard rain. Injury of this kind does not occur when ground turns over in large chunks.

Is it advisable to plow ground when it turns over hard and lumpy? I doubt very much the advisability of plowing ground in this condition for the purpose of seeding to wheat this fall. It will be impossible to prepare a good seedbed for wheat on ground that is plowed so dry unless we are fortunate enough to have a very heavy, packing rain before time to seed. It would only be possible to prepare such ground for seeding by using some type of roller or sub-surface packer.

Corn ground that is reasonably free of weeds will make a much better seedbed for wheat than stubble ground. It would be much better to prepare a seedbed with a disk than to attempt to plow. My recommendation would be to fit, in the best possible condition, the ground that you now have plowed, and to prepare for wheat any corn ground that you now have available and it may be possible to reduce to considerable extent, the normal acreage of wheat rather than attempt to plow additional ground with conditions as dry as they are at present in your section of the state. If you receive a good soaking rain in the near future, stubble ground that has not been plowed may be disked and prepared for seeding, but there would be very little gained in sowing any wheat in stubble ground as dry as the soil is at the present time.

L. E. Call.

## Lime on Alfalfa Land

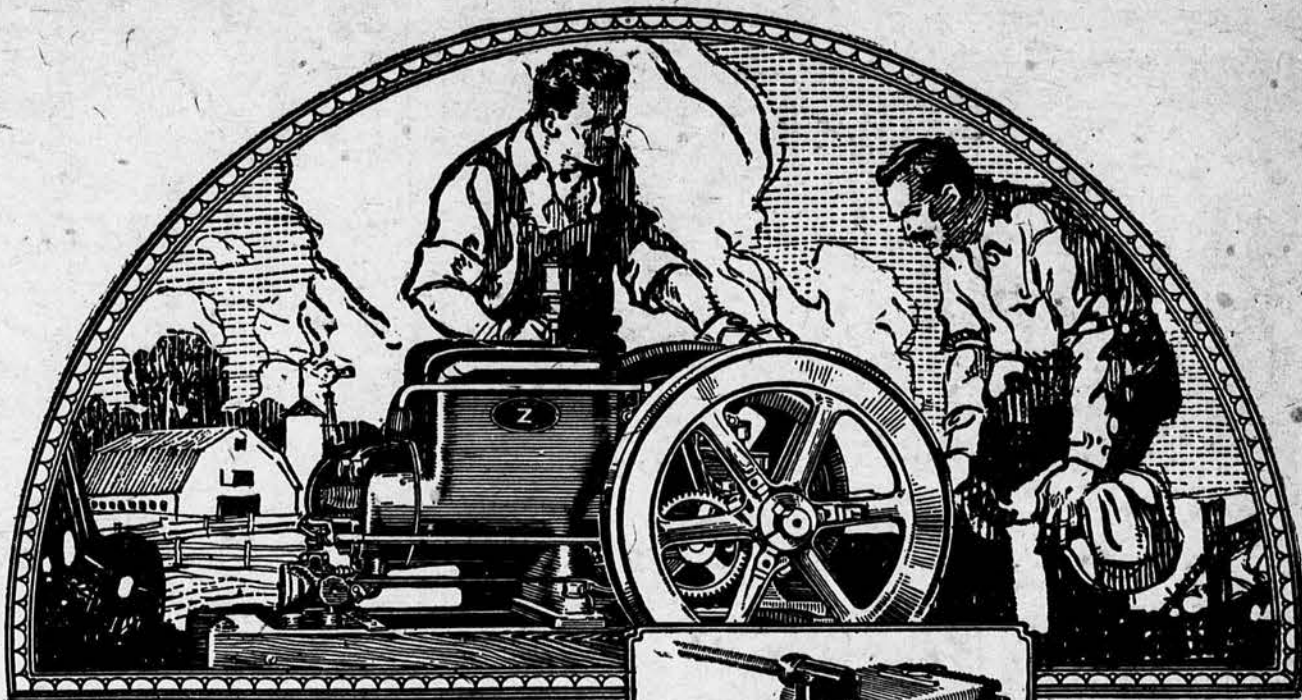
Please give me what information you have on liming land for alfalfa. Our land seems to have spots where alfalfa starts to grow and then dies out. I use a harrow seeder to sow alfalfa, sowing 10 pounds each way or 20 pounds to the acre. I am to sow some alfalfa next spring on Missouri River made bar land which is sandy in spots. Will lime do these sandy spots any good?

C. A. E.

Lime should be used on acid soils that are being prepared for the production of alfalfa or clover. The application of lime should be made at the rate of 1½ to 2 tons an acre, approximately six months or a year before the alfalfa is seeded. Lime is not a fertilizer and should not be considered as such. Its value in the soil is to correct the acid condition.

In testing a field to determine if it is acid, samples of soil should be taken from representative portions of the field. If it is uniform thruout, one sample should be sufficient. You may be interested to know that determinations of acidity are made by the Kansas State Agricultural college without charge. It requires approximately one-fourth pound of each surface soil and sub-soil for such determinations.

R. I. Throckmorton.



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1866

## Straw Will Save the Crops

Some Plants Will Winter Kill When Unprotected

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

**S**TRAW production in the United States has been unusually large this year, and one of the serious problems that now confronts farmers is how to utilize this material to the best advantage. A part of it can be used for feeding and bedding for livestock during the winter, but the greater portion of it must be used in some other way. It is said that the production of wheat straw alone in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas will exceed 20 million tons. The entire production of straw in the United States from wheat, oats, barley, emmer and rye for 1919 will not be far from 100 million tons. We haven't livestock in sufficiently large numbers to consume this amount of straw and considerably less than half of it can be marketed to any advantage, and yet it is too valuable to burn or to be left in the fields to rot and go to waste. At the same time the land occupied by the straw stacks is too valuable to be left idle for any great length of time. Much of the land in the wheat growing states is worth from \$150 to \$350 an acre and any good farmer will consider it a poor business policy to leave such land in an unproductive state.

### Mulching the Pastures

The easiest and best disposition that farmers can make of their heavy straw crop this year is to utilize it as fertilizing material and as a top dressing for fall planted crops that are in danger of being killed out by the severe winter weather and freezes that usually come in January, February and March. Alfalfa, bluegrass, clover, Bermuda grass, timothy, and wheat are greatly benefited when properly top dressed with straw. Farmers everywhere who have tried this say it proves very profitable. A Missouri farmer writing about his experience says: "Last year I succeeded in getting all my straw spread, but on account of the ground being wet most of the time, I had to spread the greater part of the straw on the bluegrass pasture. This mulching helped the grass wonderfully. Wherever the straw was scattered the grass was much greener and ranker in its growth. Straw may not have exceedingly high fertilizing value, but when it is mixed with soil, the ground will gather and hold moisture more readily. I have always observed that soils that have no humus suffer the first when dry weather and drouths come." There is no doubt that many bluegrass pastures would be less winter killed and less affected by drouths if given a light top dressing of straw every year. Those who have Bermuda grass pastures and lawns report the same beneficial effects from top dressing with straw. By this practice many have succeeded in growing Bermuda grass much farther north than it usually is supposed that it can be grown.

### Keeps Alfalfa from Freezing Out

Several of the experiment stations and progressive farmers in the North and Northwest report very satisfactory results from top dressing alfalfa with straw. In every instance it prevented winter killing and greatly increased the yield of alfalfa the following year. In the same localities alfalfa not so treated winter killed badly and made low yields of hay the following year.

Straw is of great value as a top dressing for wheat when applied in November, December and the early part of January. When applied in time it will protect the young wheat from severe freezing weather that usually follows in January, February, and often in March, will collect and hold the snow which will afford an additional protection against high cold winds and when the snow melts there will be provided an additional reserve supply of moisture. Also in wet freezing weather or when there is heavy sleet it will prevent sheets of ice from forming close to the ground that would smother out the wheat. Later in February and March when it is freezing at night and thawing in the middle of the day, the straw will protect the young wheat against sudden changes in temperature that may come almost any time.

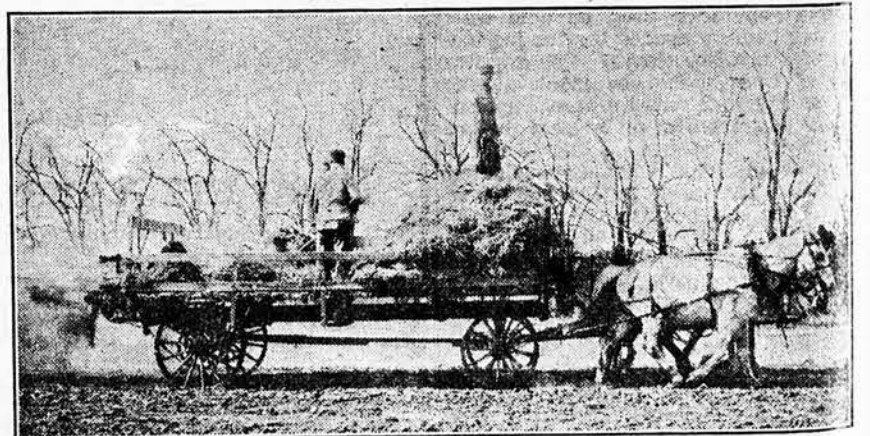
### Increase Wheat Yield 5 Bushels

A recent report from the Iowa State Agricultural college says that: Straw applied to winter wheat on early seedings proved beneficial and increased the yields about 5 bushels an acre in a large number of tests carried on last year at the Iowa Experiment station. Two tons of oat straw an acre were put on plots of wheat, rye and barley about December 15. The plots of barley and rye showed the same general beneficial results as the wheat when top dressed with straw in the proper way. The Iowa Experiment station also reports that in unfavorable winters, straw covered wheat often gave good yields when wheat in other fields not covered were either killed entirely or the yields greatly reduced. A number of co-operative experiments along this line have been conducted by farmers in Iowa in connection with the co-operative work of the county agents. In Warren county, Iowa, an experiment was made on a field. One-half of the field was covered with straw and the other left uncovered. The wheat that was not covered with straw winter killed 50 per cent and had to be plowed up, while that covered with straw yielded 20 bushels an acre.

S. W. Mullins sowed 25 acres three years ago on his farm in Central Iowa. Seventeen acres of this he mulched with straw and the remaining 8 acres he did not mulch. The land was rolling but of the same fertility. A great deal of sleet and snow fell that winter, and on the whole, it was a severe winter. In the spring the wheat that had received the straw mulch was green and strong while the wheat that had not received the mulch was frozen out and had to be plowed up. The wheat that was mulched with straw yielded 18 bushels an acre.

### Western Experiments

The experiment stations in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Illinois all report that top dressing wheat with straw prevented winter killing and increased the yield of wheat 5 bushels or more to the acre. The University of Illinois reports that 17½ bushels more wheat to the acre was produced on fields top dressed with straw than on those not so treated. The Missouri Experiment station covered several test plots of wheat with strawy manure and got 40 bushels to the acre while



There Should be a Good Straw Spreader on Every Farm and It Should be Kept Busy All Thru the Year. Make the Most of the Straw Crop.



uncovered plots were badly winter killed.

A number of farmers in Kansas have written me that their wheat fields that were top dressed with straw produced from 5 to 6 bushels more of wheat to the acre than fields that were left bare. Farmers in Missouri and South-east Kansas who sowed clover with their wheat report that a good stand of clover resulted when the ground had a light top dressing of straw while just a medium stand resulted on the fields where no straw covering was applied. Prof. L. E. Call of the Kansas Experiment station says that care must be taken to scatter the straw evenly and thin and that for Western states like Kansas it never will be advisable to apply more than a ton of straw to the acre. The Iowa Experiment station recommends the use of 2 to 2½ tons of straw to the acre and for states that far north that amount will not prove excessive. The straw, however, in every instance must be distributed thinly and uniformly. This can be accomplished most satisfactorily by the use of a straw spreader. The old method of hauling the straw out in wagons and scattering it with pitch forks is too slow and expensive to be practiced now when labor is so high. It is also almost impossible to get the straw distributed properly by this plan. Some of the wheat will be covered too deep and some will be left uncovered. There are now many types of straw spreaders and manure spreaders on the market that will do satisfactory and efficient work. However, farmers should study carefully the advantages of each machine and try to get the best spreader he can afford. A good spreader will prove a good investment on any farm and will prove satisfactory in every instance. Every farm of 100 acres or more should have a good spreader but farmers must be told about its advantages before they will buy such a machine.

#### Many Spreaders Needed

Too many men are soil robbers rather than farmers. Every year they haul off their wheat to market and never think of building up the soil from which the wheat was taken. For every bushel of wheat that a farmer hauls away he depletes his natural soil fertility at the rate of nearly 2 pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Something must be done to replace these valuable soil constituents. One of the easiest ways of doing this is to scatter the straw over the fields in place of burning it or letting it rot. In many sections whole fields of blowy soils have been abandoned for wheat production, because of wind erosion, yet many of these fields could be saved by adding organic matter to the soil. A good system of crop rotations, good cultivation, and the use of straw and manure in the proper way will make it possible to reclaim all such areas. The straw will improve the humus content of any soil and add much to its fertility. It also will improve the power of the soil to take up and hold moisture, that will be needed by the growing crops when dry weather and droughts come. Get a straw spreader this fall and keep it busy. Plan to utilize all of the straw produced on the farm, and let none of it go to waste. This year there ought to be from 50,000 to 60,000 spreaders bought in each of the states of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico. The amount of wealth that this number of spreaders could add to these states thru the increased crop production that would result from their proper use can scarcely be estimated.

#### Science and Sirloin Steaks

Virtually all the diseases affecting human beings reach the United States. Only one-half of those affecting animals prevail among us. While few human diseases are absolutely rooted out, several animal diseases have been completely overcome in this country and others are in a fair way toward eradication.

The size and strength of men and women are about the same; but our cattle are steadily becoming larger, our horses stronger, our chickens handsomer and more productive of eggs. And the advance is not due to natural evolution but to artificial aids in nature.—The Nation's Business.

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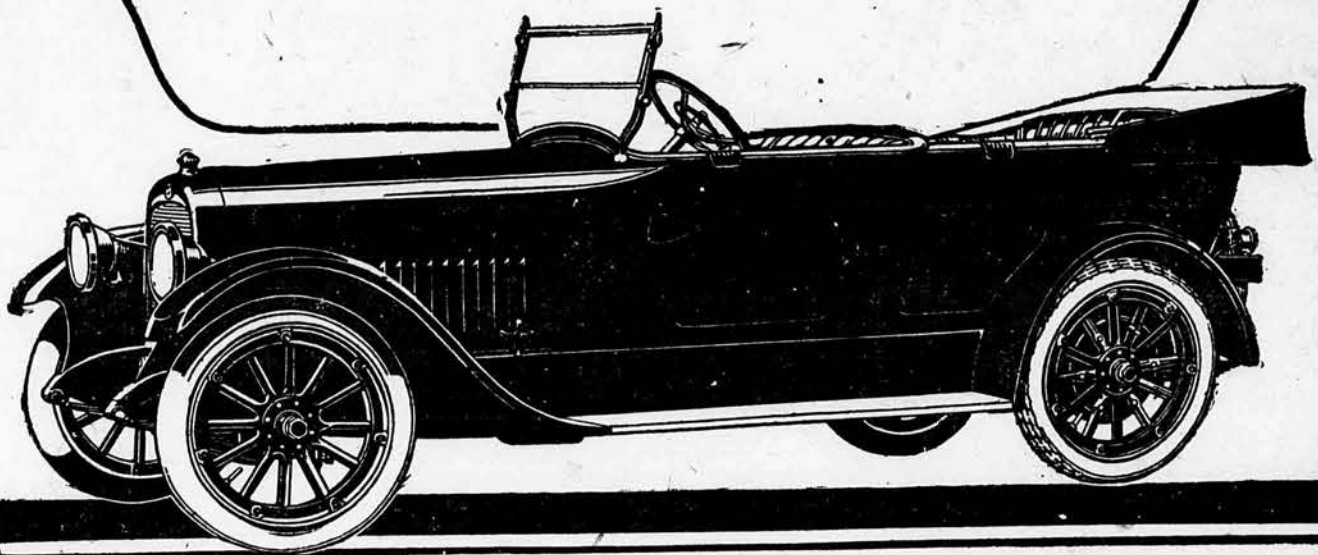
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## To Fatten Hogs for Market

### Self Feeders and Substitute Feeds Increase Profits

BY R. W. KISER

**M**OST farmers feel that it is im-  
possible to feed at a profit now  
when corn is high and hogs are  
comparatively low. The matter of ob-  
taining substitute feeds and balancing  
the hogs' rations under these condi-  
tions becomes very important. By the  
use of a self feeder whether it is an  
arrangement with different compart-  
ments or whether several feeders are  
used with different food elements, the  
hogs will balance their own rations.

#### Tankage Makes Cheap Feed

Then if we can find substitute feeds  
at a relatively low price the feeding  
problem will be simplified to a large  
extent. Experiments conducted at the  
Kansas Agricultural college last win-  
ter proved that tankage was the cheap-  
est and most economical of all protein  
feeds used. The principal problem  
now is to find a satisfactory substi-  
tute for corn. Barley is considered  
by many to be cheaper than corn. This  
may be true when purchased simply  
on a pound basis. The feeder fails  
to take into consideration the fact  
that, in feeding value, barley is only  
about 90 per cent as efficient as corn.  
Many feeders fail to distinguish be-  
tween the different grades of grain  
feeds. When buying barley as a sub-  
stitute for corn, the same grade of each  
grain must be considered. If No. 3  
barley is being considered, it must be  
compared with No. 3 corn, No. 1 barley  
with No. 1 corn.

Rye is often used as a substitute for  
corn. The same comparison as to  
grades should be used as with barley.  
Rye has about 80 per cent the feeding  
value of corn and is not so complete a  
food. At present prices, where corn  
is placed on an equal basis as to  
grading, the actual cost of the feed  
units with other grains will not ap-  
pear so great as where no account is  
taken of the respective grades. It is  
doubtful if at the present time any  
grain substitute can be found which  
will entirely take the place of corn,  
either as to feeding value or price.

#### Blackstrap Cane Molasses

In some sections of the country  
"Blackstrap Cane Molasses" is con-  
sidered a very good partial substitute  
for corn. It is claimed that, pound  
for pound, this low grade uncrystalliz-  
able residue, or sirup, obtained in the  
manufacture of sugar, is the equiva-  
lent of corn. E. J. McCall, who was  
one of the largest breeders of Duroc-  
Jerseys in the South, used blackstrap  
molasses for fattening his show hogs,  
finding that he obtained better results  
from its use than anything else. How-  
ever, in actual practice it is found to  
be necessary, especially in fattening  
the hogs for market, to add some corn  
to the ration. Blackstrap is now com-  
paratively low in price, so it would be  
the part of economy to use a generous  
portion of this feed to supply the  
greater amount of the carbohydrate  
nutrient. A very good mixture may  
be made by using the following feeds  
by weight: One pound ground corn, 1  
part blackstrap, 3 parts wheat mid-  
dlings. Perhaps the best mixture for  
the fattening lot is: 1 part tankage, 3  
parts corn, 2 parts blackstrap. Either

of these mixtures should be made into  
a thick slop, with water, and fed to  
the hogs, as much as they will eat. In  
case feeders wish to use the self-feeder  
for their grain rations and, at the  
same time, feed blackstrap, they should  
feed the corn and tankage in the  
feeder as formerly and make a slop of  
wheat shorts and blackstrap for the  
trough, feeding all the hogs can eat  
twice a day.

Blackstrap molasses has been con-  
sidered in the past by Northern farm-  
ers as an appetizer rather than as a  
feed. While it is true that it serves  
as an appetizer due to the fact that  
it is almost wholly digestible, it con-  
tains a relatively large amount of  
mineral salts, not enough to cause  
diuretics, and sugar—66 per cent car-  
bohydrate which tends to give it a  
sweet taste. When used in the form  
of slop for hogs or with other grade  
feeds, it not only has an appetizing  
effect but adds in feeding value to the  
mixture this 66 per cent carbohydrate  
which is 100 per cent digestible. Black-  
strap molasses can be fed to horses,  
mules, sheep, hogs, dairy and beef  
cattle with equal results when mixed  
with grain or forage in proper pro-  
portions to give the approximate food  
rations. It would not be advisable to  
make a ration consisting solely of  
blackstrap molasses as it contains no  
fat and only a small proportion of  
protein. These nutrients must be sup-  
plied by using some form of concen-  
trated feed in a mixture.

All of these mixtures are for fat-  
tening market hogs and not for grow-  
ing breeding stock. Several of the  
largest breeders of purebred hogs in  
Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana  
use blackstrap molasses as a part of  
the ration for growing young pigs. By  
feeding this as a partial substitute for  
corn, one can make better profits than  
by feeding either alone.

#### Negro Farmers Meet

Negro farmers from all parts of the  
state attended the eleventh annual con-  
vention of the Sunflower Agricultural  
association and farmers' conference  
held at the Topeka Industrial and Edu-  
cational institute, November 11, 12 and  
13. A fair was held in connection with  
the conference. One of the big issues  
of the conference was to interest the  
negroes in buying land and building  
homes.

G. R. Bridgeforth is president of the  
association. The other officers of the  
association are: J. C. Carson, of Law-  
rence, vice president; J. G. Groves of  
Edwardsville, treasurer; Charles  
Emory of Lawrence, secretary and  
B. Rogers of Ottawa, chairman of the  
executive committee.

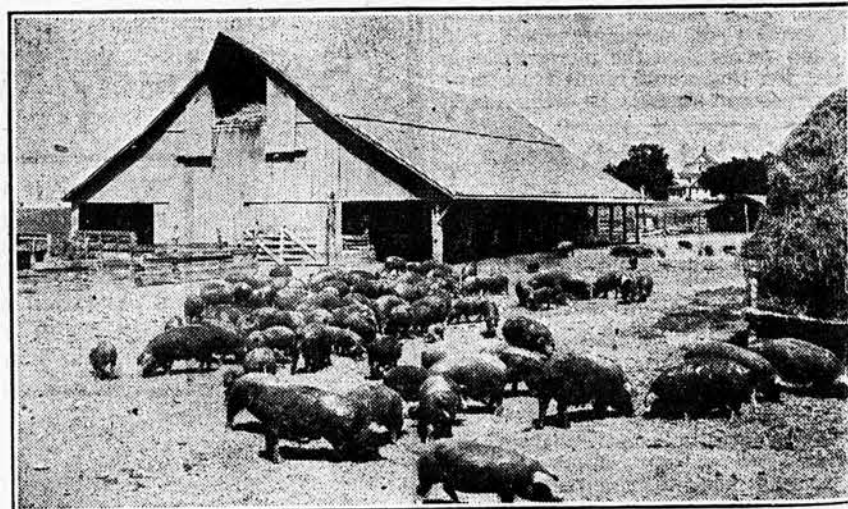
#### Coming Events

American Royal Stock Show, No-  
vember 15-22, Kansas City, Mo.

International Livestock Exposition,  
November 29-December 6, Chicago.

Percheron Society of America, De-  
cember 1, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Mid-West Implement Dealers' as-  
sociation, January 6-8, 1920, Omaha,  
Neb.



The Matter of Balancing the Hog's Rations Properly is Always Important.  
Tankage Will be Found Economical as a Protein Feed.



### Why Good Cattle Pay

Just to illustrate that it is about as easy to discount the benefits of good blood in livestock breeding as it is to try to dry up the ocean with a sponge, here are some figures concerning the butcher standards of a good and a medium steer. In the case of a good steer the loin cuts, which are high priced, constitute 16 3/4 per cent by weight, as compared with 15 1/2 per cent in a medium steer. The rib cuts compose 9 3/4 per cent in the better class of steer and only 7 3/4 per cent in the medium animal.

The round, which is a medium priced cut, constitutes 21 per cent in a good steer and 26 1/2 per cent in a medium steer, while the chuck, a low-priced cut, composes 24 per cent of the good steer, and 27 3/4 per cent of the medium steer. The miscellaneous cuts in the good steer aggregate 13 per cent and only 11 per cent in the medium steer. These figures indicate that the good steer carries a greater percentage of the high-priced cuts and a lower percentage of the medium priced and cheap cuts than does the medium steer, altho the animals may be fed similar rations. This divergence in meat make-up at market time must be attributed to breeding. Two shipments of steers which recently arrived on one of the large central markets also are of interest in disclosing the breeding facts. One lot of good steers weighed, on an average, 1,186 pounds and sold at \$15.30 a hundredweight, their dressing percentage averaging 61 per cent. These steers carried 6 3/4 per cent of inside fat while their cost a pound, dressed and ready for sale to the consumer, was 22 1/2 cents. The medium lot of steers averaged in weight 963 pounds and sold at \$13.30. These cattle dressed 54 per cent, carried 4 per cent of inside fat, and cost 22 cents a pound when dressed and ready for consumption. Subsequently the meat from the good steers sold for 1 cent a pound more than that from the medium steers, which resulted in an increased profit to the butcher of approximately 1/2 cent a pound, despite the fact that the good steers cost originally 2 cents a pound more than the medium steers. Furthermore, the inside fat was worth considerably more in the good steers than it was in their lower quality mates. The well-bred lot of cattle sold for an average of \$181.46 apiece, while the poorer steers brought only \$128.08 an animal, a difference of \$53.38 a head in favor of the better bred cattle.

There is no possible reason why farmers and stockmen should waste their time and tie up and jeopardize their capital in the purchase and feeding or breeding of inferior stock. The supremacy of the better bred animals is practically infallible. They, other conditions being equal, will yield dependable profits which are as certain as the coming of day after a night of gloom. It does not take much capital for any farmer, be he the owner of a few head of stock or possessor of extensive flocks and herds, to begin improvement work to better his livestock resources. All that is necessary is that he purchase and use purebred sires in the grading up and betterment of the progeny.

### New Breeders' Organization

Preliminary to organizing the North-eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association, a trip among the Shorthorn herds of Northeastern Kansas was started in Jefferson county on October 27. On the first day eight or 10 herds in Jefferson county were visited. A survey of the counties to be included in the new organization showed 100 farms on which Shorthorns were being bred. A meeting has been called for November 12, at Hiawatha, Kan. This will be on the evening preceding this sale of Northeastern Kansas Shorthorn breeders held under the management of D. L. Dawdy.

Already good progress in Shorthorn breeding has been made due largely to the individual efforts of a few leaders in this business. The effectiveness of their work will be increased greatly thru the new organization and without doubt the movement will develop many more good boosters for the cause.

The big problem now is how to demobilize our war-proftiteers.—Buffalo Commercial.



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Offset winter conditions—get eggs when prices are highest—supply the natural elements that stimulate egg-making.

**Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription** is especially prepared to insure the vigor and vitality so necessary to thrifty, profitable winter laying. Thousands of poultry raisers bank on feeding this remedy for bigger winter egg yields.

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rids your flock quickly of lice, protects chicks, etc.

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tells how to judge good trees. How to be reasonably sure that you will gather quality fruits.  
Tells how, when, where and what to plant, so that Neosho "Quality Roots" will keep up the good start we give them. How we insure quality trees at fair prices, by selling direct-from-nursery to planter.

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For 10 cents we will also send "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit Growing," an 80-page book—"A wonderful help to fruit growers." Don't miss it.

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**2c a Gallon** For feeding mix one part Milkoline with 50 parts water or swill and feed with your usual grain feeds. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and makes more pork per bushel of grain. Stop buying buttermilk of uncertain quality. Use Milkoline and you will always be sure of uniform acidity, and at a cost of 2c a gallon or less when fed as directed. Many users say Milkoline saves them one-third on feed bills because it makes their hogs and poultry assimilate all their feed.

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.  
Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

## For Larger Yields of Crops

**A**N EXCELLENT record of efficiency has been established by the department of agronomy of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Doubtless this has been, to a considerable extent, the result of the big vision of service which L. E. Call, the head of the department, has always had. Professor Call combines to an unusual extent a grasp of the fundamental problems of practical farming along with skill in experimental investigations. The department is doing outstanding soil fertility work and it has run co-operative tests in crop growing and rotation in every part of the state. It has conducted much important crop work, especially with the sorghums, corn, oats and wheat—it took a leading part in the developing of the famous Kanred variety—that has had an immense financial value to the farmers of this state.

Professor Call has some mighty good men to help him. This includes S. C. Salmon, in farm crops; R. I. Throckmorton, in soils; C. C. Cunningham, who, as a result of his co-operative crops work, probably knows more about variety adaptations of crops to the different sections of Kansas than any other man; M. C. Sewell, who got his start in soils on the upland farm of the Garden City station; Bruce Wilson, a crops "shark" who never fails to "bring home the bacon" for Kansas on his exhibits at the International Soil Products Exposition; and others.

It takes time and effort to develop an organization of specialists of this kind. The money spent on this department, and indeed all that used by the Kansas State Agricultural college—for the work of this department is just an index to the efficiency found generally in this institution—is the best investment the farmers of Kansas ever made. It is returning many dollars of profit for every dollar invested in it. It will require better support, however, in the future, if the institution is to be of the greatest service to the state. The present organization of the Kansas State Agricultural college, as indicated by the department of agronomy, is mighty efficient, but other states and certain commercial institutions are trying and will continue to try to get these trained men—specialists who can be of even greater service to Kansas in the future. There is every indication that Kansas farmers will see to it that enough funds are provided so these men will remain in Kansas.

## Organizing the Farmers

BY HAROLD T. CHASE

The Non Partisan League has been quietly ingratiating itself in Kansas, among the farmers, from all accounts, tho it is impossible to say what progress its agents have made. The organization is secret in much of its operation and does not seek publicity, but avoids it. Originating as a farmer movement, the Non Partisan League some time ago took on a broader scope. Its fuller aim is to combine the unionized worker and the rural producer, and to form an organization for economic and political purposes that will wield a greater power than any other under the government itself.

But this aspiration now meets with a check as the farmers note the sober significance of the mine strike. To the farmer two startling facts stand out. The miners directly challenge the government itself, scorn the commands of the President and defy the orders of a court. That is the first thing. The second is their demand of a working week of 30 hours, five days at 6 hours a day.

Speaking indisputably the sentiment of farmers the Farmers National Congress declares:

We know that the 44-hour week cannot feed the world, and we proclaim that it cannot clothe it. Those who advocate the short day in industry should not expect the farmer to work "6 hours before dinner and 6 hours after," with before-breakfast and after-supper hours thrown in.

If organized labor over the land rallies behind the miners to sustain them in their defiance of the government, making the miners' cause one with organized labor in general, the Kansas farmer will think twice before

giving his adherence to a movement so affected by disloyalty to the government, and carrying its short working day to the absurd, both propositions contrary to his thinking and his mode of life.

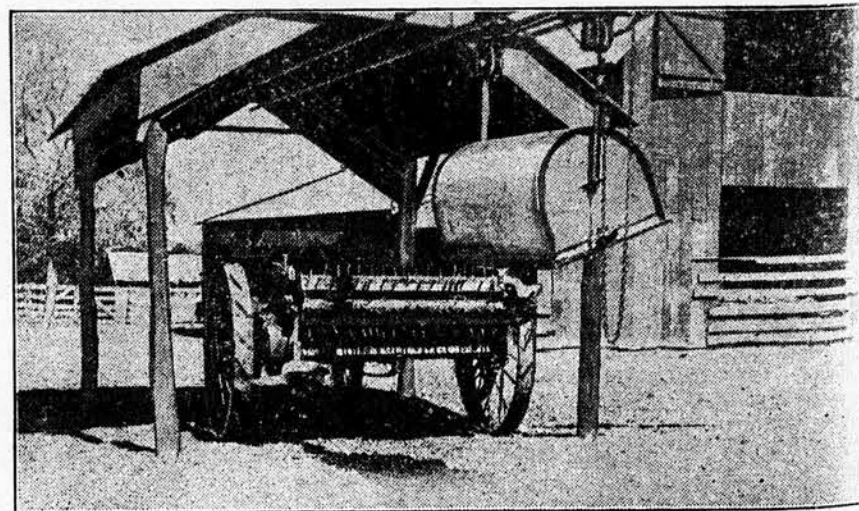
The mine strike brings home to farmer, mine worker, steel worker and all working classes the sense that no association or organization should or will be tolerated whose purposes are bound up in selfish interest and class advantage, but that the acid test of every organization is its loyalty to the common interests. If class interest is placed above the common good and the government which represents it, the organization will be sloughed off as a poisonous growth, for nothing is more certain than that the American spirit is healthy, able to cast off and reject whatever is un-American. The farmer knows his Americanism. He will go into no organization and under no leadership that is tainted, which is not first of all American.

## Soon Nature Will Rest

See the birds fly by, my dear,  
They're going South where skies are clear;  
The squirrels and the chipmunks are busy  
Storing nuts for winter; they know it pays.  
The gay maple leaves come fluttering down,  
And color the earth bright crimson and brown;  
The little flowerlets nod their heads,  
And go to sleep in soft warm beds.  
—Myrtle Jamison Trachsel.

## To Reduce the Labor

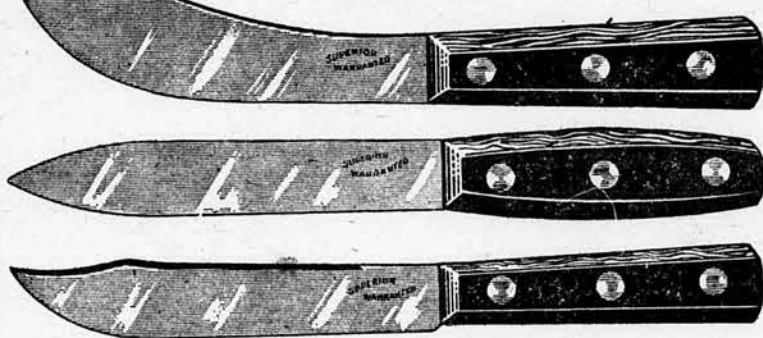
The cost of handling manure may be reduced by the use of a carrier and an overhead track. The usual plan is to throw the manure into the carrier; this requires but one handling. The carrier is then dumped into the spreader, which is hauled to the fields—and unloaded by the horses. Manure is thus handled but once.



If the Spreader is Placed in an Open Shed and the Manure is Dumped Directly Into it the Labor Cost Will be Small.

## Butchering Set

SKINNING KNIFE  
STICKING KNIFE  
BUTCHER KNIFE



## Get This Fine Set Before Supply Is Exhausted

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

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### Cheap Food

The city consumer is deeply concerned about the prices of foods. He does not fully comprehend why farm products should cost more now than they did 20 or more years ago. He is ready to admit that prices should be somewhat higher, but the increase that has been made seems too large.

There are many contributing factors to the advance in prices of farm products. Prominent among them are the demands of the workman of the city. He is constantly requiring higher wages and shorter hours, and his demands have been granted. His wages, according to a report of the National Industrial Conference Board in Hoard's Dairyman, have risen since September, 1914, from 74 to 112 per cent. Wages cannot advance in the city and hours shorten without affecting the prices of foods. The farmer buys commodities manufactured in the city, and none of these things have advanced less than the prices of farm products.

Not only have higher wages increased the prices of everything in use, but shorter hours is a potent factor. It requires time to produce commodities, that is, we built machinery, houses and clothes with labor and not with money. If food is to be cheaper, the laborer of the city must work for lower wages and longer hours.

In the days of cheap food, the time upon which the city consumer prefers to reflect, 66 per cent of the people lived on the farm and 33 per cent in the city. Now the condition is reversed. This changed relationship between farm and city population has been brought about because life in the city is simpler and more attractive; hours of labor are shorter and there are larger opportunities for getting rich. The early pioneer did not make money in the sense that the manufacturer made money. His wealth came largely thru the advance in the price of land; thru efforts of the entire family, for farming is a family job: thru close living and long hours of work. It may be said that the city man who has been successful has applied himself in about the same way as the farmer, but only a few, comparatively speaking, have made money, or at least saved it, in the city.

This generation and the past generation have been enjoying the great storehouse of fertility that the early settlers found waiting for them in the plains and valleys. The early farmers mined the soil and were able thru this process to produce cheap food and in abundance. We have come to a period in American agriculture when the soil must be fed. It costs money to buy lime, phosphate, potash and nitrogen but it must be done if the consumer is to eat. In his calling for cheaper foods he does not comprehend this condition. He thinks the farmer's conditions have not changed. To him it is the same soil, the same hoe, the same living conditions as when foods were cheap. He forgets the changed conditions of the farm and that the farmer, as himself, is demanding better things.

The consumer must realize that the days for cheap foods have passed; that farming has become an industry and not an occupation, that the people who farm desire to make a profit not by long hours of work and frugality, but upon a basis similar to that established by other industries. The farmer used to be a slave, pure and simple, but in 200 or 300 years he has emerged from serfdom and is now a real citizen, demanding his share of the world's income and the same recognition as that given to people engaged in other industries.

Farmers are short of help and those who feel that foods are too expensive should come out of the city and into the country where it is produced. If any of them do this they will, in a short time, have different opinions.

### Let Us Not Forget

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

—Abraham Lincoln.



## Is Every Animal At Its Best?

Don't let your stock lose their Summer's gain through November neglect. Your animals are now going on dry feed—hay and grain.

It's a big change from the succulent, nutritious grasses of summer pastures which supply the needed laxatives and tonics.

Keep your animals' bowels open and regular—drive out the worms—keep their blood rich and keep their digestion good by feeding



## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

### A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Keep your stock up on their appetites. Don't allow them to "get off feed" and in a run-down condition.

Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshing. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Buy Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Here's a suggestion for your guidance: Get from your dealer two pounds for each average hog, five pounds for each horse, cow or steer, to start with, feed as directed and then watch results.

### Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your own town who guarantees it, and who refunds your money if it does not do as claimed.

25-lb. Pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. Drum, \$7.50  
Except in the far West, South and Canada.

Smaller packages in proportion.

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Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A  
Will Start Your Poultry and Monifed Hens to Laying



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HEAVY-DUTY GRINDERS  
FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS  
Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kafirs, and all small grains.  
Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple but effective in adjustment.  
LIGHT RUNNING—LONG LIFE—EXTRA CAPACITY  
CONE-SHAPED BURRS  
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The World's Finest Railroad Watch  
23 jewels  
\$66 and up

### Facts You Should Know Before Selecting a Watch

**B**ETWEEN the two supporting plates of a Waltham watch, which together constitute a frame, is mounted a system of gearing, called a Time Train. The reader has learned that the motive power of the watch is derived from the mainspring. At one extremity of the train is a hardened and tempered steel barrel (another Waltham creation) which contains the mainspring. When the thumb and finger wind the mainspring, its stored energy is delivered to the next wheel in the train and from that to the next, and so on.

This train consists of four wheels and pinions. The center wheel is in the exact center of the watch, and directly connected through the cannon pinion (so called because it is shaped like a cannon) with the wheels that control the hour and minute hands; and through this center wheel the power of the mainspring is carried onward through the other wheels of the train to the escape wheel pinion, which we will illustrate in its proper place.

The train of a Waltham watch—each wheel, each pinion—is cut to the fraction of a human hair—mechanically perfect, interchangeable for the serial watches they are made for—standardized in perfection, in absolute exactness and quality, made by machines tuned to infinitesimal gauge-fit and untouched by human hands.

The "train" of the imported watch is made by the old hand process. It is not interchangeable, and it is of varying quality.

This vital part of the Waltham watch is another of those reasons why the horologists of great nations came to Waltham for time, and why your watch selection should be a Waltham.

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THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

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**W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.,** Established 1885  
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**\$69.50** Here's Big News for America's Corn Growers—Our Fall announcement and your best chance to own a World's Famous Watts' Corn Sheller in any size—small, medium or large capacity. We are now able to offer them at Big Cut Prices in all sizes, under most liberal terms with a 60-Day Free Trial and a guarantee of complete and lasting satisfaction. All other sizes are offered at equally big reductions.

**\$89.50** Buy the Watts' No. 4 Corn Sheller with automatic feeder as illustrated. 75 to 125 bu. per hr. with a 3 H. P. engine. Order No. KB-902.

**Watts No. 1.** Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn only for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H. P. engine now \$34.50. Order No. KB-900.

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**Watts No. 7.** Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box, grain elevator, corn stacker, type "R" feeder, on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bushels per hour, now \$265.00. Order No. KB-903.

**Watts No. 8.** Double Cylinder Corn Sheller for custom work. With standard equipment, wagon box elevator, swivel cob stacker and feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 600 bushels per hour, now \$390.00. Order No. KB-905.

Write today for Free Watts' Corn Sheller Book No. KB-77

**HARRIS BROTHERS CO.** Dept. KB-57, 35th AND IRON STREETS CHICAGO, ILL.

## Wheat to Go to \$3 a Bushel

Good Demand for Corn, Oats and Alfalfa

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**R**ECENT advances in wheat prices have sent the market to practically the highest level on the crop, or within a few cents of the record figures paid for occasional cars during the period of scarcity at the opening of the 1919 movement. An extremely strong undertone pervades the trade, and further advances are anticipated. Grain dealers, millers and other market interests who have maintained that \$3 will be reached in prices on the Kansas City Board of Trade before another crop begins moving are strengthening their ranks by the addition of other students of the trade who now share in this belief. But the market may suffer a break, possibly a sharp downturn, before the coveted price will be reached in Kansas City, as the United States Grain Corporation has taken another important step in an effort to depress values.

### Government to Sell More Wheat

Plans are being worked out by officials of the Federal Grain Corporation to re-sell from stocks held by the government to millers of the United States, announcement to this effect having been made by Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director. No intimation is made as to the time of the re-sales. President Barnes of the Grain Corporation merely states that there need be no anxiety over milling supplies, that re-sales will be made "if needed."

The decision to re-sell from its stocks to domestic mills has been expected of the Grain Corporation for some weeks. Prices for the bread cereal on the carlot market, not alone in Kansas City, but in other centers of the country show sharp premiums, and the Federal agency has used practically every means at its disposal in an effort to force values down to around the guaranteed minimum basis. The government owned wheat doubtless will be re-sold to mills considerably under the open market, the re-sale figure to be the guaranteed price paid by the government agency for the grain, plus a carrying charge, this including storage, interest and other accruing expenses, amounting to about 2 to 2½ cents a bushel monthly.

Total holdings of wheat by the Federal Grain Corporation in the United States amount to approximately 65 million bushels, including about 8 million bushels held in Kansas City elevators. The government holdings on the Kansas City market consist of around 4,700,000 bushels of red winter wheat, about 3 million bushels of hard winter wheat, and a small quantity of durum, Pacific Coast white and other varieties. At this time a year ago, the government agency owned about 120 million bushels of wheat at all markets and other holding points, including about 10 million bushels in Kansas City. It is apparent, therefore, that less will be available for distribution than in 1918.

To carry out its attempt to bear the market by the decision to re-sell, the United States Grain Corporation will doubtless delay for a considerable period the final re-distribution. But millers will await the government owned wheat at "bargain" prices, and will hold off the domestic market, with the result that carlot values will recede. The same situation was witnessed a year ago. After many insistent appeals for re-selling, the wheat agency

officials decided upon a plan in December of 1918, but no wheat was re-distributed to the trade until February and again later in the crop year. The market at that time broke sharply, the premiums commanded over the government basis receding to practically a parity with the re-sale price. But values a year ago rebounded sharply from the temporary break, reaching within a few cents of \$3 a bushel before the close of that crop year. The situation this year is even more strained than in 1918, so it is only natural to expect a sharp rebound.

Requests to re-sell wheat have come principally from Texas and the Northwest and East. Unlike a year ago, Kansas mills will require little if any of the government owned wheat, as interior points in the Sunflower state hold comparatively liberal quantities. Millers of Texas have been large buyers of wheat in Kansas City for some months, the grain produced in that state this year having been largely off-grade. In the spring wheat belt there is an acute scarcity and millers of that territory, as well as in other sections depending on the spring wheat crop, also have been heavy buyers in Kansas and other Southwestern states.

### Southwest Movement is Light

The movement of wheat to market in the Southwest has been light, and the scarcity of good quality grain is becoming pronounced. Dark hard wheat was quoted nominally up to \$2.63 a bushel in Kansas City the past week, with actual sales up to \$2.61, this figure being paid for No. 3 grade, showing a premium of 47 cents over the guaranteed government basis. Dark hard wheat grading No. 4 sells up to \$2.55 a bushel, or at a premium over the government basis of 45 cents. No. 1 hard winter wheat was quoted up to \$2.62 a bushel, and sales of No. 2 grade ranged up to \$2.55. Advances on dark hard wheat last week amounted to 7 to 15 cents, and sales of hard winter were up 5 to 23 cents. Red winter wheat also was higher, closing with gains of 5 to 12 cents. Sales of the red variety ranged up to \$2.39 a bushel, or at a premium of as much as 23 cents over the minimum level. Minneapolis again reported sales of spring wheat up to \$3 a bushel, and for the first time on the crop, the \$3-level was reached in sales of dark Northern wheat in Chicago.

An important factor in the wheat trade is the probable resumption before the opening of December of purchases of straight and clear flour for export abroad. No official announcement has thus far been made regarding the re-entrance of the Grain Corporation into the market for supplies, but reports concerning the export buying came from authoritative sources. The government has purchased no flour for more than six weeks, and the trade would doubtless be greatly stimulated by renewed export business.

### Good Demand for Corn

Carlot offerings of corn enjoyed a sharp upturn in prices last week, with the oats market sharing in the strength. A good demand prevailed for corn, and, with receipts extremely light, buyers bid values up as much as 20 cents a bushel, sales ranging from \$1.54 to \$1.60 a bushel. Operations of the individual permit system, which has



Cattle Make Profitable Gains When Fed a Liberal Quantity of Silage with Their Daily Ration of Corn and Other Dry Feeds.



since been abandoned, was a restricting influence in the movement from the country. New corn continued to move in small supply, and producers appeared reluctant to part with their yields at current price levels. The critical position of short interests in the December future, the probable effect of which already had been forecasted in these columns, materialized to an extent the last week. The December future quotations rose 8½ cents, after having been up to \$1.41 a bushel, or more than 12 cents higher than the preceding week. The January option rose more than 6 cents, and the May delivery closed about 4 cents higher. With a slightly improved transportation situation, a larger movement of corn from the country may be witnessed. Recent advances in values also will tend to stimulate the loadings in the interior.

Sales of oats ranged up to 75½ cents a bushel, the carlot market showing a rise of 2 to 4 cents. Liberal export sales of oats were reported, but speculative interests failed to support the bull side of the market. The December and May option closed fractionally lower.

#### Alfalfa at \$35 a Ton

A record figure of \$35 a ton was paid for choice alfalfa in Kansas City the last week, establishing a new mark for the crop year. The better grades of alfalfa advanced about \$1, while a firm tone rules on the cheaper quality offerings. Premiums on alfalfa are widening rather sharply over prairie and tame hay, the latter two varieties having held steady last week. Timothy is at a discount of as much as \$8.50 a ton under alfalfa, and prairie is as much as \$15 a ton under the so-called "wonder plant." These sharp discounts are leading to increased buying of tame hay, and dealers report sales in districts where alfalfa was almost exclusively used previously. Reports of hay have increased slightly, amounting to around 800 cars weekly, but demand is keen and offerings are readily absorbed. Now is a good time to market hay.

In an attempt to depress the market, jobbers and other large handlers resold bran as low as \$35 a ton, sacked, in Kansas City. But the market failed to react, owing to scant offerings from mills, most of whom in the Southwest are well sold ahead for November shipment. As a result, the resellers have been forced to cover on a market about \$3 a ton higher, \$38 to \$39 having been paid for the offal late in the week. Shorts also strengthened slightly, the gray variety selling up to \$50 and the brown grade around \$46 to \$47. Higher corn prices were a bullish influence.

#### Week's Financial News

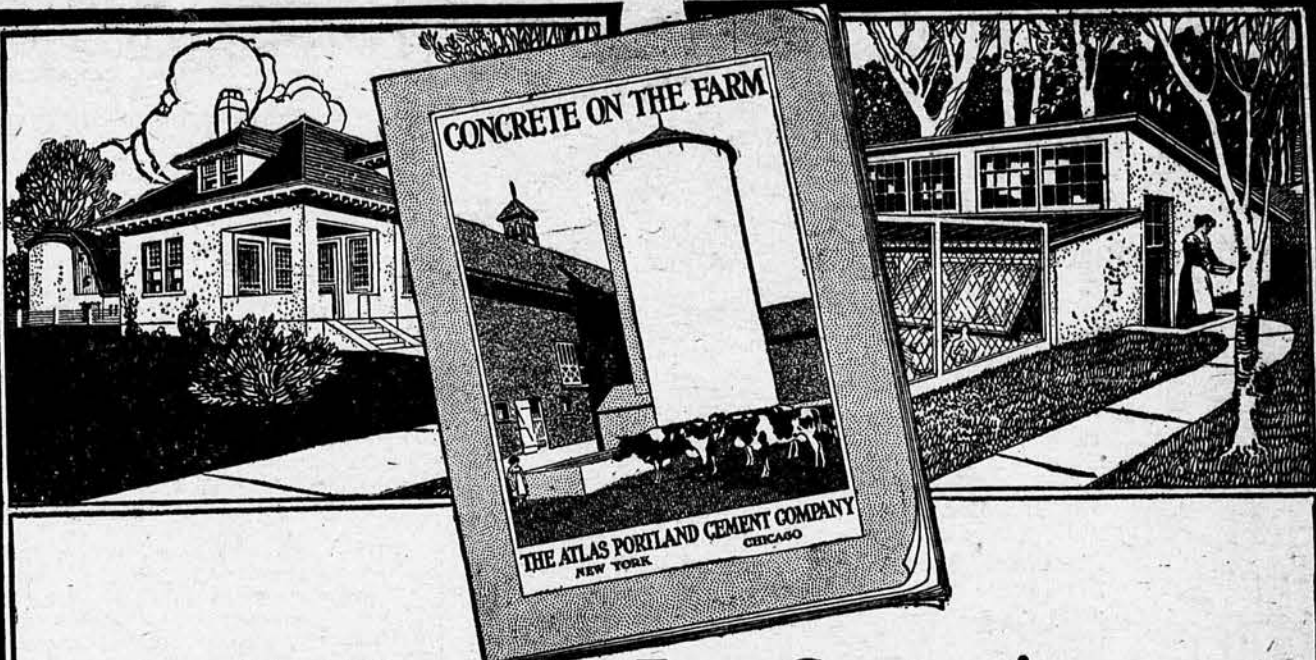
(Continued from Page 25.)

to finance her trade and her purchases in this country. In fact, hardly a beginning has been made in European financing. In the meanwhile, weakness continues in foreign exchange rates. The German mark has slumped below 3 cents, compared with the normal par of 23.8 cents. Imports by the United States are increasing, while exports are decreasing. There is talk of a nation-wide campaign for huge European loans to follow the acceptance of the peace treaty by Washington. If huge loans are granted, there will at least follow a spurt in business. If the loans are not more successful than those recently placed, a new method of financing European trade will have to be found.

Security markets are irregular. High grade bonds, including Kansas municipals, show a better tone. Stocks are the irregular issues. The stronger preferred stocks make as favorable a showing as many bonds. Liberty and Victory bonds have been rather weak, which is due to a slight degree to the changed discount rates of the Federal banks. Prices of stocks have held up remarkably well in the face of the many labor strikes.

This by Herbert Hoover is just as true today: "Mobilize the spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice in this country in order that we may reduce our national waste and our national expenditure."

China realizes that the League will grant justice to every nation strong enough to win it in a fair fight.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

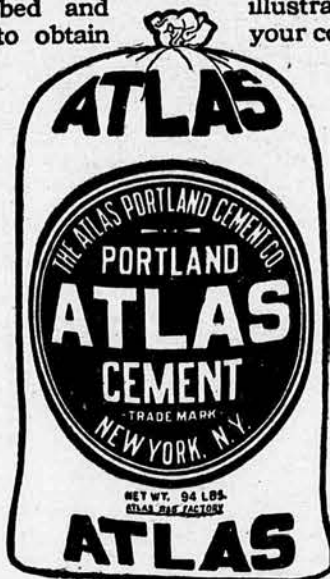


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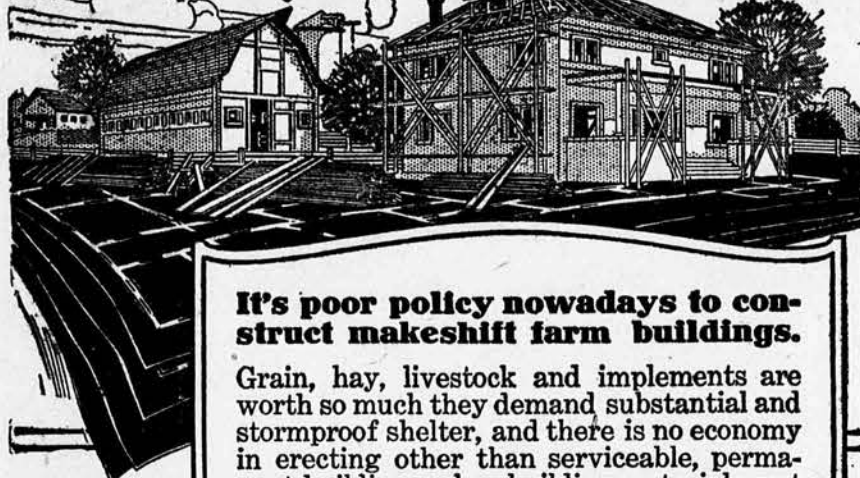
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# Kansas Wheat is Excellent

## Heavy Rains Insure Good Crops for Next Year

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

OCTOBER according to a recent report of S. D. Flora of the United States Weather Bureau at Topeka, came very nearly being an average month for rainfall in Kansas, taking the state as a whole. There was enough moisture to soak the ground in good order for seeding and to start wheat off in excellent stands in all parts of the state, except a few of the counties in South Central Kansas which have not had a heavy rain since June. The counties in Southeastern Kansas had great downpours during the month that are almost without precedent for this time of the year.

Since this report was issued a foot of snow fell in Northwestern Kansas and heavy rains fell throughout all the remainder of the state. The following precipitations were reported from these stations for the first part of the present week: Topeka, 1.42 inches; Horton, 1.25; Emmett, 1.50; Manhattan, 1.72; Fort Riley, 1.45; Randolph, 1.28; Blue Rapids, 1.20; Hanover, 1.54; Clay Center, 1.37; Clyde, 1.05; Minneapolis, 1.17; Salina, 1.25; Lindsburg, 1.80; Oawker City, 1.61; Phillipsburg, 1.54; Plainville, 1.16; Wichita, 1.08.

### Much Fall Plowing

These rains will give the wheat crop a good start and will put the ground in good condition for fall plowing which must be done to insure the success of crops that will be planted next spring. The fall plowing kills many insect pests and opens up the ground so that it can absorb and retain the moisture from the fall and winter rains and snows. Present indications are that there will be an increased acreage for corn and sorghum crops next year. Farmers are much interested in the outlook for corn. Foreign reports seem to warrant the conclusion that there will be a strong demand in Europe next year for American grain crops and that prices for farm products will continue to be good. The November crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows the following estimated yields of the leading crops in the United States: Corn, 2,910,250,000 bushels; buckwheat, 20,120,000; potatoes, 352,025,000; sweet potatoes, 102,946,000; tobacco, 1,316,553,000 pounds; flax seed, 9,450,000 bushels.

The Kansas corn crop this year will amount to 64,365,000 bushels, according to estimates made by Edward C. Paxton, for the United States bureau of crop estimates at Topeka. It is 20,842,000 bushels more corn than Kansas produced last year, but 41,718,000 bushels less than the ten-year average. In only five years since 1874 has Kansas produced less corn. These years were 1890, 1894, 1901, 1913 and 1918.

### Grain Sorghums

The yield of grain sorghums, including kafir, milo and feterita is rated at 18.4 bushels an acre on the acreage grown for grain and the total crop of grain produced this year is estimated at 17,951,000 bushels. It is the best average yield recorded since 1915 when 26 bushels an acre was realized. Last year's crop amounted to 20,107,000 bushels on fully twice the acreage. The crop is of unusual quality and the grain well matured in nearly every county. Stevens county is by all odds

the banner county in production this year with a yield of 22.2 bushels and a crop of 1,434,000 bushels. Fully one-third of the grain sorghum crop is to be found in the southwest district.

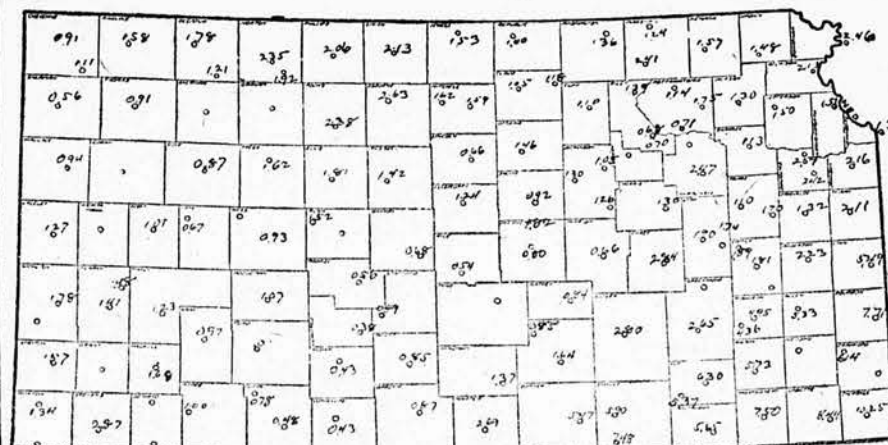
Kansas this year produced 5,048,000 bushels of white potatoes and 436,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. It is the largest crop of white potatoes produced in the state since 1915 when the crop amounted to 5,893,000 bushels. The Kansas ten-year average is 4,475,000 bushels. The sweet potato crop bears about the same ratio to the 1915 crop and to the ten-year average. Kansas is very fortunate to have better than an average crop of potatoes when the total United States crop is very apparently short. Kansas commercial apple crop this year is now estimated at 1,100,000 bushels as compared with 999,000 bushels last year. This year's flax crop is one of the smallest ever recorded in the state, amounting to only 100,000 bushels, as compared to 205,000 bushels last year and 336,000 bushels in 1917.

Fall farm work in Kansas is progressing very satisfactorily. Husking and cribbing corn are keeping corn growers busy. The grain is well cured, but some of it is light and chaffy, because of the dry weather early in the season. Wheat seeding is practically finished. Much of the old crop of wheat cannot be shipped on account of car shortage, and a great deal of it has been left in sacks and piled in heaps on the ground. A long period of wet weather would cause the loss of much grain. It is estimated that from 40 per cent to 60 per cent of the wheat is still in the hands of the growers.

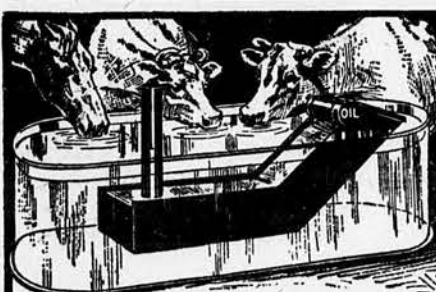
### Big Demand for Straw Spreaders

Pastures are still helping to keep down feed bills. Much of the new wheat is now large enough to be pastured. Unless an early snow comes wheat will go a long way toward cutting down the high cost of feeding. However, the unusually heavy straw crop and good yields of forage crops will give farmers plenty of roughage to feed their livestock. Kansas mills also will have a large amount of wheat to grind this year and they will be able to supply practically all of the mill feeds that will be desired. Many farmers are planning to utilize a large part of their straw crop for fertilizing their land and for top dressing wheat and alfalfa to prevent winter killing. This will cause a great demand for straw spreaders and it is estimated that farmers will need from 50,000 to 60,000 new straw spreaders to accomplish this work satisfactorily. Farmers generally are prosperous and are planning to improve their homes, build new barns and silos, new granaries and bins, and to buy new motor cars and trucks, and much other needed farm equipment. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Atchison—Wheat is satisfactory but has not made near the growth that it did last year at this time. Farmers are husking corn and it is dry enough to crib. Very few public sales are being held but a great many pigs are advertised in local papers. Farmers are discouraged over hog raising. Cattle are in good condition and still are in pastures. Grass is good and not much feeding is being done. Some threshing is not finished. Elevators are full and dealers cannot get cars to ship grain. Eggs are 53c; butterfat 73c; apples \$5 and \$10 a barrel;



This Map Shows the Rainfall in Kansas for October. The Amounts Vary from 1 inch in the Northwest to 10 inches in the Southeast.



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No. 1 hard wheat \$2.20; No. 2 red wheat \$2.20 at mills.—Alfred Cole, Nov. 7.

Bourbon—Few farmers still are sowing wheat. Only 10 per cent as much wheat was sown as last fall, due to dry fall, weedy corn and lack of labor. Farmers are beginning to crib corn. Hogs and hogs are selling low, but cows bring good prices. Few hogs will be fed. Corn is worth \$1.45.—F. B. Campbell, Nov. 7.

Chautauque—Farmers still are sowing wheat. Wheat that is up is growing well. Not many public sales have been held, and produce does not sell well. Hogs are very scarce and many farmers haven't any for their own meat. Feed is very high. Weather is cloudy and cool, and there is a great deal of moisture. Bran \$2.50; shorts \$3; flour \$6.30; eggs 60c; butterfat 70c.—A. A. Nance, Nov. 8.

Clay—Hog cholera has killed some hogs. Some farmers have finished husking corn and will begin to cut wood. We have plenty of timber for fuel if the strike continues. Wheat is selling for \$2.21; new corn \$1.35; bran \$1.60; shorts \$2.60; flour \$2.80 to \$3; potatoes \$2; apples \$1.90; hogs \$14; alfalfa hay \$25; hay \$18; butterfat 73c; eggs 55c.—P. R. Forslund, Nov. 8.

Edwards—Weather continues dry and cold. It is unfavorable for wheat. Not much grain is going to market on account of car shortage. Potatoes \$1.90 to \$2.10; eggs 48c; butterfat 68c; apples \$2.—L. A. Spitz, Nov. 8.

Ellsworth—Ground is very dry. Wheat is coming up very uneven, and some fields are not coming up at all. Feed is scarce and high in price. Milk cows bring very high prices. Corn is worth \$1.60; oats 90c; hay \$20 to \$30; cream 71c; eggs 51c; butter 60c.—W. L. Reed, Nov. 8.

Geny—We are having cold, cloudy, weather and the temperature is down to freezing, but we have had no snow. Most wheat fields are up but there will be very little fall pasture. Corn husking has begun. Upland corn fields yield very little, and bottom land fields are making 40 to 45 bushels an acre.—O. R. Strauss, Nov. 8.

Gray—Feed crops are nearly all taken care of. Kafir, cane and corn made very good yields. Some kafir will yield more than 30 bushels an acre. Early rains made excellent wheat pasture and a great many cattle have been shipped in to pasture on it. Ground is dry but it is raining now and we probably will get all the moisture we need. Fifty-five test wheat is \$1.98; oats 70c; barley 85c.—A. E. Alexander, Nov. 8.

Harvey—Ground still is dry, and a large acreage of most farms will be planted in spring crops. Livestock is doing well on dry feed. Sheep and lambs, shipped in, are worth \$5 a head. Eggs are 56c; butter 60c; potatoes \$1.90; sweet potatoes \$2.50.—H. W. Prouty, Nov. 7.

Jefferson—A good rain fell in some parts of county the past week. Early sown wheat looks well but has made a slow growth on account of the dry fall. Some late sown wheat is coming up. Farmers are husking corn which is worth \$1.25 to \$1.35 a bushel.—Z. G. Jones, Nov. 3.

Jewell—Wheat is nearly all sown. Weather has been too cold for it to come up well. A good many farmers are plowing for oats. Corn husking has begun. Feed of all kinds is very high. Stock is in excellent condition to begin the winter.—U. S. Godding, Nov. 7.

Kingman—Weather is very dry, and little wheat is up. Most of it was disked in. Farm sales are held nearly every day. Horses and cattle sell low. Feed is scarce and high. Milk feeds are too high to feed cattle with profit. Wheat is \$2.25; alfalfa \$30 to \$35; corn \$1.50; butterfat 71c; eggs 57c.—W. C. Craig, Nov. 8.

Linn—We had an excellent rain which put ground in good condition. Some wheat fields are green while others are being planted. It is almost impossible to find a house to rent in any of our small towns. Many farms are changing hands. Public sales still continue. Butter is 75c; eggs 52c.—Mrs. O. J. Mitchell, Nov. 7.

Marion—Weather is dry, cool and windy. All wheat will not come up unless we get more moisture. Cattle are cheap but milk cows bring good prices. Sales are becoming more infrequent. A great deal of fall plowing for oats has been done. There is very little corn to husk this fall. Feed prices are good.—James H. Dyck, Nov. 6.

Pottawatomie—Farmers are picking and hauling corn to market at \$1.30 a bushel. Late sown wheat needs rain badly. Some cattle still are in pastures and are healthy. Milk cows sell high. Fifty-seven test wheat is \$2.20; eggs 56c; butterfat 73c.—F. E. Austin, Nov. 7.

Reno—Wheat sowing is completed and early sown grain is up and growing satisfactorily. One-fourth of the corn crop is shucked. Most fields will make only half a crop. There is no soft corn. Potatoes are keeping well. We can't get coal. Wheat \$2.18; corn \$1.50; eggs 55c; butter 45c.—E. Engelhart, Nov. 8.

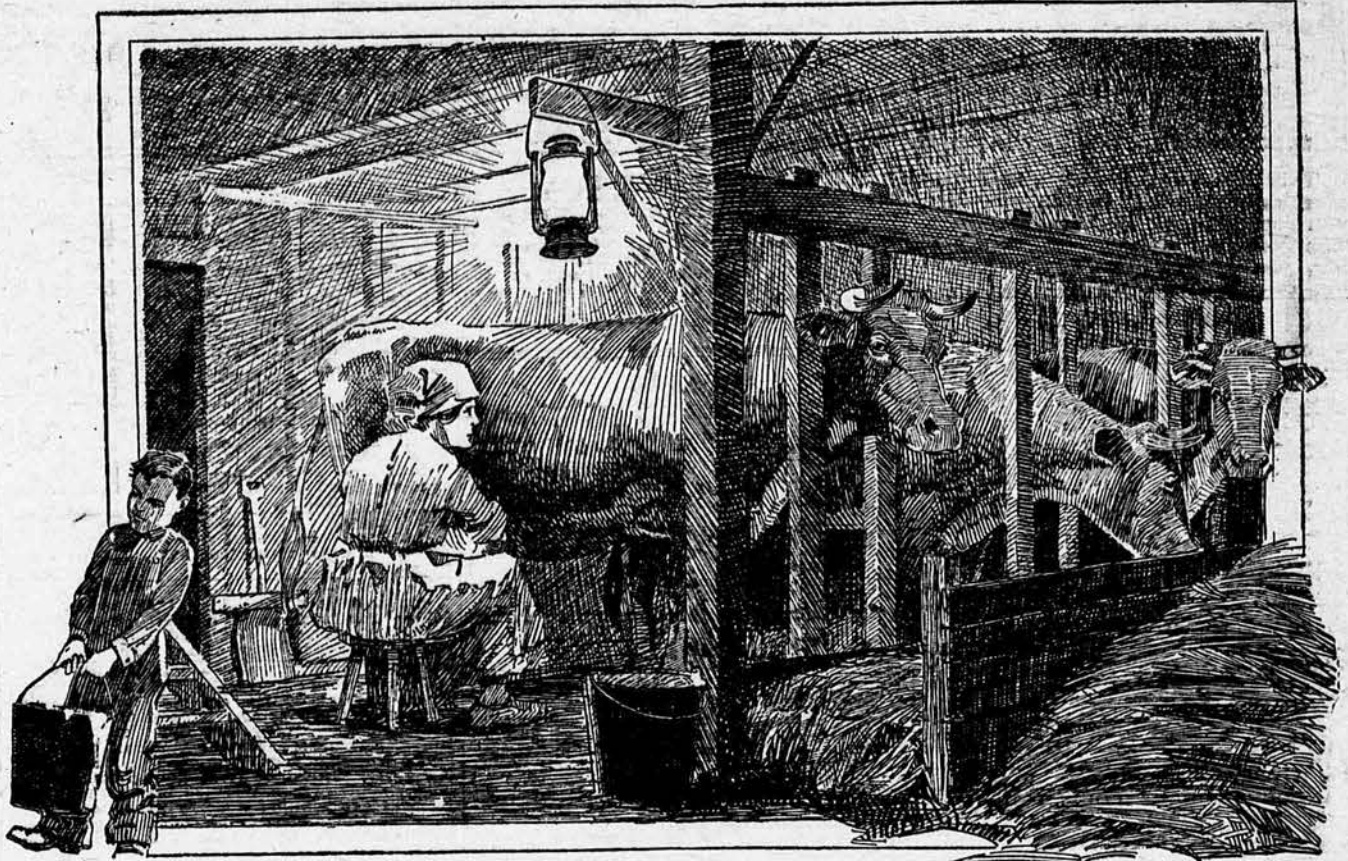
Rice—Weather is damp, cloudy and cold and we have had no rain. Wheat is nearly all sown, but many acres will not come up until we get moisture. Livestock is in very good condition to start the winter. Feed is scarce as forage crops did not do as well as farmers expected. A few public sales have been held, but bids are low compared with what they were during the early part of season.—George Buntz, Nov. 8.

Riley—Farmers are gathering corn. Roads are being repaired and graded. Wheat and rye are growing and look very well. A few farm sales have been held. Cattle and implements sell good but there is small demand for horses. No. 2 wheat is worth \$2.17; eggs 53c; corn \$1.40.—P. O. Hawkins, Nov. 8.

Stafford—Weather is cloudy but continues dry. Wheat sowing is completed and corn husking is progressing well. Some farmers are shelling corn. Livestock is healthy. Considerable wheat is being marketed. Wheat is worth \$2.30; new corn \$1.27; butter 55c; chickens 15c; turkeys 25c.—H. A. Kachelman.

Stevens—Still a few farmers are plowing for wheat, and some are diskings. Early sown wheat is big enough to pasture, and the volunteer wheat was never nicer, some of it measuring 12 inches high. Part of the wheat that were put up this fall have been filled with dry feed. The prices of stock butters and horses are low at sales, but feed brings satisfactory prices. Wet weather is interfering with fall threshing. Kafir yields 30 to 35 bushels an acre.—Monroe Travers, Nov. 8.

Wyandotte—Weather is very favorable for wheat, rye and pasture. Livestock is in excellent condition. Wheat never looked more promising.—G. F. Espenlaug, Nov. 6.



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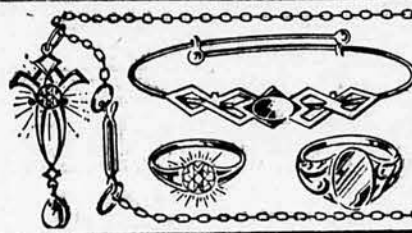
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Adjustable Bracelet, Pendant and Chain, Set Ring and a Signet Ring, all given free to anyone for selling only six of our lovely Patriotic Pictures at 25 cents each. Send no money, just your name and address.

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"Oh, throw it away!" says the shiftless man and the careless man when a tool or implement is no longer of use to him. It matters not to him whether there still is value and use in the article for somebody. But the wise man turns it into cash for somebody wants it.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	80	2.80	10.....	80	2.80
11.....	88	3.08	11.....	88	3.08
12.....	96	3.36	12.....	96	3.36
13.....	1.04	3.64	13.....	1.04	3.64
14.....	1.12	3.92	14.....	1.12	3.92
15.....	1.20	4.20	15.....	1.20	4.20
16.....	1.28	4.48	16.....	1.28	4.48
17.....	1.36	4.76	17.....	1.36	4.76
18.....	1.44	5.04	18.....	1.44	5.04
19.....	1.52	5.32	19.....	1.52	5.32
20.....	1.60	5.60	20.....	1.60	5.60
21.....	1.68	5.88	21.....	1.68	5.88
22.....	1.76	6.16	22.....	1.76	6.16
23.....	1.84	6.44	23.....	1.84	6.44
24.....	1.92	6.72	24.....	1.92	6.72
25.....	2.00	7.00	25.....	2.00	7.00

## EMPLOYMENT

**WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO WORK** by year, good wages and close to town. Box 204, Randall, Kan.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN, EXPERIENCED** farm hand with real salvation. State lowest price. Improved home joining town. Give reference from your pastor. Box 37, Willis, Kan.

**WANTED—ELDERLY COUPLE TO LIVE** on Eastern Kansas ranch, to do chores, board man when necessary, 10 cows, 100 hens, 4 acres, can raise chickens, good house, all as wages. Must be clean, Christian people. A. L. Rumold, Dillon, Kan.

**KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE** graduate desires salary-share proposition on a medium sized modern farm, handling Shorthorns and pure bred hogs. Familiar with Percherons. Experienced with power farming and economical feed production. Now a successful county agent. References exchanged. Farm Manager, care Mail and Breeze.

**WANTED A WOMAN WHO WANTS A** good steady job in a children's home 2 miles from Topeka, Kan. Must be industrious, of cheerful disposition and willing to turn her hand to help out anywhere wanted. Good health and contentment with country life also necessary. Write for particulars to S. Walker, Supt. Security Benefit Home, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

## AGENTS WANTED

**DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT** can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

## AUCTIONEERS

**AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67** paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

## SALESMEN WANTED

**SALESMEN WANTED. LUBRICATING** oil, grease, paint, specialties. For immediate or spring delivery. Whole or part time. Commission basis. Men with car or rig. Deliveries from our Kansas Refinery, Riverside Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

**WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG** salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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**PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800** Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE** book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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**SEND US YOUR OLD CARPET TO MAKE** into new rugs. We know you will be pleased. Harmon Rug Factory, Topeka, Kan., Dept. A.

**LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE,** or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**BE AN EXPERT PENMAN. WONDERFUL** device guides your hand. Corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Ozment, 40 St. Louis.

**FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL** for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED** book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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

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

## SERVICES OFFERED.

**FREE BOOK ON PATENTS—WRITE TO-** day for free copy of "How to Obtain a Patent." Contains valuable information and advice to inventors. Tells how to secure patent. Send model or sketch of your invention for opinion of its patentable nature—free. (20 years experience.) Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## WANTED

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

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

**SUDAN SEED WANTED—MUST BE RE-** cleaned northern grown and free from Johnson grass. State amount, price and full particulars. Protocon Co., Box 396, Fairview, Kan.

## BUSINESS CHANCES

**TELEPHONE EXCHANGE FOR SALE OR** trade. Near Topeka. Real estate agents help solicited. Box 18, Meriden, Kan.

**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.

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

**USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS** for sale, \$40. Walter Howell, Abilene, Ka.

**WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON** cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagie, Idaho.

**SIXTH AND SEVENTH BOOKS OF** Moses, complete, 69c. Big catalog free. Dept. M, Clipper, Philadelphia.

**WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES,** lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hal-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD MILK** strain, pedigree Toggenburg male goat. I. M. Grumbacher, Cherryvale, Kan.

**LOOK—HOMEMADE TOBACCO IN LEAF** or prepared. Sent by mail. Flavoring free. Write for particulars. Randolph Tobacco Co., Paducah, Ky.

**ENSILAGE FOR SALE, 130 tons good green** corn ensilage with some corn in it. Feed lot with straw rick and plenty of water. Thomas Randles, Delavan, Kan.

**FOR FALL PLANTING—ASPARAGUS** plants, 2 years, \$1.75 per 100; sage, doz., 50c; jonquils, doz., 35c; daffodils, doz., 35c; ready now. Harry Reiber, Kincaid, Kan.

**THE OLD RELIABLE STAR SWEEP** grinders at direct from factory prices. Fully guaranteed. Write for booklet. Perry Mfg. Co., 14 Jeff St., New Lexington, Ohio.

**500 BU. DWARF BLACK HULLED KAFIR** seed, 500 bu. cane, red and black, Amber, 4000 lb. Sudan grass, gold nugget, early maturing. Edward H. Cass, Collyer, Kan.

**LEAF TOBACCO—WE ARE GROWERS OF** Tennessee Red Leaf chewing and smoking, aged in bulk. Only a limited supply, better order quickly. 3 lbs., \$1.80; 6 lbs., \$3.30; 10 lbs., \$5. Postpaid. Address Murphy Co., Martin, Tenn. Reference Peoples Bank.

**GOVERNMENT SURPLUS PROPERTY** for sale. Army marching shoes, russet, used, good uppers, new heels and soles, \$3.25 pair. Government comforts, approximately 5 lbs., each, \$2.25. Army raincoats, used, good serviceable condition, \$2.75 each. Army blankets, used, \$5; new ones, \$6. Wool, O. D. shirt, used, good condition, \$2.50. Leather sleeves, aviators coats, \$7. Army tents, wagon covers, truck covers, etc. Army Supply Co., 809 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Tex.

## FOR THE TABLE.

**HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO** Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

**NEW CROP CHOICE ALFALFA EX-** tracted honey, 120 lbs., \$25. Bulk comb honey, 116 lbs., \$30. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY LEARN** to make honey. For sample and particulars, send 25c to the Wareka Products Co., Cisco, Texas.

**FOR SALE—YELLOW JERSEY AND** Nancy Hall sweet potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel F. O. B. Topeka. C. V. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

**PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60-** pound can, \$13.50; two, \$25.75. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 3516 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.

**OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES" SPE-** cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

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**GUARANTEED PURE WHITE EXTRACTED** honey two 60-pound cans, \$24. Dark strained, \$20. Free on cars here. Single cans, \$12.50 and \$10.50. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

**"THEBESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HON-** ey, light colored, thick, fine flavored, per can five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio River, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

## MACHINERY.

**BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED TRAC-** tors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

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**TRACTOR—I HAVE A 12-20 EMERSON** tractor to exchange for larger tractor. S. F. Sanders, Sharon Springs, Kan.

**FOR SALE—RUMELY ALFALFA AND** clover huller, first class condition. Priced to sell. Edgar C. Markley, Lyndon, Kan.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTFIT COMPLETE** with 9 H. P. Fairbanks oil engine and 5 1/2 kw. generator. Herkimer Supply Co., Herkimer, Kan.

**TEN HORSE POWER PORTABLE FIELD** thrashing engine and 4-hole Joliet corn sheller. Good shape. \$300. Chas. H. Mills, Kanopolis, Kan.

**12-25 AVERY TRACTOR AND 4-HOLE** Keystone corn sheller with 20 ft. extension feeder in good repair for \$700. Delos Fry, Sedgwick, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE 8-16 AVERY TRACTOR,** one 2-bottom Grand Detour plow, one 6-hole Sandwich corn sheller. The above machinery nearly new and priced right. Arnold Hallauer, Powhattan, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE COMPLETE** threshing rig consisting of a 22 horse power Buffalo Pitts engine and a 32x56 Minneapolis separator. This outfit is fully equipped and ready for the field at any time. If more convenient you can buy this outfit with but very little cash as I am willing to take most of it in young cattle and hogs. Some of you Western maize and kafir farmers are making a sorry mistake if you pass up this opportunity. Write today for tomorrow may be too late, to Box 74, Bellefonte, Kan.

## PET STOCK.

**FULL BLOOD FOX TERRIERS, REAL** ratters. Howard Lloyd, Reading, Kan.

**COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM HOUNDS,** trained and untrained. T. C. Rice, Garretts, Kan.

**RABBITS FOR SALE, YOUNG STOCK** from registered does. Edw. E. Root, Ozawie, Kan.

**SINGING CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS,** supplies. K. C. Bird Store, 1421 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE—MALE GREYHOUND, 18** months old. A fine one, price \$15. Spotted Esquimo dog, male, two years old, \$10. Art Millington, Kincaid, Kansas.

## POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the handling of same by our subscribers that the publisher 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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**DARK SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCK-** ers, Sheppards strain, \$3. Carl Stirtz, R. 1, Abilene, Kan.

**EXTRA GOOD SINGLE COMB ANCONA** cockers \$2 and \$3. Mrs. Julia Ditto, R. 7, Newton, Kan.

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**BUFF, WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS,** also Seabrights, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

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**DUCKS—BUFF MUSCOVEYS, PEKINS,** Buff and Rouens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

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**MAMMOTH WHITE EMBDEN GEES.** Mrs. Jacob Lenhart, Clay Center, Kan., Route 8.

**GEES—AFRICAN CHINA TOULOUSE** and White Embdens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

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**PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS,** cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

## HAMBURGS.

**PURE BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAM-** burg cockers, \$3. Mrs. M. Hoehn, Lenexa, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** ers, Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** ers, \$2. C. F. Nelson, Fairfield, Ia.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** ers, \$1.50 each. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockers \$1 each. Ellen Reed, Oakhill, Kan.

**CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCK-** ers \$1.50 each. Mrs. Will Scott, Olivet, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,** cockers, \$1.50. Oliver F. Holl, Russell, Kan.

**PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS;** cockers \$1.50. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** ers, \$2 each. Mrs. John Jenkins, Severance, Kan.

**A FEW ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockers, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Ida Ray, Wilmore, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockers, \$2 each. Mrs. Roy Field, Randall, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockers, \$1.50 each. J. L. Fry, Stockton, Kan., Route 1.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockers \$1 each. Josephine Reed, Oakhill, Kansas.

**PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockers, \$1.75 each. Eleanor Rose, R. 3, Louisburg, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn cockers \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockers, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Herman Kemper, Logan, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn cockers for sale. Well marked. Ernest Haley, Delphos, Kan.

**PURE BUFF LEGHORNS AND WHITE** Rock cockers, \$1.50 each or six for \$8. Wm. Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** ers, \$1.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** ers, \$2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. M. Closen, Union City, Okla.

**ONE HUNDRED YEARLING BUFF LEG-** horn hens, two dollars each. Few males, five and up. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** ers \$1.50 each if taken in lots of three or more. Mrs. Roy C. Paul, Mildred, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** ers, \$1.50 each if taken before Dec. 20. First prize winning stock. C. H. Lessor, Lincoln, Kan.

**35 FINE YOUNG PURE BRED, SINGLE** Comb Leghorn cockers. Prices better now than later. E. W. Mitchell, Box 93, Virgil, Kan.

**BUFF LEGHORN COCKERS PURE-** bred S. C. eggbred and exhibition stock \$2 up. Few hens \$1.50 each. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn cockers from extra good laying strain, each \$2, six for \$10. Mrs. Helen Cass, Collyer, Kan.

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn cockers, \$2 and \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Perfection Poultry Farm, Union City, Okla.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** ers, fine ones, 21 years a breeder. Will please you. \$2 each, \$10 for six. Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEAR-** ling hens and May hatched pullets. Pure Yesterlaid strain, \$1.75 each. Mrs. W. G. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockers, \$1.50 until Jan. 1. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kan.

**STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN** Leghorn cockers, three dollars each. Chas Conklin, Olivet, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn cockers, carefully selected \$2 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kansas.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn hens, \$3 each. Early hatch cockers, \$2 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

**PURE BRED, GOOD LAYING STRAIN,** Single Comb White Leghorn cockers, three dollars each. G. Nichols, Hesston, Kan.

**EXTRA LARGE VARIETY PURE BRED** Single Comb White Leghorn cockers from heavy laying strain, \$2. George D. Gamble, Holton, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS,** one year old hens and cockers, best laying strain, Ferris kind, \$1.50 each. H. H. Corbin, Fopiana, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS,** hens and pullets, \$20 per dozen. Choice cockers 2 for \$5; cocks, \$2 each; one \$25 prize bird, \$15. Heosley strain direct. Mrs. John Wiltmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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**WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorns from eggs direct this year from Ferris, Frantz and Tom Barron's trapnested stock of 230 to 288 eggs. Extra choice cockers, \$5. Good utility stock, \$3. Mrs. Perry Dietrick, Clay Center, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** ers, Yesterlaid strain direct, greatest winter layers. Very choice birds at \$2 and \$3 each, according to quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Oswatimie, Kan.



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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horn cockerels, \$1.50 each; 6, \$8; 12, \$15. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kansas.

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GOOD SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS, guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$1.50 in November. Loui Beyrels, Modoc, Kan.

EXCELLENT WHITE LANGSHANS, \$3 IF taken soon. Mrs. Ralph Fisher, Hamlin, Kan.

EXTRA FINE THOROBBED BLACK Langshans. Nice large April hatched cockerels, five dollars. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

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

LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, best laying strain, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. J. G. McClure, Stafford, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—OWEN'S strain, five dollars each. First orders first choice. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Clevenger, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS FARM RAISED. March hatched, \$3.50 each. Mrs. Nettie King, Lebo, Kan.

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

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

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

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

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—FAMOUS Ringlet strain, large boned, beautifully barred, \$2, \$5. N. A. Finley, Blue Mound, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels. Stock direct from Thompson New York. Big boned beauties, \$3. Lloyd Stahl, Bradford, Kan.

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

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

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

70 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND pullets first premium stock, good laying strain. Cockerels \$5-\$7.50. Utility \$2.50, for immediate sale. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, FINE BIG BONED, FARM raised cockerels, bred from state fair and show winners, \$3 to \$10. Won seventeen ribbons at 1919 state fair, including first cock, first hen, first pullet, first cockerel, first pen, first sweepstakes pen, first sweepstakes female, second sweepstakes male. Minnie C. Clark, Haven, Kan.

## PIGEONS.

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

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

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

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

## RHODE ISLANDS.

R. C. RED COCKERELS \$3-\$5 EACH. MRS. R. E. Halley, Wiley, Kan.

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

DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 quick sale. Oliver Bass, Sterling, Neb.

FINE R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, \$2.50. Mrs. Emil Swenson, Falun, Kan.

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

PIG BONED DARK, BRILLIANT ROSE Comb Red cockerels. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

FALL SALE—CHOICE SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, large, mature birds that will give absolute satisfaction; choice pullets. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kansas.

## RHODE ISLANDS.

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

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

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

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, UTILITY, \$2.50; extra colored, \$5 up. Chas. D. Wil-lams, Silver Lake, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, WELL matured, good markings, priced reason-ably. Glen Priddy, Elmont, Kan.

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

SPECIAL 30 DAYS, SINGLE COMB RED utility cockerels at \$2.50, better ones, \$5-\$7.50 up. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, fine stock, \$4 each, 2 for \$7.50. Guaranteed to please. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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

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

HEAVY BONED ROSE COMB REDS APRIL hatched birds, weigh up to 8 pounds. Standard bred stock backed by heavy-pro-duction records. Cockerels and pullets at \$3.50; \$5; \$7 and \$10. Some higher. All on approval. List free. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$3. W. W. Derby, Axtell, Kan.

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

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

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$2.50. W. E. Hentze, Anthony, Kan.

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

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$3 each. Alva Jenkins, Cullison, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE roosters, \$3 each. John Mealey, Saffordville, Kan.

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

PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$2 and \$3.50 each. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, early hatched, \$3 each; 2 for \$5. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets; also fancy pigeons, Homers, Italians. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

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

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

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

100 SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. For pen headers and utility flock. Priced accordingly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ralph Sanders, Springdale Stock Farm, Osage City, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Steven's American and Barron's English laying strains; \$3 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Pinedale Stock Farm, Lebo, Kansas.

## TURKEYS.

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

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

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

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

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—HENS, \$4; TOMS, \$5. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5; hens, \$3. Mrs. Lawrence Jones, Plainville, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, HENS, \$4; TOMS, \$6. Mrs. Lillian Way, Canton, Kan.

STRICTLY PURE BRED WHITE HOL-land TOMS, \$6. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

FINE GOLDBANK BRONZE TURKEYS, cheap if taken soon. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

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

EXTRA LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-KEYS, TOMS, \$6; hens, \$4. Little Mullen, Lincoln, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, eight dollars each. Mrs. Fred Marvin, Olathe, Kan.

BOURBON RED, MAMMOTH BRONZE and Hollands, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

FINE BOURBON RED TOMS, \$6; HENS, \$4. For sale this month. Mrs. May Sulliv-ant, Waverly, Kan.

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, sired by tom weighing 25 pounds at five months. Well marked, standard bred stock strong healthy toms at \$10, \$12 and \$15 each. A few higher. Pullets \$8 and up. All on approval. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$8. Mrs. Ida Ray, Wilmore, Kan.

EARLY HATCHED BOURBON REDS. TOMS \$5.50; hens \$4. Henry S. Voth, Goessel, Kan., Route 2.

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

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

THOROBBED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-KEYS, Pennsylvania strain. May hatch. TOMS, \$8. Ear. Gamber, Ellsworth, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN. Parent tom 40 lbs., hens 22 lbs. 18 months TOMS \$15. May TOMS \$10. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM, Goldbank strain, nineteen months old, very vigorous, \$14. Frank Murphy, Freder-ick, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WHITE wings and tails. Shipped on approval, hens \$4; TOMS \$7. Mrs. Roy German, Cold-water, Kan.

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

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

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

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

FINE WHITE LANGSHANS AND AN-conas. Mrs. McCullough, Jamestown, Kan.

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

BREEDERS CHEAP. ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, turkeys and bantams; catalog free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

COCKERELS AND BREEDING PENS, twelve leading varieties; cockerels early hatched; properly mated breeding pens. Prices right. Smith Bros., Martinsburg, Mo.

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

## POULTRY WANTED.

WRITE FOR COOPS TODAY IN WHICH to ship your Thanksgiving poultry. We loan them free, weigh and remit for fowls day received. The Copes, Topeka.

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

## Self-feeder Best for Hogs

Some feeders believe that hogs which are not entirely finished in the corn field do not make efficient gains if removed from the field and fed grain in a dry lot. There is no reason why this should be true provided the dry-lot ration is equal in amount and quality to that which the hogs have been obtaining in the corn field, says L. A. Weaver of the University of Mis-souri. If the unfinished animals are full fed on corn, properly supple-mented, they should make profitable gains in dry lot if they have been pre-viously doing so in the corn field. The trouble usually is caused by the fact that the amount of the ration is de-creased when the hogs are removed. A self-feeder can be used to excellent advantage in such cases.

## For Better Livestock Shipping

Two of the principal problems of managers of livestock shipping associa-tions are the grading of livestock to be shipped, and keeping of association ac-counts. Grading the livestock, so it can be sold by grades in comparatively large lots, and the adoption of an ac-counting system that the manager can use, means additional dollars and cents to Association members. To help solve these important problems, with oppor-tunity for conference on other common problems, Short Courses for managers are to be held on the East St. Louis and Kansas City markets the latter part of November. The dates for the East St. Louis meeting are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 18, 19 and 20; for the Kansas City meeting, Monday, Tuesday and Wednes-day, November 24, 25 and 26.

Instruction in grading stock will be given by experienced men. Managers will have ample opportunity to grade stock on the yards under this super-vision. The work of pro rating ship-ments and accounting will be super-vised by an old association manager. Some of the stock graded early in the courses will be seen later in the pack-ing houses. By seeing how the differ-ent grades kill out, and knowing the demand for the different grades of meat, the ultimate reasons for grades

given on the hoof will be better under-stood.

These Short Courses originated from a suggestion of J. C. Campbell of the Kansas City Bureau of Markets-Office. A circular letter sent out to shipping association managers of one state met with a very favorable response. The plan was indorsed at a Chicago meeting of men interested in co-operative live-stock marketing. The work of these three-day Short Courses will be under the direction of the local offices of the Bureau of Markets and Marketing Specialists of states included in the ship-ping territories. It is expected that a good number of managers will carry back to their associations the bene-fits of these meetings. Additional in-formation may be obtained by address-ing Ralph Loomis, Extension Agent in Marketing, College of Agriculture, Co-lumbia, Mo.

## Growing Medicinal Plants

During the year there has been con-ducted at the University of Michigan a series of experiments which may prove to be of considerable importance and value to the future of the United States. Under the direction of Dr. Henry Kraemer of the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy, about 20,000 medicinal plants of great variety and wide scope of usefulness were grown. Despite the scarcity of labor, the inadequacy of the facilities for harvesting and curing, and the very newness of the project, the re-sults obtained were gratifying. Out of the 20,000 plants grown, but a very small percentage were lost, and the harvested and cured plants were of an exceptionally high grade and strength.

The subject of growing medicinal plants was first called to active at-tention by the enormous rise in prices of crude drugs during the war. It was then found that America had been almost entirely dependent on foreign sources for her supply of many drugs. When these were suddenly cut off, high prices and an absolute scarcity of many necessary principles brought home to us our criminal neglect in not providing a sufficient national re-source to depend on in such times.

These experiments, already so suc-cessful, will be continued, with the generous financial assistance of Fred-erick Stearns & Company, Manufac-turing Pharmacists, Detroit, Michigan, under the direction of Dr. Kraemer. The work in the future will aim at the determination of many factors nec-essary in obtaining the best results in the cultivation of medicinal plants of all kinds.

## Get Seed Corn Now

If seed corn costs \$5 a bushel the seed used on an acre is worth about 60 cents. Just now it costs \$2.50 to \$3 an acre for seed wheat, \$4.50 an acre for Red clover seed, and \$7 an acre for Grimm alfalfa seed, at retail prices. And yet it is usually consid-ered that \$5 a bushel is a high price for seed corn.

That is the price asked for the good grades of pure corn at most leading seed houses, where a third of the whole crop is used for seed. It's worth the money, too, and yet how much more valuable is a bushel of corn selected from 40 to 50 bushels than it is when field selected. A seed house would charge at least \$15 a bushel for seed handled in such a manner. And they would sell it to men who raise the best corn and farm the best land to be had. Such men appreciate the value of good seed.

Talking about seed corn is not out of season at all. Right now is the time to lay away seed for next year, if it has not already been done. Many farmers have theirs all picked and hung up in a safe place. These are usually the kind of men who are con-sidered among the best farmers in the neighborhood, in other matters as well as in seed corn selection.

It would be hard to imagine a more profitable way to spend a day right now than out in the corn field with a sack, hunting out the deep-grained, medium-sized, well-matured ears grow-ing on sturdy, good stalks. Seed picked in that way and dried in the house where frost won't hurt it, may mean the difference between success and failure next year.



## Real Estate Market Place

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

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

**Special Notice** All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department of this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

### KANSAS

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

**200 ACRES**, well improved, \$60. Terms. Mrs. J. O. Knudson, Eureka, Kansas.

**153 ACRES IN ARKANSAS** for sale or trade. J. W. Persinger, Scandia, Kan.

**240 ACRES** bottom land, highly improved, \$75 acre. W. J. Poiré, Westphalia, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Improved 320 acres. Address owner, A. R. Eddy, Plains, Kansas.

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

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

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

**ELK CO. LAND**, 120 a. second bottom fair improvements. Price \$5,600. Incumbence, \$1,600. Oliver Gaines, Owner, Howard, Kan.

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

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

**FOR SALE** Overlook Farm, 360 acres well improved \$75 per acre. Write the owner. Wesley Knaus, Benedict, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—160 acre imp. farm, for particulars write owner. Route 1, Box 13, Edson, Kan.

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

**BUY WESTERN KANSAS LAND** If level and priced right. Write, Layton Bros., Salina, Kan.

**CARY & HOARD**, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent, Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

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

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

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

**HAMILTON AND STANTON** county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Sycause, Kansas.

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

**154 1/2 ACRES** Wabauwsee county, Kan., on Golden Belt and Midland Highways. Joins station. Price \$165 per acre. J. H. Hollister, Wabauwsee, Kan.

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

**160 ACRES**, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings. 90 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—200 acre farm, well located, 4 miles oil field. Address owner for full particulars. J. G. Smith, Hamilton, Kan.

**280 ACRE** improved grain and stock farm, 3 miles Dennis, Labette county, 140 acres cultivation, 80 hay, 80 pasture, \$55 acre. Other farms. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

**96 ACRES**, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 mi. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

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

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

**WRITE ME** in regard to a real half section farm, one hundred miles southwest of Kansas City, in the best grass, grain, stock and watered region in Kansas; will guarantee description and price to greatly interest you. V. W. Hancock, Westphalia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Improved ranch of 1,920 acres located in southeast corner of Comanche Co., Kan., at fifteen dollars per acre. This is a number one ranch with plenty of good farm land and grass land. W. H. Cadman, Box 482, Monongahela, Pa.

**NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS** Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

### KANSAS

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

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

**SNAP RANCH** at \$22.50. Terms. Improved, 150 that controls several acres pasture land leased and fenced. 1/4 mile school, 10 miles Ruleton. W. J. Devine, Owner, R. 2, Ruleton, Kansas.

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

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

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

**A SQUARE SECTION** of wheat land, seven miles from town. Price \$17.50 an acre. Send for our list of bargains, impossible to advertise all of them. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

**760 ACRE** ranch well improved; 80 head of registered Polled Shorthorn cattle, horses, hogs and machinery. Would trade for North Central or Eastern Kansas land. Land in Rooks Co. Write owner, T. S. Shaw, Glade, Kan.

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

**WILL EXCHANGE** 690 acre farm, well improved, near Wellington, Kan., for smaller farms in Eastern Kansas, Northern Missouri or Southern Nebraska. Price \$100 per acre. W. T. Porter, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

**ARTESIAN WATER**, level productive land, ideal homes at \$40.00 to \$75.00 per acre. Crops pay for land in two years. Exchanges. Write Motter Service System, Box C, Fowler, Kan.

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

**FOR SPECULATION**—160 acres Lane county, all tillable, all in grass, close to school, 3 1/2 miles from market, no improvements. A bargain at \$3,200. Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kan.

**I WOULD** rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

**200 ACRES**, improved; 160 fine upland; 40 rich Kaw Valley bottom; 130 cultivated; 75 fine wheat goes; 30 alfalfa; 60 pasture and meadow; balance corn; near St. Marys. \$16,800. Terms. Write J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

**A GOOD BARGAIN**. 160 acres, Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, all ways rented. \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

**BEAUTIFUL FARM HOME**, located 4 miles town, Lane county, Kansas, all smooth fine land, 160 acres pasture, 160 farm land. Only \$10,500. Terms. Write for bargain list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

**160 ACRE IMPROVED FARM**, 7 room house, good barn, 80 acres in cult. 18 a. wheat, 35 a. fine meadow, 40 a. pasture lays fine, all tillable good soil, near church and school. A bargain for quick sale at \$75 per acre. M. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kan.

**FORTY DOLLARS PER ACRE**—320 acres located 4 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres cultivation; 120 acres grass; excellent soil; good improvements; will carry \$6,000 for 5 years. Write for list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

**STOCK OR TRUCK FARM** 80 acres, well improved, plenty water, part fine valley. Six miles Kansas City limits, near rock road and Interurban. Only \$150. CORN BELT FARMS COMPANY, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**THE BEST LAND** to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

**80 ACRES**, Lyon county, Kan. Well improved, 9 miles Emporia, R. F. D. and phone line, 50 rods to school, 6 room house, barn, poultry house, cave, 15 acres pasture, rest farm land, \$7,200. Terms one-half cash long time on balance. Write for list of all size farms. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

**FINE 535 ACRE** stock and grain farm; located close Ottawa, 2 sets improvements. 90 acres wheat; fine blue grass, corn, wheat and clover land. Write for full description of this or any size farm interested in. Free book and special descriptions of farm bargains. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

### KANSAS

**960 ACRE RANCH**, fenced; living water; between 100 and 150 acres of alfalfa land less than 10 feet to water; 6 miles to county seat. Price \$22.50 per acre. Carry back \$10,000 for 3 years at 6 per cent. Want to co-operate with live agents. D. F. CARTER, THE LAND MAN, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansas.

**A GOOD HOME**—480 acres, six miles from station, mostly smooth, 200 acres in cultivation, 140 in wheat, all goes, 220 pasture, 7 room house, good barn, sheds, well, windmill, \$25 per acre. \$2,000. down, \$4,500 March, \$5,500 long time. Possession. Investigate. E. B. Atkinson, Oakley, Kansas.

**320 ACRES** Ten miles from Oakley, Kansas; 200 acres in cultivation, good house, silo, barn, well, windmill, fenced, on main road, telephone. 130 acres of wheat goes with sale. Price \$25 per acre. Terms. Possession March 1, 1920. Write for our lists. BIRL AND COMPANY, Hay, Kansas.

**FINE FARM HOME**. 160 acres, 1 1/2 miles station, 3 1/2 miles good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. 56 miles Kansas City, all good laying land, 60 acres grass, 70 acres wheat 2 story 8 room house, new barn 44x56, close to school and church. R. F. D. telephone, just listed. Price \$100 per acre, \$4,000 or more cash, remainder long time 6% if wanted. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

**BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY** 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

**80 ACRES**, mile town, 6 room house, garage, well, cellar, hen house, coal shed, cattle shed, large barn, 10 a. alfalfa, 25 a. wheat, 35 pasture. Town school. Price \$85 acre. \$25,000 will handle. 200 acres, 3 miles town, two sets improvements. New 8 room house, fine home; level land, price \$115 acre. P. H. ATCHISON, Waverly, Kansas.

**80 ACRES**, 4 miles of Ottawa, good main road, 7 room house, good barn and other buildings. Good water, all tillable, 15 acres hog tight. A fine farm and a choice location. \$11,000. 120 acres, 9 miles Ottawa, 3 mi. to good trading point. Good improvements and a complete set. Sandy loam lays well, 15 acres hog tight, good water, 30 alfalfa land. School close. A good buy at \$100. Write for list of other bargains. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

**RENO COUNTY FARM** 160 a. 17 mi. from Hutchinson and 1 1/2 mi. from Abbyville. About 30 a. in grass 40 or 50 a. in alfalfa, bal. in cultivation. Light set of improvements. On the Main County road. This farm is all alfalfa land and is in a fine location. It is offered for a short time at a very reasonable price. Only \$18,000. Terms on one-half. Come and see this or write at once. V. E. WEST, Hutchinson, Kansas.

**545 ACRES**, 2 1/2 miles from paved streets of Lawrence and Kansas university. Good 2 story 6 room house, large porches, fine shade, good slightly location. Horse barn 40x70, new hay and cattle barn 40x64, silo, new hog house 22x80 cement floor, cow barn, granary, shop, etc. Splendid water on each quarter section. 200 acres in cultivation, 170 acres in wheat. 10 acres in alfalfa; all will grow it. 60 acres fine native meadow. Balance excellent bluegrass pasture. Possession thirty days if desired. Price, \$125 per acre. Address, C. E. Hosford, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.

**A LOOK WON'T HURT** 200 a. 7 1/2 miles Waverly, closer to smaller town, good 7 room house, barn about 36x44, double granary and crib, other buildings, 120 a. under cultivation, 65 a. good pasture, 40 a. bottom, 15 a. timber. This is all good level black loam. Price \$85. Will carry 1/2 at 6% Possession March 1st. Wheat goes. W. H. Lathrop, Waverly, Kansas.

### Good Section

5 miles east of Dighton, extra good improvements, worth at least \$6,000.00. About half cultivated. Priced at \$35.00 per acre. Terms. 800 acres, 3 1/2 miles south Pendenia, 360 acres under plow, balance grass. This is choice unimproved, except for well and fencing. School on corner of land. Good neighborhood. Priced \$27.50 per acre; terms. W. V. YOUNG, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

### 800 Acre Stock or Dairy Farm

Ft. Scott dairy district, mostly alfalfa land. 560 excellent grass and pasture, 160 crops, 160 young timber, new stone residence. Fine stone barn 44x124 with L 44x84. New concrete silo 40x18. Tenant house, well watered, creek and wells, windmill, good fences. Great bargain \$65 a. 240 acres near Ft. Scott, all tillable, lays well, good improvements. \$75 per a. 157 acres, 1/2 mile from condensery at Ft. Scott, good soil, mostly tillable, improved. Great bargain \$110 per acre. Other good farms and properties. Depue & Slaughter, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

## Fine Stock and Grain Farm at Auction Monday Nov. 17, 1919.

240 acres 1 1/2 miles southwest of city limits of Ottawa, Kan. All fine second bottom land except 40 acres. 140 acres timothy and clover. All fenced hog tight. One of best farms in the state, well improved, fine bank barn, 48x56 with two floors above ground, hog house 20x100, etc. Abundance of water piped to six different tanks. A real opportunity to secure a high class farm at your own price.

J. A. ELKIN, Ottawa, Kansas.

### KANSAS

**320 ACRES**, 160 cultivated, 1/2 bottom land, fine grass, 25 a. alfalfa, big new barn, house, other improvements, 2 1/2 miles town and high school. Price \$90 a. 160 a., 120 cultivated, balance grass, fair improvements. Price \$65 a. Other bargains. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

**ANOTHER BARGAIN** Hackberry Valley ranch, 640 acres highly improved. Elegant new six room cottage, bunk house, barns and corrals. Best of soil. Plenty of living water fed by springs. Abundance of timber for fuel and posts. 40 acres alfalfa. 300 acres first bottom. A snap at \$24 per acre. No trades. The Brooke Land & Trust Co., Winona, Kan.

**4,500 ACRE RANCH**, Harper and Barber Co. Six miles of running water, 100 never failing springs, good grass, never been overstocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, granaries, barns, sheds, garage shop, windmills, fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. A bargain at \$30 per acre. 1,440 acres Comanche county, 7 1/2 miles from Sun City. 900 acres in cultivation, two sets of good improvements, fenced, heavy black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. Price only \$60 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

**SOUTHWEST KANSAS** is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually. Interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

### KINGMAN COUNTY RANCHES AND FARMS FOR SALE

800 acre ranch, 250 acres in cultivation, 550 acres in pasture plenty of good water, good 7 room house, barn for 100 head of horses and cattle, 140 ton silo, joins good R. R. town. Price \$47.00 per acre. A fine truck farm, near town, 7 acres in orchard, small vineyard, 1 acre in berries, 9 acres in alfalfa, irrigation plant, 7 room house, good barn and garage. This farm will raise the truck and find ready market. Price \$7,000.00.

640 acre ranch, 130 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture, 5 room house, barn and windmill. Price \$40.00. We have other good wheat farms, well improved, several near Catholic church, write for price and description. FIESER & RILEY, Kingman, Kan.

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**WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK.**, for bargains in good farms.

**DOWELL LAND CO.**, Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

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

**FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY**, Gravette, Arkansas.

Leaders in farm and town property.

**ARKANSAS**—280 acre valley farm; 60 acres cultivation, 70 hog tight; price \$30. Many improved and unimproved Arkansas farms. Write Burchfiel-Reneau Land Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

**BUY A FARM** in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

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**COME WHERE YOU DON'T HAVE** to fight cyclones and snow storms. Improved orange and alfalfa farms. LINEKER LAND CO., Palermo, Calif.

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**30,000 ACRES** choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

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**FOR SALE**—All kinds of lands and town properties. Prices right, easy terms. O. F. Lovelace, Bethune, Colo.

**EASTERN COLORADO** farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write, J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.

**COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES** \$15 to \$75 per acre. Write for list. Haver & Weeks, Eckley, Yuma Co., Colo.

**WRITE THE ERWIN LAND COMPANY**, Burlington, Colorado, for information and prices on Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa county lands.

**20 IMPROVED** eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

**EASTERN COLORADO**. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

**SECTION** smooth tractor land, Cheyenne county, 10 miles from town. Abundant water 10 to 15 feet. Good soil. 7 yrs. time. \$15. W. H. Reynolds, Burlington, Colo.

**WE SELL LAND** in East end of Kiowa Co., Colorado and West end of Greeley Co., Kansas, cheap. Kella & Kean, Towner, Colorado.

**HASWELL DISTRICT** of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. CHARLTON-HOPWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.



## COLORADO

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms—productive sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write.  
Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list.  
M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, Colo.

IMP. AND unimproved farms and ranches in eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes, on long and easy terms. Write for Frank Rich, Haswell, Colo.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us.  
The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.

320 ACRES, imp., 120 cult., bal. pasture. Plenty good water; 14 miles from town. \$22 a., \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March 1st, balance 3 years at 6%.  
Lamb Realty Co., Vona, Colo.

IMP. RANCH—580 a. for sale, \$50 a. One mile Calhan, Colo. 35 miles east of Colorado Springs. For full description, write or better come and see.  
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EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 150 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre.  
Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

50 MILES EAST OF DENVER, Colorado. I own 3,500 acres. Fine valley land, shallow water, one section improved, 400 acres of wheat, prices right, terms easy.  
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EASTERN COLORADO FARM LAND Washington, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kiowa and Prowers counties, \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit, sure crops. Prices advancing rapidly. Now is the time to buy. Write us for particulars. The C. C. Annable Realty Co., Otis, Colo.; Eads, Colo.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list.  
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The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.

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How does this sound? 6 fine sections in Cheyenne county, all or any one \$25 per acre. Good terms.

1 section good land, Cheyenne Co. 15 miles N. W. Sheridan Lake, \$20 per acre.

2 sections, 9 miles north of Sheridan Lake, \$22.50 per acre.

1 1/2 section, 10 miles from Sheridan Lake, at \$15 per acre.

This is all good plow land, nearly every acre can be plowed with tractor. Many others as good.

Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo. Offices at Burlington and Stratton, Colo.

## FLORIDA

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA Your chance to select from thousands of acres in south-central Florida, highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming, cattle and hog lands, wholesale prices, terms or exchange. Florida Good Homes Co., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

## MISSOURI

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

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

CITY PROPERTY, farms, ranches, sale or exchange. Write.  
Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

151 ACRES, all fenced, 5 room house, barn, 50 acres bottom, fine land, price \$5,500, only \$1,000 down. Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

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

100 ACRES, highly imp., 110 cult., 50 meadow pasture, wells and springs. 3 miles Colorado Springs, \$75 acre. Other bargains. Hunt Realty Co., Colorado Springs, Mo.

100 ACRES, 5 miles R. R. town, Vernon Co., Mo. Well improved, fine location, lays complete. Dark sandy loam. Going to sell now. Price \$65 per acre.  
Hunt & Downs, Schell City, Mo.

## MISSOURI

STOCK, dairy, poultry farms for sale. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

LISTEN, VIEWS. 160 acre farm, \$3,000; imp. valley 80, \$2,600. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

DO YOU WANT a home in South Mo.? Write Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.

GET OUR SPECIAL bargain list on small homes. Have desirable farms any sized. Houston Realty Co., Houston, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list.  
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W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write, Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

3,700 ACRES, good timber, plenty water, \$7.50 per acre. Farms of all sizes.  
Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

154 A., 4 1/2 miles R. R. town, Vernon Co., Mo. Fine rich soil. Well improved. Price \$60 per acre. List of other farms sent upon request. Don Kennedy, Schell City, Mo.

160 ACRE FARM AT BARGAIN. 80 a. in cultivation, 80 a. in timber pasture, 6 room, 2 story house, good barn, stone granary, basement, well water, springs and wells, 8 miles railroad, fair roads. This is a bargain. Price \$35 per a. \$3,000 cash, carry remainder back 6%.  
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## OKLAHOMA

GET MY NEW LIST of farm home bargains in Dewey and Blaine counties, Oklahoma. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

160 ACRES, near Hinton, Caddo county, Okla. Improved, 100 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, near school. \$40 per acre.  
G. W. Depue, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

\$20 to \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder.  
E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well. 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms.  
Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

120 ACRES, 5 miles good railroad town this county. On smooth tillable prairie land. No rocks. No ditches. Close to school, 100 acres in cultivation. Good new 5 room house, barn, splendid well and orchard. \$45 per acre, terms.  
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

A FARM in the Great N. Canadian Valley. 160 acres, 5 mi. from Watonga, 100 acres in cult., 50 acres mow land. Small house and barn, pure water, splendid soil, lies almost level, consolidated school, good road to town. Price \$9,000. Terms, \$3,000 cash, bal. 6%.  
DeFord & Cronkrite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA LAND in 35-inch rainfall belt. Pasture or timber lands, \$10 to \$25. Good prairie, \$35 to \$75. Creek and river bottom, \$60 to \$100. Terms. Write us what kind of a farm you want and how much you can pay down. We will tell you who has the farm for sale, and send you a U. S. Railway Administration booklet that tells the facts about farming opportunities in this country. Every homeseeker and investor will appreciate this new and valuable booklet. Farm Bureau, care of Industrial Department, M. K. & T. Railway, Room 318, Dallas, Texas.

## TEXAS.

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today.  
J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock-farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.  
T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill.  
928 Railway Exchange.

## WYOMING.

80 ACRE IRRIGATED RANCH—Fair improvements, 50 acres alfalfa. Near oil fields, half mile small town. \$75 per acre. Write owner, H. D. Briggs, Bosler, Wyo.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me.

John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

155 A. in Washington Co., Kan. 1 mi. from Greenleaf, \$100 per acre. Might take some good city rental property as part payment.  
J. H. Hollister, Owner, Wabaunsee, Kansas.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

TO TRADE Good city property in Salina for level western land.  
Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have.  
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## FOR EXCHANGE:

40 acres, 3 miles from good railroad town; 35 acres under cultivation, 5 acres pasture; all tillable; good house of 3 rooms; 1 1/2 miles to school; good neighborhood. Price \$4,000, mortgage \$1,800, 5 years, 6%, equity \$2,200. Want good clear residence property in some good town. What have you to offer? Address.  
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

## MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price.  
James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition.  
F. L. Hammett, Towner, Colo.

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

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Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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Lowest Current Rate  
Quick Service. Liberal Option.  
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.  
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED. Send description. C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.

## FARM WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner of farm or good land for sale. Price right.  
Jones, Olney, Illinois.

## Farm Congress and Labor

Organized labor cannot count on the farmers to join it in any efforts to further shorten the hours of labor or increase wages. Furthermore, organized labor must very shortly heed a concerted demand from the farmers that it not only cease agitation along these lines, but that it use its best efforts toward "exerting a steadying influence" in these turbulent times, particularly by refraining from striking.

This stand of the farmers of the United States is outlined in resolutions recently adopted by the International Farm Congress at its annual three-day's sessions at Kansas City.

The resolutions begin by "pointing with pride" to the splendid war-production record made by the farmers, and a pledge to "continue to produce in such measure as may be required to meet any future emergency." Then, after "renewing to the hosts of labor our expressions of friendship and good will," the resolutions proceed to "view with apprehension and disfavor the turbulent conditions existing, particularly in the ranks of organized labor."

Next comes a protest against the policy of organized labor in urging greater production on the farms, while deliberately restricting the output of the factories, and encouraging lessened individual effort. "We contend," the resolutions recite, "that production in the factories is second in importance only to production on the farms, and that the obligation of labor to society is not less than that of the farmer."

The resolutions "deplore the calling of strikes in times like these for any reason other than a grave emergency." They oppose the unionization of police officers, or any other officials or employees in public service; view with disfavor and alarm the growing tendency toward idleness among all classes of people; voice a vigorous protest against the wide margin between prices paid the producer and those charged the consumer; condemn profiteering, particularly in the necessities of life, and oppose further government operation of railroads.

The resolutions embrace substantially a declaration of principles, upon which the Farm Congress declares its

intention of going before the country with two objectives: first, attracting to its ranks as many farmers as possible who believe in these principles; second, to urge their adoption by the other farm organizations.

A statement from the headquarters of the Farm Congress, in Kansas City, points out that these resolutions were adopted unanimously by more than a thousand delegates, representing the farmers of a dozen or more states, and that they are the result of months of careful study and investigation. "These farmers are now thoroly awake to the fact that the labor situation constitutes a menace to them greater than all others combined," the statement declares. "Farms cannot be operated on a 6-hour basis, or even on an 8-hour basis. Neither can dollar-an-hour wages be paid. To put the farms on any such basis, even if it could be done, would at once force the price of food-stuffs so high that all but the well-to-do would go hungry. Farm labor now demands wages approximating those paid in the factories. And, if farm laborers do not get such wages they go to the factories."

"The farmer delegates who sounded this warning to labor know that the workmen in the factories as a rule are not trying to be efficient; that the output for each man is greatly lessened, and that this policy is not only permitted but encouraged by the labor organizations—even demanded, in effect, by some of them. It is the knowledge of these things that prompted this challenge, this calling to account, by as representative a gathering of farmers as ever assembled anywhere."

"Every time wages are increased, or the hours shortened, the cost of things the farmers and everybody else have to buy is increased. Every strike is paid for by the consumers in increased costs. Every loafer and slacker in the factories adds to such costs. No one knows this better than the farmers who met at Kansas City. The farmer does not strike or shirk. He is coming before the country with clean hands, to demand of the workman that he shall work or go hungry, and of the manufacturer and merchant that they shall not take more than is fair."

"There is no moral, physiological, social or business reason why all able-bodied men should not work a reasonable number of hours each day or week; and we hold that it is an economic necessity, becoming more pronounced each year, that they do so. The limit of 'less work and more pay' has been reached. Conservative reports indicate that the average efficiency of a workman in all the factories of the United States has decreased at least 25 per cent in the last three years."

"The Farm Congress has for 15 years been one of the greatest constructive agricultural educational institutions in the world. It is now adding the above in substance, to its declaration of principles. This must not be construed as a fight on organized labor, as such, but rather for the very existence of the farm as an institution."

## Cold-Frames for Storage

The empty hotbed and cold-frame may be used to good advantage during the fall and winter for storing vegetables, says J. T. Rosa, of the University of Missouri. The empty pit is then available for storing in bulk potatoes and root crops of all kinds. Celery and cabbage also can be stored here by pulling the plants with the roots on and setting them closely together in the upright position, with the roots embedded in a few inches of loose moist soil in the bottom of the pit. The cold-frame is used in the same way as the hotbed; but since it has no pit, its capacity is limited. The regular glass sash can be used to cover these structures when used for vegetable storage, but they must be supplemented with board shutters, straw mats or loose straw to protect the contents from sunlight and from freezing and thawing. The walls on the outside should be well banked with soil or manure.

## Lime in Soil Improvement

An excellent book on lime, The Right Use of Lime in Soil Improvement, has just been issued by the Orange Judd Co., New York, N. Y. It is written by Alva Agee, a specialist in soils, and is especially valuable for farmers in Southeastern Kansas who have acid soils. The price is \$1.25.



### Feeding Damaged Grain

Altho it is good management to permit poultry to roam about in grain fields and stack yards after the grain crop has been stacked or threshed, it is essential to exercise particular care that the fowls are not injured by feeding damaged grain. Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture assert that where damaged grain is fed in limited amounts to the flock which is on free range, the possibility of serious injury is reduced to a minimum.

However they state that it is advisable not to feed the damaged grain—and never to use this material if it is moldy or musty—in anything but very small amounts where the fowls are closely confined all the time. There is an inexplicable something about the range which the birds have as well as the waste products which they utilize that apparently keeps them healthy, so that they are able to handle small amounts of grain which are not too seriously damaged. It is especially necessary to watch corn and cornmeal, as these feeds are inclined to spoil rather easily.

### Livestock from Europe

Recently 378 sheep, 111 cows and heifers, six horses, and one Berkshire boar pig arrived in New York from England on the steamship Michigan, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Included in the shipment were 70 yearling lambs of Hampshire, Cotswold, and Suffolk breeding, while the cows were mostly Guernseys and Jerseys, all of the animals being purebreds purchased for use as foundation stock and in improving the herds of United States breeders. This shipment of livestock is one of the first which has reached this country from the British Isles since the outbreak of the war and marks the resumption of livestock trade between the two countries which was abruptly curtailed by the activities of the U-boats.

### Riding Plows in Favor

The government has recently sent out a questionnaire on the subject of plowing and cultivating. The Federal authorities asked for reports from 1,000 counties or communities on "How many farmers use riding plows or cultivators?" and "How many use more than one horse a plow or cultivator?"

California uses the riding plow and cultivator and more than one horse exclusively. Missouri and Oklahoma rank next in the use of riding plows and cultivators, and in using more than one horse.

In Tennessee 76.8 per cent of farmers use riding plows or cultivators, while more than 50 per cent use more than one horse. Arkansas and Texas both make a good showing, but the other states in the South cling to old, slow methods.

### Good Farming

Scientific farming is nothing more nor less than knowledge and good sense put into practice. It is frequently misunderstood and often misapplied and that probably accounts for its lack of popularity. The old time farmer who sneers at book farming fails to understand just the real meaning of the term. We need more book farmers and more scientific farming, and fewer scoffers.

### Advertisements Guaranteed

We guarantee that every display advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

The farm bureau manager in your country is not just a county agent, but your county agent. Part of his job is to assemble the information that Federal and state agencies have to offer and to pass it on to you. It's good business to see that you get this information from him.

## Hogs Top Market at \$15.60

### Heavy Shipments of Feeder Cattle Still Continue

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

FIGURES on stocker and feeder cattle shipments for the past three months show that Kansas City and Omaha, the two principal markets for that class of cattle, have moved out larger numbers this season than in corresponding period of any other year in history. The figures of the two markets combined show that they shipped in August, September and October a total of 718,702 head of stockers and feeders, compared with the preceding record for the same months of 609,582 head in 1918. In the same three months of 1917, Kansas City and Omaha shipped out 573,107 stockers and feeders. In the three months of 1916, their shipments were 640,477 head; in 1915, the two markets sent out 583,532 head, and in 1914, their August, September and October shipments combined were 495,587 stockers and feeders.

Much is heard of the fact that the huge output of stocker and feeder cattle the past three months included a larger percentage of animals affected by drouth in the Northwest. Omaha shipped out 332,578 cattle the past three months, compared with 215,883 in the same time in 1918. On the other hand, Kansas City shipped 386,124 head the past three months, against 453,699, its record for this period, a year ago. Perhaps the Omaha shipments will not make beef so rapidly on account of the effects of drouth on a portion of the stock. It is also said in markets that there is a rather wide tendency to short-feed cattle, or to make quick turns. This, too, may reduce the beef output of feedlots. The percentage of stockers which will be carried over instead of being fed is no larger, if as large, as a year ago. This is the opinion of observers who have watched the stocker and feeder trade of this season.

### Kansas Stockmen Lose Millions

Kansas, it is true, has taken fewer cattle for feeding purposes this season than a year ago. Kansas stockmen lost more than 10 million dollars on grass steers the past summer. It is asserted by some trade interests that Kansas graziers lost fully 15 million dollars on grass cattle in the season now closing. The losses include expenditures of \$14 to \$20 a head for pasture leases, this money having remained in the state. Kansas is also short of corn, so it is not surprising to find her purchases for winter feeding and for roughing show a decline. But Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri and Indiana combined show increases.

Few feeders of cattle are aware of the fact that the market shipments of stockers and feeders reveal a record total for the past three months. There is evidence of appreciation of this fact among some market operators. These operators are not enthusiastic over the outlook for the trade in fed cattle. They know that as much as \$19.80 was paid a hundredweight for choicest fed steers in Chicago last week and \$17.40 in Kansas City, with one animal there at \$18.25, but these are exceptional sales, and, as repeatedly stated in these columns, not representative of markets. One commission man in Kansas City has even come out with a statement that such sales are merely "bait for feeders to bite on." Perhaps this is an exaggeration, but if it serves to make feeders more watchful of the supplies of cattle already in feed lots and directs attention to the prices being paid for the bulk of cattle coming to markets, it will prove helpful.

Already in recent weeks there has been talk of too many short-fed cattle. There is almost no prospect for any export business in beef of importance to markets. The purchasing power of consumers is no greater than a year ago; it is less than last year where strikes prevail among labor. What, then, will happen to beef markets in view of the heavier feeding of cattle? Lower prices is the answer. It appears advisable to sell fed cattle as early as they are ready to come. Kansans need be in no hurry to make beef this winter. Kansas City probably will have light supplies, but it will move in price changes with Chicago and the other markets where abundance promises to be the rule. Only a prophet can actually forecast, but valuable deductions are possible from market statistics and conditions. In this connection, there are discussions today on markets as to whether the feeders who have loaded up heavily on cattle will be able to realize a fair market price for their corn. There is no little doubt as to the outlook, for some forecast that there may be so many beef cattle on markets during the winter as to make it difficult for feeders to get anything for their corn "on the hoof."

With supplies in Texas reduced by drouth in recent years and enormous liquidation by the Northwest this season on account of dry weather, the Western range states are probably short of cattle. But this shortage will be no consideration during the winter in fat cattle trade.

### Stockers 50 Cents Lower

At Kansas City last week cattle prices were unchanged to 50 cents lower. Only the best fed cattle were quoted about unchanged. There was some interest in the fact that Chicago reported a sale of Angus yearlings, averaging 1,010 pounds at \$19.80, but this did not inspire confidence in the market even if the price was the highest in history for cattle of that weight. In Kansas City short-fed steers weighing 1,050 to 1,150 pounds sold at \$10.50 to \$12.50. The bulk of the better Kansas grass steers sold at \$10 to \$12, the latter including cakefed cattle. Medium cows sold at \$6 to \$7, with the choice grades again quoted up to \$10.50. Canner cows sold at \$5 to \$5.50. Bulls were quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Veal calves closed with a top of \$16.50.

Stocker and feeder cattle trade in Kansas City last week was less active, and plain grades were around 50 cents lower. There was complaint of inability of some Kansans to get loans with which to make purchases. Feeding steers closed at a range of \$10.25 to \$11.25 for the better grades, with choice heavyweights again up to \$12.25. Stockers ruled largely between \$6 and \$10.25. Chicago reported buyers hesitating about paying over \$11 for feeding steers.

### Car Shortage Reduces Shipments

While receipts of cattle decreased last week, car shortage retarded the movement. Liberal range supplies probably will continue thru the remainder of November in Kansas City.

Trade in hogs provided a surprise last week, closing with a top of \$16.50, a rise of fully \$1.25. A sharp reduction in receipts at the leading markets and increased competition from small packers in the East were bullish factors. The November statement of stocks of pork products at the leading

Western markets was favorable, revealing a total of 252,575,578 pounds at Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and St. Joseph, against 297,951,337 a month ago. This big decrease reflects heavy domestic consumption. Stocks at these points a year ago were 249,583,491 pounds. Reports as to export trade were conflicting. It still seems the best policy to sell hogs weighing 190 pounds or more, for declines are more likely than advances in the next three months.

### Lambs \$1 Lower

Increased receipts last week weakened the trade in lambs. The Kansas City market closed \$1 lower on lambs, with a top of \$14.50. Sheep held steady, best fat ewes closing at \$7.50 to \$8. Native lambs came with a lack of flesh and sold at \$11 to \$14.25. Feeding lambs closed at \$12.50 to \$13.25. There is uncertainty in the breeding ewe trade, buyers being hesitant to take stock unless assured as to the breeding.

Mules held steady at record prices. Horses were about unchanged. Export horse trade was reported at a standstill. St. Louis reported the sale last week of a load of mules shipped in by J. F. Bottiger & Son of Highland, Kan.; 4 to 7 years old, 16 to 16.3 hands high and weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, at \$375 a head. They were all mare mules, and the sale on the load, which contained 19 head, established a new world record price on that market. The previous record there was \$325. Choice mules have sold up to \$825 a team lately in Kansas City. This continues an ideal time to market the better grades of mules in good flesh.

### Overcoming the Hay Shortage

A very practical way of meeting the present hay shortage is thru the use of beet-top silage, 30 pounds a day of which a steer will reduce the animal's hay requirements by one-half, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. That 3 pounds of beet-top silage a day to each sheep will reduce the hay requirements by fully one-half is the experience of many feeders who have tried out the newer way of utilizing sugar-beet by-products.

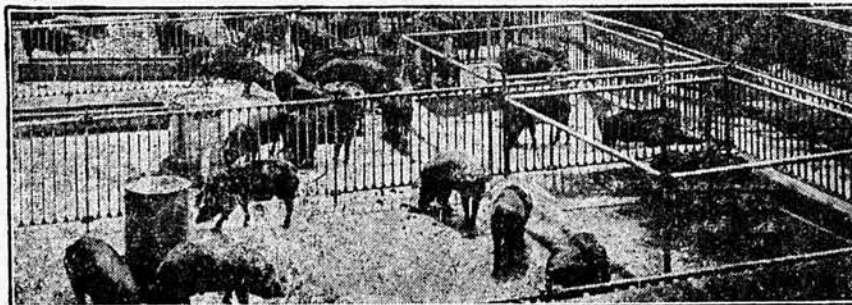
On many fields 5 tons an acre of silage can be had, when the tops are promptly gathered and put into piles, immediately after the beets are topped. This prevents scattering and waste. The farmer after gathering the tops should pile them in a pit silo, packing them down firmly, and sealing them over with fresh beet pulp or earth. A satisfactory silo may be made by scooping out a hole of suitable size and lining the sides and bottom with straw before filling. After thirty days, on opening the pit a fine quality of warm, succulent feed will be available. The silage has a value equal to about one-half the value of hay. The feed should be collected handy to the feeding yards. The silage comes out of the pit in warm, appetizing condition all thru the winter feeding period. In fact, some growers hold a part of the silage for summer feeding to supplement the short-grass season when pastures are suffering for lack of moisture.

The silage is good for beef or dairy cattle and also for sheep. When fed in regulated amounts, excellent results are had. Much larger values are had from beet tops when siloed and fed as a blended ration than when grazed off the field in the usual way. Saving one-half of the hay crop is a big item this season where a hay shortage exists.

### Much Wool Used

Manufacturers used about 60 million pounds of wool, grease equivalent, in September, 1919, which represents the second largest monthly consumption during 1919, the figures for July, 1919, being 63 million pounds, grease equivalent. The September, 1919, total exceeds that for the same month in 1918 by 2 million pounds, and attention is called to the fact that in September last year the mills were busy with war contracts.

Totals by condition in pounds for September, 1919, as given by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, were: Grease, 44,531,330; scoured, 6,692,371; and pulled, 1,762,260.



Sanitary Fencing and Equipment for Hogs Make the Control of Hog Cholera Easy and the Expense Necessary is Comparatively Small.

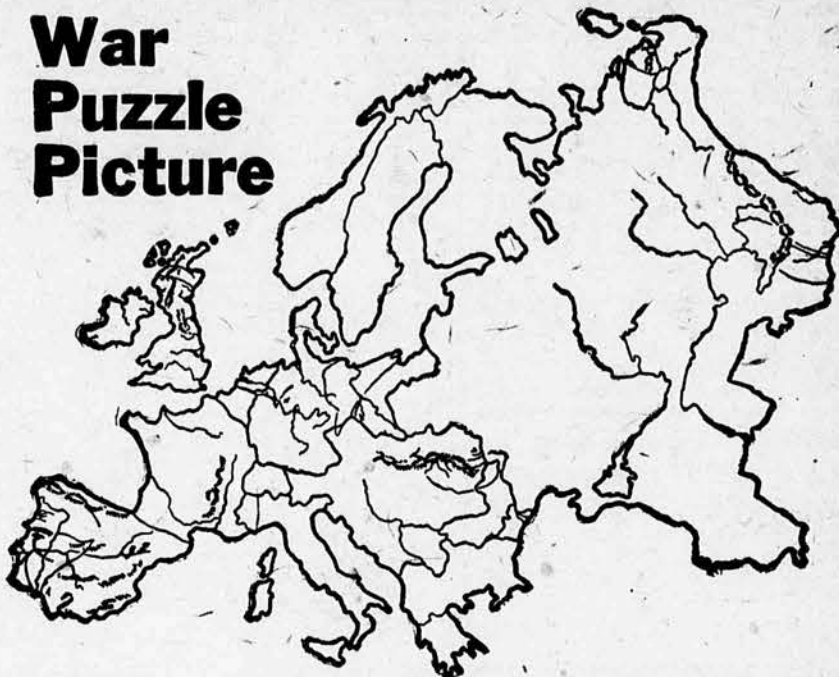


# BOYS-GIRLS-EVERYONE

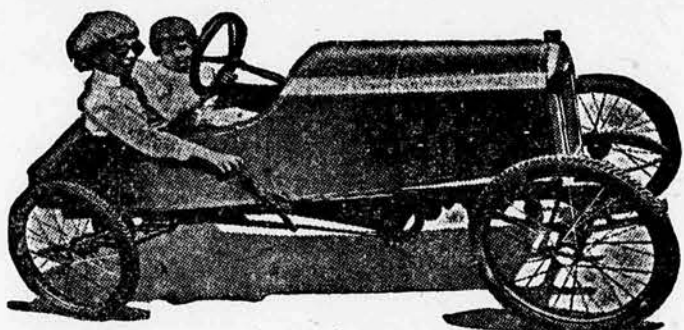
## SOLVE IT TODAY!

## War Puzzle Picture

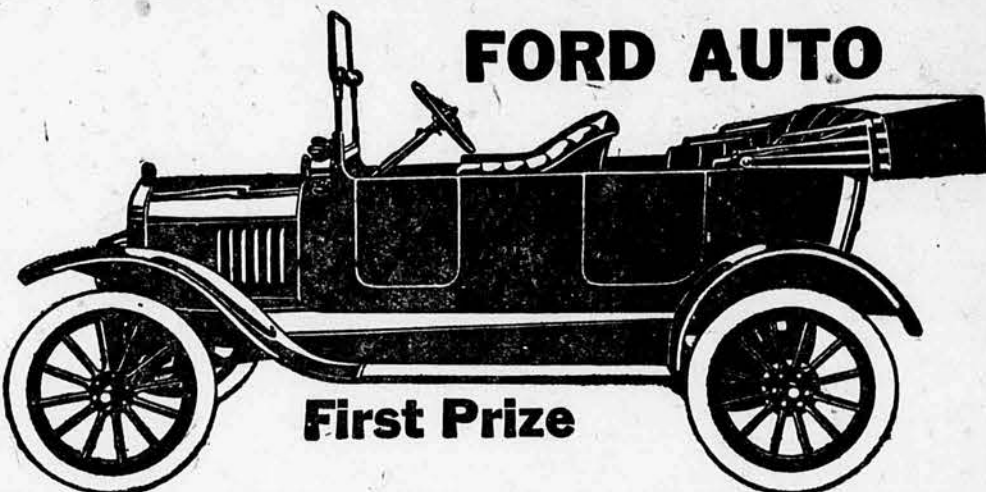
**\$1,500.00**  
**IN GRAND PRIZES**  
**GIVEN AWAY**  
**FREE**



## SEND NO MONEY—JUST COUPON BELOW



**Culver Auto—Second Prize**

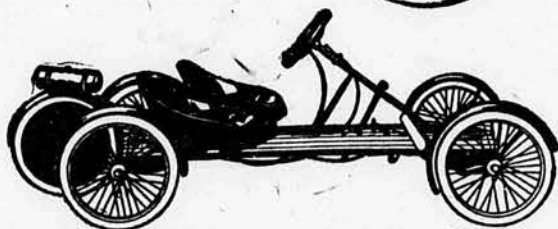


**FORD AUTO**

**First Prize**

### A Total of 15 Grand Prizes

1. FORD AUTO.
2. \$250 Culver Auto.
3. \$200 American Flyer Auto.
4. \$100 In Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. \$5.00 In Gold.



**AMERICAN FLYER**  
**Third Prize**

## This Is Your Chance!

This is a very interesting puzzle. In this map of Europe are the hidden faces of eight soldiers and sailors of various nationalities. CAN YOU FIND THEM? Try it—it will be great fun. Take this picture and look at it from all sides and see if you can find the hidden faces. There is a Frenchman, Englishman, Chinaman, Russian, Italian, Jap, Spaniard and an American. You won't necessarily find the picture of the Englishman in England, or the Italian in Italy or any of them in their own country. But it is possible to find them all in this picture somewhere. If you can find four of these faces—mark them with a cross (X) and send together with coupon TODAY. See offer below.

## Extra, Special—Notice!



Everyone solving the puzzle and joining the club will also receive a beautiful Allied Victory Finger Ring. It is made of Silver—Warranted. The shield of the U. S. A. in standard colors, Red, White and Blue show off in beautiful radiation. Newest and most appropriate finger ring on the market. Suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. Remember it is given FREE, EXTRA and in ADDITION to the 15 grand prizes. SOLVE THE PUZZLE TODAY.

## Every Club Member Rewarded HOW TO JOIN

When I receive the puzzle with the four faces marked and the coupon, I will send you four packages of beautifully colored post cards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants these cards. They are the very newest and most appropriate line on the market today. High grade quality. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of my club and receive the Allied Victory Ring free and postpaid. Many do it in an hour's time. But you must act at once—today.

**R. S. PAXTON, Mgr., 417 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas**

I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me the Post Cards and full details of your club.

NAME .....

ST. OR R. F. D. ....

TOWN ..... STATE.....

## DO IT NOW





## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## Boars at Private Sale

OUR BOAR SALE IS OFF

15 splendid boars by Pathfinder's Likeness, King Sensation I Am and Chief Critic. Priced to sell quick. Out of sows by The King, Great Wonder I Am and Ideal Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.  
(Nemaha County)

## TIMBER HILL STOCK FARM

Big, smooth Duroc boars and gilts of Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, King the Col., Illustration, Joe Orion 5th, Long Wonder and Pal's Col. breeding. Write for illustrated circular. Breeders of Durocs for 25 years.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

## JOHN'S ORION

boars of spring farrow, good ones and others by Pace Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, and other noted sires. Priced to move them. Bred sow sale February 18.

GWIN BROS, MORROWVILLE, KAN.

## Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Boars by Royal Grand Wonder are the kind you buy when you see them. Write for prices.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

## Pathfinder Orion

March boars and gilts, tops of season's crop. Also six open fall gilts by Reed's Gano. Prices reasonable. July pigs, either sex, at \$20 each. Also a few Hereford bulls old enough for service.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.

## Conyers' Duroc Spring Pigs

Good stretchy thrifty spring pigs, both sex. By Pathfinder 181615, and Royal Grand Wonder, out of dams of Orion, King the Col. and Pathfinder breeding. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

## DON'T PAY FOR YOUR Duroc Boar

Until you see him. Crocker ships you a big Duroc boar this way. A written guarantee that he is immune and a good breeder goes with the pedigree. They are priced right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

## Duroc Jersey Boars

By Fairview Orion Cherry King. We have some real herd headers, their dam, Golden Reserve Champion, prize winning gilt at 3 state fairs 1918. Also a few good ones by Fairview Illustration that are priced very low. Write for descriptions or come and see them. Pretty Valley Farm, R. 3, Gypsum, Kan. Ross M. Peck, Prop.

## Royally Bred Duroc Boars

2 great boars farrowed in March 1919, by Gold Dust Wonder, a really big son of Great Wonder. Their dam is by a \$3,000 Waltemeyer boar and out of a sow by Grand Model. Weigh 175 each, not fat but framy. Good cherry color. From litter of 9 raised. Papers furnished. \$50 each. Inspection invited. J. A. CRETZ & SON, Beloit, Kan. (Farm 8 miles south of town.)

## WILLEMS' DUROCS

One extra good May boar and some September pigs at very low prices. Sensation, Orion and Wonder breeding. All extra good.

G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

## MUELLER'S DUROCS

A fancy lot of spring boars and gilts for sale. Sired by Unecda King's Col and from splendid dams. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KAN.

## 2 Spring Boars—Futurity Winners

and one litter mate, at the Kansas State Fair. Boars by Great Wonder Model, first junior yearling at both Kansas fairs last year and second aged boar this year. Few open spring gilts. Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan.

## DUROC JERSEY BOARS

Choice April and May boars from \$25 to \$35.

Edw. M. Gregory, Reading, Kansas

LIVESTOCK SERVICE  
OF THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

## FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write this department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

## T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor  
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY  
Assistant

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John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
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J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.  
J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
S. T. Morse, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas and S. W. Missouri, 517 West 3d St., Joplin, Mo.  
H. P. Steele, Iowa and N. E. Nebraska, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

## PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

**Holsteins.**  
Nov. 17-18—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.  
Nov. 18—E. V. Fritts, Paola, Kan.  
Nov. 19—Cherry Holstein Farm, Pleasanton, Kan.  
Nov. 21—John Halderman and J. A. Welshar, Hope, Kan.  
Dec. 1—L. H. Paul & Son, Moran, Kan. W. H. Mott, Manager, Herington, Kan.  
Dec. 11-12—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
Dec. 15—Holmes Dairy Co., Sioux City, Ia.  
Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.  
Feb. 17-18—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.  
Mch. 23-24—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

**Hereford Cattle.**  
Nov. 22—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.  
Nov. 25—W. L. Biggs & Son, Muskogee, Okla. Sale at Wainwright.  
Dec. 2—Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend, Kan.  
Dec. 9—Eastern, Kan., Agricultural Assn., sale at Paola, Kan. H. W. Justice, Mgr.  
Dec. 12—S. A. Bowman, Sr., Council Grove, Kan.  
Jan. 28—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.  
Jan. 28—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

**Jersey.**  
Nov. 18—E. V. Fritts, Paola, Kan.  
**Shorthorn Cattle.**  
Nov. 17—Linn County Shorthorn Breeders, Pleasanton, Kan.  
Nov. 18—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.  
Nov. 19—E. V. Fritts, Paola, Kan.  
Nov. 20—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.  
Nov. 24—Rio Grande Stock Farm, Muskogee, Okla. Clark Berry, Mgr.  
Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan.; E. A. Cory, Mgr., Talma, Kan.  
Dec. 5—Davis Bros., Pawnee City, Neb.  
Dec. 12—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.  
Jan. 29—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.  
Jan. 29—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

**Polled Shorthorn Cattle.**  
Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.  
Apr. 6—W. A. Prevett, Asherville, Kan.

**Angus.**  
Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

**Red Polled.**  
Nov. 18—D. F. Van Buskirk, Dispersion, Blue Mound, Kan.

**Percheron.**  
Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

**Jacks.**  
Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

**Poland China Hogs.**  
Jan. 18—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.  
Jan. 22—George Morton, Oxford, Kansas.  
Jan. 23—H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas.  
Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.  
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.  
Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.  
Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.  
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.  
Feb. 21—W. A. Prevett, Asherville, Kan.  
Feb. 27—C. E. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.  
Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs.**  
Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.  
Nov. 28—Geo. Eakin & Sons, Delta, Kan.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs.**  
Dec. 19—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.  
Jan. 6—W. H. Taber, Inman, Neb.  
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.  
Jan. 19—B. F. Preston, Lincoln, Neb.  
Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan.  
Jan. 24—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.  
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.  
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartley, Kearney, Neb.  
Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.  
Jan. 28—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.  
Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.  
Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.  
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.  
Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.  
Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.  
Feb. 2—J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla.  
Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.  
Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 7—F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.  
Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.  
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.  
Feb. 11—John Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.  
Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Feb. 13—Theison Bros., Osmond, Neb.  
Feb. 13—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.  
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas.  
Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.  
Feb. 17—Combination sale, Beloit, Kan. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.  
Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.  
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.  
Feb. 20—B. W. Gonyers, Marion, Kan.  
Feb. 21—R. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.  
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.  
Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.  
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Oklawaha, Neb.  
Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.  
Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.  
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.  
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Oklawaha, Neb.  
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.  
Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.

**Chester White Hogs.**  
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.  
Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. Sheep.

Jan. 2—O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.  
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

## Sale Reports

**McClelland Bros' Duroc Sale.**  
McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Iowa, sold a fine string of gilts and boars at an average of \$32 per head. As it was a very busy time of the year and many farmers were husking corn the crowd was small and some very high class stock sold far below its value.

**V. O. Johnson's Hereford Sale.**  
Fifty-nine females brought \$14,730, averaging \$249.75.  
V. O. Johnson's Hereford sale at Aulene, Kan., was the seventh and final sale of the fall Hereford calendar for Kansas. The sale was held at Mr. Johnson's fine farm near Aulene. The weather and the roads were excellent and autos filled the yard. It was Mr. Johnson's first annual sale although for some time he has been raising pedigreed Herefords. The offering went rapidly at good prices for the bidders. Anita by Sensation and out of Anna Lee topped the sale at \$550. She went to S. P. Tuttle, Caldwell, Mo.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## A Pathfinder Herd Boar, \$75

A good one. Write for breeding and description. Other good Durocs at \$50. Also a choice brood sow and litter of 8 pigs.

R. C. OBRECHT, R. 28, TOPEKA, KANSAS

## WOODDELL'S DUROCS

21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and am pricing them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, wire or come for prices.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

## Immuned Durocs

March boars by Glen's Orion Cherry King by "The Old Hero" Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd dam. Would sell him, also breeding stock of all kinds. Priced for the farmer and small breeder.

GLEN PRIDDY, ELMONT, KANSAS

## Boars of Size and Quality

Large March and April boars, real herd boar prospects. Sired by Cherry King Orion, Reeds Gano, Potatoes Orion, dams by Potatoes, King the Col., and Crimson Wonder. Priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

## Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Sired by Unecda High Orion and Nebraska Col. Chief. Boars and gilts of March and April farrow. Immuned and guaranteed to please. Some real herd boar prospects. Bred sows after January 1.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

## Choice March Boars and Open Gilts

\$40 to \$50 each. Choice of 151 September pigs, pairs and trios not akin, to be weaned November 1, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KAN.

## PATHFINDER BOARS

April farrow \$30 to \$50 each, write me your wants. I can please you.

JOHN LOOMIS, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

## BIG BONED HIGH BACKED DUROCS

Big growthy spring boars and gilts sired by Roy's Wonder the boar that weighed 300 pounds shipped on approval.

Roy German, Coldwater, Kansas.

## Duroc-Jersey Summer Boars and Gilts

Ideal Pathfinder and Joe Orion 5th breeding. Buy a pig and raise your boar or sow. Booking orders for bred sows. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.

## HIGHLAND CHERRY KING

Well grown, heavy boned spring boars by him for quick sale. Special prices now.

Ralph P. Wells, Formoso (Jewell Co.), Kan.

## Duroc Boars

Choice April and May boars \$25 and \$35 each. Edw. M. Gregory, Reading, Kansas.

## ROYAL SION DUROCS

Choice spring and summer boars several extra good. All priced for quick sale. G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

## Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

## GARRETT'S DUROCS.

March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

Registered Duroc Jersey May pigs, either sex, \$25 each. J. O. Engle, Burlington, Kan.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Gordon & Hamilton  
Offer March

## Duroc Jersey Boars

that are outstanding individuals and bred right. The tops of their spring crop at very low prices considering quality.

Four good ones by John's Orion and out of a Pathfinder dam. Nine in the litter.

A few by Col. Pathfinder and out of Grand Wonder dam.

And a fine string by our herd boar, Sensation King, and they are out of Golden Model and Critic dams.

Special bargain in a great yearling boar.

We will sell these boars guaranteed to you.

Write if you want real boars at fair prices.

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Big bred sow sale February 24.

## Durocs-Holsteins

## Public Sale, Nov. 19

20 purebred Duroc males sired by Proud Cherry King 3rd of Brookwater Farm, Michigan. 10 purebred Holsteins. 14 Grade cattle. Write for particulars.

Weed Brothers  
Athol, KansasFAIRVIEW  
DUROC JERSEY BOARS

FOR SALE—Four large FANCY Yearlings, GRAND SONS OF JOE ORION II. They will suit you and are priced very low. Have some very fine spring boars, sired by FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING, the highest priced boar ever bred and sold in Kansas, and others by FAIRVIEW ILLUSTRATION, one of the best breeding boars we ever owned. Come and see them or write us TODAY. You may neglect it TOMORROW. Address

JNO. W. JONES, R. 2, Minneapolis, Kan.

Private Sale of  
BOARS

15 top spring boars by King Sensation I Am and Chief Critic offered at attractive prices. Out of sows by Joe Orion 5th and King Sensation. They will weigh around 250, and will suit you. Bred Sow Sale February 25.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kansas  
(Nemaha County)

SHEPHERD'S FALL AND  
SPRING DUROC BOARS

Fall boars by King's Col. I Am and Great Wonder Model. Spring boars by Pathfinder Junior, Greatest Orion and King Col. Dams both fall and spring boars are Pathfinders, Illustration and Col. sows.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

## REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

## A FEW GOOD DUROC BOARS

For sale, sired by Unecda High Orion, grand champion boar, Topeka, 1919. Also good illustration Pathfinder and Sensation boars. ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS

## "Searle" Duroc Boars

make good. Sire big litters of husky pigs. Bred right. Priced right. Get choice by ordering now. Correspondence a pleasure.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

## McCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

## WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immune, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

## "Jones Sells on Approval"

Outstanding March boars, King's Col. and Orion's Cherry King blood lines. Large type, with quality, at reasonable prices.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center or Beloit, Kansas

## Duroc-Jerseys Private Sale

Three fall yearling gilts bred or open. Also a choice yearling boar. Top spring boars and gilts. Also spring yearling sow bred or open. Address.

Fred Crowl, Barnard, Lincoln County, Kansas

## ORION DUROCS

March boars and gilts, \$45; fall pigs, \$22.50. Big bone, high back, long body, best breeding, superior individuals, cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. BARNES & SONS, OSWEGO, KAN.



## Southard's Monarch Herefords

50 Big Early Bull Calves  
Write for my new mail order plan—  
safest and best way for beginners.  
100 Head at Auction  
Comiskey, Kan., November 22  
For catalogs, address,

**J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.**  
Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## 25 TOPPY BOARS At Farmers Prices

For quick sale we offer 25 Poland China spring boars, real herd boar material to move them quick at very low prices.

Act at once if you want a real boar cheap.

Sired by  
**Giant Bob Big Buster**  
**Wonder Timm**  
One real March boar by Col. Jack.

**Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.**

### Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

**PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,**  
**Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.**

### CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedar Dale Jones by Guerterdale Jones in service. 20 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton R's Wonder. 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Timm. Fair prices. Write at once.

**JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS**  
(Smith County)

### Poland China Boars

A few good fall boars, a nice lot of good stretchy, early spring boars. Sired by Big Bob's Jumbo, Metal Wonder, Deming's Big Orphan and Equal's Orphan. 500 head in herd. Cholera Immuned.

**DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS,**  
**H. O. Sheldon, Herds Manager.**

**MOVED** We have located at Wichita with our herd. Can spare some open gilts and bred sows for February farrow. Sired by Bob Pershing and bred to Giant Chief. Also spring boars. Cholera Immuned. Shipped on approval. Guaranteed. Write Fred E. Webb, Box 605, Wichita, Kan.

### Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Capt. Bob. Write at once.

**Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas**

### Becker's Poland Chinas

Choice young boars sired by Giant Hercules and out of daughters of Giant Wonder Orphan Boy 2nd and others of note. Also summer pigs, both sex. All priced for quick sale.

**J. H. BECKER, ROUTE 7, NEWTON, KAN.**

### Poland China Close Prices

March and April boars and gilts by Sheridan's Bob Wonder. Big fine ones. Extra good young tried sows bred or open. These are the bargains of the season.

**J. E. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS.**

### Poland Chinas Private Sale

Two young tried sows and two fall yearling sows, all open. Also choice spring boars and open gilts. Up to date breeding and well grown. Farmers prices.

**T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS**

### BOARS AND GILTS

by Buster Over, Wonder Timm, Jumbo A. Wonder. Actual tops of a splendid spring crop. Also a few good sows either bred or open.

**E. A. OSTERMAN, SYLVAN GROVE, KANSAS.**  
(Lincoln County)

### A. Longfellow Weighs 1200

75 boars and gilts, Feb. and March farrow, for sale. By this boar and Mow's Chief 2nd (wt. 1000) and Nelson's Big Timm. Real breeding stock at fair prices.

**James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas. (Cloud County)**

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

A few big stretchy herd boars. Best of breeding. Immune. Priced to sell.

**ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.**

### FOR SALE

Choice lot of registered Poland China boars and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas.

### REGISTERED POLANDS

Hadley and Orange Elmo strain. Spring farrow \$30. Trials unrelated. Best in West.

**LEON GRIFFIN, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS**

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

Spring boars, Immuned, for sale.

**Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kansas**

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

March boars and gilts, \$35 each. J. O. Engle, Burlington, Kan.

Kan. A majority of the cows sold were bred to Mr. Johnson's bred-in-the-purple herd bull, Dale Fairfax, by Baby Doll Fairfax and out of Baby Doll.

### Fremont Leidy's Shorthorn Sale.

36 cows and heifers averaged.....\$268.75  
10 bulls averaged.....99.25  
46 head averaged.....231.95

Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan., held his fourth auction sale of Shorthorns at his farm home, Hillcrest Farm, November 8. The cattle were mostly Scotch topped and in good pasture condition. Violet Sultan, a senior yearling granddaughter of Whitehall Sultan, topped the sale at \$600, going to F. A. Layton, Rosalia, Kan. The cows and heifers sold at good prices. The bulls brought rather low prices.

### Peabody Shorthorn Association Sale.

31 cows and heifers averaged.....\$179.25  
11 bulls averaged.....133.08  
42 head averaged.....166.00

Under management of O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., the Peabody Shorthorn association held its second annual sale November 6. The offering was in pasture condition and brought good money. Pride's Girl, a good Scotch heifer, topped the sale at \$500, going to Frank Kirk, Wichita, Kan. The heifer was bred by Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kan., and consigned by John Unger, Peabody, Kan. Three good young Scotch topped bulls at \$170 each topped the bull sale.

### The Collingwood Percherons Dispersed.

17 head averaged \$236.  
The dispersal sale of The Collingwood Estate, Pretty Prairie, Kansas, November 4, drew a large attendance of both farmers and breeders. That part of the sale consisting of purebred Percheron horses was a scene of interest. The bidding was frequently slow but the offering brought every dollar it was worth in the condition in which it was offered. The horses as a whole were decidedly lacking in flesh and care. The younger animals showed the effects of a lack of feed thruout their growing life, while many of the mares of breeding age did not appear to be with foal. Some of these may have been with foal but failed to show it because of their generally thin condition. Some of the representative sales follow:—

#### STALLION

Glacis, 13 years, W. E. Toland, Galva, \$375.00

#### MARES

Marjorie 68732, 10 years, Zook & Son, Larned.....275.00

Princess Yette 131122, Earl Mitchell, Pretty Prairie.....210.00

Virgie 69994, 11 years, W. H. Seyb, Parquette 104818, 6 years, J. M. Burkholder, Harper.....152.50

Zella 139709, 2 years, Dr. A. A. Cuthbertson, Sterling.....200.00

Vangie II 113150, 4 years, C. E. Simmons & Son, Kingman.....215.00

Ottine 104817, 6 years, H. Monroe, Kingman.....150.00

Merna 131223, 3 years, L. R. French, Pretty Prairie.....205.00

Pearl 94944, 7 years, Ira Rusk & Sons, Wellington.....247.50

Mollie 108596, 6 years, W. M. Nye, Harper.....300.00

Violet 130866, 3 years, H. J. Graber, Pretty Prairie.....285.00

Pretty Prairie.....275.00

### Southeastern Kansas Holstein Sale.

Robinson & Shultz, sale managers for the Southeastern Kansas Holstein breeders' sale at Independence, Kan., Thursday, November 6, held a good sale under rather unfavorable weather conditions. The cattle were consigned from several different herds and while there were low spots and many bargains the demand was steady and the general average satisfactory. About 120 head of grades and purebreds, many of them calves, averaged over \$200 per head. Ninety-two head of purebreds cataloged sold for \$20,920, a general average of \$227.50. Seventy-nine females, many of them calves and yearlings, sold for \$18,940, an average of \$240. Thirteen bulls, mostly calves and yearlings, sold for \$1,980, an average of \$152 per head. Lot 7, Westview Wilma Walker Pontiac 345043, consigned by Cahill & Decker of Coffeyville, Kan., topped the sale, going to R. C. Thompson, Jr., of Harper, Kan., at \$500. R. C. Thompson, H. E. Hostetter, Fred Thompson, A. F. Bayler, all of Harper, Kan., were heavy buyers. Mr. J. W. Berry of Sapulpa, Okla., took a number of the best things in the sale. C. S. Call of Coffeyville, C. E. Frickel, Earlton, Kan.; E. J. Klein, St. Paul, Kan.; Joseph Julian, Moline, Kan.; W. W. Weidlein, Longton, Kan., were all good buyers. Following is a representative list of sales:

Hazel Ormsby DeKol Mechtild 2nd, R. C. Thompson, Jr., Harper, Kan.....\$230

Fanny Oakfield Segis, A. F. Bayler, Harper, Kan.....290

Fried Spofford Cornucopia, Max Visens, Okmulgee, Okla.....195

Westview Wilma Walker Pontiac, R. C. Thompson, Jr.....500

Goldie Evelyn DeKol, Ralph Weidlein, Longton, Kan.....230

Lady DeKol Boone (Sub.), H. E. Hostetter, Harper, Kan.....350

Lady Lella Pielone Pontiac B L Gamble, Coffeyville, Kan.....255

Marie Pontiac Oosterbaan DeKol, J. W. Berry, Sapulpa, Okla.....340

Gladys Gerken Josephine Colanthus, E. J. Klein, St. Paul, Kan.....405

Eva Mahomet Dorinda, E. J. Klein.....300

Albechar Colanthus DeKol, J. W. Berry Rhodora Ormsby Mercedes DeKol, J. W. Berry.....400

Evelyn Dorinda Josephine, W. W. Weidlein, Longton, Kan.....255

Unnamed calf, H. E. Ross, Independence, Kan.....200

Unnamed calf, W. E. Stone, Girard, Kan.....110

Unnamed calf, Fred Thompson, Harper, Kan.....105

Princess Frieda Dorinda, Jno. Russell, Chanute, Kan.....255

Goldie Dorinda DeKol, Labette Co., Kan.....190

#### BULLS

Albechar Netherland Ophella, R. Weidlein, Longton, Kan.....170

Substitute for No. 60, James H. Gibson, Moline, Kan.....280

Sir Vale Wayne DeKol, E. J. Klein, St. Paul.....160

### E. L. Stunkel's Shorthorn Sale.

36 cows and heifers averaged.....\$177

10 bulls averaged.....170

46 head averaged.....175

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan., sold at auction November 6, 36 cows and heifers and 10 bulls. The offering came from the foundation herd that had been started on the home farm several years ago. The cattle brought moderate prices considering the individual quality and breeding. The sale average was

# You Reap the Harvest

## sown by the competing boys and girls of The Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

These Pig Club members picked their litters—combining the best blood lines with the most desirable type and individualities—to develop as their entries in the annual contest. The contest pigs—1,000 strong—purebred and registered or eligible for registry, are now offered for sale by members of the pig clubs promoted by Arthur Capper.

## Regardless of Breed, Your Opportunity Is Here

These pigs represent only the best, selected from the contest litters—litters that had a right start, with good blood behind them; born right, they have been developed by constant and careful attention; finished and ready to work and bear interest, they are offered to you. Duroc, Poland, Spotted Poland, Chester White or O. I. C., Hampshire—you can find here a pig that meets your needs. Considering the quality, the individual, the breeding, the development, you can get "more pig" for less money from a club member than from any other source. Remember, these are not cheap pigs, but Pigs Worth the Money.

The members of the Capper Poultry Club have more than 3,500 purebred pullets and cockerels, all of contest caliber, to sell. Early hatched, well cared for and vigorous, they are top-notch breeding stock and include all the profit-producing breeds and varieties.

## A Handsome Catalog—A Buying Guide

has been prepared. It contains the entire offering of pigs and poultry. The catalog describes the offering, and in addition gives much interesting information concerning the club work. Your copy is ready. Order it from the breed club secretary representing the breed of pigs or poultry you are interested in.

### KANSAS BREED CLUB SECRETARIES

#### CAPPER PIG CLUB SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Duroc Jersey—Everett Ingersoll, 826 Humboldt St., Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China—Albert Segerhammar, Kackley, Kan.

Spotted Poland China—Orville Chigbrow, Morganville, Kan.

Chester White—Merlyn Andrew, Olathe, Kan., R. 2.

Hampshire—Preston Shineman, Frankfort, Kan.

### KANSAS BREED CLUB SECRETARIES

#### CAPPER POULTRY CLUB BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Plymouth Rock—Lillian Brun, Muscotah, Kan., R. 1.

Rhode Island—Ruth Banks, Horton, Kan., R. 1.

Leghorn—Ollie Osborn, De Soto, Kan., R. 1.

Orpington—Florence Madden, Effingham, Kan., R. 1.

Wyandotte—Esther Teasley, Glasco, Kan., R. 2.

Langshan—Nola White, Olathe, Kan., R. 2.

Minorca—Gladys Briney, Atwood, Kan., R. 2.

Brahma—Hazel Horton, Blue Mound, Kan., R. 2.

Ancona—Bernice Johnson, Assaria, Kan., R. 1.

Catalogs also can be obtained by addressing

**Earle H. Whitman, Club Mgr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas**

### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## Big Type Poland China Boars

A few good 250 pound spring boars sired by such sires as Big Sensation 315783; Buster Price by Grant Buster; and Wonder Standard 98322. Prices right for quick sale. **HARRY SHEARER, LOGAN, KAN.**

**Model Giant** can weigh 1200 when matured. 10 extra good spring boars that have the stretch, bone and quality. "Big Enuff." Priced right.  
**F. O. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.**

### CHOICE POLAND BOARS

Sired by Buster Over. Prices reasonable.  
**J. C. Spielman, Lebo, Kansas.**

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

We have a nice lot of spring boars and gilts that have the bone, length and spots. Everything registered and guaranteed. If you want something choice at the right price write us.  
**Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatomie, Kansas**

## TWO GOOD SPOTTED HERD BOARS

Spotted Duke 78880 and Spotted Leader 93459. I am compelled to sell these two good hogs as I cannot use them longer. They have the spots and the bone. \$200 for Spotted Duke, \$150 for Spotted Leader.  
**O. S. JOHNSTON, Bonner Springs, Kan.**

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Send to Fairholme Stock Farm for your breeding stock. Males, gilts, tried sows, small pigs. 35 years experience breeding these good hogs.  
**WILLIAM HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS**

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(Pioneer Herd). The best spring boars I ever raised, sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to sell right now. Also a few tried sows, real brood sow must sell soon.  
**Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kansas**

## OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to **CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,** A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

**SPOTTED POLAND** spring boars and gilts, good bone, best breeding, pedigrees furnished, \$25.00 each. **T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.**

appreciably lessened because the cattle were rather wild, having been let run at large in a herd and untamed for the sale. Valley Daley by Star Goods topped the sale at \$325, going to Otto Weinrich, Oxford, Kan. Diamond Major by Cumberland Diamond, the present good herd bull of Mr. Stunkel, topped the bulls at \$300, going to I. L. Reece, Oxford, Kan.

### Field Notes.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Hunt Bros., Blue Rapids, Kan., are starting their card in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are offering a nice

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

## White Way Hampshires

### On Approval

Choice large type spring boars and gilts (open or bred) weighing 175 to 240 each. This herd won highest honors at Kansas State Fair in 1918 and 1919. Best of blood lines.  
**F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS**

## MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS**

**COLORADO RAISED HAMPSHIRE**  
Have some fine spring boars to sell. Registered. **Henry Binard, Burlington, Colorado.**

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## W.B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens December 8 and closes at opening of regular term January 5, tuition \$85. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address **818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.**

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Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience  
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## L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

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Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **GOODLAND, KAN.**

## WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

## DAN O. CAIN, Beattie, Kan.

Shorthorn and Poland China sales a specialty.

## FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

## Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in

purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

## W. C. CURPHEY REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Connected with the Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas

## Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.



**5-37% FAT** What does it mean?

**SIMPLY this:** It costs less to feed Jerseys than any other breed and they produce the richest quality of milk (butter fat average of 5.37%). Jersey Milk churned into butter and cheese bring the highest prices on the market.

Jerseys are the real "cow investment"! They start producing at an earlier age than any other breed and are still great milkers long after other cows have gone dry.

Let us give you some surprising information about Jerseys in our free booklet "Profitable Facts About Jerseys". Write today for it.

**The American Jersey Cattle Club, 322-1 West 23rd St., New York, N.Y.**  
An Institution for the Benefit of Every Jersey Owner

**JERSEYS**

## JERSEY CATTLE.

## TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

R. of M. Interest-Finance-Owl blood, noted for PRODUCTION, TYPE and CONSTITUTION. Our tested cows average 500 lbs. butter, records made under 5 years old. We offer bulls 2 mos. to yearlings. Cows, bred heifers and heifer calves. Herd in Accredited List, which means 100 per cent clean of T. B. Correspondence and inspection invited.

**R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.**

**Hillcroft Farms Jerseys** headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.

**M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.**

## NINNESCAH JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 2 to 9 months old. Sired by grandsons of Gamboge's Knight and Noble of Oaklands; out of good producing cows. Write for pedigrees and prices. **Monroe Coleman, Owner, Sylvia, Kan.**

## Torono and Raleigh

Bred bull six months old. A great individual out of R. of M. dam with yearling record of 6937.3 pounds of milk, 483 pounds of butter. \$100 gets him.

**J. A. CAMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS**

## Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS**

## REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

"Hood Farm Breeding." My herd bull Royal Missel's Torono, also three choice bulls by him, ready for service; a few females. Have rented my farm and want to sell.

**S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

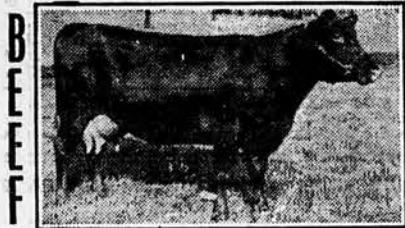
**Coming Two-Year-Old Son of GAMBOGE KNIGHT** A show bull—a breeding bull—guaranteed to please you or your money back. \$250. A younger bull, few cows and heifers will be sold at your own prices. Tuberculin tested. Write.

**R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS** Sired by Oakland's Sultan II, \$50 to \$100. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas**

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

## Large Milking Red Polls



**47289 20TH CENTURY LUNA** We offer a number of choice bred 2-year-old heifers and young bulls. Very choice breeding. **20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas**

## FORT LARNED RANCH

**200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE**

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old. **E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.**

## RED POLLED BULLS

Have 3 yearlings past and seven 1919 calves. All good individuals and priced right for quick sale. **J. E. LUCAS, DIGHTON, KANSAS**

## L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale. **ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.**

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

**RED POLLS.** Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE** Bulls and cows with calves by their sides. **H. W. Say, Route 1, Alta Vista, Kansas**

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Choice young bulls, priced reasonable. **C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas**

## HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

## 60 MULES FOR SALE

Ones and twos, bargains. **C. T. Laird, Potwin, Kan.**

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE.** 2 Mammoth Jacks, ages 4 and 5. **H. L. Michaels, Kinsley, Kansas.**

## Combination Dairy Sale

**85—Cows and Heifers—85**

## Jerseys and Holsteins

Heavy milkers and springers. Eight to ten thousand pound cows. Four and five hundred pounds butter. Your chance for good heavy producers.

**Tuesday, November 18 at Sale Pavilion in Paola, Kan.**

For further information and catalogs write.

**JERSEY HOME FARM** E. V. Fritts, Owner, Paola, Kansas

## HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

## Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-heads for sale. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Ia. Above Kansas City.**

## REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

10 years old, for sale or trade. Write for particulars. **WILLIS RAY, Wilmore, Kansas.**

**SHETLAND PONIES** All ages and colors, write for prices telling us your wants. **Glenn & Parrish, Leoti, Kansas.**

**SHETLAND PONY** A small pony priced reasonable. For description write. **Solomon Longhoof, Box 44, Woodbine, Kan.**

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION** 3 years old. A good individual. Have two, must sell one. **T. L. Wilson, Kingsville, Mo.**

**Black Reg. Percheron stallion, weighs 1,800, for sale.** **Arthur Barnett, Lebanon, Kansas.**

**SHETLAND PONIES for sale.** Spotted and solid colors. **H. E. Harshberger, Harper, Kan.**

## CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

**Raise Chester Whites?**

**Like This**  
the original big producers

**I HAVE** started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at 6 months old. Write for my plan—"More Money from Hogs." **G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1, Portland, Michigan**

## Kansas Herd

## Big Type Chester Whites

10 extra spring boars for sale.  
Bred Sow sale Jan. 20.

**Arthur Mosse, Rural Rt., Leavenworth, Kan.**

## CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Big husky fellows, ready for service at \$50 and \$60. Smaller ones \$40. Cholera immune. Shipped anywhere on approval. Registered free. Order from this advertisement or write for full descriptions. **HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS**

**Western Herd Chester Whites** 100 fall pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immunized. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

**40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS** **HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.**

**CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS** and gilts for sale, Smith Center, Kansas **W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas**

**CHESTER WHITE BOARS** Choice young boars, prize winning blood. Priced cheap. **E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.**

**CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS** For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Best of breeding. **W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.**

**CHESTER WHITE Boars and Gilts for Sale.** Popular breeding. **H. C. Nielson, Osborne, Ks.**

**O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS,** priced to sell. **E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.**

**WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.**

lot of young Hereford bulls and can also supply a limited number of females of varying ages.—Advertisement.

## Weed Brothers Sale Date Changed.

Weed Brothers, Athol, Kan., have found it necessary to change the date on their Duroc and Holstein sale from November 18 to November 19. Don't change your mind about attending this sale but plan to be there the 19th.—Advertisement.

## Herefords, Bulls and Females.

Cripe & Rumbach, Council Grove, Kan., are well known as a firm of Hereford cattle breeders at that place. They are members of the big Kansas Hereford Breeders' association and a good reliable firm to deal with. At present they offer 12 young bulls from 8 to 10 months old and at fair prices. Besides they will sell 10 cows bred either to Dale Fairfax or Double Stanway. This is excellent breeding and as individuals they will be sure to suit. Write them at once for prices and descriptions. Address, Cripe & Rumbach, Council Grove, Kan.—Advertisement.

## Duroc Boar Bargains.

Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who are in the market for a Duroc boar should not fail to get in touch with Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kansas. This well known herd is offering choice immune boars this month for less than actual breeding value. The boars are guaranteed bred and right in every way. Look up the ad of Messrs Searle & Searle in this issue and write them today. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Need a Top Duroc Spring Boar?

Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., Jewell county, is a Duroc Jersey breeder who has stuck to the business and continued to make his herd better with the addition of new blood each year. At present he has at the head of his herd a son of Orion Cherry King and is offering for sale spring boars by him. He has promoted for Jewell county a futurity show with the help of other breeders up there and this season's show was a decided success with splendid opportunities for next season's show. If you need a spring boar of up to date breeding and at a very fair price write Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., at once and get his prices.—Advertisement.

## Important Purchase by Tomson Bros.

Tomson Bros., of Carbondale and Dover, Kan., leading breeders of Shorthorn cattle, write: "We have just purchased 18 calves from D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo., five bulls and 13 heifers, practically all of which are out of cows of our own breeding and all but two are sired by Gregg's Villager, generally conceded to be one of the greatest breeding sons of Villager. They are from the best blood lines, representing such tribes as the Augusta, Clara, Marigold, Mayflower, Victoria and other equally choice lines of breeding. With these added to our own youngsters you can understand we have a great lot to offer the trade."—Advertisement.

## Monarch Herefords, November 22.

J. O. Southard's annual Hereford sale will be held at Comiskey, Kan., next Saturday, November 22. It follows the American Royal and is the Saturday the Royal closes. Good railroad facilities to Council Grove the evening before and Comiskey is only 10 miles from there. You have time to get the catalog if you write today. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. It is a big sale with 100 head of cattle and 100 that can be bought at private sale that day or the day following. If you are at all interested you better write today for the catalog which gives full information.—Advertisement.

## Becker &amp; Son Offer Good Shorthorns.

Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, Kan., Jefferson county, are advertising Shorthorn cattle at private sale in the Shorthorn section of Farmers Mail and Breeze starting this issue. Scarcity of feed in that section makes it desirable to reduce their herd. They are offering cows and heifers bred and open heifers and a string of 12 young bulls, around one year in age. The Beckers are not quitting the business but are going to reduce the herd and will reduce it fully one-half and give the buyer an opportunity to buy the kind he wants. Write them at once for further information about the herd. At the head of the herd is Secret King 505254, a splendid pure Scotch bull weighing around 2300. Write them today for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

## Southard's Regular Fall Sale

J. O. Southard of Comiskey, Kan., holds his regular fall sale Nov. 22, following the association Hereford sale at the American Royal Livestock show. The fact that Mr. Southard can get recognition for his Herefords from a buying crowd which for a week has been feasting its eyes on show cattle is evidence enough that he sells the kind the buyers are after. There still is time to get a catalog by writing at once (mentioning this paper) to J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. The main thing, however, is to make plans immediately to be at Comiskey, Kan., on day of sale. The sale is on the ranch where the cattle are grown, right at the town of Comiskey. Free conveyance, also, from Council Grove, Kan., on Missouri Pacific and M. K. & T. railways. This is one of the year's big sales.

## American Royal Sale Stars.

Some stars in the American Royal Shorthorn sale have been consigned by Tomson Bros., Carbondale and Dover, Kan. From that firm we have just received the following information concerning this consignment: "We are consigning one bull and five heifers to the Royal sale and regard them as a lot that will interest the most discriminating buyer. The bull, Village Alderman, an Augusta by Village Marshall, is a full brother to Autumn Marshal who topped the Royal sale last year. The heifers are Silver Maid, by Village Marshall; May Daisy 6th, by Beaver Creek Sultan and from same line of breeding as our champion heifer, New Years Delight, and Daisy Queen; Proud Lady 5th and Brides Maid 12th, both by Gregg's Villager, and a remarkable pair of heifers; Fair Dream by Fair Champion, a son of Fair Acres Sultan; all are from choice blood lines."—Advertisement.

## Tessoro Place Jerseys.

The Tessoro Place Jersey Herd, owned by R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan., is one of the good herds of the Island breed that is in the west. The herd first of all is on the Accredited List, which means that it

has been officially tested and is totally free of tuberculosis. The females that make up the herd have been given the same good care that they would receive in the hands of careful farmers. With this care the tested females have made an average of 500 pounds butter a year. When it is considered that all of these records have been made when the cows were under 5 years of age, the record of the herd is all the greater. The herd thrives in the strong in the combined interest. Finance and Owl blood. Mr. Gilliland can supply your wants for bulls that are worthy to head a pure bred herd or a bull that you could use with a grade herd. He can also spare a few females of varying ages.—Advertisement.

## Important Consignment from Wm. Wales &amp; Young.

In a letter from Spencer Young of the well known Shorthorn firm of Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan., he says they are putting four head in the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn association sale at Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, November 26. Three are two-year-old heifers, one pure white and two that are red and those who know the herd will realize the importance of this consignment. The three cows are by Village Knight 398231. The yearling bull is a yearling by Auburn Dale-669935 and is a yearling. It is just such consignments as Wm. Wales & Young are making that assure this sale a success. I believe that every breeder has taken the same view of it. This firm has, that it is a good place to sell something choice or nothing at all. Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders will have no apologies for the offering of 80 head at Concordia, November 26. The entire offering is one of real merit and every breeder consigning will stand squarely back of his offering.—Write to Ed Cory, Talmo, Kan., today for the catalog.—Advertisement.

## The Bowmans Will Sell Herefords.

S. A. Bowman, Sr., Council Grove, Kan., is manager of a Hereford cattle sale to be held at Council Grove, in the sale pavilion, Friday, December 12. About 85 head will be sold and are drafts from the herd of Fred Bowman, Parkerville, Kan.; Sam Bowman, Jr., Council Grove, and from the well known W. L. Bowman & Co. herd at Ness City. These consignors are the well known Bowman brothers who are all Hereford breeders. The W. L. Bowman & Co. herd at Ness City is the largest herd in the state. S. A. Bowman, Sr., is the father of the three brothers holding the sale and is managing the sale for them. The offering will consist of cows and heifers bred and some of them with calves at foot, some open heifers and young bulls of serviceable age. Everything will be sold fully guaranteed to be just as represented. The offering will be sold in just good breeding condition and not fitted. The Bowmans are not expecting high prices and extend to farmers and breeders over Kansas especially an invitation to be present. It is a good offering of Herefords of good breeding and individual merit. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze soon.—Advertisement.

## Seventy Holsteins at Auction.

Seventy registered and high grade Holstein cattle will be sold at auction Friday, November 21, near Hope, Kan. The man making this sale are John Haldeman and J. A. Welsh of Hope, Kan. The offering is made up of selection from their own working herds. One of the herd bulls, whose breeding is largely represented in this offering is Butter De Kol Conantha 5th, with average records of 30 pounds on both sides of his pedigree. The dam of this bull has a record of 92 pounds of milk per day. Considerable other information about this sale offering is given in the large advertisement in this issue. Catalogs containing complete information could be secured if there was time, but intending buyers should not wait for information other than the advertisement offers. Hope, Kan., is in Dickinson county on the main line of the Missouri Pacific and on the branch of Santa Fe running from Strong City, Kan., to Superior, Neb., crossing every main line east and west railroad in Kansas. Buyers can therefore, by starting in time, make direct connections to this sale from all parts of the Mail and Breeze territory. The sale is under the management of A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, Kan., and buyers can be sure of a well conducted, snappy auction.—Advertisement.

## Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

Ed Cory, Talmo, Kan., will be glad to mail you the big handsome catalog of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale which will be held at Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, November 26. Mr. Cory is sales manager of the sale and has a line right now for the catalog as the sale is not far off. In this association sale 27 leading breeders and members of the association are consigning Shorthorns, the kind that boost the Shorthorn breed. Everything has been inspected and there will not be an inferior animal in the sale. It is not expected that prices will range high in this sale as it is the first of the annual association sales. But every breeder who is consigning is doing so with the idea that he has an opportunity to show the kind of cattle he is capable of raising and is glad of this opportunity to consign his choice Shorthorns along with his brother breeder's consignment. There will be 80 head in the sale from 27 prominent herds and it is certainly a great opportunity for the farmer or breeder to make purchases that will add strength to his herd. Such cattle as will sell in this sale if sold in Iowa or some eastern herd fitted as they would be would very likely sell for double

## SHEEP AND GOATS.

## SHROPSHIRE LAMBS

40 head of purebred unregistered Shropshire lambs, half males, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Price range \$10 to \$20. Large per cent lamb in February and March and fit for service now. Coldwater street, Martin C. Kehoe, Route 3, Geneseo, Kansas

## Doyle Park Shropshires

We are offering 4 sons and 12 grandsons of Senator Bibby, our imported Rutland ram. Also a number of good field rams. All recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Assn. Meet us at the Topps and Hutchinson fairs.

**HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS.**

## SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine lot of buck lambs of either breed for sale. All recorded.

**CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,**

**A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.**

**REGISTERED YEARLING SHROPSHIRE** rams for sale. Priced right.

**G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kansas**



what they will command in this sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Get Those Shorthorns in Kansas.

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson county, is advertising pure Scotch and Scotch topped bulls in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze starting this week. He offers five bulls of serviceable age, three pure Scotch and three Scotch topped and six spring bull calves and they have the same amount of Scotch breeding. They are reds, whites and roans and a very desirable lot of young Scotch bulls. At the head of the Zion Hill herd of Shorthorns is a wonderful bull, Sultan Pride 516901. He is four years old and weighs better than a ton in breeding condition. Mr. Flanagan has just returned from Missouri where he has been buying some Shorthorns around \$1,000 each and says he can sell his Scotch bull calves at considerable less than they price calves in Missouri which are no better and in many instances not as good. If you are interested write Mr. Flanagan at once for prices and further descriptions.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER.

#### Facts About Some Durocs.

One thing you can always count on: a description by G. C. Norman of the Royal Seion Stock Farm at Winfield, Kansas, always fits the pig, and here, briefly, is the latest from Mr. Norman on a few boars he is now offering for sale. "One is extra large and a good one; one is a fairly light boned boar; one is a good farmer's boar. These are just a little past one year old." Mr. Norman also has about 20 spring and summer pigs from which buyers wanting younger animals can make selections.

#### J. R. Goodman's Herefords.

J. R. Goodman, White City, Kan., has Herefords at all times for sale. He has been in the business of raising Herefords for the past ten years and has carefully built up a herd that ranks very high among Hereford men. Just now he has for sale twenty Anxiety and Fairfax yearling heifers, twelve cows ranging from 2 to 4 years old bred to the hard bulls, Disturber Stanway, a son of Bright Stanway, and Ford Fairfax, a son of Perfection Fairfax. Mr. Goodman also has some good bulls now ready for service. He has sent out to head herds several bulls that have made good and these bulls for sale are of same breeding. Mr. Goodman starts an advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Write him today. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

#### Here's the Start in Herefords

"For type, uniformity and quality seldom have I seen as good a bunch of equal size." This is the statement of a Hereford expert after inspecting the 120 females which Moses Bros. & Clayton will sell at auction December 2. This man had discovered what many old time Kansas breeders long have known—that Kansas was the first state to recognize the superiority of Anxiety 4th blood. The sale which surpassed all others last summer in the high quality of Hereford females was made up of Kansas bred products of the best Anxiety 4th blood. Just another such a bunch of females are going into the big sale at Moses Bros. & Clayton at Great Bend, Kan., on December 2. Moses Bros. & Clayton 20 years ago were putting into their herd the kind of blood that newer breeders have been going wild about the past few years. They have it for sale, not in little dribs that draw so much competition as to bid it out of sight, but in a big offering from which many new breeders and beginners will get just the right stock. Just note this one feature; the offering will contain 78 big two-year-old heifers, bred to calve on grass in spring, and the kind even the oldest breeders are prone to own. This is only part of it. For the whole story send at once for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze and address Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend, Kan.

BY J. PARK BENNETT

The dairy cattle sale advertised at Paola, Kan., November 18, will include 85 head instead of 54 as originally advertised. This increase is due to the decision of the Jersey Home Farm to close out their entire herd of 60 head.—Advertisement.

#### Eastern Kansas Hereford Sale

For catalog of the Hereford sale of the Eastern Kansas Agricultural Assn., write the manager, H. W. Justice, Paola, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale will be at Paola, Kan., December 9, in the new sale pavilion. Four or five of the best herds of that section contribute the opening offering for a series of public sales that will put purebred livestock on more farms of that section than ever before have included this important factor for farm success. Send for catalog now.

BY S. T. MORSE.

#### Duroc Jerseys.

The Greenwood Farms, Parsons, Kan., are offering some fine March pigs, both boars and gilts. Best of blood lines priced to sell.—Advertisement.

#### Duroc Boars.

H. W. Chestnut of Kincaid, Kan., is making attractive prices on spring boars of Pathfinder and Model breeding. If you need a good boar of best blood lines write him for prices and descriptions, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

#### Spotted Polands for Sale.

If you want some of the good old fashioned Spotted Poland Chinas write to Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan. He has tried sows, young stock of all ages and both sexes. Always something good for sale. Write your wants. Mention the Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

#### Duroc Boars for Sale.

Simmons & Simmons of Erie, Kan., are pricing for quick sale some good type, good colored boars of April farrow, by Prides King by Orion Cherry King by Illustration H Dam Cherry Queen by A King The Col. They are large boned, long bodied fellows. Come and see them or write your wants. Address as above, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Hereford Females Must Be Sacrificed.

John C. Jensen, Madison, Kan., is short of water and must sell 20 Hereford cows at once. These cows are all registered, of good

# Holstein-Friesian Dispersion Sale



An offering of proven Holsteins at the Geo. Rock barn 1/2 mile south of

Hope, Kansas

Friday, November 21

## 70 Dairy Cattle for the Farmer-Breeder

Fresh cows, springers, bred heifers, yearlings, heifer calves, herd bulls, 2 yearling bulls. Butter De Kol Colantha 5th 213382, is the herd bull. His breeding represents 80 pounds on both sides. The mother of this bull has a record of 92 pounds of milk per day.

A Line-up of Females that will appeal to the Farmer or the Breeder. Hilkea Snowball 3rd, a registered cow with a butter record of 20 1/4 pounds in 7 days. Lady Johanna De Kol Korndyke, a registered cow with a record as a 4-year-old, of 1908 pounds of milk in 30 days and 18.6 pounds of butter in 7 days; now 6 years old and due to freshen December 7. Seven other registered cows with A. R. O. records. Three heifers eligible to record. Two yearling bulls and one bull calf eligible to record. Fifteen fine grade cows, some fresh, others coming fresh soon. Ten coming 2-year-old heifers due to freshen in January and early spring. Twenty-three open yearling heifers and six heifer calves.

The most of the cows in this sale have been tested, making good records in The Dickinson County Cow Testing Association. The records will be shown sale day. Sale begins at 10 a. m. Lunch on grounds. Terms: Cash or notes that our banks will accept.

**J. A. Weishar and John Haldeman, Hope, Kansas**

(On the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific Railroads)

Auctioneers—J. N. Burton, E. L. Hoffman. Clerk—A. H. Diehl. Sales Manager—A. S. Neale.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

### WATCH FOR OUR CONSIGNMENT

at the Kansas Holstein Breeders sale to be held at Wichita, November 17 and 18. Get a catalog and look over our consignment carefully, including the reference sire.

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON, Holton, Kan.

### Highly Bred Holstein Heifer Calves

Sire—A 27.8 pound grandson of De Kols 2d's Butter Boy 3rd, the famous century sire. Dams—High bred, heavy producing grade Holsteins. My herd has been tuberculin tested annually for the past 15 years. Farm established 25 years. Write for prices and description.

THOMAS SHIELDS, EUREKA, MISSOURI

### CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER

19 months, large, 3/4 white. Her sire has 5 A. R. O. daughters and is out of a 29-pound dam. Her dam made A. R. O. record as a 2-year-old. Price, \$250. For photo and particulars, address

E. E. HEIDT, R. 27, TOPEKA, KANSAS

### Bargains In Holsteins

30 yearling and two-year-old heifers. Write quick if you want them.

WM. REEBLE, EMPORIA, KANSAS

### Choice Holstein Bulls

With lots of quality and strong bloodlines behind them. Fine individuals, nicely marked and the very best milking strains. Ready for service this winter. Priced to sell. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

### Beautifully Marked Calves

Holsteins, Guernseys and dark red and roan Shorthorns, either sex. Little ones, \$17.50 to \$25.00; weaned calves, \$30.00 to \$40.00; shipped by express at little cost. Ed. Hovey, South St. Paul, Minn.

### Registered Holstein Bull

Pomona Boy, 2 years old, mostly white, from heavy producing ancestry. Priced right if taken soon.

M. J. HURWITZ, R. 27, Topeka, Kansas.

### Holstein Cows and Heifers

One carload of grade cows and heifers. Will sell part or all.

EDW. M. GREGORY, Reading, Kansas.

### CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

### 3 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

1 registered bull, 11 months old; 6 high-grade cows for sale. C. L. BIGHAM, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas.

**HOLSTEINS** Registered bulls, high grade cows and calves.

W. F. TEAGUE, COLLYER, KANSAS

**HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES** 31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.

Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

**PUREBRED HOLSTEIN Cows and Calves** for sale. All papers furnished. Prices right.

H. E. Wright, Overbrook, Kansas.

**HOLSTEINS**, high grade heifers and cows.

G. A. Church & Son, Thayer, Kansas

## 100 PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

Pleasanton, Kansas, November 19

20 Registered Purebreds—Sixteen cows and heifers, some of which will be fresh by day of sale and others freshen soon after sale date; all bred to good, high record bulls. Four purebred bull calves exceptionally well bred and well marked.

80 High Grade Cows and Heifers—Many of which will be fresh by day of sale, the balance close up springers, of extra good quality, and from the best dairy herds. Every animal tuberculin tested.

You will find this a great opportunity to get cows of high quality and breeding. Write for further information. Sale begins at 11 a. m.

Terms—Cash or bankable note.

Cherry Holstein Farm, H. G. Cherry, Prop., Pleasanton, Kansas

## 55 High Grade Holsteins

Having decided to raise only purebred Holsteins we are offering for sale our entire herd of high grade Holstein cows, heifers and calves. Well marked and young. All cows bred to Tredico Alban De Kol. Don't write but come and see them.

AUG. JOHNSON & SONS, NORWICH, KANSAS

## GUERNSEYS

Very choice young "May Rose" bulls from two to six-months-old, out of A. R. cows. Prices reasonable.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, Overland Park, Kan.

#### GUERNSEY CATTLE.

### GUERNSEY BULLS

One registered, four years old. Sure breeder and gentle. One fifteen-sixteenths bull calf, six months old, one seven-eighths, 18 months old. Write

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

### Registered Guernsey Bull

8 years old, priced right. Edd Leffler, Lyndon, Kan.

#### GALLOWAY CATTLE.

### Jno. P. Reilly & Sons

Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old, 15 bull calves, six to eight months, 60 females to select from, 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.

7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS for sale.

Address, Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

### Scotch and Scotch Topped

Shorthorns. 14 bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Also some cows and heifers for sale.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

## SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S.W. Topeka.

### Learn Auctioneering

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog. Jones National School of Auctioneering, 34 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill., Carey M. Jones, Pres.



# Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Introducing their First Association Sale in the Sale Pavilion at  
**Concordia, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 26**

At a meeting in Clay Center September 4 representatives of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn association decided upon this sale. It was the sense of the meeting that nothing but the very best be allowed in this sale. Every animal has been inspected and it is a grand string of 80 splendid representatives of the breed that will be led into the sale ring on this date.

Eighty head from twenty-seven prominent herds. 65 females, 50 picked cows with calves at foot and bred back, bred cows and heifers. 15 open heifers, nothing under one year. 15 bulls, 10 to 24 months old. Carefully selected and most of them pure Scotch. The entire offering is rich in the best of Scotch breeding and there will be many pure Scotch animals and nothing with less than several Scotch tops.

**Here are the breeders that have gone deep into their herds to make this sale a success:**

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center  
Paul Borland, Clay Center  
R. R. Walker & Son, Osborne  
Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville  
H. B. Huls, Oak Hill  
E. A. Ostlund, Clyde  
C. H. Williams & Son, Hunter  
Elliott & Lower, Courtland

C. A. Campbell, Wayne  
O. A. McKenzie, Wayne  
R. B. Dunham, Talmo  
A. C. Jewell, Talmo  
C. W. Taylor, Abilene  
Joseph Baxter, Clay Center  
Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne  
L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne  
B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill

A. A. Tenyson, Lamar  
Elmer Gooder, Kensington  
F. F. Caldwell, Glasco  
E. E. Booker & Son, Beloit  
C. A. Campbell, Wayne  
E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo  
J. B. Sherwood, Talmo  
J. E. Frazier, Concordia  
J. L. Angle, Courtland

**For the big free catalog that is ready to mail address ED. COREY, Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kan.**

**Auctioneers—G. B. Van Landingham, Concordia; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center; Will Myers, Beloit; Dan Perkins, Concordia. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.**

It is desired that every Shorthorn breeder in Northwest Kansas attend this sale and the evening before the sale a big Shorthorn boosters meeting will be held. A committee of Concordia business men have the arrangements in charge and a banquet will be served and prominent speakers present. Every lover of Shorthorns is invited whether you are a member of the association or not. Write for the catalog today and commence planning to attend this big Shorthorn evening.

## J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.

**Polled Shorthorns (Polled Durhams) at Plevna Farm**



Over 175 Purebred Cattle in Herds, representing some of the best families of the Herd books.

### IN SERVICE

ROAN ORANGE, weight over 2,500 in flesh.  
SULTAN'S PRIDE, winner at three state fairs.  
SCOTTISH ORANGE, choice in conformation.  
GRAND SULTAN, very richly bred.

25 MALES (for the season) reds, whites and roans; halter broke; 8 months old and upward; \$75 to \$1000 each. A few Shorthorns at very low prices.

All registration free—all transfers free—health certificate free—our guarantee free. If there is anything wrong write us.  
Will meet trains at Plevna (Santa Fe) one mile east; Sylvia 4 1/2 miles west and 1/2 mile south; and Langdon (Rock Island) 8 south. Phone Plevna 2803 at our expense.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KANSAS**

NO BUSINESS ON SUNDAY.

## Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



**Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas**  
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

## PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

**C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS**  
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## FREEDOM STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

6 husky bulls from 8 to 20-months-old. All deep reds, a fine selection at a low price.  
**F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.**

## SHORTHORN REDUCTION Private Sale

Herd headed by the pure Scotch  
**SECRET KING 505254**

Because of scarcity of feed here we desire to reduce our herd. 62 head consisting of cows and heifers bred; open heifers from six months to yearlings. 12 bulls from eight to ten months old.

For prices and further descriptions, address,

**ADAM BECKER & SON, MERIDEN, KANSAS**  
Jefferson County.

## SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPS

Five yearling bulls, three pure Scotch, two Scotch topped.

Six spring bull calves, pure Scotch and Scotch topped.

Reds, whites, roans. Write for full descriptions and prices.

**E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS**  
Dickinson County

## SHORTHORN DISPERSION

Private Sale of 60 Scotch Topped

30 cows by Oakwood and Royal Butterfly, 24 calves, 5 young bulls, 1 herd bull by Hampton Spray. Cows rebred to herd bull. Priced at low figure to move at once. Prefer to sell in one lot. Write quickly to

**Clay Harrington, Owner, Clearwater, Kan.**

## Shorthorn Dispersion Private Sale

- 65 cows with calves at foot and bred back.
- 60 cows bred.
- 55 heifers, two years old.
- 50 heifers, yearlings.
- 10 bulls, two years old.
- 20 bulls, yearlings.

Write for prices and descriptions.

**C. G. Cochran & Sons**  
Hays, Kansas

## Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls  
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek  
Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle.

Write us when you need a herd bull.

**TOMSON BROTHERS**

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.  
R. R. Station, Wakarusa R. R. Station, Willard  
on the Santa Fe on the Rock Island

## Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans. Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

**W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.**

## HUNT BROS.' SHORTHORNS

We have some good young bulls for sale, from 6 to 20 months old. Also some cows, heifers and calves. Write your wants.

**HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS**

ages and are bred to Beau Brighton, a grandson of the great Beau Brummel. There are bargains in this forced sale and anyone wanting some good Hereford females should get in touch with Mr. Jensen at once.—Advertisement.

### Holsteins for Sale.

Roy Johnston of South Mound, Kan., has a few good registered Holstein cows for sale. These cows are well bred and are good producers and are priced right as Mr. Johnston wants to reduce his herd before winter begins. Mr. Johnston also has several good grade cows that he will price right. Look up his advertisement and get his prices on these good cows.—Advertisement.

### Linn County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.

The Linn county Shorthorn breeders will hold their first combination sale at Pleasanton, Kan., November 17. This offering will be one of the best offerings of the fall season, a much better offering than is usually found in a combination sale. One of the strong points of the offering will be the unusually good string of Scotch bulls to which the females of breeding age will be bred. There will also be a lot of good calves at foot sired by these bulls. Notice the breeding on these and they are every one good individuals: Village Fashion, owned by G. F. Kellerman, Mound City, a grandson of Imp. Villager, his dam a Rosemary; Fancy Dale, owned by Albert Ham, Prescott, Kan., by Maxwellton Rosedale, dam by Crescent Knight; Supreme, owned by Guy Rowley, Prescott, Kan., sired by Village Marshall, third dam the imported Scotch cow, Sunny Blink; King's Choice, owned by A. M. Markley, Mound City, carrying a combination of the blood of Imp. Choice Goods and Imp. Clara, he is a Cruickshank Gwendoline; Village Goldfinder, owned by E. C. Smith of Pleasanton, a grandson of the great bulls, Imp. Villager and Gallant Knight. J. A. Manley of Mound City consigns some big broad backed, double decked cows. A fine lot of big cows, many with calves at foot are consigned by Guy Rowley. Mr. Kellerman consigns two great Scotch cows, both roans, one well along in calf and the other with red cow calf at side by Village Fashion. Mr. Kellerman also consigns a 12 months old roan Scotch bull sired by Glosters Best by Butterflies Best by Victoria's Sultan out of Hampton's Butterfly, dam Violet spray by Hampton Spray, a royally bred Campbell Bloom and right individually. Mr. Smith consigns a fine lot of cows with calves at foot by or bred to Village Goldfinder, also a nice lot of husky young bulls, some straight Scotch, the others Scotch topped. Mr. Markley consigns four head of young bulls that are right in every way. Mr. Ham consigns his 5-year-old herd bull, a grandson of Choice Goods, a big massive bull that would go to head some good herd. Mr. Ham also consigns some good young cows and heifers. Wolfe Bros. of Blue Mound, Kan., will have a few selections from their good herd in this sale. This offering is well worth your careful attention. A combination sale always furnishes a lot of bargains. You can attend this sale and the Royal at the same trip. You still have time to get a catalog. It gives full details. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing, but the main thing is to attend the sale.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

### Shorthorn Money at Western Stock Show.

The premium list, which will be issued in due time, of the Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., will present classifications for Shorthorn cattle showing prize money aggregating \$4,500 in the breeding classes and \$1,500 in round numbers in the steer classes. In the individual breeding classes the number of places carrying prize money ranges from six to twelve with a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$55 and in the groups a minimum of \$30 and a maximum of \$65. In addition to the classification the Western Shorthorn Breeders' association, desiring to start a western futurity class limited to western breeders, has arranged for cash prizes to the amount of \$600, of which \$500 is offered jointly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, the Western Shorthorn Breeders' association, and the National Western Stock Show with the entry fee added which will make the total \$600 or more.—Advertisement.

### Kansas Breeders to Colorado

One of the Kansas veterans in the breeding of Duroc Jersey hogs and Hereford cattle is Monroe Williams of Home, Marshall county, Kansas. Mr. Williams and his son who are not partners in the business, recently bought a 1600 acre ranch near the town of Kiowa. Here they will ship a reserve from their present herd of Herefords and will build up the herd considerably when they are once settled in the new home. It is probable also that they will continue the breeding of Duroc Jersey hogs. This breed has thousands of friends among the breeders in Colorado.

### Hog Cholera Appears

An outbreak of hog cholera has appeared during the last 10 days among hogs on a dozen or more farms in and around Highland Park at Topeka and extending to Berryton and the Wakarusa bottoms, according to Dr. H. M. Graefe, in charge of hog cholera control work of the federal bureau of animal industry. Dr. Graefe says prompt measures should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease which already is assuming alarming proportions.

Owners should observe their herds closely and call the nearest veterinarian upon the first appearance of sickness, says Dr. Graefe. They should have all infected and dangerously exposed herds vaccinated, quarantine hog lots, tie up dogs and shoot the crows. Give all outbreaks the widest publicity, he says, so surrounding neighbors will

## 20 Registered Hereford Cows

I have 20 good registered Hereford cows for sale cheap. They are bred to Beau Brighton 542148, a grandson of Beau Brummel. Short of water and must sell quick.

**JOHN C. JENSEN, MADISON, KANSAS**



be alert to their danger. All sick animals should be confined and carcasses burned. In case of additional outbreaks notify the state livestock commissioner or local veterinarians.

#### Breeder Returns to Kentucky

Strother D. Mitchell, who 15 years ago came to Kansas as junior member and manager of the firm of Thomas Jamieson & Mitchell, is planning to return to a new home in the Blue Grass state. Under Mr. Mitchell's management the herd of Shorthorns which his firm maintained at Allen, Kan., was one of the best in this territory and its dispersion after six years of success in order to release one member of the partnership was one of the greatest events of the year. Following the dispersion, Mr. Mitchell maintained a smaller herd of his own and made extensive use of their pasture lands in the grazing and feeding of steers. For his new home, Mr. Mitchell is reported to have bought a farm near Lexington, Ky.

#### Good Kansas Shorthorn Meet

In connection with the October sale of the Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association, one of the best meetings was held which any recent gathering of this sort has made possible. The leading speaker was President John H. Tomson of the American Shorthorn Breeders association but briefer talks of equal interest were given by a half a dozen breeders in the association and by county agents and others interested in the great improvement in farm animals which is resulting from the work of the members who have supported the sales and meetings at Independence and Coffeyville in the past.

#### Kansas Breeder to Illinois

Ed Green, well known in Kansas as a breeder of Shorthorns, has sold his ranch properties at Florence and Howard, Kansas and has moved to Mokena, Illinois. At his place about 50 miles south of Chicago, he has a ranch of 1,000 acres on which he expects to build up a herd of Shorthorns and keep a select string of Standardbred horses. Mr. Green still has some property in Kansas, including valuable apartment houses in Topeka.

#### Scipion Dead at 21 Years

Lee Brothers of Harveyville, Kan., report the death of their old Percheron herd stallion, Scipion, 27123 (43667). Scipion was champion stallion of France in 1900 and champion stallion at Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa state fairs in 1901. In 1903 he won the get of sire class at the St. Louis World's fair, while he came out at 18 years of age in 1916 and won champion at the Kansas State Fair.

#### Stockman Returns From England

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., who has been in England for the past three months, has returned to this country. Mr. Robison made the trip especially for the purpose of buying Shorthorn cattle. He made a tour of principal herds and bought about 40 head. These cattle which are on their way to the United States now, consist of one and two year old heifers and a few young bulls.

#### Red Polled Cattle Club

The office of Red Polled Cattle club of America has been moved to Richfield Center, Wis. The secretary is H. A. Martin who can be reached at the above address.

#### National Swine Growers

The annual meeting of the National Swine Growers association will be held in the Louis XIV room at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago on Monday evening, December 1.

#### For a Boar, \$30,000

A local breeder in Omaha, Neb., November 6 purchased "Designer," a yearling Poland China boar for \$30,000. It is believed to be a record price for a hog.

It's a mistake to sell the brood sow just because she happens to be grown up.

## Again a Public Sale of Kansas Herefords Commands Recognition

For Superiority of Anxiety 4th Type, For Ultra-Desirable Anxiety 4th Breeding, and For All The Quality and Uniformity This Combination Means. Thru a few notable lessons Hereford buyers already have learned that some of the Hereford nurseries of Kansas are able to put out the product most sought after by men who know breed values. One such institution preeminently is the great herd of

### Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend, Kansas

who at the request of breeders seeking to put more choice Herefords in the hands of the progressive farmers and new breeders of this territory have selected from their herd of over 800 head

### 120 Cows and Heifers for Auction December 2

This offering and the time, place and circumstances of the sale, taken together, constitutes one of the finest openings ever offered for getting into the Hereford business with as good cattle as anybody has. The offering is large; it will, in a sense, have to break the ice; it is planned to meet the needs of the best class of beginners; and consists of choice cattle produced at a relatively low cost, which can be sold profitably at figures that would not half pay for their equals in eastern sales. Every man looking forward to owning choice registered Herefords should have the catalog.

JUST NOTICE: 78 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, big, mellow, "typy," droop horned, deep bodied, and bred to valuable herd bulls for calving in the spring. 42 Young Brood Cows; Whose Calves Mean Sure and Early Profits to the Men Who Buy Them. You want the book that tells all about these values and the herd back of them. You get it free, by mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze and addressing

### Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend, Kansas

Auctioneers—Magness Bros. and others. Sotham Bros., Sale Directors.

#### HEREFORD CATTLE

#### Southard's Monarch Herefords

50 registered Hereford heifer calves for sale.

Write for my new mail order plan—safest and best way for beginners.

100 Head at Auction

Comiskey, Kan., November 22

For catalogs, address,

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

#### PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominor by Domino. A nice

string bull calves and six bred cows. A

nice young stallion. Address,

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

(Pottawatomie county)

#### Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway

and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header

bulls ready for service. Open heifers.

Write today to

J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

#### Clearview Herefords

For Sale: 12 bulls from 8 to 10 months old. To reduce herd we offer 10 choice cows bred to Dale Fairfax and Double Stanway.

Cripe & Rumbek, Council Grove, Kansas

If You Want to Buy Polled or

Horned Hereford Bulls or Heifers

you go where they have them to sell. Write

P. A. Drevets, Smolan, Saline Co., Kansas

POLLED HEREFORDS

Have several fine young bulls for sale.

Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kansas

#### ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



#### Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months

old. Heifers of all ages.

Some bred, others open.

Cows with calves at side

others bred. All at rea-

sonable prices. Come or

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SONS, R. F. D. 2,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

#### Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 year-

lings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.

SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

For immediate sale: Car load of

pure bred heifers. Young bulls

of serviceable ages.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

#### AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

#### CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for

service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston

and Armour strains.

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

## Wherever Herefords Feed Jake Southard's Name Is Known Where Monarch Herefords Breed The Hereford Holds Its Own

There's even more truth than poetry in this and when you think a minute you see the reason why.

The Monarch Hereford is the Complete Hereford; the strain or family developed along such broad lines that all the inherent utility qualities of the breed have become a "bred-in-the-bone" part of its makeup.

You have seen and heard a lot about Monarch Herefords the past few years; did you ever know one that had not inherited to the fullest degree the superiority as a grazer which won for the Whiteface much of its earliest prestige?

Did you ever see one that did not possess the size which far-seeing breeders for a score of years have striven to keep in their herds?

Have you ever heard of a Monarch cow that was not a great mother; a milker as well as a producer?

Who has ever found a Hereford strong in Monarch blood that did not respond to plain feed and practical care in a way to win the approval of a real cattleman?

Do you recognize the fact that in the above four paragraphs you have hit upon the absolutely essential qualities for a breed that "Holds Its Own" under the business standards of our farms and ranches?

You have heard breeders say that "Monarchs make a good cross on any strain." Now you know why. Now, too, you appreciate the full confidence with which I invite Practical Stockmen and Farmers to

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Following the American Royal Hereford Show

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Sale right on my ranch at Comiskey where they grow. Free transportation from Council Grove. You can get there from anywhere. It is worth the trip whether you buy or not. Come early and look the plant over.

## J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas

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Young stock, either sex, carefully selected to meet the special needs of the buyer, and delivered, express prepaid, at your station. The way for beginners to buy safely and economically. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Always mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

When you write for my New Mail Order Selling Plan be sure to ask for catalog of my

Big Annual Auction, Saturday, November 22

## J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

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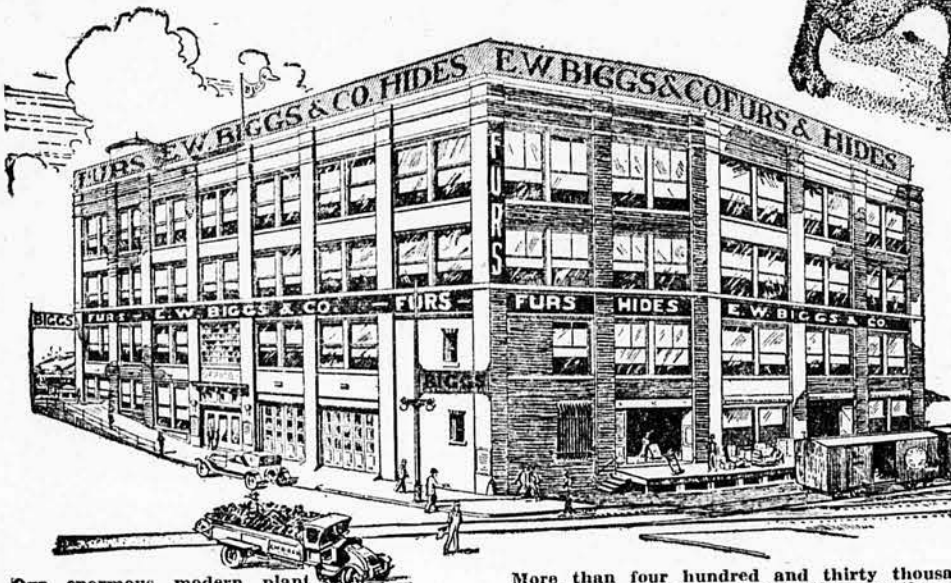
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#### GOOD PLANS FOR TRAPPING MUSKRAT, SKUNK AND 'POSSUM

The best set that I know for muskrats is to look for their slides, which can be found most any place near a running stream. At the bottom of the slides set a No. 1 Jump Trap and put an apple on the end of a stick which is at one side of the slide, so that the apple is above the trap. Sprinkle the apple well with Biggs Muskrat Bait. When the muskrat reaches for the apple his hind foot will come down in the trap. Another way is to set in the entrance of the dens. Always use Biggs' Bait to make sure.

The way I catch my skunks is to locate a den that has long black hairs in it. Set a No. 1 trap in the den. Next take a piece of old rabbit and put a few drops of Biggs' Skunk Decoy on it. Place the piece of rabbit at the entrance of the den, and if there are any skunks in the den they will be sure to be caught.

Another way I have success is to take an old hollow log and put a dead chicken in the center after having sprinkled it with Biggs' Skunk Decoy. Then I set my traps at each end of the log. I have caught skunks and opossums in this way.

Let the animal cool, so the musk will evaporate before skinning. Then roll up your sleeves and grease your hands and wrists with lard or vaseline, which puts a scum of grease over the hand, and that keeps the musk from going into the pores of the skin.

Skin as you usually do, then wash your hands with the kind of soft soap that mechanics use. You will find that there is scarcely any smell on your hands.

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